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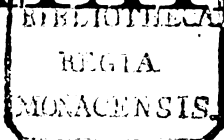
# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)



VOL. XX.—No. 517.]

LONDON, MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1862.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

|                       |        |                         |         |
|-----------------------|--------|-------------------------|---------|
| Bengal .....          | Dec. 3 | Burmah(Rangoon) Nov. 16 |         |
| Madras .....          | „ 5    | Bombay .....            | Dec. 12 |
| Agra .....            | „ 7    | Ceylon .....            | Nov. 30 |
| China(Hong-Kong)..... |        | Nov. 15.                |         |

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

*Via Southampton* (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
 1 oz. 0s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.  
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent *via Southampton*, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

*Via Marseilles* (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
 1 oz. 0s. 9d. | 1 oz. 1s. 9d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d.  
 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:  
*Via Southampton.*

1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0s. | 2 ozs. 4s. 0d. | 3 ozs. 6s. 0d.

*Via Marseilles.*

1 oz. 1s. 3d. | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 2s. 9d. | 1 oz. 3s. 0d.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

WE regret to learn from the papers received by the Bombay mail of the 12th Dec. that, owing to his recent bereavement, Lord Canning finds it impossible to fix his attention on public questions to the extent his high sense of duty regards as indispensable. It was his intention, therefore, to leave India some time in December, but without visiting either Burmah or the Godavery. The last acts of his viceregal administration will be the inauguration of the new Councils and High Courts of Judicature, and, it is to be hoped, the permanent settlement of the North-West Provinces. During the interregnum between Lord Canning's departure and the arrival of Lord Elgin the Government will be provisionally conducted by Sir Bartle Frere.

The creation of a Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces on the plan that has been found to answer so well in Oude and the Punjab, promises a brighter future to that rich but hitherto mismanaged tract of country. Henceforth the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories are annexed to the Nagpore Province, and the whole placed under a Chief Commissioner and Governor-general's Agent responsible alone to the Supreme Government. The area of the entire district is stated at about 90,000 square miles, with a population of six millions, and a revenue of three quarters of a million. The Chief Commissioner will be assisted by a Secretary, a Judicial Commissioner, three Divisional Commissioners, sixteen Deputy Commissioners, fourteen Assistant Commissioners, and eighteen Extra Assistant Commissioners; the total expenditure amounting to about £10,000 per annum.

The Nana Sahib, or his double, has turned up at Kurrachee, in the disguise of a merchant proceeding to France. It is said that he has been completely identified by a native who was formerly in his employ; but for the present it is safer not to attach implicit belief to this statement, though it may quite possibly be founded on truth. If it be the arch miscreant himself, there can be little doubt of the fate that awaits him, and which he would not have escaped had he succeeded in getting away to France, as the French Government could hardly have recognized him as merely a

political offender entitled to the right of an asylum. Salabut Jung, the murderer of Major Burton and his sons, having been duly convicted and sentenced to death, is to be hanged at Kohat, the scene of his iniquity.

Fatigue, anxiety, and the climate have proved too much even for Col. Baird Smith's hardy constitution. An immediate return to Europe has been ordered by his medical attendants. Another distinguished officer, Sir Sydney Cotton, was also reported to be on his way home; but the latest intelligence from Lahore contradicts this rumour.

Mr. Laing arrived in Calcutta on the last day of November. Should his health be spared he will probably enjoy the rare and agreeable privilege of announcing the equalisation of receipts with expenditure.

A small force of military police has been despatched into the jungly hills of the Sumbulpore district to effect the recapture of Soorunder Sahi, liberated from the Hazareebaugh Jail by the mutinous Bhagulpore Rangers in 1857. Some slight disturbances are also reported from Rajpootana, where the outlawed Thakoors of Marwar are giving trouble to the constituted authorities.

The following telegram from Peking, dated Nov. 13, received this morning by way of St. Petersburg, is full of happy augury for the maintenance of friendly relations with the empire of China:—

"The Emperor has arrived here.

"Prince Kung has been appointed Regent of the Empire.

"The Supreme Council, the members of which were hostile to Europeans, has been dissolved.

"Suh-Shun, President of the Finance Department, has been publicly executed.

"Two other influential personages have strangled themselves, by order of the Emperor."

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

**BENGAL.**—Capt. J. D. Macnaghten, of the invalid establishment, the fourth surviving son of the late Sir Francis Workman Macnaghten, formerly a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, at Dacca, Nov. 20. General Hoggan, at Dehra, Nov. 13.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSEILLES.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. W. Grey, Dr. Scott, Mrs. Scott and child, General Sir Charles and Lady Stuart and infant, Mr. Lord.

## Expected at Southampton

Per str. Mooltan, Jan. 11.—From BOMBAY.—Lieut. Shaw, Col. Daveney, Ens. Galway, Mrs. Alban and infant, Capt. Curtis, Lieut. Webb, Lieut. Elkinton, Mr. Dawcy, Mr. Thomas, Lieut. Robertson.

## BENGAL.

## THE THREE HUNDRED.

The time is drawing near when the list of field officers desiring to retire under the terms of Sir Charles Wood's offer will be closed. It has now been decided that the benefits of the retiring scheme are open to all officers of Cavalry and Infantry on the effective list, who may have accepted the additional £50 pension offered in the despatch of 4th February, and who may have withdrawn before the publication of the last retiring scheme. These officers are not to be reckoned among the three hundred. This is an act of simple justice. The state of the retiring list, however, so far as is yet known, is so remarkable that the subject calls for serious notice.

The general impression produced at first by the publication of that offer was, that, while it was a liberal one as far as it went and to those who would be able to accept it, it was altogether too limited in its action, and like all half measures it would fail of producing the effect intended, of clearing off all superfluous officers from the army. It was shown in Major Chesney's scheme that the number of these would be about 1,400. Although this estimate was based on the erroneous supposition that the irregular system was to be immediately introduced into the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, still a reference to the present state of the Bengal army alone will show that the number of superfluous officers is very much larger than the Secretary of State assumes. In that army the number of regular regiments has been reduced from seventy-four to twelve; and assuming the effective complement of each of these at the moderate number of ten, this reduction alone places more than 600 officers out of employment. The regular native cavalry has been swept away, and only a small proportion of the officers belonging to it can find places in the new dragoon regiments. At the same time the irregular troops have been very largely reduced, and, although the complement of officers with an irregular regiment has been raised from three to six, this increase is far from being equivalent to the reductions which have been made in this branch of the service. At the same time numerous staff appointments have been or are to be abolished. In Bombay four regiments have been broken up, and the regular native cavalry abolished. In Madras four regiments of cavalry have been disbanded, and the reduction in the number of regular native infantry regiments, so long unaccountably deferred, cannot be postponed much longer. The effect of all these reductions is that nearly one thousand officers are, or will be, thrown out of useful employment. Such being the case the offer of three hundred retiring pensions appeared to be a very inadequate way of removing the burden on the finances, and the obstacle to promotion in the army which these supernumerary officers will prove to be. But certainly no one was prepared for the remarkable result of the offer which has so far appeared. Up to this time less than one hundred applications for these extra pensions have been registered in the Bengal Military Department, and the applications in Madras and Bombay are proportionally few. It is true the option of accepting these pensions is confined to regimental field officers and other officers of more than twenty-five years' service. But we believe that these limitations include nearly six hundred officers, of whom probably more than three hundred are without regular employment, while, as many of the applications registered have been made by officers who are now in employment, the proportion of the others who have held back from doing so is still larger than would be inferred from comparing the number of applications with the number of supernumeraries.

We do not know what reasons have caused these officers to take this unexpected course. With some, probably, debt makes retirement or even a high pension difficult; others may cherish an indefinite hope that better days will come if

they hold on a little longer. But whatever the cause may be, we earnestly warn these officers that, if they let this opportunity pass by, they will, in all probability, have cause bitterly to regret their shortsightedness. The best that can happen to them is to be placed on garrison allowances, that is, on half batta. The half batta pay of a Major is Rs. 640 a month, and even as a mere question of money it is very doubtful whether that rate of income, with the obligation of residing wherever he is required, is worth as much to an officer as £450 a year, with the option of living where and how he pleases. But officers must be exceedingly sanguine if they suppose that they will be permitted to stay on in the service as long as they please, drawing garrison allowances and doing nothing for them. They may rest assured that, so soon as the list of the special retirements has been declared, and the consequent promotions made, a definite scale for the establishment of the Indian army will be fixed on, and all officers whose services are not required in it will be made to retire without any additional inducement. Some persons, indeed, have got an idea that the parliamentary guarantee of their "rights and privileges" secures them against a measure of compulsory retirements, and that the State is bound to maintain them on their full Indian allowances for so long as they may choose to hold on, although their services may be unnecessary and useless. These gentlemen cannot too soon surrender this extraordinary claim, for they may be assured it is altogether baseless and deceptive. The only right they possess is that of promotion by seniority. As regards staying in the service, there are two parties to every contract, and if officers can claim their discharge when they can be spared, the Government which they are serving is unquestionably at liberty to discharge them if it does not want them any longer. The Secretary of State has the power, and undoubtedly ought, to reduce the army to the lowest point necessary for the requirements of the empire. Such reductions are often made in the line; that they have never before happened in the Indian army has been from political, not legal, causes; and as far as legality is concerned, her Majesty's Government could, if it chose, abolish the grade of field officer altogether, or alter the constitution of the army in any other way. Therefore the less said about rights and privileges in the present case the better.

We have hitherto earnestly contended for not only fair play, but the most honourable treatment, for the old officers of the Indian army. We believe we are their warmest friends when we earnestly recommend all those, whether employed or unemployed, to whom the offer is made, and whose position is not such as to render them perfectly secure from the chance of being considered as encumbrances, or such as to make them perfectly independent of pensions, to make up their minds before it is too late. If they let this opportunity go by, they will assuredly never cease to regret it. —*Friend of India.*

## WASTE LANDS.

As we anticipated at the time, the information on the subject of cultivable Waste Lands in India supplied by the local authorities in 1859, and recently published by the Government of India, is in many cases incorrect. One correspondent, the most extensive tea-planter in the Punjab, questions the figures which refer to that province. Others, the most competent authorities on the subject in the N.W. Provinces and Madras, give trustworthy information. Since the publication of the Fee-simple Resolution, the Government of India should publish accurate facts on the subject of Wastes, accompanied by the remarks of the most intelligent of the English settlers in their vicinity, and stating to whom application should be made. This will prove a real guide instead of a stumbling-block to enquirers in England.

PUNJAB, Nov. 9.

I have seen a good deal of the Hills and am as satisfied that Military Colonies in them would be a failure as I am that they would prosper on the high table lands of Central India. Above 4,000 or 5,000 feet, there are hardly any uncultivated

spots where European colonists could support themselves, though hundreds of individuals might get a living in detached places. European farmers should be men like our planters, who know the people and country. In Central India there is apparently plenty of good land, 3,500 feet above the sea, and at this elevation I believe Europeans may colonise, and their children thrive, if bred up in a hardy manner. Here, in the district of Kangra, I am told that the Government have no land at their disposal. In the *Friend*, however, Kangra is stated as having 16,000 odd acres available to settlers. In Sealkote, too large quantity of land is entered as available, but the other day I went there to enquire about land and only heard of less than 2,000 acres in detached spots; and these are occupied by Sansis, whom the authorities are attempting to turn into cultivators. You will generally find that where at the time of the perpetual settlement much land was waste, and where this has been cultivated, under-tenures exist, because the gross assets greatly exceed the sudder jumma. There is room for many between the actual cultivators and the proprietor who pays the jumma to Government. Again, a large quantity of land can never be cultivated by hired labour at ordinary rates profitably, except where the population is very dense, because there alone does dismissal entail any punishment. Again, it is impossible for a proprietor in this country to find trustworthy agents either to manage villages as tehsildars or as supervisors of labour, and therefore it is found better to give out villages in farm on putnee or talook than to employ tehsildars, and to give out lands to ryots than to employ labourers under headmen who both rob their masters and allow the labourers to be as idle as they please.

DEHRA DOON, Nov. 14.

The late minute of the Governor-General on the subject of the disposal of waste lands has induced a great number of persons to send applications to me for an allotment of such in their favour in the district of Dehra Doon. All these applications have hitherto been concluded in general terms, and throw the burden of selection of the sites upon me—the applicants, no doubt, considering that my general knowledge of the district affords me unusual facilities for imparting the information they require. In order to save such persons much trouble and loss of time, it is as well that it should be generally made known that the quantity of waste lands available for such grants is very limited, and that where it is to be found it is generally unfit for the higher kinds of cultivation, either from the absence of means of irrigation or some other disqualifying cause. The demand for land for tea cultivation has for some time past led to the appropriation of all eligible sites; those still remaining uncultivated are, therefore, the refuse. Many, on ascertaining the large quantity of waste land situate in this district, conclude that it is available for cultivation. In order to obviate such a mistake, I may state that by far the larger proportion of it consists of the Government Sal Forest, which is strictly reserved for timber purposes.

I therefore beg that any one wishing to secure an allotment of waste land will apply to me, either in person or by agent, and, on payment of a small monthly sum in advance, they will be furnished with a competent native surveyor, chairmen, and map and plans of the vicinity of the spots which they may select, which they will thus be able thoroughly to investigate. This course will prevent any risk of falling into the error committed by the original grantees of land in this district, viz., of undertaking the cultivation of lands on which large sums of money were fruitlessly thrown away, owing to the capabilities of the soil and the appliances for developing them not having been properly ascertained in the first instance. I need hardly add, that it will be my pleasure to afford any advice or assistance that may lie in my power to the intending settler, but it is manifest that to expect me to select a site for him, which might not afterwards answer his expectations, is as unsatisfactory to me as the result might be to him.

R. MANDERSON, Superint., Dehra Doon.

N. W. PROVINCES, Nov. 8.

"In your paper of 31st ultimo are two points which I can give a little information about. Under "Hill Wastes, North West Provinces," Jubbulpore is put down at 25,180 square miles. This is the area of the whole division, not of the wastes, the wastes are barely half the area, if so much; and of that half, certainly not above one-third will bear any crop, much less cotton. There are probably in Munda about 2,000 square miles, and lower down the Nerbudda valley about 2,000 square miles more of good waste land available. You have put down the Mahadeo Hills and Gondwana as "several thousand square miles." The Mahadeos are another name for the Purchmurees, and the area of the plain there is certainly under 30 square miles. They are an isolated clump. Gondwana is included in the Jubbulpore division, except what is in Chundwara, where the available waste land is put down, correctly I should say, at 2,000 square miles. Except the upper parts of Munda you can hardly call it "Hill Wastes;" it is under 2,000 feet above the sea.

As regards "the Land of Ophir" it may be interesting to you to know that gold is washed regularly in the Puzdhar nullah in Seonee, and at the Salee Tekree (whence flows the Bunjur), North of Lanjee in Bundara. The gain in either place does not exceed 4 annas per diem to each washer. Some Europeans once tried in Bundara, but failed to make anything.

GANJAM, Nov. 12.

In your issue of the 31st October I see a table of figures purporting to represent the number of acres of waste land in the districts of the Madras Presidency. I fear Lord Stanley, to whom these returns were rendered, must have been at cross purposes with his informants. The figures in your table probably show the cultivable waste included in existing village boundaries; they certainly bear no proportion to the enormous tracts of unreclaimed but cultivable waste lying beyond the limits of existing villages and townships. I speak from long acquaintance with several of the districts named in your list, and assure you that you may in most cases read hundreds of thousands where thousands are set down. The fact deserves publicity, to correct the erroneous impression likely to be created by your article in persons desirous of speculating in land.

There is room, and to spare, in many districts of Madras, for double the cultivating population they now contain.—*Friend of India*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**CIVIL SERVICE MEETING.**—Pursuant to advertisement there was a large meeting of the Civil Service in one of the side rooms of the Town Hall on Nov. 21. The Honourable H. B. Harrington was in the chair, and there were about thirty-five other civilians present. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration the injury done to the Civil Service annuity fund by the opening of the Civil Service appointments to outsiders by the late Act of Parliament, the Civil Service Act. Reporters were not admitted to the meeting, but it is understood that a memorial to the Secretary of State expressive of the views of the Service in the three Presidencies on the compensatory concessions they consider themselves entitled to, was resolved on; and Messrs. Harrington, Gray, Harrison, Sandeman, Temple, Aitchison, and Monro, were appointed a committee to communicate with the Service in the other Presidencies, and to draft a memorial embodying the views of all. Mr. Aitchison, who represents the competition branch of the Service, and who is already an Under-Secretary to Government, was nominated honorary secretary to the committee.

THE 51ST KING'S OWN L. I. are under orders to march from Meer Meer to Rawul Pindee whenever they can secure carriage, without waiting to be relieved.

THE BANK OF BENGAL is preparing to extend its operations. The directors intend shortly to depute Mr. G. W. Moultre, Accountant to that Bank, to Mirzapore, for the purpose of opening an agency there in connection with the Bank.

**SUMBULPORE.**—The Calcutta journals are speculating upon the movement of troops towards the south-east frontier, of the object and purpose of which they seem to be profoundly ignorant. If the reader will trace the course of the Mahanuddy River from its debouchure into the Bay of Bengal in the Cuttack District, he will find that between the 21st and 22nd degrees of latitude it separates into two nearly equal parts what was once the native principality of Sumbulpore. The country is in general very mountainous and jungly, but the valley of the Mahanuddy produces rice, wheat, and sugarcane in great abundance. Indigo grows wild, and there are extensive and valuable forests of teak. Sumbulpore, moreover, is not without mineral wealth. Gold in small quantities has been found, and other metals doubtless also exist. It is, however, famed above all for its diamonds. Golconda obtained a world wide reputation for its mines, though never were diamonds dug up in the district, they being merely cut and polished there, by its cunning artisans famous for such handicraft throughout India. On the other hand, the finest diamonds in the world are occasionally found in the bed of the Mahanuddy, and at the mouth of the other rivers which flow into it. To this day, diamond searchers are to be found employed there in their occupation, from the month of November to the rainy season. The district embraces an area of 4,693 miles, being 112 miles from east to west by sixty from north to south. The population are low caste Hindoos, but most of the chiefs and zemindars claim to be of Rajpoot origin and dignity. A former Governor-general conferred the raj of Sumbulpore upon, or confirmed in it, a chief of the local family named Sahi. The conferral, or the confirmation, however, appears to have left it open to doubt whether the raj was given to "the chief, his heirs and successors," or to himself for his life-time only. The Chief died undisturbed in his possessions, as did also two successors, who in due course ascended the *gaddee* after him. Fortunately, or unfortunately, the last chief of Sumbulpore, dying in 1849, left no direct issue. Lord Dalhousie was the Governor-general, and, as might have been expected, Sumbulpore was declared lapsed to the State. It was taken possession of, and from that day to this there has been something like chronic rebellion in the district. A few years back, a relation of the last rajah, named Soorundur Sahi, raised the standard of revolt, and was joined by large bodies of the people, and by several of the zemindars, large and small. Troops were poured into the district, and the disturbances put down; and the ultimate result was the capture of Soorundur Sahi, and his incarceration in the gaol at Hazareebagh as a State prisoner. There, in hopeless confinement, remained this turbulent aspirant to the honours and advantages of the Sumbulpore raj, until the year 1857, with its work of mutiny, revolt and bloodshed. The only native troops then stationed at Hazareebagh were the Bhaugulpore Hill Rangers. They mutinied, broke open the jail and liberated all in it. And so was Soorundur Sahi once more a free man. He made immediately for Sumbulpore, with a brave gathering of rebels and budmashes at his heels, and in that district has ever since contrived to maintain himself against the "authorities," or rather to elude their efforts to capture him. There is little question that he has the sympathy of the lower order of the population with him, and perhaps also that of the small zemindars. It is, however, considered undesirable that he should be allowed to remain longer at large, and force has been ordered into Sumbulpore by the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal to, if possible, effect his capture. Every means short of this has been tried, but without success. Neither Soorundur, nor his followers, responded to the amnesty of the Governor-general; and lest that proclamation should not have been sufficiently made known in the wild districts of Sumbulpore, another proclamation was issued about a month ago by the Government of Bengal, repeating its terms to the mere re-

bels, and offering to Soorundur himself his life, should he come in and deliver himself up. But Soorundur knows that if he delivers himself up transportation will be his doom. He, therefore, prefers the green wood, and the jungly wild, and the companionship of his merry band, to surrender. But as he won't come, somebody must go and fetch him, and this duty has devolved on Major Rattray, Commandant of the Bengal Military Police, who was to leave Chota Nagpore on the 1st Dec. with the 8th Military Police Battalion, to be reinforced by the 9th Military Police Battalion, under Major Nation, which was to leave Midnapore on the 5th Dec. Chota Nagpore is twenty marches from Sumbulpore, and Midnapore is somewhat nearer, so that, in all probability, Mr. Soorundur Sahi will have a hot time of it about Christmas-day. The country, however, is a very wild and difficult one, and it is a question whether the expedition will be able to "pin" their man; and, if they fail, it is not likely any other equally strong body of troops will prove more successful. Soorundur can dodge them through jungle and wild, and over hill and through forest, and he will prove himself simpler than reported, if caught without giving a great deal of trouble. Of real fighting there will probably not be much chance, though sometimes jungle birds like Soorundur turn out game fowl indeed.—*Bombay Times of India*.

THE MESSENGERIES IMPERIALES, according to the *Ceylon Times*, will start the first of their fine fleet of steamers from Suez for the East in March next. "The Agent of the Company is now in Colombo, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for the Ceylon station at Galle, on the completion of which, Calcutta, Singapore, and other places will be visited. A passenger by the *Simla* saw some of the steamers for this line, at Marseilles, and speaks in the highest terms of them, as regards size, accommodation and machinery. They are as large as the largest of the P. and O. vessels, and the cabins are very different to the little cribs on board the English steamers, where four are compelled to occupy the proper space for two."

**FYZABAD, Dec. 1.**—A salute of nineteen guns at nine o'clock in the morning yesterday, the 30th Nov., announced the arrival at this station of her Highness Secunder Begum, of Bhopal, who was daily expected in from Benares. The natives of this place, especially the Mahomedans, were astonished beyond measure to see her Highness driving in a phaeton beside two European gentlemen, and expressed their utter disapprobation of such an unheard-of thing. She is the first enlightened lady of India, who, being an inmate of the *Zenana*, has broken the ice of Mahomedan etiquette, and appeared in public. We sincerely hope that other ladies as great will follow her example, and in time contribute to the enlargement of the prisoners of the *Zenana* in general who, for ages past, have been considered in the light of slaves created only for the pleasure of the lords of creation. Her highness is accompanied by her daughter, who, of course, does never expose herself to public gaze, and subject her person to remarks of the multitude, being always confined within her own tent. Her highness' camp is pitched midway between Ajoodhya and Fyzabad, where all the officers, both civil and military, with their wives, went last evening to pay her a visit. There was a regular *mela*, the road leading from Fyzabad to her camp being thronged with carriages and horses, and crowds of natives, both high and low, mounted on their tattoos, and others proceeding on foot passed to and fro. The excitement has been great for the last four or five days, and a most extravagant account of her suite was given by the natives, that her Highness, besides her own innumerable followers, was accompanied by a regiment of European infantry, and the bunyas and the shop-keepers have been collecting atta, rice, gram, &c., for their use, and selling those things at a higher price; but they are disappointed, for there are not more than five hundred men, soldiers (her own shabby-looking sepoy) and all, composing her retinue. Her Highness remains here for to-day, and leaves for Lucknow to-morrow.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**THE GREAT TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEY.**—It is very strange that although nearly a year has elapsed since the retirement of Colonel Sir Andrew Scott Waugh, the late Surveyor General and Superintendent of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, no one has yet been permanently appointed to succeed him. The arrangements that have been made are of a temporary nature; the officiating appointment of Surveyor General being given to Colonel Thuillier and that of Superintendent of the G.T.S. to Major Walker, both of whom are perfectly uncertain whether they may not to-morrow be displaced by officers of the Royal Engineers. Perhaps the Government have doubts as to their fitness for such high positions in the Survey Department. But, surely, instead of giving the appointment to some one who has not been in this country, it would be far better to select an officer of Indian experience? There are some who have not only conducted extensive survey operations with success, but have personally, and by their own zeal for science, materially extended the bounds of geographical knowledge. Foremost among these may be mentioned Major Montgomerie, a zealous and accomplished officer, whose name is now associated with one of the most extensive trigonometrical operations in this country, those carried on in Kashmere, Thibet, and Ladak. He was appointed Superintendent of the Kashmere Survey in 1855, at the suggestion, we believe, of Sir Andrew Scott Waugh—a strong recommendation—for experience has shown that the nominees of the late Surveyor General have always proved to be thoroughly qualified for their office. Since the commencement of this Survey, Colonel Waugh has, every season, had occasion to eulogise the skill and ability evinced by Major Montgomerie in the conduct of this work. Upwards of 60,000 square miles have been triangulated, while many of the stations are on elevations exceeding 20,000 feet above the level of the sea. Rarely have Indian explorers had such natural difficulties to encounter, as stood in the way of the Kashmere surveyors, but were successfully overcome.—*Mofussilite.*

**COMING EVENTS.**—For the present Lord Canning has abandoned all idea of visiting either the Godavery or British Burmah. One result of this determination not to leave the presidency will be that the new councils will be called into existence at an earlier period than was at first intended. It is not likely that the Governor-general will now wait for the return of the Proclamation of the Bengal Council, which was sent to England some time ago. Within a fortnight we expect to see the Imperial, Madras, and Bombay legislatures proclaimed. The appointment of the representative members of the existing council is merely a personal compliment to these gentlemen. It is not probable that on their resignation the same expense will be maintained. We regret that we can give our readers in Burmah no more definite information regarding the amalgamation of the provinces than that it will take place. But the orders for the creation of a "Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces" have been issued to the various departments. The new Palatinat will consist of Nagpore and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories in thirteen districts. The administration and pay of the officials will be in all respects like that of Oude. Mr. Temple is now making the arrangements. The whole additional cost for the good government of the most neglected of our provinces will not be more than £10,000 a year. Whether Mr. Muir or Mr. Temple will be the new Chief Commissioner the Viceroy alone knows.—*Friend of India.*

**THE PUNJAB.**—We regret to hear from the eastern provinces of the Punjab, that the prospects of the rubbee crop are becoming less favourable every day. Wheat recently selling at Umritsur at 22 seers per rupee, has risen to 14 seers. Stocks are all exhausted in the Punjab, and unless there should be a fall of rain before the 13th of December, grain of all kinds will be again at famine prices in the North West. We can only hope for the best. At present the prospect is very gloomy, to judge by the reports forwarded us.

**FORGED SEALS.**—The *Oudh Gazette* has published "as a most unique curiosity in its own way, lithographed impressions of the twenty-eight forged seals to which we alluded the other day, as having been discovered by the Oudh Police. It will be seen that the forgers have hardly left a single seal in use in the province out of the scope of their transactions. The process, too, through which they have been able so successfully to manufacture the counterfeits is the easiest possible, and one which obviates the possibility of any difference between the spurious and original. It was only necessary to get possession of the real seals, (and it is surprising how this was managed to so great an extent), and stamp them on a cake of wet clay to obtain their perfect *fac similis*. There are so many as two and three on each cake, and the impressions transferred from them on paper are as clear as can be. Whether this process assimilates with that in vogue in Bengal, we are not aware; but, simple as it is, it was hardly suspected to be practised in Oudh, and the police deserve great credit for their vigilance in having detected them, and brought the culprits to punishment."

**COUNCIL OF INDIA.**—The Governor-General having invited, as was expected, all members of the Legislative Council (with the exception of the Judges) to be members of the new Council of India, the personnel of the new Council, as far as is at present known, must stand as follows:—Sir Bartle Frere, Hon. Mr. Beadon, Hon. Mr. Laing, Sir Robert Napier, members of the Council of the Governor-General of India. Sir Hugh Rose, extraordinary member to rank next to the Governor-General, according to the Indian Councils Act. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. By the 9th section of the Act it is provided that when the Council shall assemble within either of the Presidencies of Madras or Bombay, the Governor of that Presidency shall act as an extraordinary member; and as often as the Council shall assemble within any other division of the empire having a Lieutenant-Governor, such Lieutenant-Governor shall act as an additional member. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will, therefore, have to sit in the Council as long as it sits in Bengal. Messrs. Harington, Forbes, Erskine, Seton-Karr, additional official members. By the 10th section of the Act it is provided the Governor-General shall, in addition to the ordinary and extraordinary members, and to any Lieutenant-governor who may be an additional member, nominate such persons as to him may seem expedient to be additional members of Council for the purpose of making laws and regulations only; provided that the number of such additional members shall not be less than six, nor exceed twelve, and provided that not less than one-half of the persons so nominated shall be non-official persons; that is, persons who at the date of nomination shall not be in the civil or military service of the Crown in India. Now, as Lord Canning has already nominated four official additional members (for the North-West Provinces, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal) as given above, it follows that there must be at least four non-official members nominated to satisfy the provisions of the Act. It is said that Messrs. Bullen and Cowie, both ex-Presidents of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, will be invited to take their seats in Council; while others have it that Mr. Fitzwilliam, the present President, will be one of those asked. The non-official members will probably be chosen, half from the European, half from the native community.—*Times of India.*

**THE NAVAL BRIGADE.**—The Naval Brigade which was raised in Calcutta some time ago, and was located at Port Blair, has been disbanded, in consequence of its services being no longer required by Government. The men, consisting of about sixty Jack tars, returned to Calcutta the other day by the *Walter Morris*. They appeared sickly, and some of them are still in Hospital.

**DRUNKENNESS.**—Captain Brabazon, late 60th N.I., has been dismissed the service by court martial for drunkenness, and Lieutenant Charles Grant, late 45th, for the same.

**LORD CANNING.**—Since the burial of Lady Canning in the Barrackpore Garden the Governor-general has remained in the strictest privacy in the Government-house, transacting no business. He went to Calcutta on the 28th Nov., but returned to Barrackpore after council on Friday. On Friday last he was rowed over to Serampore, where, with Major Bowie, who had a small spy-glass in his hand, he landed and walked up and down the course looking at Lady Canning's grave, which is visible from the Serampore side. As yet it is merely covered by brickwork. Ach-deacon Pratt, and not the chaplain of the station, read the service at the grave, the funeral procession defiling amid the shrubbery of the garden from the House, along the river bank, to a spot close to the gate which leads into the park. During Lord Canning's presence in Barrackpore the band has not played us usual, and the flag has been half-mast high.

**HOLKAR AND SCINDIAH.**—The Governor-general has exempted his Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior and Holkar from the payment of Income-tax on their possessions in British territory, and has also authorised those chiefs to entertain six thousand sowars each.

**DEATH OF GENERAL HOGGAN, C.B.**—The news that Maj. gen. John Hoggan, C.B., of the old Bengal army, has finished his earthly pilgrimage, will be received with sorrow wherever he was known. The gallant soldier had passed beyond the Psalmist's limit for short-lived man, but his intellects were so clear, and his spirits so cheerful that his friends had at one time hoped to enjoy his society for many years more. Gen. Hoggan had been in this service for upwards of fifty-three years, and before coming to India he had been for a short time in the Royal army at home. He had taken part in the Nepaul campaign of 1815, in the suppression of the Bareilly outbreak of 1816, in the Affghan war under General Pollock, and in the Punjab campaign, where he commanded a brigade at Ramnuggar, Sadoolapore, Chillianwallah, and Goojerat. Lord Gough, whose own valour was so conspicuous, called him the "intrepid General Hoggan," for his bearing while under his Excellency's command. His personal character stood very high in the estimation of his intimate friends, by whom he was emphatically regarded as an example of the strictest honour and staunchest friendship. General Hoggan died at Dehra on the 13th of Nov., aged 73.—*The Hills.*

**MEDICAL AMALGAMATION.**—There seems to be a very general idea that the long expected medical amalgamation will soon make its appearance, and it is pretty certain that it will be accompanied by an offer of a bonus to the senior officers to retire on a scale somewhat similar to that published for officers of the line. But in spite of the hints and vague intimations given by certain journals who would be thought wise overmuch, we (*Delhi Gazette*) may safely say that the details of the scheme and the anticipated bonus are as yet a secret. This much only is known, that Dr. Linton will be the superintendent general, or whatever the title may be under which the new office entailing the general superintendence and direction of the amalgamated medical service may be held.

**COLONEL TRAVERS.**—We hear that there has been some hitch as regards the investiture, or rather non-investiture of Colonel Travers with the order of the Victoria Cross, and that, in consequence, some differences are existing between his Excellency the Viceroy, and his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. We have been informed that Sir Hugh Rose refused to invest Colonel Travers, despite an official request that he should do so. The particulars are not yet sufficiently before us to warrant our making any remarks on the case; and, if they were, we should not at the present time think of doing so, for reasons which our readers will readily conjecture.—*Mofussilite.*

**CAPTAIN BARTER** of the 7th Royal Fusiliers, commanding the military police at Moradabad, and who served as Adjutant of the 75th regiment throughout the campaign of 1857-58, has been appointed to the command of the East India regiment at Dacca.



**RAJPOOTANA.**—The mutiny of the Jodhpore Legion at Erinpoora, in the summer of 1857, was followed by a serious outbreak in the territory of our staunch ally, Maharaja Takht Singh, the Sovereign of Marwar, during which the political agent of Jodhpore fell a sacrifice to his zeal for the public service, having been killed during the attack by Brigadier-general Lawrence's column upon the Awah fort. Much as the fate of this able and deservedly popular officer was lamented by his friends and his country, no one felt his loss more deeply than the Maharaja himself. Beset by enemies from among the powerful and turbulent chiefs of his own territory, surrounded, as all independent chiefs at that time were, by hostile influences, working secretly though none the less perseveringly, to introduce the prevailing element of discord between them and the British Government, tempted by all the allurements the rebel leaders could hold out to renounce his allegiance to the paramount power and side with the disaffected, Takht Singh held on to the last, and tided over the crisis. His army was routed at Awah, and scattered to the four winds of heaven; his favourite general and most trusty counsellor Anar Sing slain, probably by treachery; yet the Maharaja still showed the best front he could, kept himself in constant communication with the Governor-general's agent, and protected the wives and families of the English officers, to whom he had in the commencement of the rebellion offered an asylum till arrangements could be made for their safe transport across the desert into Sind. It is not too much to say that, except for the bold and determined conduct of the Maharaja, those families would have fallen victims to the same fate that overtook Major Burton and his sons in the neighbouring State of Kotah. These services have never been duly acknowledged by our Government. Not only has Takht Singh not been by any means adequately rewarded, but he has been slighted, and to this day has been allowed to remain a severe sufferer by the policy he adopted during that trying period. When the Awah Thakoor was seized, not long ago, after a protracted course of rebellion against his own sovereign, instead of giving him up, as they ought to have done, to the Maharajah to be dealt with according to the law of his own states, our political officers kept the rebel, whose life was fairly forfeited, not to the British Government, though it had a heavy account with him, but to his own sovereign, and by means of a sham trial, and the hocus pocus of Courts of Enquiry conducted under political influence, managed to let the murderer and rebel off scot free, and held up Maharaja Takht Singh to the scorn and contempt of every chief in Rajpootana. The iron entered into his soul, but his humiliation was to be still deeper. Emboldened by the cold shoulder turned towards the King, in spite of his good service in 1857, encouraged by the immunity afforded to the arch rebel of Awah, a number of other rebellious Thakoors who have been in arms against their sovereign ever since the disturbances we speak of, have defied his power and laughed at his threats. These are the men we hear of from time to time, as appearing in various parts of Rajpootana, now in the Jeypoor territory, and now in Bekaneer, now in Shekhawatee, now in Meywar, making raids upon the royal villages of Marwar, and then retreating across the boundary for refuge. Secure in the almost trackless deserts of Rajpootana, with no one to oppose them but the undisciplined and not over zealous troops of their own sovereign, who, a victim to the petty jealousy of political officers, has been prevented either from carrying out his threats or fulfilling his promises—these rebel chieftains have it all their own way. The troops of other States than their own do not care to run much risk in an encounter with outlaws, who are only dangerous when driven to bay, and only to be feared by those against whom their animosity and cupidity is excited, viz., the peaceable inhabitants of the royal estates of Marwar. They content themselves, therefore, with doing pretty much as our Rajwaree allies generally did in the mutiny when taken out against the mutineers,

that is, they trot them out of their own territory and then leave them to their devices. That these rebel Thakoors have grievances is not denied. The Maharaja of Jodhpore is a hard master, and an exacting one, and consequently most unpopular with his chiefs and subjects. He has, however, learnt a lesson since 1857, and were he to receive the aid he is justly entitled to as the very smallest return for the neglect and ingratitude with which our Government has treated him, he would doubtless be glad enough to listen to any suggestion that might be made to him for a more liberal and conciliatory policy towards his feudatory nobles and dependants.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**A PRINCIPLE FORGER.**—We can understand that if a person has been educated in the belief that it is meritorious to make one rupee do the ordinary work of two, or two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, he may arrive at the conclusion also that to get a thousand rupees for a bank-note of just one hundredth part that value is worthy even of greater commendation. But the perverse law interferes at times with what appear to be logical sequences, and we are afraid that Prince Kumroodeen Khan, one of the great grandsons of Tippe Sultan, may be put to inconvenience in consequence. It appears that about ten days since Major Herbert, Superintendent of the Mysore Princes, sent a letter to the Secretary of the Bengal Bank, enclosing what purported to be a bank-note for Rs. 1,000, which he requested might be cashed in favour of the Shahzadah in question. The note was blotted all over with ink, except in one corner where the number appeared, and the explanation which Kumroodeen gave to Major Herbert was, that his brother, a boy of tender age, had been playing with it and caused the defacement. A moment's examination satisfied Mr. Dickson that the note was one for Rs. 10, clumsily altered in the numbering to represent the figures upon a genuine note for Rs. 1,000, issued at the same time from the Bank to a certain known individual. The facts were, of course, communicated to Major Herbert, who had been completely duped by the statement made to him, and that officer called Kumroodeen at once to account. The latter insisted that the note was a genuine one, and said that his father having received from Prince Gholam Mahomed Rs. 15,000 towards payment of his debts, had given him Rs. 1,000, with which he proposed to build a house for himself. The note he averred had never been out of his possession except to be clutched for a few minutes by the child, during which time it was defaced, and no one could have had the opportunity to tamper with the number. Unfortunately for Prince Kumroodeen, the Rs. 1,000 note had found its way to the Bank and been cashed some days previously, so that even had the forgery not been so clumsy an affair, it would have been detected when a second note having the same number was presented for payment. When Major Herbert communicated the result of his inquiries, the matter was placed in the hands of the police, by whom the investigation has been remitted to Mr. Montresor, the magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs. The Shahzadah is, we suppose, under surveillance.—*Englishman.*

**DEATH OF MRS. MULLENS.**—The *Harkur* records the death of the wife of the Rev. Dr. Mullens, of the London Missionary Society, and daughter of the late Rev. A. J. Lacroix, after an illness of 30 hours' duration. "With her died the hopes of many a Hindoo wife, whom she sought to raise from the depths of her social degradation. Mrs. Mullens was one of the best Bengalee scholars of the day, and since her last return from England she has devoted every leisure hour to the visiting of native dwellings, and teaching the females to read and do needlework. Slowly and silently, but surely, she pursued her task, often encountering the bitterest hostility and almost as often subduing it by a rare grace of persuasion. Husbands who scouted the bare idea of their wives and daughters adopting the hated customs of the English were frequently won over to become her firmest allies. The women hailed her visits and her lessons with eager thankfulness, and at the time of her death we believe that there were nearly a hundred families where she was welcomed as teacher and friend."

**HEAD QUARTER'S CAMP, Nov. 24.**—We marched out here yesterday, and are halting to-day, being Sunday. The Commander-in-Chief went out yesterday to pay a visit to the Kupoortula Rajah, and from thence goes on to Hooshiarpore, Kangra, Durumsala, and Dalhousie, rejoining his camp at Umritsur. I hear he is much pleased with Jullunder, and it is believed it will, as a station, be enlarged, and other stations further up the valley will be rendered available for European troops, while Lahore will be reduced to a small command. The troops at Jullunder were out twice in Brigade, the second time under the Chief personally. Colonel Prior gets the Goorkas at Durumsala, in the room of Graham, going to retire. There were a number of frozen-out gardeners present at the Chief's levee, but what they got will be seen in due course.

**THE INDIGO SEASON** opened on Saturday by the sale of forty-five chests of the indigo of the Bubbnow concern in Goruckpore, at Rs. 252.8, which is Rs. 40.8 above prices realised last year.

**SIR SYDNEY COTTON.**—We are sorry to see it stated that this gallant officer has been suddenly attacked with severe illness, and advised to proceed to England immediately.

**HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF** will, after thoroughly inspecting the Station of Peshawur, the surrounding country, and the mouths of the passes, &c., prolong his tour down the frontier, examine all the military posts and positions, the rivers, and all the strategic features of that most important portion of our territories in the extreme north-west; and we believe it is probable that his Excellency will make some changes in the military occupation and defence of the frontier line in that direction. The Commander-in-Chief's camp is expected to leave Lahore about the 6th Dec., and thence his Excellency will traverse the Punjab to Peshawur, which he will probably reach by the end of December. We believe that his Excellency wishes to visit Cashmere at the commencement of the hot weather, should he have finished his tour of work in time.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 22. Fatty Allum, Stuber, Mauritius.—23. Carnatic, McNeil, Adelaide.—24. Alpine, Rose, Galle; Glen Isla, Poyratt.—25. Lencluden Castle, Smith, Liverpool; Sedgemoor, Kett, Southampton; Palmyra, Homan, Madras; Granada, Miller, Kurrachee.—26. Clamsterdam, Cato, Louis.—27. Nasser, Ally Mahomed, Zanzibar; Futeh Illahce, Burmah, Muscat.—28. Lightning, Taylor, Hong Kong.—29. Fortashire, Richmond, Muscat; Alexander Baring, Mannerly, Moulin.—Dec. 2. str. Candia, Steward, Saz; Lady Canning, Hargrave, Muscat; Agamemnon, Hyne, London.—3. Due de Brabant, Allee Meer, Juddah.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Alpine.—Miss Rose.  
Per Glen Isla.—Mrs. Nesbet and Mahamad, wives, and two children.  
Per Granada.—Mr. McNeil.  
Per Lightning.—From HONG KONG.—W. Howard, Esq., M. Balfour, Esq., A. B. Sampson, Esq. From SINGAPORE.—Dr. and Mrs. T. Anderson, J. F. Schatzle, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Judah, Mrs. E. and Mr. A. E. Judah, From PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Graple and three children, E. B. and Mrs. Judge and two children.  
Per str. Candia.—From GALLE.—For MADRAS.—Dr. and Mrs. Cox, Rev. Mr. Sharpe, Mrs. Rhode, Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Carthew and two daughters, Maj. Halliday, Capt. Spithurst, Mrs. Bird, Dr. Mackintosh, Maj. and Mrs. Drury, Lieut.-col. and Mrs. Fenwick, Bishop of Madras Miss Gili, Dr. Carmichael, Messrs. Memaster and Hicks. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Apear and two children, Lieut. Birney, Mr. and Mrs. Shipton and children, Mr. and Mrs. Brodhurst and children, Mrs. Apear and child, Mrs. White and children, Miss Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Osmond, Capt. and Mrs. Nicoll and three children, Mrs. Lindsey, Mrs. Kaye, Mrs. Stowell and two daughters, Mrs. Young, Lieut. Browne, Rev. T. Baly, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and child, Miss Marshall, Col. and Mrs. Guise, Lieut. Blunt, Miss Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Saxe, Messrs. Cobb, G. Mathers, Giles, Brown, Beck, Gillottes, Bennett, and Burgoyne, Hon. S. Laing and Mrs. Laing, Mr. and Mrs. MacPherson, Mr. and Mrs. Arrow, Maj. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Miss Wroughton, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney, Capt. and Mrs. Thompson, J. Whinnstone, Capt. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Messrs. Agabeg, Somers, Hankey, Viall, Stalkard, Sandeman, Geary, Browne, Gorch, Sassal, Forbes, Fraser, Flanetum, Campbell, Bates, Rames, Ramsay, Pearson, Teik, Mackinlay, Wigram, Beckwith, Strachand, Barton, Woodward, Schmidt, Jackson, Fisher, Bell, Hankey, Lacham, Labricht, J. Ward, W. Ward, and Seales. From MADRAS to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, J. Murdoch, Esq., T. Oldham, Esq., H. Ranson, Esq., C. Collingwood, Esq., Capt. Jury, Capt. Spithurst.  
Per Agamemnon.—Mrs. Goldney and three children, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Naisell, Mrs. Sheror and child, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Hyne, Mrs. Sheriff, Mrs. Fairfield, Mrs. Stubbs, Mrs. Sandeman and two children, Mrs. Lloyd, Mrs. Hart, Mrs. Warner and child, Mrs. Stanly, Mrs. Peterson, Miss Maunsell, Miss Wheatly, Miss Goad, Miss Walker, Miss Brown, Miss

Bugens, Miss Neame, Maj. Gore, Capt. Gower, Messrs. Putter, Bean, Sharp, Harnett, Sheriff, Fairfield, Stubbs, O'Brien, Colville, Garden, Brewer, Benan, Jackson, Price, Hadden, Hyne, Dittmas, Lloyd, Hart, Dumaine, Goldney, Holbrew, Dyer, Sellers, and Exer.  
Per Grenada.—Mr. McNeil.

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 15. Berkshire, William. Colombo; Ophir, Howard, Bombay; Albert Edward, McKinney, London; Sesostrus, Wells, Port Blair.—16. Notre Dame des Victoires, Mangere, Havre; Shah Allum, Tulloch, Mauritius.—17. Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair, Liverpool; Wallace, White, Bremen; Good Success, Jonhim, Madras; Bengalle, Maidhard, Bordeaux; B. N. Jarvey, Dawson, Moulin.—18. Rangoon, Melville, Akvab, Rangoon, and Moulmein; Ulysses, Evans, St. Lucia or Trinidad; W. W. Smith, Clare, Dunkirk.—19. Sibyl, Freeman, Rangoon; Milo, Alkema, Demerara; Indian Empire, Black, London; Calliope, Simmons, Madras.—20. James Livesey, Broad, Liverpool; Baltarasa, Robertson, Marseilles.—21. Shaw Allum, Clark, Colombo and Bombay.—23. Henriette, Martin, Bourbon; Ephrem, Boncond, Bourbon via Mauritius; Lancelfield, Hutchinson, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong.—24. Simla, Paterson, Suez.—26. Conquest, Sears, London; Earl of Clare, Wilson, Bombay.—28. Fort George, Orr, Liverpool; Catherine Glen, Purdy, Bombay; City of Madras, Council, London; Joachim, Monnerot, Mauritius.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Hydaspes.—For LONDON.—Mr. and Mrs. Saunders and four children, Mr. W. H. Ludlam, A. F. Campbell, Esq., R. A., Col. Smith, Capt. Wisa, and Master D'Agular, Lieut. Archdall, H.M.'s 20th regt.; Capt. Staples, Capt. Mainwaring, 6th Eur.; Miss Hillman, Capt. and Mrs. Pym, H.M.'s 75th regt.; Dr. Whylock, H.M.'s 75th regt.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Heywood and children. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Harries and seven children, Signor Barsteli, Mr. and Mrs. Coates and two children, P. M. Jones, Esq., Visite Blois de Turry.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (Calcutta, Dec. 11, by Electric Telegraph).—Raw Silk.—Prices firm, stock exhausted. Indigo.—Very excited; good and fine 18 to 24 pence, middling and inferior 6 to 14 pence, above October rates. Copper, Sheathing, moderate demand at Rs. 4½; Tile, no inquiry; half (?) nominally Rs. 40. Sugar, Benares, 2 annas dearer; no other qualities in the market. Rice.—Old Rice higher; new Assam Rs. 2-3 to Rs. 2-6; table, Rs. 2-11 to Rs. 2-15. Saltpetre.—4 annas dearer. Lined.—Demand for America, prices 3 annas higher. Jute.—8 annas per bale higher. Hides.—Briek demand; prices higher. Shellac, Orange, nominally Rs. 48.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

COLONEL IMPETT has been appointed Sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

CAPTAIN GILLILAN, Pay Master Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, has been summoned by electric telegraph to the Presidency, for the purpose of taking charge of the office of Examiner of Commissariat, Clothing Remount and Barrack department accounts, about to be vacated by Colonel Budd.

THE REV. W. W. G. COOPER, at present officiating at Vepery, is to be appointed officiating Chaplain at St. Thomas Mount, consequent upon the removal of the Rev. J. Richards to Coonoor and Jackatalla; the Rev. A. Pearson, it is understood, will be appointed to officiate at Vepery.

PENSION TO MR. J. H. BULLOCK.—Sir Charles Wood has sanctioned an additional pension of £100 to Mr. J. H. Bullock, late Deputy Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in consideration of the services rendered by him, in addition to the military pension granted to him by the Government of India.

THE BONUS SCHEME.—The following officers retire from the service on the bonus and retiring scheme:—Col. Halpin, 25th N.I.; Col. Logan, 6th N.I.; Col. Coates, 6th N.I.; Col. Dunlop, 50th N.I.; Col. Carr, 16th N.I.; Maj. Phillot, 26th N.I.; Maj. Jackson, 14th N.I.

HYDERABAD, Nov. 18.—His Highness the Nizam has sent to the Resident about Rs. 3,000 to be distributed among the guards who escorted the presents to his Highness. A road is to be constructed for the Godavery traffic, and orders have been issued by the native Government to the talookdars to make over to the British officers the lands required for the purpose. The minister, Salar Jung, has been thanked by the Madras Government for his prompt compliance in regard to the ground required for the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company. The system of municipal taxation, I understand, has been introduced into East Berar. Weather exceedingly cold.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—At the annual general meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Bombay, held on the 9th Dec., Mr. James Fleming and Mr. Cowasjee Jehagjee Readymoney, were elected directors, in the room of Mr. Henry Scott and Limjee Manockjee, who retire by rotation.

ARTILLERY BRIGADES.—The new brigades of Royal artillery are now formed, and Colonel Foster commands the 4th brigade of horse artillery, Lieut. col. Fuller, the 18th brigade of foot artillery, and Col. Wormald the 21st brigade.

INSTALLATION OF THE BISHOP OF MADRAS.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the diocese of Madras was duly installed in St. George's Cathedral in the forenoon of Wednesday, the 27th Nov., by the acting Archdeacon and Commissary of the diocese. The *Madras Times* says:—"His lordship, attended by twenty-eight clergymen in their canonicals, entered the cathedral from the vestry at the west end, and being in plain clothes retired to the vestry commonly known as the archdeacon's. Divine service was then commenced, prayers being read by the Rev. C. D. Gibson. After the second lesson was read, the acting Archdeacon and clergy proceeded to the vestry occupied by the Bishop, and his lordship then arrayed in his episcopal robes was conducted to his seat adjoining the reading-desk. The archdeacon briefly addressed the Bishop and declared him duly installed in the Cathedral Church of his diocese, presenting to him the keys of the edifice. This simple ceremony concluded, the service proceeded as usual, the Communion service being read by the Rev. Messrs. Alcock and Richards. A very appropriate sermon on the Christian ministry was preached by the Rev. F. G. Lugard, and service was concluded by the administration of the Lord's Supper. The Bishop does not seem to be in robust health, but his whole manner and appearance are most prepossessing, and are calculated to leave a very favourable impression."

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

27. P. and O. str. Simla, Paterson, Suez.—30. Hastings, McQueen, Karachi. Dec. 2. H.M.'s str. Coronandel, Batt, Calcutta.—3. John Ritson, Matches, Moulmein; H.M.'s str. Urgent, Hire, Hong Kong.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per H.M.'s str. Urgent.—Capt. E. Grant, F. J. A. Law, Sir J. Campbell, Lieut. R. C. Cambrell, Lieut. G. Hannon, Mr. Oliver, Mr. E. Bambridge, Asst. surg. J. H. Finemore, Asst. surg. Page, Asst. surg. E. Hayden, Lieut. Hart, Asst. supt. H. Hewitt, Royal arty.

## DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27. Teak, Middleton, Cannanore and Cochin.—28. Lily, Genoa, Bordeaux, via Pondicherry. Dec. 1. Gallant Neil, Bawa, Northern Ports; Gertrude, Young, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Lily.—For PONDICHERRY.—Mr. Clerk, Madame Sineau, H. Victor, D. Victor.  
Per P. and O. str. Simla.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. A. Wynch, Mr. J. McKnight. For MARSEILLES.—F. Burke, Esq. For Hong Kong.—C. Dallas, Esq.

## BOMBAY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HEAD QUARTERS OF H. M.'s 33RD REGIMENT, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Collings, arrived in Bombay on the 31st Nov. from Deesa, via Surat. They relieve the detachment of H. M.'s 56th regiment at Colaba. Two companies of the latter regiment will leave for Surat en route to Deesa, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Heyland, C. B. The remainder of the regiment will await the arrival of the detachment, which is on its way down from Sattara.

DR. SHARP, of H.M.'s 83rd Regiment, who came down in charge of H.M.'s 18th Regiment from Belgaum to Bombay, is about to be tried by a General Court-martial for intemperance.

THE HON. MR. REEVES, member of Council, will retire from the service, we are informed, and proceed to Europe in February next. Col. Pope will also retire about the same time.

H.M.'s 18th REGIMENT N.I., under the command of Maj. Westbrook, arrived at the Presidency on the morning of the 30th Nov. by rail from Belgaum.

COLONEL LIDDLE, of the 3rd European Regiment, is appointed to the command of the Bombay Garrison, in succession to Sir C. Stewart, who proceeds to Europe by the present overland mail.

NUSSEERABAD, Nov. 21.—This station has been the scene of an act of savage atrocity, which has struck every one with horror and consternation. Lieut. W. A. Steward, of H.M.'s 28th regiment, returned from parade on the morning of the 19th. He lay down upon his bed and fell asleep. He lay upon his right side, his arms folded upon his bosom. His mussaul entered, put the muzzle of his own double barrelled gun to the back of his head, fired, blew the roof of his skull and the greater part of the face off, scattering the brains over floor, walls, and ceiling, then retreated to an out-house, lay down, placed the mouth of the other barrel under his chin, and shot himself dead! All this must have been the work of a minute. Nobody was on the spot, the butler was at the bazaar, and the first discovery was made by the barber on entering to shave the hapless deceased. A court of inquest assembled, but as yet no adequate cause has been discovered for this fiendish act. Lieutenant Steward had been until lately second in command of the Mhair regiment at Ajmeer, and whilst there had been robbed by this man of some rupees, which he discovered, and warned him that he would turn him off. Unfortunately he did not do so at once. The mussaul was a Mussulman, and, it is said, a discharged sepoy. That he was acquainted with fire arms is shown by the fact that a soldier of the 28th stated on the previous day he had cleaned this gun and a revolver, and put both up in their cases. The ruffian must have taken the gun out, put it together, loaded it, as well as the revolver, which was found beside his dead body with its five chambers charged also, but with the bullets put the wrong way. The man was known to have "saints" of his caste about him, and there is a surmise that the act may have been the result of a deep laid fanatical plot. The deceased is universally regretted by all who knew him. He was a good officer and a perfect gentleman, and the sorrow of his brother officers is heartfelt. On the very day of his death, the general order appointing him interpreter to his regiment was received. His death must have been instantaneous, for as he lay in calm sleep, with folded arms, so he was found. He was buried yesterday morning, followed to the grave by the brigadier's staff, the regiment, and all the officers of the station. I have briefly stated the facts of this deplorable catastrophe; no words could convey the shock it has been to the whole cantonment. P.S.—I omitted to mention in its place there were two bullets in the barrel. The shot was fired downwards, for the balls passed through the bedding and were picked up flattened on the floor beneath the bed.—*Times of India*.

BANK OF BOMBAY.—The proprietors of the Bank of Bombay were to meet on the 20th December, when the following important propositions would be submitted for decision:—"1. That the Directors be authorised to enter into, and make such arrangements with Government, as may appear expedient and advantageous to the Bank for taking over the business of the General Treasury at Bombay, and for the management of the currency here and in the Mofussil, under the provisions of Act 19 of 1861, intitled, 'An Act to provide for a Government paper currency,' and Act 24 of 1861, intitled, 'An Act to enable the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay to enter into arrangements with the Government for managing the issue, payment, and exchange of Government Currency Notes, and certain business hitherto transacted by the Government Treasurers.' 2. That the directors be authorised to establish branch banks at such places as they may deem expedient and advantageous for the interests of the bank. 3. That the directors be authorised to take such steps for varying, altering, or annulling all, or any of the provisions of the Acts under which the bank is at present constituted, and for obtaining the re-incorporation of the bank as to them may seem expedient for securing the efficient working of the bank."

THE NANA SAHT.—A person answering to the description of the Nana was apprehended on the morning of the 3rd of December, in a banian's shop in the town of Kurrachee, at about eleven

o'clock, by a moonshee of the Kardar's establishment, on the information of Mr. De Souza, of the Customs department. He corresponds in height, complexion, marks on his toes—four of which are burnt—to the description we have of the Nana. A follower of his, too, has half of one of his ears cut, and this strengthens the identity of the man. The prisoner was taken to the Kardar's office and examined, thence to Major Goldsmith's for further examination, and is now well secured. He attempted to get a passage to Dwarka, as we stated he would in our last. The prisoner pretends ignorance of the English and Marathi languages, and states that he was for twelve years a ministering priest in a temple at Mandavie. The authorities, however, had decided upon setting him free, when Mr. Nugent Sullivan, apothecary in charge of the general hospital, learned from one of the patients under his care that the Nana was known to him, he having been in his employ at Bithoor for a long time, and having parted from him just before the mutinies broke out. Mr. Sullivan immediately put the man in a dooly, and accompanied him to the place where the prisoner was confined, when a number of purvoes and others were presented to him, and he was called on to state if the Nana was among them. After a minute examination, he declared that the miscreant was not there. Subsequently another batch, among whom was the apprehended man, was brought forward, and he at once singled him out, declaring that was the "Nana of Bithoor." He was thereupon questioned, and stated that he had served the Nana, eaten of his salt, and seen him for some years regularly every day; he could not be mistaken, "that man was the Nana of Bithoor." Mr. Sullivan had his patient carried off to the hospital, and by four o'clock in the evening, Mr. Ingle, the Deputy Magistrate, the Foudjar of Kurrachee, and a number of others, came up to the hospital with the prisoner, and it was proposed to question the sick Poorbeeah again. Mr. Sullivan suggested that the prisoner should be disguised as a purvoe to make assurance double sure, which was done, and the sick man was brought out to meet the party; he was asked if the Nana were there, and looking around immediately pointed out the man, declaring that "that man is the Nana of Bithoor and the adopted son of Bajerow. I would recognise him in any disguise." A bystander observed, "the Nana has a hole in the top of his ear." "If so," said the Poorbeeah, "that man must have it, for here is the Nana, look for yourselves." The ear was examined and the hole was there.—*Our Paper.*

WYNAAD, Nov. 12.—Crop gathering fast out Culputty way, and in the North; not so fine as the blossom led us to expect. Lots of Coolies in lately, and estates that a short time ago were smothered in weeds are now dressed as if for a holiday. We are having a thorough foggy November, much mist and light showers almost every day, although during the last fortnight I do not suppose three inches of rain have fallen. I passed through an estate a short time ago (Culputty), where I saw a large field of young coffee, as young coffee ought to be; planted out on Bomboo land with balls, it has never ceased growing, and being beautifully lined, and free of weeds, with the surface all trenched, it looked like thorough cultivation, and reflects great credit on the manager.

COLONEL SWANSON being about to retire from the office of Comptroller of Military Finance, Colonel Barr has been appointed his successor. No better selection could have been made; having held the office of Deputy Auditor-general and Presidency-paymaster for several years, and latterly that of Military Accountant, he has succeeded to the position with more than ordinary qualifications, and we are sure the appointment will give general satisfaction.

MR. MANACKJEE CURSETJEE has been appointed acting second judge of the Small Cause Court; and Mr. Spencer, who has filled the office of clerk of the court ever since its institution very acceptably to the public, has been nominated acting third judge. Mr. J. V. Johnson will be acting clerk of the court for the present.

**MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.**—The *Deccan Herald* states that by the death of Generals Kemp and Sir W. Richards, K.C.B., Colonels Hobson and Honner, C.B., of the Bombay Army, will be promoted to Major-General, and will in consequence have to vacate their brigade commands. The following Lieutenant-Colonels of the Bombay Army have applied to retire on the extra pension granted by the Queen's Warrant:—Sir P. M. Melville; D. Scobie; J. Keily; J. Shortrede; J. Holmes, C.B.; C. Munro; C. R. Hogg; W. Lye; G. C. Stockley; E. Andrews; C. A. Honner; W. G. Arrow; and E. Baynes.

**INCOME-TAX.**—The amount of income-tax for the town and island of Bombay for the year commencing 1st of August, 1860, and ending 31st of July, 1861, has been Rs. 1,158,000. Nearly the whole of this amount has been realised, there being little short of a lac of rupees still remaining to be recovered.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Nov. 26. Str. Behar, Brooks, Suez; str. Tilly, Gething, Malabar Coast; str. Johnstone Castle, Main, Kurrachee.—28. Caroline, Dods, Moulmein.—29. Belle Virginie, Riels, Mauritius; Mindora, Flett, Melbourne; Charles H. Lord, Smith, Calcutta.—30. General Neill, Clark, London; str. Clyde, Dickinson, Port Blair.—Dec. 1. Marion, Femming, Colombo.—2. Startled Fawn, Louthier, Hong Kong; Palmerston, Wilson, Aden; Ophiar, Howard, Calcutta.—3. Continental, Johnson, Calcutta.—4. str. Emeu, Rennoldson, Hong Kong; Pauline, Lobo, Cochín; Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone, Calcutta; William Stevenson, Brown, Moulmein; Cassibelanus, Scott, Moulmein.—6. Charger, Smyth, Liverpool.—7. Moskwa, Fuhl, Calcutta.—8. str. Tilly, Gething, Kurrachee.—10. str. Dalhousie, Hopkins, Madras.—11. King Lear, Crondece, Aden; str. Victoria, Chitty, Kurrachee; Jacoba Westerwell, Anderson, Aden.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Clyde.—Lieut. Jones, and officers and crew of H.M.'s str. Lady Canning.  
Per P. and O. str. Emen.—Mr. M. Cassumbhoy, Mr. G. Hossing, Mr. Frizell, Capt. Thompson, Mr. Woosunally, Mr. H. Andrew.  
Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Tilly.—Mr. Backer, Mr. Bovis, Mrs. Wilmot.  
Per H.M.'s str. Dalhousie.—Lieut. Murphy, H.M.'s 83rd Regt., Asst.-surg. Mould, 83rd Regt., Asst. Apothecary Sinclair, and seventy men, five women, and eight children of H.M.'s various regiments.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 27. China str. Curling, Aden and Suez; Janet Willis, Lawson, Calcutta.—28. Tilly str., Gething, and Victoria str., Chitty, Kurrachee. Dec. 1. Columbian str., Skottowe, China, &c.; Montague, Broadfoot, Liverpool; Dovercourt, Hughes, Hong Kong; La Fayette, Small, Cape Negrais.—4. Empress of India, Thompson, London, via Kurrachee.—5. Ida, Dunlop, Liverpool.—7. Earl of Elgin, Curbutt, London.—10. Helena, Hedder, Hong Kong.—11. Bellcarrig, Geal, Liverpool; Romulus, Lord, London.—12. P. and O. str. Behar, Brooks, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Tilly.—Capt. A. Nightingale, Mr. and Mrs. Watson and child, Mrs. and Miss Butler, Mrs. Cust and child, Mrs. Cowley, Mrs. Pegler, Maj. and Mrs. T. E. Kenyon, Lieut. Holt, 4th lt.; Ens. C. E. Candell, 93rd Highlanders; Ens. P. Browne, 1st Belooch regt.; Ens. W. Lang, H.M.'s 46th ft.; Lieut. C. Baginall, H.M.'s 7th fusiliers; Ens. H. Jones, H.M.'s 94th regt.; Ens. Symes, Mr. Palmer.  
Per H.M.'s str. Victoria.—Cornets Comilieri and Bachers, 7th drag. gds.

Additional passengers by the str. China, Nov. 27.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Paul. For MARSEILLES.—A. Warren, Esq. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Fremley and Carrigan.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Behar.—For MARSEILLES.—Dr. and Mrs. Scott and child, Lieut. K. Robertson, Brig. Sir Chas. and Lady Stuart, Mr. Lord, Mr. Tomkinson, Mr. H. Davy. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. R. Keays, C.S.; Mrs. Alban and infant, Col. Daveney, 1st Royals; Ens. J. Galwey, Lieut. Shewell.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Dec. 12, 1861.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                             |         |           |
|-----------------------------|---------|-----------|
| 4 per cent. Transfer Loan   | Rs. 86  |           |
| 4 " " Loan                  | 1832-33 | Rs. 85    |
| 4 " " "                     | 1835-36 | Rs. 85    |
| 4 " " "                     | 1842-43 | Rs. 85    |
| 4 " " "                     | 1854-55 | Rs. 85    |
| 4 per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan  |         | Rs. 97½   |
| 5 per cent. Loan (New)      |         | Rs. 97½   |
| 5½ per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan |         | 105 prem. |

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

|                                     |         |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)             | 65 pm.  |
| Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up | 100     |
| Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 do. | 12½     |
| Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 do. | 27½     |
| Central Bank of W. India            | 6½ dis. |

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| Agri Bank (Rs. 500)   | 70 per ct. pm. |
| Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)   | 14 ditto       |
| Apollo Press Com. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 p. up   | Rs. 20,000     |
| Colaba Press Com. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 do.   | 5,750 prem.    |
| Hydraulic P. Com.   | 4,000 do.      |
| Cotton Spinning Com.  | 4,800 do.      |
| Oriental Weaving and Spinning Com.  | 2,500 do.      |
| Colaba L. Com.  | 0,000 do.      |
| Bombay S. N. Com.   | 500 do.        |
| Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.   | 5,000          |
| East India Spinning & Weav. Co. (Limited)   | 150            |
| Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co.  | 400            |
| Throstle Mill Co.   | 4,000          |
| Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Co.  | 550            |
| Oriental Weaving and Spinning Co.   | 800            |
| Royal Spinning & Weav. Co.  | 500            |
| Great Ind. P. R. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or 2½ prem. in England—Rs. 20 per share discount. |                |
| Do. New Shares at 2½ per share—Rs. 13 do.   |                |

### EXCHANGES.

|   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| On London—at 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1d., 2s. 1d. for Doc. Bills. |                       |
| On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100                                   | 98½                   |
| " " " " " " " "   | 99½                   |
| On Madras, at 30 days' " " " "  | 99½                   |
| On China, at 60 days' sight   | Rs. 213 per 100 dols. |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

|                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Sovereigns            | each, Rs. 10-6         |
| Bank of England Notes | 10-3                   |
| Spanish Dollars       | per 100, Rs. 230       |
| Republic Dollars      | " 213                  |
| German Crowns         | " 213½                 |
| Sycee Silver          | per 100 tola, Rs. 105½ |
| Gold Leaf             | per tola, Rs. 10-10    |
| Bar Silver            | 107                    |
| Mexican Dollars       | 225                    |

### FREIGHTS.

|                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| To London, £2. 5s. to £2. 2s. 6d.     |  |
| To Liverpool, £1. 10s. to £3. 7s. 6d. |  |

**IMPORTS (Bombay, Dec. 12).**—*Cotton Piece Goods.*—During the past fortnight a moderate business was transacted in Grey Goods. For Grey Shirtings an active demand existed at advanced rates; the prices of 40-in. 6 lbs. had gone up as high as Rs. 4-7 to 4-8, of 7 lbs. Rs. 5-4 to 5-6; but they have now declined, and offers are made at a reduction of 2 to 3 annas; sales could not be obtained unless at those reduced quotations. 45-in. 9 to 9½ lbs. was in good request at Rs. 6-13 to 6-14, but offers are now made at Rs. 6-8 to 6-9; others remain as last quoted. 50 and 44-in. had also participated in the advance, and are now quiet. Grey Longcloths of 36-in. by 40 are inquired for, but the value is firm and nominal. Drills of good makes are in good request; other kinds remain dull. Grey T Cloths of 4 to 5 lbs. makes are in better request than other descriptions, and are easily saleable at advanced rates. Bleached Goods still attract but little attention. Among Turkey Red Goods, plain fabrics are the only goods at present in favour. Cambrics are in fair demand. Dimity is less inquired for than before. Twills are scarce, and eagerly sought after. Jaconets slightly improved in inquiry, though not in value. Mulls remain much the same as last. Prints of all styles are quite unsaleable except at ruinous prices. *Yarns.*—An active and increased demand has prevailed for both Mule and Water Twists, and prices for some counts have gained a further advance. Holders, however, are very firm in their demands, and consequently a small business has taken place during the fortnight. Turkey Red and Dyed Yarns are moderately inquired for. *Metals.*—For Copper the demand is very active, and a fair amount of business was done in Braziers and Sheathing at advanced quotations.—British Bars are dull and have receded in value; Nail Rods are inquired for.—Hoop and Sheet show a little improvement in demand. Yellow Metal has improved in inquiry and value. Steel, both in tub and faggots, is in request, but the value remains unchanged. Lead in demand. Tin Plates are in moderate inquiry. Quicksilver in demand.

**EXPORTS (Bombay, Dec. 12).**—The export market continues active, but the excitement which previously prevailed has very much abated. A pretty extensive business has been done during the fortnight. Dharwar is eagerly sought for, but being scarce, it is held for very high prices. New Cotton, however, is less inquired for. Stocks are moderate. Speculation among natives is very active, and all sorts of persons—clerks, shopmen, priests, &c., who have no business interest in the affair, are investing their hard-earned little savings in Cotton, and speculating for a further rise. *Wool.*—The demand continues active, and the price shows a further rise. *Oilseeds.*—Linseed is actively inquired for, and there being many sellers prices have declined a little in favour of buyers. In Rapeseed there is nothing doing; prices are unchanged. Sesame has many inquiries, and is bought at higher prices. In other seeds there is nothing doing. *Coffee.*—The market continues bare of stocks, demand is very good. *Pepper.*—Little or nothing doing, stocks light. *Saltpetre.*—The inquiry has improved, and prices have advanced a little. *Madder Root.*—Light stocks, and held for at advanced quotations. No sales reported. *Elephant Teeth.*—Stocks very large, with but slight demand. *Opium.*—Our market seems to have touched its lowest point, and there now appear to be some signs of a reaction setting in, prices having risen during the past fortnight from Rs. 1,430 to to-day's quotation of 1,450, owing chiefly to the absence of importations from Malwar; the latest official returns not showing a single chest having been passed under the new excise, which came into force so far back as 1st October last.



# Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Nov. 22.*—The Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to attach Mr. A. Sells, of the C.S., reported qualified for the public service, to the N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oude.

The undermen, gentlemen, app. members of H.M.'s civil service on the Bengal estab., reported their arr. at presy. on 16th inst. by the str. *Simla*, which reached the Sandheads on 14th idem, viz.:

Messrs. C. A. Kelly, J. Anderson, and J. J. Livesey.

*Foreign Dept., Nov. 22.*—The app. of Asst. surg. C. Lowdell to ch. of civil med. du. of station of Gondak, notified July 30 last, No. 4,184, is to have effect from Aug. 17 instead of April 1 last.

Asst. surg. J. H. Condon assu. ch. of civil med. du. of Hurdul fr. Asst. surg. W. E. Allen on 20th ult.

Mr. A. Young, asst. comr., assu. ch. of his du. at Hurdul on 25th ult.

Capt. B. H. Ryall, dist. superint. of police, Fyzabad, obtained priv. leave for 30 days fr. 26th ult.

The postings and transfers of officers in Oude commission consequent on the resignation of Maj. H. L. Evans, dep. comr. of Lucknow, notified in G. O. dated 25th ult., No. 95, are to have effect fr. 1st idem.

The servs. of Rev. C. C. Anstey, chapl. of Fyzabad, in Oude, are placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal.

The Rev. Dr. J. J. Carshore is app. to offic. as chapl. of Fyzabad.

Lieut. E. C. Impey, pol. agent at Ulwur, res. ch. of his dus. fr. Capt. G. Hamilton, asst. agent, Gov. gen. in Rajpootana, on 31st ult.

Capt. J. T. Newall, asst. agent, Gov. gen., Rajpootana, has 1 mo.'s leave fr. 18th inst., to Bombay, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

Capt. E. B. Sladen, asst. comr., 1st class, at Amherst, has leave for 2 mos., fr. 26th ult.

Lieut. R. C. Burn, offic. mag. at Moulmein, is app. to offic. for Capt. Sladen, in add. to his own duties.

Judicial.—Lieut. H. Fraser rec. ch. of office of dist. superint. of police at Bhundar fr. Lieut. Faber, asst. superint., on 1st inst.

*Financial Dept., Nov. 20.*—Leave of absence:—Col. R. Baird Smith, master of the Calcutta Mint, has been allowed priv. leave from such date as he may avail himself of to Dec. 1.

Appointment:—Capt. Hyde to conduct the duties of the mint dur. abs. of Col. Baird Smith.

Nov. 22.—Col. R. Baird Smith, mint master, Calcutta, made over ch. of his office to Capt. H. Hyde, engr., on 19th inst.

*Public Works Dept., Nov. 21.*—Promotions:—Mr. J. McMillan, sub engr., 3rd class, in exec. ch. of the Mahanuddy div., is prom. to grade of asst. engr., 1st cl.

Mr. W. Patterson, supervisor, in exec. ch. of the Balasore div., is prom. to grade of asst. engr., 1st class.

These promotions to have effect fr. Oct. 31 last.

**ERRATUM.**—In notification No. 230, dated Oct. 7, appg. Lieut. C. B. F. Penny, of the Bombay, to the Dhar and Jowra road, for "executive engineer of the 4th class" read exec. engr. of the 3rd class.

Nov. 22.—Mr. F. J. Johnstone, probationary asst. engr., Nagpore, is posted to the Great Deccan road div., with effect from Aug. 8 last.

*Military Dept., Nov. 22.*—No. 1,062.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appts.:

Punjab irreg. force.—4th cav.—Lieut. W. Wroughton, of the late 54th N.I., adjt. of the Pathan regt. of cav., to do duty, fr. Lieut. Chapman, res.

2nd inf.—Lieut. P. C. Rynd, late 73rd N.I., to do duty.

6th inf.—Lieut. S. J. Browne, late 55th N.I., adjt. of 1st Sikh inf., to be adjt., v. Lieut. Saunders, placed at disposal of C. in C.

1st regt. Sikh inf.—Lieut. A. G. Ross, late 17th N.I., do. duty 6th Punjab inf., to offic. as adjt., v. Lieut. Browne.

No. 1,064.—The undermentd. gentlemen to be cadets for the cavalry and infantry in H.M.'s Indian military forces at the presy. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service, and promoted to rank of cornet and ensign respectively, from the dates assigned to them in G.G.O. No. 975, of Oct. 25:—

Cav.—Mr. C. B. Horsbrugh; date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 19.

Inf.—Messrs. E. H. Webb, H. Howell, and F. S. Carr; date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 16.

Mr. G. MacCall; date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 19.

No. 1,065.—The leave to proc. to Australia, on

m.c., granted to Lieut. H. R. Buttanshaw, of the late 47th N.I., in G.G.O. No. 3, dated Jan. 3, 1860, and ext. in G.G.O. No. 28 of 1861, is further ext. for a period of 6 mos. on the same account.

No. 1,068.—The underment. officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave, on m.c.:

Capt. T. Staples, of the late 58th N.I., dist. superint. of police, for 20 mos., under new regs.

No. 1,069.—The underment. officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieut. W. H. Macnaghten, late 5th Eur. L.C., and Lieut. E. A. Phillips, late 12th N.I.; date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 15.

*Foreign Dept., Nov. 26.*—Mr. H. B. Harington, asst. commsr. in Oude, has leave for 4 weeks from 18th inst., to enable him to rejoin his appt.

*Public Works Dept., Nov. 25.*—Mr. W. R. G. Hickey, 1st class exec. engr., Great Deccan Road div., officiated as chief engr. of Nagpore from Sept. 18 to Nov. 11, dur. abs. of Lieut. col. J. H. Maxwell, who obtained leave (Sept. 3) for 2 mos., the 1st mo. of which was priv. leave.

*Military Dept., Fort William, Nov. 25.*—No. 1,071.—The undermentioned officer has reported his return from England:—

Capt. and brev. maj. A. Light, of the regt. of art.; date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 12, 1861.

No. 1,075.—With reference to the notification issued by the Government of Bengal, dated 14th inst., the servs. of Capt. J. R. Macgrath, of the Madras art., late superint. of the hill tracts in Chittagong, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. Fort St. George.

No. 1,076.—Mr. J. B. Smith, second class sub. assist., att. to the Hyderabad topographical survey party, is prom. to first class, from 21st Sept., 1861.

The prom. of Mr. G. A. McGill, from second to first class sub-assistant, Hyderabad topographical survey, notified in G.G.O. No. 817, dated Sept. 13, 1861, will be held to have effect from April 8, 1861, instead of from Aug. 15, 1861, as formerly published.

No. 1,078.—Mr. C. Lane, chief civil asst., great trigonometrical survey, has leave, on m.c., for eight months, with effect from Oct. 22, 1861.

Mr. Angello D'Souza, second class sub-asst., is allowed leave on the same account for 9 months, with effect from Oct. 23, 1861.

No. 1,086.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on m.c.:

Ens. J. W. Ridgeway, [gen. list inf., for 18 mo., under new regs.

*Home Dept., Nov. 29.*—The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to re-attach to the N.W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oude, Mr. G. H. Lawrence, C.S., who rep. his ret. fr. England on 16th inst.

The undermen, gentlemen, app. by the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India members of H.M.'s C.S., on Bengal estab., rep. their arr. at the Pres., per *Lady Jocelyn*, on 17th inst.:

Messrs. R. D. Spedding, D. R. Parke, W. H. Hudson, W. A. Howe, C. E. C. Merington, and W. W. G. Cornwall.

*Foreign Dept., Political.*—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appt. of Mr. J. Bullock as consular agent for United States at Akyab.

*General.*—Doctor E. Bonavia is app. to be asst. civ. surg. at Lucknow.

Lieut. J. G. Bell, asst. comr., Hyderabad assigned districts, in ch. of West Berar, has leave, on m.c., for 1 mo., to Bombay.

Capt. J. Stubbs, asst. comr., is app. to ass. ch. of West Berar, and Mr. C. Horden, extra asst., 1st cl., is app. to act as asst. comr., 3rd cl.

*General.*—With reference to para. 66 of G.O. No. 92, dated 22nd ult., the foll. prom. are made in the Oude commission, with effect from the 22nd ult.:

Mr. P. Carnegie to be dep. comr. 1st class.

Capt. J. Perkins to be dep. comr. 2nd class.

Mr. C. Lindsay to be dep. comr. 3rd class.

Mr. H. G. Ross to be asst. comr. 1st class.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to appt. Maj. O. W. Boileau to be an hony. asst. comr., with full powers of a mag. and coll. in the Mahomdee district in Oude.

Lieut. C. E. Watson, asst. comr., 2nd class, Martaban, has passed the first standard of examination prescribed in the rules for examination of assistants in the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces.

The servs. of Rev. C. J. Waterhouse, chaplain of Lucknow cantonments, are placed at disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

Rev. T. Moore is app. chap. of Lucknow cantonments.

Lieut. T. Cadell, pol. asst. and dep. Bheel agent, received ch. of the Nimar pol. agency, in add. to his own du., on 24th ult.

Mr. H. B. Harington, asst. comr., in Oude, is posted to district of Gonda.

Maj. J. F. J. Stevenson, dep. comr., 2nd class, Tavoy, made over charge of the treasury at that district to Moung Shooay Kyee, asst. comr., 3rd class, on 29th ult.

Leave of absence.—Leave of abs., for 6 weeks, is granted to Capt. P. St. G. Groene, 2nd class asst. engr., Nagpore Eastern road div., prep. to applying for furl. to Eur. on m.c.

Appointments:—Capt. C. T. Stewart, of engs., re-

turned fr. furl., is re-apptd. to public works dept. as an exec. engr. of 2nd class, and posted to Nagpore.

Mr. Walter Kelsey is apptd. an asst. engr. of the 1st class and posted to Oude.

Transfer.—Lieut. H. J. Nuthall, H.M.'s 56th regt., 1st class asst. engr., is transf. fr. Oude to Nagpore.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, Nov. 29.*—Appointment.—Mr. D. F. Carmichael to act as sib. judge of the zillah of Chicacole dur. employ of Mr. C. R. Pelly on other duty.

*Revenue Dept.*—Mr. B. Pouncefote to act as sub. coll. and jt. mag. of the dist. of South Arcot dur. employ of Mr. McDonnell on other duty.—To join forthwith.

*Public Dept., Nov. 28.*—Mr. D. F. Carmichael ret. to pres. on 25th inst. by str. *Candia*.

Nov. 27.—Capt. W. Barber, dept. superint. rev. surv., vested with the powers conferred.

### POWERS OF MAGISTRATES.

Nov. 29.—It is hereby notified that from and after the first day of January next the underment. magisterial officers will have authority to exercise the powers specified against their names, in relation to section 22, Act XXV. of 1861 (the Code of Criminal Procedure).

Any magistrate who may think it desirable that higher powers than those here specified should be conferred upon any individual officer within his jurisdiction, should submit an application to Govt. to that effect, stating the circumstances of the particular case.

Joint mags., Head asst. mags.—the full powers of mag. Asst. mags. who have passed the assistants' exam. by the second standard, dep. mags.—the powers of a sub-mag. of the first class. Asst. mags. who have not passed the assistant's exam. by the second standard, sub-mags., i.e. talook mags. (thasil-dars) and sub-mags.—the powers of a sub-mag. of the second class.

By order of H.E. the Gov. in Council.

Nov. 29.—Appointment.—Maj. C. H. Drury, staff corps, to be comdt. of Madras volunteer guards, with honorary rank of lieut. col., v. Lieut. col. Silver, who res.; to take effect fr. 1st prox.

### SERVICES OF LIEUT. COL. SILVER.

Bindy-park, Nov. 29, 1861.

Lieut. col. Silver having resigned the com. of the Madras volunteer guards, which he has held since the corps was raised in July, 1857, H.E. the Governor is desirous of placing on record the high sense he entertains of that officer's services, and of taking this opportunity of thanking him publicly for the zeal, energy, and tact he has exhibited on all occasions connected with the command, to which must be attributed the high state of efficiency and discipline of the Madras volunteer guards.

### STAFF CORPS.

Nov. 26.—The undermen. officers, who were less than 1 year in their present appointments on Feb. 18, 1861, having, on or before the 21st ult., applied for admission to the Staff Corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, are admitted as probationers in the Madras Staff Corps, subject to the conditions prescribed in para. 75 of the Amalgamation Order:—

Lieut. A. B. Irving, 13th N.I., do. du. sappers and miners.

Lieut. T. O. Underwood, 22nd N.I., do. du. sappers and miners.

*Ecclesiastical Dept., Nov. 26.*—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras arrived at Madras on 25th inst. by the str. *Candia*.

Rev. A. W. Pearson, B.A., asst. chaplain, returned to pres. on 11th inst. by the str. *Simla*.

*Judicial Dept., Nov. 26.*—Mr. J. W. Cherry, civil and sess. judge of Salem, received charge of the court from Mr. W. Hodgson, on Nov. 23.

Mr. E. W. Bird, act. civil and sess. judge of Negapatam, delivered over charge of the court to the principal Sudder Ameen on Nov. 20.

Nov. 22.—Lieut. J. P. Warlow, proba. asst. superint. of police, 1st class, Tanjore, having passed the prescribed exam. in Tamil, is confirmed in the police dept.

*Educational Dept., Nov. 23.*—Lieut. col. A. C. Pears, insp. of schools in 5th div., has passed the prescribed test of qualification in the Tamil language.

*Public Works Dept., Nov. 26.*—Capt. E. H. Harington, dist. engr., Ganjam, delivered over charge of the district to Capt. Phillips on 1st inst.

Mr. W. E. Underwood, dep. coll. of Tinnevely, has priv. leave for 2 mos.

Privilege leave is granted to Maj. E. E. Miller, asst. comy. gen., for 31 days, from 1st to 31st Dec., 1861.

Capt. A. S. Moberly, district eng., Madras, [has 1 mo.'s priv. leave.



Nov. 23.—No. 416.—Capt. J. F. A. Plant, 4th N.I., is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl., under old regs.

Nov. 26.—No. 417.—The underment. officers have leave to Europe:—  
Maj. J. Jackson, 14th N.I., on furl., under furl. regs. of 1854.

Lieut. A. Wynch, artillery, on m.c. for 18 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

Ens. W. R. E. Fullerton is removed, at his own request, from 28th to 42nd N.I., with effect from Oct. 1, 1861, and prom. to lieut. in the latter regt., in succ. to Roper, retired, subject to H.M.'s approval; date of commission, Oct. 1.

No. 418.—Madras Staff Corps.—With reference to G.O. 18th Oct., 1861, No. 363, Lieut. H. F. de Lou-sada, Madras staff corps, is perm., in compliance with his request, to revert to his former regt., the 51st N.I., of which he is the qrmr. and interp.—his admission to the staff corps being can.

No. 419.—The foll. officers having, on or before the 21st Oct., applied for admission to the staff corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, are app. to the Madras staff corps, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—  
2nd Captain Elliot Minto Playfair, art., late comdt. of art., Nagpore irreg. force, canton. jt. mag., Kamptee.

Lieut. Robert Henry Cunliffe, 31st L.I., qrmr. and interp. of the 31st L.I., and actg. asst. engr., Parla Kimedy estate.

Lieut. Charles Bean Lucie Smith, 40th N.I., asst. comr. 1st class, Nagpore commiss., offic. dep. comr.

The undermnt. officers having completed 20 years' service, 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be caps. fr. Feb. 18, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

2nd Capt. Elliot Minto Playfair and Lieut. Charles Bean Lucie Smith.

Nov. 27.—No. 422.—Lieut. F. A. Howes, engr., 1st cl. asst. eng., dept. public works, Nagpore, is perm. to proc. to Eur., m.c., for 20 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Nov. 29.—No. 423.—Returned to du.:—  
Major J. G. Halliday, 12th N.I.; arrived at Madras Nov. 25.

Capt. (brev. maj.) H. Drury, 45th N.I., comdt. resident's escort, Travancore and Cochin; arrived at Madras Nov. 25.

Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) G. R. Edwards, 2nd L.C., is perm. to proc. to Bombay, with leave till Dec. 31, 1861, under old regs., in anticipation of retirement fr. serv. on extra annuity.

The underment. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur.:—

Capt. A. J. M. Rainey, Madras staff corps, on furl. for 2 years, under furl. regs. of 1854.

Lieut. A. D. Gordon, 24th N.I., on m.c., for 20 mo., under old regs., and to embark fr. Madras.

Lieut. A. Mears, 36th N.I., on m.c., for 20 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

The serv. of Capt. C. G. H. Coote, 52nd N.I., are placed at disp. of Govt. of India in home dept., for civil employ in Tenasserim and Martaban prov.

The serv. of Lieut. W. G. Grove, 32nd N.I., are placed temp. at disp. of Govt. of India in home dept., fr. Oct. 15, for civil employ in Tenasserim and Martaban prov.

No. 1,029.—The following order, issued by the judicial commissioner in charge of the office of the commissioner of the province to the Nagpore irregular force, is confirmed:—

No. 9, dated Sept. 27.—Making the following appointments, with reference to G.G.O. No. 841, dated Sept. 20, 1861, with effect from Aug. 19, 1861:—

Lieut. Burton, adjt. and offic. 2nd in com. of 1st inf., to be 2nd in com., in room of Lieut. Cockburn, res.

Lieut. McNeill, offic. adjt., to be adjt. in succ. to Lieut. Burton.

Fort William, Nov. 12.—No. 1,035.—The following orders issued by the resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

No. 211, dated Oct. 19.—Confirming the regimental order by the officer comdg. 3rd inf. Hyderabad contingent, dated 10th inst., directing Capt. Lilly, 2nd in com., 3rd inf. Hyderabad contingent, to act as adjt., in addn. to his own duties from that date, consequent on decease of Capt. Temple, adjt., 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent.

No. 214, dated Oct. 23.—Granting Maj. Clogstoun, v.c., comdg. 2nd cav., Hyderabad contingent, 1 mo.'s leave from date of quitting Hingolee to Hyderabad.

No. 217, dated Oct. 25.—Confirming the regimental order issued by Capt. Macquoid, 2nd in com., 5th inf. Hyderabad contingent, dated Oct. 15, 1861, assuming com. from that date of the regt., consequent on departure of Capt. Woodcock, comdt., 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, on leave, and directing Lieut. Justice, adjt., 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, to act as 2nd in com. in addn. to his duties as adjt.

Nov. 19.—The undermentioned officers of H.M.'s Indian military forces retired upon full pay to have a step of hon. rank as follows:—

Col. W. Halpin, Madras inf., to be maj. gen., dated Oct. 8, 1861.

Maj. E. Usher, Madras inf., to be lieut. col., dated Oct. 8, 1861.

Maj. G. R. Watson, Bengal inf., to be lieut. col., dated Oct. 8, 1861.

Maj. G. Clark, Madras inf., to be lieut. col., dated Oct. 8, 1861.

Capt. J. O. C. Farran, Madras inf., to be maj., dated Oct. 8, 1861.

Capt. E. W. Bristow, Bengal inf., to be maj., dated Oct. 8, 1861.

No. 1052.—Appointment:—  
Hyderabad Contingent, 6th Inf.—Lieut. H. A. Justice, adj. 5th inf., to be sec. in com., v. Capt. Sinclair, appt. commandant.

No. 1,055.—The serv. of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disp. of the Foreign Dep.

Capt. W. J. Morris, 4th Madras lt. cav., comdt. of Nagpore irreg. cav.

Capt. C. L. Pereira, Madras Staff Corps, comdt. 1st inf., Nagpore irreg. force.

No. 64.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Nagpore police. The officers received charge of their appts. on the dates specified below.

Lieut. col. H. D. Taylor, 1st Madras fusiliers, to be Insp. gen. of police from 29th May.

Capt. W. J. Morris, 4th regt. Madras lt. cav., to be dist. superint. of police at Nagpore from Aug. 1.

Capt. C. L. Pereira, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to be dist. superint. of police at Raepore from Aug. 22.

Mr. J. J. Higgins to be asst. superint. of police from March 2, and dist. superint. of police at Chindwarra, from Aug. 1.

Capt. R. J. Baker, 32nd Madras N.I., to be asst. superint. of police from April 28, and dist. superint. of police at Chanda from Sept. 16.

Mr. J. C. Duff to be asst. superint. of police at Chanda from April 21.

Lieut. F. D. Faber, late 5th Madras lt. cav., to be asst. superint. of police at Bhuhdara from April 1.

No. 233.—Asst. surg. J. J. Heffernan, Madras med. estab., to the civil med. charge of the station of Shoay Gyeen, in the Tenasserim and Martaban provs.

Public Works Dept., General Estab., Fort William, Nov. 11.—No. 240.—Transfer.—Capt. T. J. H. Keyes, 17th Madras N.I., special asst. eng., is transf. from Punjab to Nagpore.

Nov. 12.—No. 242.—The following notification is published in substitution of notification No. 219, dated Sept. 27, 1861:—

The serv. of Col. R. Henderson, of the Madras engs., chief eng. of Hyderabad, are placed at disposal of the Madras govt. at his own request, prep. to retirement fr. the service, with effect from the day on which he gave over charge of the chief engr.'s office.

Nov. 15.—No. 245.—Notification.—The servs. of Lieut. F. Robertson, Madras engs., 2nd class asst. eng., Great Deccan Road div., are replaced at disposal of the Madras govt., from date on which he quitted his station.

No. 247.—Leave of absence.—Six weeks' general leave of absence, prep. to leave to Eur. on m.c., is granted to Lieut. F. A. Howes, of the Madras engs., 1st class asst. eng., Seroncha, with effect from 21st ult.

ORDERS BY THE LIEUT. GOV. N.W. PROVS.  
Judicial (Criminal) Dept., Allahabad, Oct. 29, 1861.—No. 1,085a.—Capt. G. Pearson, superint. of forests in the Jubbulpore div., is invested with special powers of an asst. mag., for the disposal of offences against forest rules.

Fort William, General, Nov. 19, 1861.—No. 261.—Mr. E. O'Reilly, offic. dep. commissioner of Bassein; Capt. H. A. Browne, offic. mag. of the town of Rangoon, and Capt. A. R. McMahon, offic. settlement officer in Pegu, are confirmed in their respective appointments.

The servs. of Lieut. F. Robertson, engs., are placed at disposal of the provincial C. in C.

H.E. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to make the foll. appt.:—

Public Dept., Fort St. George, Dec. 3.—Col. J. Impett to be sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

Judicial Dept., Dec. 2.—Asst. surg. E. D. Eveyard is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appt. as civil surg., Masulipatam, fr. Jan. 1 next.

Dec. 3.—No. 427.—The underment. officers are temp. placed at disp. of the Govt. of India in the Home dept., for employment in Pegu police:—

Lieut. W. G. Hughes, 52nd N.I.

Lieut. F. S. Fitzpatrick, 42nd N.I.

Lieut. C. A. Mackenzie, 41st N.I.

Lieut. C. M. Hallied, 52nd N.I.

The christian names of Lieut. Mackenzie, of the art. whose rank as a cadet is notified in G.O., Sept. 7, 1860, No. 395, and who was admitted on the estab. in G.O., Oct. 9, 1860, No. 430, are corrected to "James Stuart Fraser."

The leave to the Cape of Good Hope and Australia granted to Vet. surg. J. M. Cullimore, in G.O., Oct. 12, 1860, No. 432, is ext. for 6 mos., on m.c.

Dec. 3.—No. 429.—The foll. G.O. by the Govt. of Bombay, is re-published at this presy.:—

Military Dept.

GENERAL ORDER BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 22.—No. 631.—Capt. Wood-

cock, comdg. 5th Hyderabad contingent, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 mos. on m.c.

# BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Nov. 23.—The underment. officers are directed to join their own regts.:—

Capt. W. G. Stoll, 2nd Eur. L.I., now do. du. at the Eur. inf. depot.

Ens. R. J. McGhee, 6th N.I., now do. du. with the 34th L.I.

Lieut. L. W. Halstead, 16th N.I., is appt. adj. that regt.

Lieut. P. L. Gordon, 6th 'L.C., is appt. to do du. with 2nd L.C.

So much of G.O.C.C., dated Nov. 5, as directs Lieut. and Adj. E. Faunce, 27th N.I., to continue to do du. with 7th N.I., is can., and that officer will proc. to take up the adjutancy of his own regt.

Lieut. J. P. James, 13th N.I., is appt. to do duty with 38th N.I.

The removal of Ens. A. F. Wilkinson, gen. list, fr. do. du. 18th N.I., to do du. 3rd L.I. in G.O. 6th Nov., is can.

Nov. 25.—Maj. R. S. Dobbie, 39th N.I., is appt. to do du. with 21st N.I., to join on being relieved from the duties of acting paymaster, Trichinopoly.

Nov. 26.—Lieut. A. G. D. Logan, 37th gren., is rel. from the appt. of act. qrmr. and interp. 21st regt. N.I., and is app. qrmr. and interpret. of his own regt. —to join.

## STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers of the Madras Staff Corps are nominated to act in the appointments specified against their names, which they will proceed to join:—

Capt. H. A. Hare, as qrmr. and interpret. 13th N.I.

Capt. R. R. Ricketts, as qrmr. and interpret. 6th N.I.

Capt. W. Douglas, as qrmr. and interpret., 33rd N.I.

Capt. H. H. Firth, as qrmr. and interpret., 49th N.I.

Capt. W. P. S. Smyth, as qrmr. and interpret. 30th N.I.

Capt. A. J. M. Rainey, as qrmr. and interpret. 19th N.I.

Capt. J. H. Warden, as qrmr. and interpret. 39th N.I.

Capt. J. R. S. Henderson, as qrmr. and interpret. 2nd N.I.

Capt. T. Dyer, as qrmr. and interpret. 21st N.I.

Capt. W. Hands, as qrmr. and interpret. 27th N.I.

Capt. S. Galbraith, as qrmr. and interpret. 18th N.I.

Lieut. H. T. Stewart, as qrmr. and interpret. 43rd N.I.

Lieut. T. T. Church, as qrmr. and interpret. 42nd N.I.

Lieut. G. Briggs, as adjt. 22nd N.I.

Lieut. H. E. Mottet, as qrmr. and interpret. 4th N.I.

Lieut. W. Rawlins, as adjt. 14th N.I.

Lieut. G. M. Bowie, as qrmr. and interpret. 50th N.I.

Lieut. R. Houghton, as adjt. 21st N.I.

Lieut. E. R. Huddleston, as adjt. 50th N.I.

Lieut. C. M. Moberly, as qrmr. and interpret. 15th N.I.

Lieut. G. E. Borradaile, as adjt. 3rd L.I.

The underment. officers of the Madras Staff Corps are app. to do duty until further orders, with the regiments specified against their names; to join:—

Capt. F. G. Hodgson, to do du. with 15th N.I.

Capt. W. K. Horner, to do du. with 26th N.I.

Capt. D. Shaw, to do du. with 50th N.I.

Capt. J. S. Martyn, to do du. with 11th N.I.

Capt. W. F. W. Read, to do du. with 18th N.I.

Capt. R. A. Clementson, to do du. with 21st N.I.

Capt. J. Simpson, to do du. with 14th N.I.

Capt. H. I. Bett, to do du. with 12th N.I.

Capt. F. M. Raynsford, to do du. with 3rd L.I.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 387, dated Nov. 5 last, Lieut. W. O. Foord, 20th N.I., is perm. to do du. with 47th N.I. till May 15 next, when he will proc. to join his regt.

## BOMBAY. CIVIL.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, Nov. 28.)

Bombay Castle, Nov. 26.—Lieuts. G. G. Leathes and H. H. Elliot have been app. to act respectively as 1st and 2nd assts. to the political agent in Kattywar, fr. Sept. 18 last.

Brig. G. H. Robertson, c.b., and A. de C. to the Queen, assu. charge of his duties as actg. political resident at Aden on 4th inst.

Capt. F. Schneider, political superint. at Sawunt Waree, resu. charge of his office on 12th inst.

The appointment of Mr. M. Melville as actg. asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur is can., and he is permitted to resume charge of his app. as asst. judge and sess. judge of Tanna.

Mr. W. H. Newnham to act as asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. R. H. Pinhey, actg. registrar of the Sudder Foudgaree Adawlut, assn. charge of his appointment on the 16th inst.

Lieut. W. M. Lane, attached to H.M.'s 26th regt., N.I., is app. asst. superint. of police in the Surat and Broach collectorates.

Mr. R. W. Hunter to be actg. sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Broach.

Mr. W. Gray, asst. to the superint. of the Kandeish rev. survey and assessment, has leave for 12 mos. on m.c. to Eur.

Mr. H. Birdwood, actg. 3rd asst. to the coll. of Ahmedabad, is app. vice-president of the municipal commissions of Purantej and Morassa.

Mr. T. B. Curtis, head master of the high school at Ahmedabad, is app. a municipal commissioner for that town, v. Capt. Pym.

Asst. surg. J. Mills, civil surg., Dharwar, has passed the prescribed examn. in the Canarese language.

Lieuts. J. H. R. Cruickshank and H. W. Watson, of the engrs., are app. probationary asst. engrs. in the public works dep.

Rev. W. Middleton, app. by H.M.'s principal Sec. of State for India an asst. chaplain of the church of Scotland on this estab., arrived in Bombay on 18th inst.

Dec. 4.—Mr. J. L. Johnson, 2nd judge of the court of small causes, has leave for 12 mos., to Neilgherry Hills, from Dec. 1.

Mr. C. Gonne, judge of the Small Cause Court at Ahmednuggur, has a furl. to England for 1 year, fr. Dec. 27 next.

Mr. J. A. G. Duff, 1st asst. mag. of Belgaum, is vested with full powers of a mag., with exception of the power of review.

Mr. H. B. Lindsay, 1st asst. mag. of Poona, is vested with following powers. Full magisterial powers, with the exception of the power of review. Power to inflict corporal punishment. Powers contemplated in Act IX. of 1860.

Mr. R. Keays, puisne judge of the Sudder Adawlut, resumed his du. on 29th ult.

Mr. R. H. Showell, dist. dep. mag. of Poona, vested with special powers of 1860.

Capt. T. C. Alban, cantonment jt. mag. of Ahmedabad, is invested with civil jurisdiction, and he is also appd. to exercise the powers vested by Act No. XIII. of 1859 in a mag. of police.

R. T. Reid, Esq., has been appd. coroner of Bombay, from 30th ult.

The app. by the coroner of Bombay of Mr. H. Cleveland as dep. coroner of Bombay has been approved by the Gov. in Council.

Mr. H. K. Disney, supernu. asst. to the superint. rev. survey and assess., Khandeish, has been prom. to the grade of asst. superint. fr. 2nd inst.

Mr. R. H. Showell to be dist. dep. to coll. and mag. of Poona.

The above arrangements are to take effect fr. Oct. 1, 1861.

Mr. H. A. Mangles, offic. sub treasurer and gen. paymr., has conducted the du. of the mint mr. fr. Oct. 6, and he is to continue to conduct them.

Lieut. Mitcheson, of *Ajdaka*, assumed ch. of du. of inspec. of Bombay S.N. Co.'s mail strs. at this port fr. Nov. 22, v. Lieut. Holt, relieved.

Capt. J. G. Fife is app. an act. exec. eng. 3rd cl. fr. date on which Capt. White left India.

Capt. J. R. Maunsell, act. exec. eng., Kurrachee station and port, has passed an exam. in Sindee lang.

Mr. F. D. Campbell, probat. asst. eng., having passed exam. presc. of public works code, is prom. to grade of 2nd cl. asst. eng. fr. Nov. 20, 1861.

Mr. Jones has been directed to join his substantive appointment as exec. eng. in Upper Scinde.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle. Nov. 22.—Capt. Woodcock com. 5th regt. Hyderabad contingent, has a furl. to Eur. for 20 mo. on m.c.

Vet. surg. F. S. Constant, horse art., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo. on m.c.

Capt. J. H. White, exec. engr., Surat and Broach, has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo. on m.c.

Mr. C. F. Baldwin is admitted to the serv. in conformity with his app. as cadet of engr. on this estab.

#### STAFF CORPS.

The following officers, having applied for admission to the Staff Corps, are appointed to the Bombay Staff Corps, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Capt. H. N. Miller, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.), app. dep. ins. gen. of pol., Rawul Pindiee.

Nov. 27.—Capt. J. E. Westropp, 2nd Eur. L.L., comdt. Aboo Sanitarium.

Nov. 25.—The underment. gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appts. as cadets of cav. and inf. on this estab.:—

Cavalry.—Mr. H. B. McNeill.

Infantry.—Mr. R. Hennell, and Mr. H. B. Abbott.

Nov. 26.—Capt. W. H. Blowers, late 29th N.I., is to be considered as having been admitted to the staff Corps in the rank of Lieut., and prom. to capt. on Feb. 18, 1861.

The appt. of Maj. Gell, 10th N.I., to the Staff Corps by G.O. No. 572, of Oct. 23, is cancl.

Nov. 25.—The app. of Capt. S. J. Thorpe, H.M.'s 3rd Bombay Eur. regt., and Lieut. W. B. Preston, of H.M.'s 14th Bombay N.I., to staff corps, dated Oct. 7 and Oct. 23 last, is cancl.

Nov. 29.—Mr. J. E. Kershaw is admitted to the service as cadet of inf. on the estab.

The servs. of Asst. surg. H. A. Lewis are placed at disp. of the C. in C. of the Indian navy.

Col. Sir C. S. Stuart, K.C.B., com. Bombay garr., is allowed a furl. to Eur. fr. Dec. 10 next, on private affairs.

Dec. 3.—Capt. G. Twiss, H.M.'s regt. of art., is all. a furl. to Eur. for 3 years.

Insp. gen. of Hospitals J. Scott is all. a furl. to Europe for 6 mos.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Nov. 26.—Capt. J. Thacker, staff corps, has been perm. by the Sec. of State for India to count as serv. for the retiring pension the two months' leave granted him of the 21st June and July 2, 1858.

The underment. officers have passed the colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee, on Nov. 22:—

Lieuts. E. L. Marryat and M. J. Macartney, sappers and miners.

Ensigns S. Babington and F. W. Bean, att. to 1st Eur. regt. (fus.)

Orders confirmed:—

Dated Oct. 30.—Capt. Pogson, appg. Asst. surg. Pirie to act as interp. to 17th N.I., v. Ens. Bell.

Leave of absence:—

Brev. maj. J. J. Laurie, late 30th N.I., att. to 7th N.I., fr. Nov. 13 to Dec. 31.

Nov. 28.—Inf. cadet J. E. Kershaw, recently arr. fr. England, is att. to do du. with 95th foot at Poona.

Returned to duty, on Nov. 27:—

Maj. W. Lodwick, staff corps; Capt. W. H. Mason, staff corps; 2nd Capt. J. B. Hardy, art.; Lieut. J. B. Fenwick, 23rd N.L.L.; and Bombay Prob. prov. sub asst. comy. gen.

Asst. surg. A. M. Rogers, med. estab.

Asst. surg. J. M. Knapp is app. to med. ch. of 28rd N.L.I.

Asst. surg. J. Bain is app. to med. ch. of 18th N.I.

Asst. surg. F. R. O'Kearney, recently arr. fr. England, is att. to 103rd Bombay fus.

Asst. surg. P. Turnbull, att. to 103rd Bombay fus., is directed to repair to Presidency, as next for duty in the I.N.

Order confirmed:—

Capt. Cooper, 13th N.I., to offic. as maj. of brig., at Neemuch; and Lieut. Phelps, sub asst. comy. gen., as supt. of bazaars at that station.

Lieut. Kerich, staff corps, qrmr. and interp. to 26th N.I., is transf. to do du. with 16th N.I., at Surat.

Lieut. F. J. Wise, 26th N.I., is app. act. qrmr. and interp. to that corps.

Leave of absence:—

1st Lt. Cav. (Lancers).—Lieut. G. E. Erskine, act. adjt. 1st Poona horse, fr. Dec. 2 to Jan. 15.

9th N.I.—Lieut. V. Birch, fr. Nov. 21 to Jan. 20.

2nd L.I.—Asst. surg. C. J. F. McDawall, fr. Nov. 20 to Dec. 31.

Leave of absence:—

1st Eur. (Fusiliers).—Capt. W. S. Furneaux, fr. Dec. 1 to 31.

Att. to 6th N.I.—Ens. E. G. Sturt, fr. Nov. 27 to Dec. 31, to Bombay, on m.c.

Dec. 3.—The leave of the underment. officers is extended to 31st inst., to remain at presy. on m.c.:—

Lieut. H. T. Hebbert, 17th N.I.

Lieut. R. P. Mainwaring, 20th N.I.

Lieut. E. T. Webb, 20th N.I.

Ens. J. Galway, att. to 26th N.I.

Inf. Cadet Honnell, recently arrived fr. England, is att. to do du. with 4th (King's Own) Foot.

Leave of absence:—

9th N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) C. Baugh, fr. Dec. 9 to 27.

Nov. 29.—The underment. officers returned du. without prejudice to their rank, on Nov. 27:—

Brev. lieut. col. J. A. Ballard, C.B., Bombay Royal engrs.

Brev. lieut. col. H. Daly, C.B., staff corps.

Brev. maj. F. A. E. Loch, 1st L.C. (lancers).

Lieut. M. Boyd, 11th N.I.

Lieut. G. E. Blew, 17th N.I.

Lieut. S. A. Smith, 17th N.I.

The foll. order is confirmed:—

That part of G.O. of yesterday's date which refers to Asst. surg. P. Turnbull, is cancl.

Asst. surg. P. Turnbull, att. to H.M.'s 103rd Royal Bombay fus., is placed on gen. du., Bombay, and directed to proc. with details of H.M.'s regts. fr. Khundalla to Asseerghur and Mhow, returning to Bombay on completion of the duty.

Poona, Dec. 7.—The undermentioned officer has been reported qualified in Hindoostanee for staff employment:—

Brev. Capt. W. R. Alexander, 22nd N.I.

Leave of absence:—

Staff corps.—Lieut. col. K. Jopp, comdg. 16th N.I., from Dec. 5 to Jan. 1.

Lieut. G. R. Goodfellow, qrmr. and interp. to 5th regt. N.I., for 6 days fr. date of departure fr. Aden.

Royal regt. of Bombay art.—Lieut. G. E. Handcock, from Dec. 5 to Feb. 5, 1862.

Gen. list att. to H.M.'s 95th foot, Ens. H. B. Abbott, two mo. from the date of dep. from Bombay.

Dec. 9.—2nd Capt. J. B. Hardy is appd. adjt. of the 18th brig. roy. art., with effect from the date of departure of 2nd capt. G. Twiss, on furl. to Europe.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

2nd regt. Lt. Cav.—Lieut. R. Stevenson for sixty days; Ens. H. W. C. Bulkeley, from Nov. 27 to Dec. 25; Ens. S. Babington, from Dec. 3 to Jan. 3, 1862.

20th regt. N.I.—Lieut. and acting qrmr. J. G. Gilmore, for sixty days.

28th regt. N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) G. C. Stockley, from Dec. 15 to 31, retiring from the service.

Erratum.—In G. O. C. No. 1,413, of the 2nd inst., for "103rd foot" opposite the name of Assist. Apothecary C. Lewis, read "33rd foot."

#### BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of J., daughter, at Byculla, Dec. 5.

BATTIE, wife of E., daughter, at Bureilly, Dec. 1.

BERLIE, wife of J. P., son, at Madras, Nov. 27.

BROWN, wife of W., son, at Byculla, Dec. 3.

BURNHUR, wife of Maj. C. V., son, at Nynce Tal, Dec. 6.

CAMPBELL, wife of J., son, at Malabar Hill, Nov. 28.

CHAMPION, wife of Maj. J. H., daughter, at Mhow, Nov. 24.

COCKBURN, wife of W., son, at Dehree, Nov. 27.

COLE, wife of Lieut. R. A., daughter, at Bangalore, Nov. 27.

COOPER, wife of W., daughter, at Breach Candy, Nov. 30.

COUNTER, wife of J. H., son, at Bombay, Dec. 4.

CUPPAGE, wife of Maj. J. M., daughter, at Umballa, Nov. 29.

DAY, wife of F., daughter, at Cochin, Nov. 24.

DEEBLE, wife of Surg., son, at Baroda, Dec. 2.

DENNEHY, wife of Capt. T., son, at Papamhowhouse, Allahabad, Nov. 8.

DUNCAN, wife of R. S., son, at Seebpore, Nov. 29.

FAULKNER, wife of Capt. H. D., son, at Nungumbaukum, Dec. 2.

FORD, wife of T. T., son, at Madras, Nov. 28.

GALE, wife of J. W., son, at Mazagon, Dec. 5.

HANDSIDE, wife of Capt. H. V., daughter, at Jaulnah, Dec. 6.

JONES, wife of Capt. R. G., son, at Bowenpilly, Dec. 6.

KEATINGE, wife of Maj. R. H., son, at Indore, Nov. 25.

MANGLES, wife of R. L., son, at Comillah, Nov. 18.

OLIVER, wife of G. T., daughter, at Negapatam, Nov. 23.

PERKINS, wife of Capt. J., son, at Sultanpore, Nov. 30.

PHILLIPS, wife of Capt. W. C., daughter, at Perambore, Dec. 3.

POCOCK, wife of G., daughter, at Loodipoor, Nov. 21.

REYNOLDS, wife of H. J., son, at Dacca, Nov. 19.

ROZARIO, wife of G., daughter, at Shikarpoor, Nov. 27.

SIMPSON, wife of Capt. J., daughter, at Bangalore, Nov. 27.

STEVENS, wife of J., daughter, still-born, at Gondah, Nov. 29.

SUTTON, wife of H., son, at Bombay, Nov. 30.

TEED, wife of Lieut., daughter, at Bolaram, Nov. 23.

THATCHER, wife of Capt. L., daughter, at Ahmedabad, Dec. 7.

VIEGAS, wife of C. D., daughter, still-born, at Kalbadavie, Nov. 29.

WALLACE, wife of Capt. H., daughter, at Kirkee, Dec. 6.

WARREN, wife of R., daughter, at Bendorah Hill, Dec. 2.

WESTMORLAND, wife of J. P., son, at Roorkee, Nov. 25.

WILKINSON, wife of Rev. J. S., son, at Yercand, Nov. 19.

#### MARRIAGES.

ACHENBACH, J., to Hannah, widow of the late H. Duxberry, at Byculla, Nov. 30.

ANDERSON, W. F., to Margaret, daughter of Rev. W. Beynow, at Belgaum, Dec. 3.

BYTHELL, B., to Cecilia S., daughter of Col. W. B. Goodfellow, at Poona, Dec. 2.

CABRAL, T., to Miss Rozario, at Bombay, Nov. 21.

DANBY, T., to Catherine H., widow of the late J. T. Harriott, at Calcutta, Nov. 2.

DENT, W. D., to Mary P., daughter of the late Capt. H. Hill, at Agra, Nov. 26.

DRACOTT, C., to Charlotte, daughter of the late W. Hammond, at Indore, Nov. 23.

EHRRHARDT, L. H. G., to Lorenza, daughter of Count Lackersteen, at Bengal, Nov. 26.

HOUGH, J. D., to Charlotte G., daughter of the late Lieut. A. Cowper, at Kidderpore, Nov. 14.

NICHOLLS, G., to Sarah A., daughter of the late J. C. Blake, at Bellary, Nov. 18.

PEPPIE, J. H., to Miss Elizabeth Fernandez, at Bombay, Nov. 28.

PASTERN, E., to Adelaide M. A., daughter of E. E. Tiernan, at Sangor, Nov. 26.  
 ROGERS, A., to Emily C., daughter of Dr. B. Browne, at Kidderpore, Nov. 28.  
 ROSS, J. C., to Miss Margaret Doogan, at Kalbadavis, Nov. 25.  
 SEWELL, Lieut. J. D. W., to Rose E., daughter of Col. McGoun, at Madras, Nov. 28.  
 SKEY, Lieut. W. H., to Emma S., daughter of Capt. Twibill, at Dinapore, Nov. 16.  
 VANDERMART, W. C., to Jessie, daughter of J. Van Haeften, at Madras, Nov. 25.  
 WALLER, J., to Eliza, daughter of M. Power, at By-culla, Nov. 30.

## DEATHS.

BURGHALL, Thomas, at Arcot, aged 33, Nov. 10.  
 CANN, Elizabeth L., wife of T. B., at Meerut, Nov. 10.  
 D'CRUIZ, Isabella C., wife of C., at Madras, aged 33, Nov. 29.  
 DE ROZARIS, Edwin P., drowned at Purneah, aged 16, Nov. 16.  
 DOUGLAS, Mary, wife of G., at Calcutta, aged 26, Nov. 28.  
 DREWBRIDGE, Alice, wife of Rev. W. B., at Gondah, aged 24, Nov. 21.  
 DYCK, Mr. A. D., at Allahabad, aged 37, Dec. 2.  
 FAULKNER, William S., at Upper Assam, aged 22, Oct. 14.  
 FONSACA, Mr. J. P., at Madras, aged 53, Nov. 24.  
 GIBSON, Amelia, wife of A., at Lanowlee, aged 34, Nov. 26.  
 HEREFORD, Thomas, at Madras, aged 48 years, Nov. 27.  
 HOGGAN, General, C.B., at Dehra, Nov. 13.  
 HODGSON, Hugh W., inf. son of Capt., at Morar, Nov. 24.  
 JACOB, Arthur F., inf. son of A., at Sattara, Nov. 26.  
 JONES, Alice E., wife of T., at Calcutta, aged 24 years, Nov. 16.  
 KIDD, Ethel J., inf. daughter of L., at Morar, Nov. 25.  
 KYTE, wife of T. E., at Poona, aged 32, Dec. 3.  
 LYNE, Catherine T., inf. daughter of Mrs. M., at Doorunda, Nov. 27.  
 LYONS, Richard J., son of R. J., aged 8 years, Nov. 24.  
 MACNAUGHTEN, Capt. J. D., invalid estab., fourth surviving son of the late Sir F. W. W., at Dacca, Nov. 20.  
 MARWICK, Mr. J. P., drowned, at Calcutta, Nov. 26.  
 MULLEN, Hannah C., wife of Rev. Dr., at Calcutta, aged 35, Nov. 21.  
 MYLOTT, wife of J. E., at Oomrawuttee, aged 40, Nov. 22.  
 NIDFIELD, Philip H., inf. son of Dr., at Kathmandoo, Nov. 18.  
 O'NEIL, Ann, wife of J., at Neemuch, Dec. 1.  
 ROSS, Mr. G. S. F., at Bellary, aged 57 years, Nov. 8.  
 SMITH, Henry, at Calcutta, aged 56, Nov. 21.  
 SMITH, John O., at Chinchpogly, Dec. 5.  
 WALLER, Charlotte L., wife of Capt. W. N., at Barrackpore, Nov. 16.  
 WILLIAMS, Harriet C., wife of A. C., at Attock, Nov. 27.  
 WRIGHT, William A. L., infant son of G., at Bombay, Nov. 29.  
 WYATT, Edith N., infant daughter of G. N., at Peeprah, Nov. 28.  
 YATES, Charlotte E., widow of the late H., aged 52.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.  
December 31.

6th Drags.—Maj. and Brev. Lieut. col. J. De M. M. Prior to be lieut. col. by purch., v. E. D. A. Hunt, who retires; Capt. J. E. Swindley to be maj., by purch., v. Prior; Lieut. J. Baskerville to be capt., by purch., v. Swindley; Cornet J. S. G. Smith to be lieut., by purch., v. Baskerville; C. D. B. Creagh, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Bennitt, prom.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. A. Orr, from the supernu. list, to be capt., v. H. Heyman, removed to the supernu. list. To be capt.: 2nd Capt. and Brev. Maj. F. Miller, v. Brev. Maj. C. H. Ingilby, removed to the supernu. list; 2nd Capt. R. W. Haig, on the supernu. list; 2nd Capt. and Brev. Maj. C. H. Owen, on the sup. list; 2nd Capt. and Brev. Maj. G. A. Milman, v. Brev. Maj. Miller, removed to the supernu. list. To be 2nd capt.: Lieut. F. C. Elton, v. V. D. Majoulie, removed to the supernu. list; Lieut. C. R. Franken, v. Eden, app. adjt.; Lieut. C. Collingwood, v. Brev. Maj. Miller; Lieut. F. A. Anley, v. Brev. Maj. Milman. 2nd Capt. M. P. Eden to be adjt.; Serg. maj. J. Pitt to be qmrr.; Surg. E. H. Blake, m.d., having completed a period of 20 years full-pay serv., to be surg. maj., under Royal Warrant of Oct. 1, 1858.

1st Foot.—Asst. surg. W. Chalmers, fr. 17th foot, to be asst. surg., v. W. White, app. to the staff.

18th Foot.—Ens. F. O. Fitzgerald to be lieut., by purch., v. S. Darvell, who retires; W. E. Chapman, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Fitzgerald; Qmrr. J. Stanforth, fr. half-pay, late 67th foot, to be qmrr., v. C. Godfrey, app. to a depot battalion.

34th Foot.—Asst. surg. W. Sly, fr. 16th foot, to be asst. surg., v. G. Smith, dec.

38th Foot.—C. A. S. Meuteath, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Brady, who ret.

42nd Foot.—The Christian name of Ens. Aitken is "Walker," and not "Walter," as stated in the Gazette of Dec. 3.

98th Foot.—Lieut. F. Jackson, fr. half pay 27th foot, to be lieut., v. T. Gardiner, prom., without purch., to an unatt. comp; Ens. W. O'Toole to be lieut., by purch., v. Jackson, who ret.; H. W. Roberts, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. O'Toole.

Rifle Brigade.—Staff asst. surg. T. Kennedy to be asst. surg.

## BREVET.

Capt. C. T. Aitchison, Bombay inf., to be maj. in the army.

Capt. J. A. Collier, Bombay inf., to be maj. in the army.

Maj. gen. C. A. Windham, C.B., col. of the 46th regt., prom. for distinguished serv. on the 8th September, 1855, to be placed on the fixed establishment of major generals.

Capt. W. R. Goate, 35th foot, to be maj.

## Official Papers.

## CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(From the Calcutta Govt. Gazette, Nov. 30.)

1. RESOLUTION.—The Governor-general in Council having had under consideration the administrative arrangements of the Provinces of Nagpore and those of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, resolves that the time has arrived for consolidating these several districts under one central jurisdiction.

2. The existing form of administration does not present that unity, completeness, and efficiency which are requisite in order that justice may be done to the condition and prospects of territories so largely capable of improvement. The Nagpore province has heretofore been administered by a commissioner acting under the direct orders of the Supreme Government. But, with a province situated as Nagpore, the control exercised by the Supreme Government is necessarily remote, and therefore slow; whilst the commissioner, being occupied with details—political, fiscal, and judicial—cannot devote his full care to greater measures of improvement and to matters of general importance. The Saugor and Nerbudda territories have at various times been transferred from one Government to another. They were originally under the Supreme Government, subsequently they were placed under the Lieut.-Government of Agra. Again, in 1842, the general control of them was vested in a commissioner and Gov.-gen.'s agent in direct communication with the Supreme Government, while the supervision of fiscal and judicial affairs remained with the Sudder Board and Sudder Churt at Agra respectively. Again, at a later date, the general jurisdiction was once more entrusted to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, under which it has continued up to the present time.

3. The position, however, of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories is such as to prevent their receiving from any existing local government that measure of care and attention which territories more favourably situated have never wanted. Their geographical situation separates them, more or less, widely from the headquarters of all the local governments in India, excepting only that of Nagpore. Between them and all other nearest British provinces there intervene, at most points, either foreign country or hilly waste tracts rendering access difficult. In all directions, save one, there is a want of good lines of communication to connect them with neighbouring British territory. Such comparative distance and isolation not only cause delay in reference and correspondence, but preclude these territories from being visited by the head of the local government and by the inspecting authorities of the several departments so frequently as other places more centrally situated. No amount of activity and energy on the part of a Lieut.-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, or on that of his chief officers, can altogether overcome this disadvantage.

4. On the other hand, the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, conjoined with the province of Nagpore, form a compact area of about ninety thousand square miles, with a population of more than six millions of souls, and revenues amounting in the total to about three quarters of a million sterling per annum. And although within the limits of this area some varieties of race, language, and custom exists, yet many of the districts, tribes and classes which it comprises are either quite homogeneous, or have a strong resemblance and affinity to each other; whilst they differ for the most part from those which are found in the other province of the Bengal Presidency. Moreover, all the districts of this united

area, though many of them are inconveniently segregated from the Local Government under which they are at present placed, possess comparative facility of communication with each other, and with a centre of Government which shall be common to all.

5. Therefore, the Governor-general in Council, holding, firstly, that it is desirable that the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories should cease to be administered as an adjunct to the North-Western Provinces, and that they should possess an administration sufficient in itself, and permanent in its nature; and, secondly, that these territories may be joined with the province of Nagpore under one local Government with the greatest advantage to the management of the resources and to the development of the capabilities of the whole area, has resolved to constitute a separate Chief Commissionership from the Nagpore Province and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, to be designated the Chief Commissionership of the Central Provinces, and to be administered by a Chief Commissioner and agent to the Governor-general under the orders of the Supreme Government, on a system similar, in most respects, to that which exists in the Punjab and in Oude.

6. The following districts, as they now exist, will be comprised in the Central Provinces:—

Nagpore Provinces.—Nagpore, Chanda, Chundara, Chindwarra, Raepore (Chutteesgurh), Seroncha, with dependencies of Bustar and Khonde.

Saugor and Nerbudda Territories.—Saugor, Dumoh, Jubbulpore, Mundlah, Seonice, Baitool, Nursingpore, Hoshungabad.

7. The chief commissioner and agent to the Gov. gen. for the Central Provinces will be assisted by a secretary, a judicial commissioner, three divisional commissioners, and a staff of deputy commissioners, assistant commissioners and extra assistant commissioners, according to the subjoined scale:—

|   | Rupees |
|---|--------|
| Chief Commissioner (with allowance) per annum   | 56,000 |
| Secretary   | 21,000 |
| Judicial Commissioner, with travelling allowance  | 38,000 |
| 3 commissioners each at 2,500 rupees and 250 rupees travelling allowance, or in all 33,000 rupees per annum each. |        |
| 4 first-class deputy commissioners at 18,000 rupees per annum each.   |        |
| 4 second-class at 14,400 rupees each.   |        |
| 4 third-class at 12,000 rupees each.  |        |
| 4 Fourth class deputy commissioners corresponding to assistants at Rs. 8,400 each.                                |        |
| 6 Assistant commissioners at Rs. 7,200 each.  |        |
| * 8 Assistant commissioners at Rs. 4,800 each per annum.  |        |
| 8 Extra assistants at Rs. 6,000 each.   |        |
| 4 Ditto ditto   | 4,800  |
| 5 Ditto ditto   | 3,600  |
| 6 Ditto ditto   | 3,000  |

8. The above officers will severally exercise the same powers as those exercised by officers of the same designation in the Punjab and Oude.

9. The distribution of the existing districts into commissionerships and deputy commissionerships, and the appointment or otherwise of inspecting or directing officers for the several departments, such as a director of public instruction, an inspector of schools, and the like, will be matters for future consideration:—

|                        | SCHEDULE. | Rs. | Rs.    | Rs.      |
|------------------------|-----------|-----|--------|----------|
| Chief commissioner     | ...       | ... | 56,000 |          |
| Secretary              | ...       | ... | 21,000 |          |
| Judicial commissioner  | ...       | ... | 38,000 |          |
| 3 Commissioners        | at 33,000 | ... | 99,000 | 2,14,000 |
| 4 Deputy commsnrs.     | at 18,000 | ... | 52,000 |          |
| 4 ditto ditto          | at 14,400 | ... | 57,200 |          |
| 4 ditto ditto          | at 12,000 | ... | 48,000 |          |
| 4 ditto ditto          | at 8,400  | ... | 33,600 | 2,09,800 |
| 6 Assistant comsnrs.   | at 7,200  | ... | 43,200 |          |
| 8 ditto ditto          | at 4,800  | ... | 40,400 | 83,600   |
| 3 Extra asst. comsnrs. | at 6,000  | ... | 18,000 |          |
| 4 ditto ditto          | at 4,800  | ... | 19,200 |          |
| 5 ditto ditto          | at 3,600  | ... | 18,000 |          |
| 6 ditto ditto          | at 3,000  | ... | 18,000 | 73,200   |
|                        |           |     |        | 5,82,600 |

Ordered, that a copy of the above resolution be sent for information and guidance to the Government North-Western Provinces, the Commissioner of Nagpore, and the Financial Department.

H. M. DURAND, Col.,  
 Offg. Sec. to the Govt. of India,  
 with the Gov. gen.

\* Assistants on entering the Commission will receive Rs. 400 per mensem; but after passing the higher standard of examination, and being vested with full powers, will receive an additional allowance of Rs. 100 until their promotion to the Rs. 600 grade.

## COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
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*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

*\*\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, January 6, 1862.

## RETROSPECT OF 1861.

THE year that has just passed away has been to India one of peace and progress. Here and there slight disturbances have occasionally occurred, but so utterly insignificant as rather to heighten than to mar the general sense of security and repose. Owing to the almost childish insolence of the Sikkim Rajah, and in some degree, also, to the indiscretion of Dr. Campbell, the Superintendent of Darjeeling, it became necessary to make a military demonstration in the Eastern Himalayas. At the head of a small force of Europeans and Sikhs, Lieut.-Colonel Gawler invaded the territories of the mountain chieftain who had ventured to defy the British power, and without much difficulty convinced him of his folly. Another expedition on a still smaller scale inflicted summary chastisement on the Kookies, who, descending from their wild fastnesses, had destroyed and plundered several villages inhabited by British subjects. On the North-Western frontier our troublesome neighbours, the Wuzerees, have again been severely punished for their inveterate indulgence in border raids, and a similar remark will probably be made at the close of many a future year. The Wagheers, however, have profited by experience, and refrained from their usually troublesome courses. In two opposite quarters of the empire temporary riots have been occasioned through misapprehension of the nature and object of the income-tax; at Surat and Bassein respectable tradespeople acting as ringleaders of the mob, while in Assam a British officer fell a victim to the ignorance and passions of the populace. Such trifling outbreaks, however, have no more significance than air bubbles, and no more affect the interests of the people than did the barbarous murder of Prince Kutub-ood-Deen by his own servants.

But if India has been spared the scourge of war, she has not been equally fortunate in escaping from famine and pestilence. Probably not fewer than one hundred thousand human beings have perished from starvation, while vast numbers have not only been reduced to penury, but will carry with them to an early grave the indelible consequences of their recent sufferings. Happily the area visited with this terrible affliction was so situated as to admit of a large application of remedial measures, by means of which many myriads of men have been saved from a lingering death. The munificence of the Government and the open-handed liberality of private individuals greatly tended to mitigate the inevitable evil. Remissions of land-tax were made to the amount of £370,000, while a further sum of £150,000 was expended in relief works of a comparatively unremunerative character. The English

public at home nobly responded to the appeal made to them on behalf of their starving fellow-subjects, and in an almost incredibly brief space of time upwards of £110,000 was subscribed and remitted to India. Nor were the English residents in that ungenial land deaf to the supplications of the afflicted community. Without casting a single glance at the past, they at once magnanimously condoned the cruel wrongs that had been done to their kinsmen, and with no stinted measure gave food and clothing and money to all who stood in need of them. Some years, however, must elapse before the dire effects of such a fearful visitation can be entirely removed. But good often springs out of evil, and in the present instance great benefits are likely to accrue to the people from the calamity they have so patiently endured. Works of irrigation will be completed with all reasonable despatch; the means of communication will be rapidly improved; and a permanent settlement of the land-tax will give an extraordinary impulse to agriculture, and encourage each occupier of land to lay out his capital to the greatest advantage. Abundant rains have since produced a bounteous harvest, and in the enjoyment of present plenty the memory of the recent trial is gradually fading away.

Treading closely upon the footsteps of famine came the scarcely less dreaded demon of pestilence. Enfeebled by extreme destitution, the natives of the Doab became an easy prey to cholera, and its victims each day were counted by hundreds. Nor was its virulence confined to the natives. At Lahore upwards of five hundred Europeans, men, women, and children, succumbed to its attacks; H.M.'s 51st Regiment especially swelling the lists of mortality. Taking its usual course to the westward, the plague next rested at Cabul, and, within a few days, seven thousand persons are reported to have perished. A Commission has since been appointed to inquire into the origin of the disease, with a view to its prevention in the future, as if, since its first appearance in 1817, there had not been ample experience afforded as to its causes, if not as to its successful treatment.

No more truly memorable year than the one whose memorial stones we are feebly endeavouring to set up has yet been recorded in the annals of British India. It has been pre-eminently marked by acts of wisdom and beneficence, and for the first time since the establishment of British power in the East has the Government displayed a really unselfish and paternal policy. Rejecting effete traditions and prejudices, it has adapted itself to the exigencies of the times and the character of the people subject to its sway. At the very commencement of the year the Viceroy announced in public durbar that the right of adoption was thenceforth conceded alike to subjects and feudatories, and that the British Government would shun rather than seek any further territorial aggrandizement. The announcement was received with deep-felt gratitude, and from that moment every prince and potentate was assured that he had nothing to fear from the ambition of the paramount Power. The mitigation of the various sentences of punishment awarded to the less guilty mutineers and rebels was another evidence not only of the moderation but of the strength of a Government which dared to pardon as well as to punish.

The civil war in North America having caused a stoppage of the usual supplies of cotton to Liverpool, hopes were naturally entertained that India might be made to take the place of the Southern States. It is to be feared, indeed, that such sanguine expectations are likely to be in some degree disappointed, though some good will be done by the increased energy exhibited in the improvement of roads and in the vigorous prosecution of railway enterprise. Nor is this all. The necessity of European superintendence being recognised on all hands, it was evident that steps must be taken to induce respectable Englishmen to bring their capital, intelligence, and perseverance into a country the climate of which was unfavourable to health, and where the administration of the law had been hitherto peculiarly offensive to European settlers. Lord Canning has, therefore, wisely acceded to the earnest petitions of the non-official residents, and has sanctioned not only the sale of waste lands, but also the redemption of the land-tax, on liberal and equitable terms. It may now fairly be expected that an extraordinary impetus will be given to the cultivation of tea, coffee, and cinchona, and, perhaps, also of cotton. Nor have the indigo planters been forgotten. The institution of Small Cause Courts in the Mofussil, the registration of Nij-jote lands, and the forthcoming measure for the enforcement of contracts, will remove many of the grievances of which they have so bitterly complained. The appointment of honorary magistrates in the North-West Provinces as well as in Bengal is likewise a graceful recognition of the honourable character of many native and European gentlemen not otherwise connected with the Government.

Measures of imperial significance add to the legislative achievements of the year. The local European regiments have been definitively amalgamated with the rest of her Majesty's forces, and a General Staff Corps organised in a manner to secure efficiency, without injury to the rights and privileges of individuals. Liberal inducements, too, have been held out to field officers to retire from a service no longer in accordance with their habits and feelings, while the glorious regiments of Engineers and Artillery will be left in the undisturbed enjoyment of their distinctive honours until the last survivor of the old system has been gathered to his gallant comrades. The reduction of the native army within reasonable limits is not only a cause of diminished expenditure, but likewise of increased security to the State; but the extinction of the military police has been reserved for one of the good deeds of a future year. The abolition of the Legislative Council—or, rather, its transformation into a Governor-general's Council—is variously regarded as an improvement and as a mistake. Very much will, of course, depend upon the tact and intelligence of the Viceroy for the time being as to which of these opposite judgments shall prove the best grounded. The fusion of the Supreme and Sudder Courts, however, admits of no variance of opinion, while the promised appointment of Circuit Judges cannot fail to produce unmitigated good. The opening up of the Civil Service to uncovenanted and military men may possibly be injurious to the Funds of that Service; but, on the other hand, it will enable Government to make use of the right man for



any particular duty; private interests must therefore yield to considerations of public utility. The early introduction of a paper currency is another measure from which great commercial advantages may be derived, though it commences on a scale ludicrously inconsistent with the gravity attached to its operation. Retrenchment being the order of the day in every department of the State, it is not surprising that the Indian navy has been swept away as a source of unnecessary expenditure, however galling the fact may be to the experienced mariners who have given it a world-wide reputation. It cannot be questioned, however, that the British navy is quite competent to undertake the defence of the empire in its remotest regions, nor is it desirable for the sake of mere sentiment to perpetuate divisions and distinctions in one common service.

Not the least gratifying event of the past year is the restoration of the financial equilibrium. So vast and judicious is the reduction of expenditure that has been effected, that there is every reason to anticipate a small surplus at the end of the ensuing year. Although a Finance Minister has been specially selected from among English "Economists" to revise and superintend the Indian Budget, it is not to him that the chief credit must be assigned for producing this desirable effect. To the Governor-General himself is due the merit of steadily checking the outlay of each separate department, and of compelling his subordinates to regulate their outgoings by their income. But, mindful of his "high estate," his Excellency has never fallen into the error of practising a sordid economy when it was expedient to impress the native princes with an adequate conception of the power and splendour of the British Government. Whether making a viceregal progress through the wide territories committed to his trust, or holding public durbars at Jubbulpore, in Benares, or Calcutta, he has never omitted to surround himself with all the accessories of pomp and circumstance, bearing himself as the very image and representative of the majesty of England. On the 24th of May, the anniversary of the Queen's birthday, the first drawing room ever known in India was held at the Government House, in the presence of an illustrious lady whose untimely death has since cast a gloom over India. On another occasion the chief officers of the Government and the "beauty and fashion" of the presidency town were assembled to do honour to the investiture of the Commander in Chief with the insignia of the Exalted Order of the Star of India. At different times and places the same proud distinction has since been conferred on the worthiest and most loyal of the native princes, who have ever been treated by Lord Canning with marked deference and courtesy, combined with a dignified self assertion. The experiment of administering justice by means of native gentlemen has been successfully tried in Oude, where the Talooqdars are evidently in earnest in the discharge of their honourable duties. By a spontaneous movement they have now pledged themselves to the suppression of infanticide within the sphere of their influence, and we may now hope also soon to hear the last of the barbarous practices of Suttee and Thuggism.

Painful disputes between the Indigo Planters and the Bengal Government raged through the first half of the past year, and were brought to

a height by the indiscreet publication of the *Nil Durpan*, and its free circulation by the authority of the Bengal Secretariat. The conviction of the Rev. J. Long on a charge of libel, and the subsequent imprisonment of the reverend gentleman somewhat allayed the wrath of the planters, who were finally pacified by the severe rebuke administered to Mr. Seton Karr by the Governor-General. The contradictory reports of Messrs. Morris and Montresor on the Indigo districts naturally tended to protract and envenom the controversy, but as it appears that the ryots have at length discovered who are really their best friends, it is probable that amicable relations will again be restored between them and the planters.

On another point both natives and Europeans united in raising a fierce outcry against the ill-timed extravagance of the Secretary of State for India. For a while Sir Charles Wood was the best abused man of the times, for settling the sum of half a million sterling upon the ex-royal family of Mysore. The arrangement, however, will in the long run prove advantageous, though it must be confessed that Sir Charles acted injudiciously in diminishing the authority and prestige of the Governor-General. A loud clamour also arose from a section of the native community when Sir Mordaunt Wells declared that perjury and forgery were crimes of frequent occurrence and were looked upon as comparatively venial. The accusation, however, is fully borne out by facts and by the experience of half a century. British officers, alas! have, in one lamentable instance, shown themselves but little superior to the natives, or, rather, they have descended to their level. The Commissioner appointed to investigate the charges made against certain officials in Oude, who were accused of buying up Government Paper in a highly corrupt and improper manner, was compelled to admit that the evidence established their guilt; and public disgrace, with loss of emoluments, has been attached to their names. Courts-martial, too, have been so frequent as to indicate great laxity of moral tone among the officers, and a corresponding deficiency of discipline among the men. It must be remembered, however, that the European forces now in India are three times more numerous than previous to the mutiny. The establishment of military workshops, in finding them employment, will wean the soldiers from the canteen, and rouse them from the demoralising effects of a listless apathy. The rejection of natives and Eurasians for general service may, perhaps, be justified on medical grounds, though it is undeniable that there are many officers of mixed blood now holding commissions. The distribution of the Delhi and Lucknow Prize-money is *not* one of the events of the year under notice; and unless greater despatch is used than has hitherto been displayed, the same remark may be made twelve months hence.

The visit of Maharajah Dhuleep Sing to his aged mother at Calcutta is creditable to his Highness's filial piety, but from a public point of view is even less worthy of note than the death of the Sultan of Bokhara. Several notable individuals have departed for ever from the stage of human affairs. General Sir Alexander MacLaine, K.C.B., who was desperately wounded at Seringapatam, died in the fulness of years and honours in the month of March, as also did Dr. Dealtry, Bishop of

Madras. Mr. George Barnes, for a short time Foreign Secretary to the Government, but best known as Commissioner of the Cis-Sutlej States, was a great loss to the Service as a just, able, and industrious man. An old and valued servant of the East India Company, Sir James Cosmo Melville, K.C.B., closed his useful and honourable career on the 23rd July, and later in the year died Colonel Sir Claude Martin Wade, who played a prominent part in the ill-omened invasion of Afghanistan. On the 29th October a gallant and chivalrous knight, Colonel Sir Richmond Shakespear, was cut off in the prime of manhood, just as he had accepted the post of Chief Commissioner of Mysore. Even more sad was the event that occurred on the 18th November, when Countess Canning breathed her last, regretted by all and mourned by very many.

There remains little more to be said. The sales of the India House, the Military College of Addiscombe, and the Civil College of Hailbury, nearly complete the effacement of all traces of the glorious old Company who endowed Great Britain with an empire. Their library has been removed to Cannon-row, their museum to Scotland-yard, and the lawyers have wrangled over the possession of the Fund bequeathed to them by Lord Clive in trust for the benefit of his comrades and their successors.

A British Minister has taken up his residence at Pekin, and now at last the Chinese are slowly awaking to the value of friendly relations with foreign nations. The existence of a cruel internecine strife in the very heart of the empire is a calamity that can only be removed by the intervention of European troops. However much we may regret the necessity of any departure from our self-prescribed neutrality, it is incumbent on us in the interests of humanity to put an end to a state of things too horrible to be any longer endured. The death of the Emperor may prove a blessing to the country, if Prince Kung be able to hold his present position.

The murder of Mr. Heusken, the Secretary to the American Minister, and the murderous assault on the British Legation at Yedo, have chilled our intercourse with the Japanese; nor does it appear that the trade with that ingenious people is likely to be either extensive or profitable. The more they are known the less do they appear worthy of the trouble of knowing them. Thus the old year has gone its round of failures and successes, of joys and sorrows, of actions noble and ignoble, of motives honourable and false. Neither wholly good nor wholly bad, it is a year to be remembered with mournfulness, for it bereaved our gracious Queen of both a mother and a husband. Let us hope, with the Emperor of the French, that the present year may be more favourable to Kings and to peoples.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 30. Polmaise, Carter, Shanghai. January 1, 1862. Cambay, Kelly, Calcutta.—2. Robina, Hill, Rangoon; Ceylon str., Alexandria; Burnside, Auld, Singapore.—3. City of Glasgow, Carnegie, Singapore; Arachne, Fletcher, Calcutta; Baklava, Hobson, Maulmain; John Land, Hotchkiss, Batavia; Oliver Cromwell, Clarke, Ceylon; Southern Eagle, Caldwell, Rangoon.—4. Northern Light, Rainey, Bombay, leaky, in the river Shannon, bound to Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Pera, from Southampton, Jan. 4, to proceed per str. Candia, from Suez.—For MALTA.—Capt. C. G. Blane, Ens. Brownrigg, Mr. W. C. Humphrey, Mrs. Cowell and child, Ens. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. B. Norton, Mr. W. Evans, Mrs.

**WIN.** For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Rolfe, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Woods, Mr. Suter. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Goodenough, Mrs. H. Manning, Mr. C. M. Stockley, Capt. F. L. Eldridge, Mr. J. E. Dalrymple, Miss Davidson, Miss E. Chapman, Mr. W. Loh, Lieut. Bury, Mr. S. D. Barron, Mr. Newton, Mr. R. Shakespear, Staff Asst. surg. M. Grant, Staff Asst. surg. J. Davidge, Mr. E. T. Constable, Mrs. Doig and infant, Asst. surg. and Mrs. d'Altera, Mr. K. McLeay, Mrs. M. H. Wequelin, two Misses Smith, Capt. Gaby, Mr. J. and Mrs. Freeman, Mr. Nyström. For MADRAS.—Captain J. J. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. G. Bird, Hon. D. Arbuthnot, Lieut. A. Lampen, Mr. R. B. Elwyn, Mr. J. Mellor, Miss Mann, Mrs. Houghton, Miss C. Porteous, Miss Pringle, Staff Asst. surg. O'Halloran, Mr. C. J. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Cole, Mr. L. F. Campbell. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Moffatt and friend, Mrs. Markham and infant, Dr. and Mrs. Parker, Dr. W. Willis. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Valch, Mr. P. Lucassen.

Per str. Valletta, from Marseilles, Jan. 12, to proceed per str. Candia, from Suez.—For CALCUTTA.—Sir H. B. and Lady Edwardes, Capt. F. A. Tytler, Capt. F. H. and Mrs. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Sandys, Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Hocking, Major G. A. Renny, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. H. Cowell, Maj. Hood, Maj. and Mrs. Wardroper and two children, Rev. E. M. Birch, Mr. Moran, Mr. W. G. Clarkson. For MADRAS.—Mr. C. Smith, Mr. Michel, Mrs. J. O. Mayne, Miss E. Harris, Mr. G. Spielman. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. T. R. Ashton. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Hennekins and child, Mr. Van Kerkwigh. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. L. Lecoute, Mr. L. Bols. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Clarke, Mr. Bruntton, Mr. Laws, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lynton, Mr. and Mrs. Lane.

#### PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

January 12.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. A. W. F. Ruxton, Mrs. Spence, Major Medley, Miss Reynolds, Miss Simmonds, Lieut. A. Willis, Mr. S. Y. Clarke, Captain Selby, Mr. and Mrs. Crockett, Miss Gower, Mr. R. P. Simpson, Mr. C. Costello, Mr. Tyndall, Captain Grantham, Mr. W. Frankiss, Mr. J. W. Noble, Mr. Ross Porter, Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. Butcher, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Ravenscroft, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. W. G. Hall, Mr. McIlwraith, Mr. S. Gladstone, Capt. and Mrs. Ross Grove. For ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Walker, Mr. Poisson.

January 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. V. G. B. and Mrs. Tyler, Mr. J. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Nugent and two children, Mr. Lobb, Mr. P. Norden, Mr. Lane, Mr. C. Simpson, Lieut. E. O. B. Horsford, Mrs. G. Ramsay, Capt. H. D. and Mrs. Battye, Major gen. S. Corbett and daughter, Rev. J. H. Budden, Mr. Harris, Mr. W. Napier, Mr. W. Mann, Mr. Calden, Rev. K. S. Macdonald, Major Pownall, Mr. B. Weyman, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Broadhead, Colonel Strackey, Major Medley, Captain and Mrs. Sibley. For MADRAS.—Ensign Hinwink, Mrs. Watson and two friends, Mr. W. H. Arbuthnot, Mr. Aubenar, Lieutenant C. C. Sargeant, Hyder Jung Bahadur, Mons. Franquet, Mrs. Clarke and infant, Miss Clarke. For CEYLON.—Mr. E. Hope, Lieut. B. W. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Jolly and two daughters. For HONG KONG.—Mr. G. Moul, Mr. F. Jenny, jun., Mr. Ormiston, Mr. T. J. Newton, Ensign F. T. Blake. For SHANGHAI.—Mrs. Tudor Davies, Mr. Monnier. For ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Tyrrhitt, Mr. and Miss York, Rev. Mr. Crout, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. M. Hopton, Mr. H. Bowyer. For SINGAPORE.—Bishop of Labuan, lady, and infant.

January 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. C. B. Ker, Mr. B. H. Ellis, Capt. B. Cumberland, Mr. Yates, Mr. E. Gardner, Mr. C. A. Davies, Mr. E. de Crepelin, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Echaz, Mr. Tauner and two children, Mrs. Swobada, Mr. John F. Fleming, Mr. J. T. Dawson, Mr. A. T. Ball, Mr. G. R. Drummond, Mr. C. Collette, Mr. Morris. For HONG KONG.—Mr. H. B. Gibb, Mr. P. H. Underwood. For SUEZ.—Mr. F. F. Sankey. For HONG KONG via BOMBAY.—Mr. W. H. Hunt.

February 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. W. Allen, Mrs. H. L. Dampier and infant, Capt. Lindsay Russell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harding, Col. Shakespear, Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Bruce and child, Mr. S. Seton Kerr, Miss Nicholson, Mr. J. W. Miller, Capt. T. P. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Miss Morgan. For MADRAS.—Capt. Shuttleworth, Capt. Jones, Lieut. H. Woods, Mr. Jno. Campbell. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Michel and infant, Mr. Larkin and friend, Mr. Vacher, Mr. P. Solly. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Schmidt. For GALLI.—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. S. Le Marchant. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. G. Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. Auchincloss.

February 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. C. B. Ker, Lieut. and Mrs. Hickman, Mr. and Mrs. P. Tucker, Major W. F. Eden, Major J. D. Macdonald, Mr. Jno. Brown, Capt. J. W. W. Osborn, C. B. Miss Ker, Capt. and Mrs. H. Philipotts. For SINGAPORE via BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Baakman and infant.

February 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. A. Crawford, Major A. Robertson, Mr. W. G. Young, Mr. C. B. Holbourn, Mr. and Mrs. R. King, Mr. H. P. Owen, Capt. and Mrs. Longmore, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. R. Bartholomew, Mrs. R. S. Long, Mr. Sparks, Mr. E. Plowden. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Melvorne and infant, Mr. W. Stevenson, Mr. Cazavan. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Ridgway and friend.

February 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. F. S. Chapman.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

MADDOCK, the wife of S. Horace C., of a daughter, at the residence of her father, Simeon Warner, Esq., 18, Brunswick-square, Brighton, Dec. 28.

PARBURY, the wife of George, of a daughter, at Caterham Manor, Surrey, Jan. 3.

WOOD, the wife of Capt. F. A. P., R.M.L.I., of a daughter, at Woolwich, Dec. 31.

##### MARRIAGES.

BARKER, Rev. George B., to Fanny M., daughter of Charles M. Harrison, Esq., of H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service, at St. Mary's Church, Cheltenham, Jan. 1.

LOW, C. R., to Catherine Charlotte, daughter of Major-General J. T. Boileau, late of the Bengal Engineers, at St. Peter's Church, Notting-hill, by the Rev. F. H. Addams, M.A., Dec. 28.

#### DEATHS.

PINK, Mary J., daughter of the late Major-General Hanbury, of the late H.E.I.C. Service, Bengal Establishment, at 35, Manchester-street, Dec. 22.

POGG, David, formerly of Madras, at the Priory, Burnham, Buckinghamshire, aged 52, Dec. 31.

STRANGE, Louisa, relict of Sir Thomas Andrew, First Chief Justice of Madras, at 2, Chesham-place, aged 73, Jan. 2.

**GRAVESEND, Jan. 2, 1862.**—The magnificent screw steamer *Golden Fleece*, 2,768 tons burden, George Western, commander, being the sixth of the line belonging to the East India and London Shipping Company, sailed hence this day at ten A.M., for Madras and Calcutta direct, with a full cargo, and about seventy passengers, amongst whom were—for Madras, Captain and Mrs. George, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Watt, Lieutenants Sharpe and Laughton, Messrs. R. Stokoe and R. T. Hill, Mr. Ranking and family; and for Calcutta—Colonel and Mrs. McLeod, Captain and Mrs. Hanmer and family, Captain French, Dr. and Mrs. Barker and family, Dr. J. J. Kelly, Lieutenant and Mrs. Simon, Lieutenants Owen, Affleck, and Grant, Ensigns Wroughton and Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell and family, Messrs. Stracher, Pencare, Nicholson, Shutz, Wetherall, Abbott, Mayne, Kenny, Sedley, Rule, McDonald, Clarke, and Wither, Mrs. Hamilton and family, Mrs. Wyman and family, Mrs. Alcock and family, Mrs. Pole and Mrs. Ross, Miss Shutz, Miss Macrae, Misses Garsin (2), Misses Abbott (2). The public appreciation of the facilities and accommodation afforded by this splendid line of steamers appears, from the above facts, to continue undiminished; and the Indian public, as would appear from their papers, are equally favourably disposed towards the undertaking, and are sanguine as to its ultimate prosperity and success. We may mention that the *Golden Fleece* was fully armed and manned with naval reserve seamen, and thus quite prepared to show a bold front to any antagonist hardy enough to assail her, and, from her well-known sailing and steaming qualities, would be enabled to elude pursuit if attacked by any superior force.

#### EXPORT OF BULLION.

| Per P & O. S. N. Co.'s str. <i>Peru</i> , January 4, 1862. |        |         |
|--|--------|---------|
|  | Gold.  | Silver. |
| Alexandria .....   | 24,000 | —       |
| Ceylon .....   | 1,200  | —       |
| Madras .....   | 1,540  | —       |
| Calcutta .....   | —      | 79,900  |
| Singapore .....  | —      | 26,470  |
| Hong Kong .....  | —      | 8,700   |
| Shanghai .....   | —      | 100     |
|  | 26,740 | 215,070 |

**THE RANA OF OODEPORE (JYROOP SINGH)** is dead. His demise has been expected for several years, and there is, therefore, no improbability in the account received in Agra of his death. He not long ago adopted his grand-nephew Sambhoo Singh, son of the late Sadhool Singh, and grandson of the late Maharaja Shere Singh, his eldest brother. This event will probably take the agent of the Governor-general in Rajpootana to the capital of Meywar. The camp will march *vid* Bhoondee and Jalra Patan, and return by Nee-much, Deolee, and Ajmere. During the present marching season the Governor-general's Agent will probably make the usual tour through Rajpootana, visiting the various capitals, Tonk, Jeypore, Kerowlee, Alwar, Bhurtpore, and Dholepore, in succession.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**COTTON FROM CENTRAL ASIA.**—The *Englishman* says that "the advance in the prices of cotton, and the stoppage of the supply from America, has induced Russia to look to other countries for the means of meeting the demand from her own manufacturers, whose consumption is large and daily increasing. Even from Khiva and Bokhara they are drawing supplies, and the cultivation of the staple in those countries has been very largely extended. The value of that sold recently at the fair of Novogorod was estimated at £150,000.

THE MAHARAJAH SCINDIAH has ordered a remission of six annas in the rupee to the ryots who suffered by the late overflow of the Chumbul, a worthy example to native landowners.

#### INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

|   |                | Actual Sales. |  |
|---|----------------|---------------|--|
|   |                | At per Rupee. | In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100. |
| East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. .... | Sa. R. 1s. 7d. | —             | —  |
| 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.)  | —              | —             | —  |
| 2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29  | —              | —             | —  |
| 3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33  | —              | —             | —  |
| 4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36   | —              | —             | —  |
| 5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43   | —              | —             | nom.   |
| 3d 4 per Cent. 1853-54  | —              | —             | —  |
| 4th 4 per Cent. 1854-55   | —              | —             | —  |
| 5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55   | —              | —             | nom.   |
| 4½ per Cent. of 1856-57   | —              | —             | —  |
| 5 per Cent. of 1858-59  | —              | 1 11½         | 96½ 96   |
| 5½ per Cent. of 1859-60   | —              | 2 0½          | 101½ 102   |

#### INDIA EXCHANGES.

|                | Commercial and Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. | Post Bills and Interest Bills, Dem. | Indian Government drawing rate, 60 days' sight. |
|----------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Calcutta ..... | 2s. 0d.                                    | 2s. 0d.                             | 2s. 2d.   |
| Madras .....   | 1s. 11½d.                                  | 2s. 0d.                             | 2s. 3d.   |
| Bombay .....   | 2s. 0½                                     | 2s. 0d.                             | 2s. 2½d.  |

#### STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares.                                     |   | Paid. | Prices.          |
|---|---|-------|------------------|
| £.  |   |       |                  |
| India Stock .....                           |   |       | 229 to 280       |
| India 5 per cent. ....                      |   |       | 106              |
| India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.              |   |       | 79               |
| India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper               |   |       | 97               |
| India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent. .... |   |       | 104½             |
| India Stock Debentures, 1858                |   |       | 95½              |
| India Stock Debentures, 1859                |   |       | 98½              |
| " " " 1863                                  |   |       | 99               |
| " " " 1864                                  |   |       | 99               |
| India 5 per cent. for account...            |   |       | 105½ to 106      |
| India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.                |   |       | 104½             |
| India Bonds (£1,000)                        |   |       | 12s. to 16s. pm. |
| Ditto (under £1,000)                        |   |       | 12s. to 13s. pm. |
| <b>RAILWAYS.</b>                            |   |       |                  |
| Stock                                       | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) | all   | 98½ to 99½ x in. |
| 15  | Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)                        | all   | 5                |
| 20  | Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)                       | 15    | 194 to 19½       |
| Stock                                       | East Indian .....                                   | all   | 100 to 101       |
| 100   | Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs.                           | all   | 95 to 100        |
| Stock                                       | Ditto 5 per ct. deb. 1864                           | all   | 101              |
| 100   | Ditto 1865-70                                       | all   | 101½             |
| 100   | Ditto 1866-71                                       | all   | 102 to 103       |
| Stock                                       | Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)            | 100   | 95½ to 99½       |
| 20  | Ditto (New ditto)                                   | 13    | 4½ dis.          |
| 100   | Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip                      | 100   | 98 to 100        |
| Stock                                       | Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)                           | 100   | 97 to 99         |
| Stock                                       | Ditto 5 per cent.                                   | 100   | 98 to 99         |
| Stock                                       | Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)                | 100   | 90 to 92         |
| 20  | Ottoman Rail. (Smyrna to Adin)                      | 11    | 8 to 7 dis.      |
| Stock                                       | Scinde 5 per cent.                                  | 100   | 100 to 101       |
| Stock                                       | Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)        | 100   | 94 to 98         |
| 20  | Punjab (5 per ct.)                                  | 15    | 94 to 4 dis.     |
| <b>BANKS.</b>                               |   |       |                  |
| 100   | Agra and United Service lim.                        | 50    | 85 to 87         |
| 40  | Australasia .....                                   | all   | 59 to 61         |
| 25  | Bank of Egypt .....                                 | all   | 20 to 22         |
| 20  | Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China                       | all   | 19½ to 20½       |
| 25  | Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., & China .....         | all   | 31 to 33         |
| 25  | Oriental Bank Corporation...                        | all   | 50 to 52         |
| 20  | Ottoman Bank .....                                  | all   | 17 to 18         |
| <b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>                       |   |       |                  |
| 10  | E.I. and London Shipping ...                        | 2½    | 1½ to 1 dis.     |
| 10  | Do. do. do. ....                                    | 5     | 1½ to 1 dis.     |
| 20  | East India Irr. & Can. ....                         | 1     | 1 dis. 1 pm.     |
| 10  | Madras Irrig. and Canal .....                       | 1     | 2½ to 2½ pm.     |
| 20  | Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)                        | all   | 3½ to 4          |
| 20  | Nerbudda Coal and Iron .....                        | 5     | 1½ to 2 dis.     |
| 1   | Oriental Gas .....                                  | all   | 1½ to 1½         |
| 10  | Ditto New .....                                     | 15s.  | 1 to 1½          |
| 50  | Oriental India Steam A. (L.)                        | all   | 6½ to 7          |
| 20  | P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ....                       | all   | 66 to 68         |
| 20  | Ditto New .....                                     | all   | 9 to 11 pm. x.d. |
| 1   | Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph                          | all   | 1½ to 1½         |
| 1   | Submarine Telegraph Scrip                           | all   | 1½ to 1½         |
| 10  | Ditto Registered .....                              | all   | 4 to 6           |
| 2   | Ditto .....   | 1     | 4 dis. & prem.   |

**JEYPORE.**—Letters received from Jeypore state that the outlawed Thakoor of Marwar have assembled on the Jeypore and Bikaner borders. The Maharajah of Jodhpore has made good arrangements for their reception, and a force is ready to disperse them.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## URGENT APPEAL.

**THE DIRECTORS OF THE STRANGERS' HOME FOR ASIATICS** having been permitted to attain, under most pressing pecuniary difficulties, the principal moral and social objects for which the Institution was established, in ameliorating the condition and alleviating the temporal and spiritual destitution of hundreds of helpless Asiatic and African Strangers, find themselves at the close of another year without sufficient funds to meet the current expenses of the Institution.

The work has invariably been carried on with the strictest economy, and the Directors are thankful for the support they have hitherto received, but they do not consider themselves justified to borrow money to meet the current expenses of the Home, which amounts (including £250 interest on debt) to about £1,100 annually.

They therefore once more appeal to their friends, supporters, and the Public for Subscriptions or Donations, and would ask them, **SHALL THE DOORS OF THE HOME BE CLOSED** through the insufficiency of pecuniary aid, or because, under temporary circumstances, the number of inmates in the Home are insufficient to render the Institution self-supporting?—**Shall the metropolis of Christian England again subject itself to the reproach, that Oriental strangers visiting her shores, find a reception worse than that in a heathen land—no friend, no Christian sympathy—nothing to prove we value the immense blessing the Gospel of the Lord Christ has given to us?**—**Shall the streets of the metropolis once more be inundated with Eastern mendicants?**—**Shall the jails, workhouses, and hospitals be again unnecessarily occupied by Asiatics?**—**Shall the labours of the last four years be thrown away, and the work suspended?**—**Shall Christian sympathy, assistance, and advice no longer be shown or given to helpless strangers?**—**Rather is it not imperative on the Directors to continue their appeal to the public for funds to carry on a work which has been such a blessing to hundreds, and acknowledged by the philanthropist and Christian to be both needful, useful, and advantageous in all its objects?**

The Directors cannot believe that the public will permit their labours to be suspended, or the Home closed, and casting all their difficulties on Him from whom they have received such tokens of favour, would go on in faith, earnestly pleading with all into whose hands this paper may fall that each one will provide his share of the means wanting for carrying on the work.

R. M. HUGHES, Lieut.-Col.,  
Honorary Secretary.

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|   |             |
|---|-------------|
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

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LONDON, MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1862.

[PRICE 6d.

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

|                       |         |                         |
|-----------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| Bengal .....          | Dec. 10 | Burmah(Rangoon) Nov. 30 |
| Madrass .....         | " 14    | Bombay Dec. 14          |
| Agra .....            | " 7     | Ceylon " 17             |
| China(Hong-Kong)..... | Dec. 1. |                         |

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of letters or newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE most important news received by the Calcutta Mail of the 9th December is the confirmation of the telegram lately received by way of St. Petersburg, announcing a *coup d'état* at Peking. Under the nominal regency of the two Empresses, Prince Kung is now the virtual ruler of the Chinese Empire. Should he succeed in maintaining his present position, there is little doubt of the continuance of friendly relations between the Central Flowery Land and the outside barbarians.

From India the intelligence is almost a blank. Some slight disturbances are again reported from the Indigo districts, which have served to revive the dormant antipathy of the local press towards Messrs. Grant and Herschell. In the absolute dearth of subjects to

write upon, some allowance must be made for exaggeration, and for the too facile yielding to every temptation to abuse "the authorities."

After much vacillation, the Nizam finally consented to accept the insignia of the Star of India, and was duly invested on the 25th November by the Resident, Colonel Davidson. His Highness is reported to have informed that gallant officer that certain placards had been publicly posted up to the effect that the Feringhees were making a Christian of him, and that he was going into bondage, and generally denouncing both himself and his Minister. But, added his Highness, it needed no angel to expose the fallacy of these statements.

The Bengal Government has lost one of its ablest officers by the death of Colonel Baird Smith, C.B., which took place at sea, a few days after leaving Calcutta. Scarce any name has of late been more frequently before the public, or more honourably distinguished.

Deputations from the Chamber of Commerce, the Landholders' Association, and the British Indian Association, waited upon the Hon. Samuel Laing, on the 6th December, to congratulate him on his return to his duties in renovated health. We are indebted to the *Hurkaru* for the following condensed report of the address presented by the representatives of these influential bodies, with the exception of the Landholders' Association, of which we shall have occasion to speak more fully in our next issue:—

"The address was read by Mr. Fitz William, the President of the Chamber of Commerce. After congratulating the honourable gentleman on his return to India, and his restoration to health, it expressed the great satisfaction of the public with regard to the energetic efforts made by the Government of India to restore equilibrium of the finances. The vast reductions already carried out, and those which Mr. Laing encouraged the public to hope would soon follow, induced them to think that those customs duties which weigh so heavily upon commerce, and which were imposed in a time of great financial pressure, will be speedily abolished. The cash balances already showed an increase over those of last year, and the recent wise measures and concessions of the Governor-General, it was believed, would add largely to the increase of the revenue, and place the credit of the country upon a sound basis. The address then alluded to the all absorbing cotton question. It observed that if those interested in the subject would put their shoulders to the wheel, they would receive every assistance in this country, both from Europeans and natives; that cotton to any quantity can be produced in India, but that it was uncertain whether it would find a profitable market in Lancashire. Mr. Laing returned thanks for the kind wishes expressed in the address. He thought that they too highly appreciated the services he had performed. It gave him great pleasure to find that the representatives of important interests applied the term of 'wise measures and concessions' to the recent policy of the Government, and to the other great measures which would render the closing career of Lord Canning so memorable in the annals of Indian history. It afforded the best proof that the policy had been successful, the object of which was to reconcile the European and native interests in developing

the intellectual, the social, and the material improvement of this great empire. Mr. Laing next adverted to the importance of encouraging European capital and enterprise in India, and to the expansion of European commerce, which he observed was so obvious, that the man must be stricken with 'judicial blindness' who did not perceive its advantages. At the same time he said that it was not less clear that the welfare of the one hundred and fifty millions entrusted to our care demanded our primary object and attention. Mr. Laing believed that these two objects 'are not only compatible, but, if rightly understood, identical.' With reference to the import duties which the aforesaid bodies had recommended for abolition, Mr. Laing remarked that however desirable such a change was, he could not, with so large a revenue depending upon so fluctuating an article as opium, hold out anything like a pledge at present upon the subject. He thought the first duty of a Chancellor of the Exchequer was to resist the desire to gain popularity by remitting taxes, until he was assured that he had obtained a solid surplus. He saw the desirability of a reduction of the taxes, and he would spare no efforts to accomplish the measure, consistently with financial prudence. He thought that the permanent substitution of Indian for American cotton could never be brought about until the quality of cotton in India had been improved. The only means to bring this about were improved communications for the conveyance of cotton from the interior to the seaboard, and the presence in the cotton districts of European agents to make advances."

The apparently interminable series of Questions and Answers on the subject of the Amalgamation Scheme is continued in another page. It may not, perhaps, be amiss to explain that the long list of promotions and alterations of rank in H.M.'s Military Indian Forces, which was published in the *Times* of the 9th instant, has already appeared at different times in the *Indian Mail*. Indeed, we shrewdly suspect that it has been compiled from our own columns.

## OUTWARD BOMBAY MAIL.

The Delta, from Southampton on the 27th of December, reached Malta on the 5th inst., at 10 A.M., and left at 5 P.M. for Alexandria.

The Euxine, from Marseilles on the 5th inst., arrived at Malta on the 8th, at 5 A.M., and sailed at 9 A.M. for Alexandria.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Col. R. Baird Smith, C.B., on board the *Candia*, on her passage home. Dec. 13.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. T. H. Fredericks, Mrs. Mayne and infant, Capt. Stanton, Lieut. Whinnycates, Col. Price, Capt. Ewen, Capt. Urquhart, Mr. Bruchner, Mr. Pope, Capt. Hearnsey, Maj. Soady. From MADRAS.—Capt. A. S. Moberly (for Marseilles). From GALLE.—Admiral Chance, Admiral Page, Admiral Lachist, Capt. de Quilo, Lieut. de la Marche, Mr. Le Grix, Col. Greenhill, Mr. Handcock. From HONG KONG.—Count Montblanque, Capt. Blackiston, Mr. Antrobus. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Watson, Mr. Coulson. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Cameron. From MALTA.—Mrs. De Burgh.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Indus, Jan. 18.—From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Brown and infant, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Barnes, two infants, and child, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Briston, Capt. and Mrs. Bonamy and infant, Dr. Milne, Lieut. Bennett, Mrs. McKenzie, Mr. Farney, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and two children, Mr. C. T. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Fowler and two children, Miss Fowler, Mr. Patton and infant. From GALLE.—Mr. McGowan, Mrs. Tate, Mr. Harper. From HONG KONG.—Capt. Leake, Mr. Murrell, Lieut. Littlepage, Capt. Bruhn.

## BENGAL.

## THE SECOND PERIL OF CALCUTTA.

The existence of Calcutta, as the greatest commercial port of Asia, is threatened by two dangers, the pestilence which, it is to be feared, the drainage of the city into the salt water marsh will create, and the silting up of the river Hooghly, which now carries its vast trade to and from the sea. The first we have exposed, and the completion of the main sewer now under construction will throw some light upon it. The second has periodically been a subject of discussion. It led to the construction of a railway to the Mutla river, now nearly completed; it was the cause of the appointment of a Committee in 1853 by Lord Dalhousie, the members of which came to the conclusion that the fear of deterioration in the channel of the river was well-founded; it was the ground of a movement in the same year for the establishment of a company to construct a railway to Diamond Harbour, below the dreaded "James and Mary" shoal.

As a rule, the pilots, men of intelligence and education, the late Mr. Piddington, and some engineers, such as Mr. Leonard, c.e., are of opinion that the river is not deteriorating, but that the annually increasing number of casualties is owing to the greater depth and size now given to ships. If a channel silts up in one spot, another is opened near it, and on the whole uniform facilities of approach from the sea are preserved. On the other hand, Major W. S. Sherwill and others, who have surveyed the mouths of the Ganges, believe firmly in the silting up of the Hooghly and its feeders. This was the opinion of the Committee of 1853. The alluvium brought down by the Adige and the Po has so changed the north-east coast of Italy, that Adria, where Augustus moored his fleet, is now twenty, and Ravenna, that once glorious capital, six, miles inland. It is impossible that a proportionately large deposit should not have taken place in the case of the Ganges, which discharges a hundred and fifty times more water, holding in solution a hundred times more mud than the Po. And if ship-building and the necessities of commerce are to progress as they have done, Calcutta must accommodate itself to them. Moreover, we cannot get over the fact that above Calcutta the Hooghly has changed enormously for the worse. At one time the whole Ganges passed down direct to the Bay of Bengal, through what is now the channel of the Hooghly. Nuddea, which is now the centre of the indigo cultivation, and several hundred miles from the sea, was in 1203 an island washed by the salt waves as Saugor is at this day. Its name is the Nava Dwipa, the new island, and Augurdeep below it, is Agra Dwipa, the foremost island, both as sacred spots for suttees, infanticide and human sacrifices as Saugor has since become. Even in the days of Sir W. Jones, the bore reached Nuddea, but now it ceases thirty miles further down. With three frigates of the line Admiral Watson bombarded Chandernagore a century ago, and the great Dutch ships of those days sailed higher up to Chinsurah for the piece goods which Bengal then exported. Is there any reason why this deterioration should stop at Calcutta, unless artificial means are employed to clear the channel? It is the subject of general remark that, in spite of a rain fall continued for six months, and fifty per cent. greater than usual, the Hooghly was never so low as at present. Opposite Chinsurah new churs are being thrown up across the whole channel. For years we have watched the river from our window, and have never known it so low or its water so free from the muddy solution which the Ganges pours into it. What is the state and what the prospects of the Hooghly are all important questions to Calcutta.

The Hooghly consists of three affluents on the north—the Bhagurutte, Jellinghee, and Matabanga, which the main Ganges throws off not far from Kooshtea, the terminus of the Eastern Bengal Railway. It is fed from the west by such mountain streams as the More, Adjai, and Bansloi, over which the railway traveller passes on

his way to Rajmahal. Their waters are clear and sparkling, except in the rains. The Ganges pours its main stream through the Gorai, which the river steamers from Calcutta use, except when the rains permit them to take the short route by the Hooghly and Matabangah. The three Nuddea rivers, as they are called, could they be kept open, are thus the best, and the Gorai the next best path to the Upper Provinces. Were the latter shut the detour to reach Calcutta by river would be nearly doubled. Now even the Gorai is said to be threatened. The high flooding of the present year has tempted the Ganges opposite Kooshtea to move away from the Gorai into its old bed at Pubna. The safety of that valuable stream, however, fortunately depends on another cause. The Teesta river, which flows from Sikkim, not fifty years ago entered the Ganges, but suddenly took a freak and fell into the Berhampooter, the waters of which were so increased that it opened up the Jumoonah, which discharged itself up the Ganges, where shoals were formed of such an extent that it is fordable in some parts. This caused the Gorai on the south to increase to its present dimensions, so that it depends for its volume more on the Teesta and Jumoonah than on the Ganges. Communication then between Calcutta and the North-West, by the Gorai, we believe to be meanwhile safe, but the course of the Teesta and the Ganges at Kooshtea should be carefully watched.

A question of more importance is the state of the river from Calcutta to the sea. The Hooghly consists, we have said, of the three offshoots from the Ganges on the north, and the hill streams of Beerbhoom on the west. In time of flood each set contributes in equal proportions to its volume. Over the whole year the Ganges rivers pour in three-fourths, and the Beerbhoom streams the rest. But during the dry season, Mr. Leonard tells us, there is literally no water entering the rivers. Last season the whole of the water passing Calcutta was from infiltration from the banks and beds. This year it is probable there will be a small supply by the mouths of two of the rivers. But it is a fact that less water now enters the Hooghly from the Nuddea rivers than before, owing to an increase in the size of the Coomar, which has taken the supply the Ganges usually gave to the Matabangah. Unless it be possible to increase the volume of water contributed by both sets of rivers for the eight dry months of the year, we fear the Hooghly opposite to and below Calcutta will deteriorate more and more. And, it is said, no engineering in the world will improve these streams. Can anything, then, be done below Calcutta to clear away that great obstruction which can be passed by the mail steamers only at high water? As it is the invariable tendency of all tributary rivers entering others to throw up shoals up stream, the Damooda is the cause of the Fulta Sand and the Roopnarain of the "James and Mary." Twice within the last half century has the Damooda visited the Hooghly at Serampore. If it could be induced to flow into the Hooghly in that way permanently, as it certainly used to do, not only would the Fulta Sand disappear below, but the volume of the Hooghly would be increased above Calcutta. The canal from the Damooda, 7½ miles to Oolabarish on the Hooghly is in progress, but its benefit will be only commercial. This much is certain, that if the James and Mary can be removed, money should be no object. It is likely that this might be effected by turning the Damooda into the Roopnarain at a point four miles below Koila Ghant, and then turning the combined river into the Huldea. The Fulta Sand and James and Mary would disappear. The volume of water is too large to allow of another shoal forming at the mouth of the Huldea.

Our conclusion is that the Hooghly is deteriorating, that it is impossible to increase the volume of water poured into it by the northern and western rivers, and that as it silts up ships will increase in size and bulk. One remedy is the diversion of the Damooda into its old bed between Serampore and Chinsurah, and the diversion of the Roopnarain into the Huldea,

or of the Damooda also if that plan be preferable. Thus the shoals would be swept away, and the volume of water above Calcutta be increased. We trust the day will never come when the Mutla or Diamond Harbour, with a railway to each, will be more than auxiliary ports to Calcutta. But it is well that the Mutla railway is nearly completed, and will be opened to the public in a few weeks. We draw attention to the perils that beset Calcutta only that its motto may ever be—Watch.—*Friend of India.*

## THE MATERIAL PROGRESS OF BENGAL.

It is well that Bengal should see itself as others see it. The hand which painted its financial condition in the *Gazette* and administered a sly rebuke to the Punjab two weeks ago, was that not of a Bengal but of a Bombay civilian. The sketch was skilfully and truthfully done on the principles of the Pre-Raphaelite school. But even the Bombay member of the Government of India, who has twice stood in the breach during the interregnum of English financiers, was constrained to admit that, after making an allowance for every consideration, "there is a larger proportionate surplus of receipts as compared with disbursements in Bengal than in any other province." Into the causes of this material progress it is not our intention at present to inquire. They may be roughly summed up as two—the permanent settlement and the rich alluvial soil of the Gangetic valley, both of which have attracted English capital and energy, in spite of misgovernment, which resembles in all essential particulars, except deliberate cruelty, that of the Bourbons of Naples. Our object is rather to marshal the facts which will show the character of that progress, and to draw one or two of those very obvious and practical lessons which must soon be learned, if our success is not to prove our ruin.

The whole revenue of Bengal in the year 1860-61, which expired on 1st May last, was £14,000,330, an increase of a million and a half on the previous year. In the current year it is estimated a little higher. After deducting the expenditure a clear surplus is left for imperial purposes of four and a half millions. This gigantic leap, one would fancy, is a sufficient argument to meet the objections of the few fossilised writers, who, like the Protectionists that expired with Colonel Sibthorp, still cling to the belief that short settlements are better than perpetual assessments of the land revenue for the State if not for the people. Dividing the revenue into the results of direct and indirect taxation, what do we find? Of direct taxation we have the Land revenue, Sayer and the Income-tax. As if to show that, even under a permanent settlement, the Land-tax will increase, it has risen from £3,545,616 in 1845-46, to £3,787,064 last year. The right of the State as zemindar in 410 estates has been sold for £183,249, or eight years' purchase of the gross rental, and an area of 205,359 acres of waste land, chiefly in the Soonderbuns, has been disposed of. It is not generally known that the redemption of the Land-tax has for years been possible in Calcutta, and in the case of trifling estates, such as those of Chittagong. Redemption was effected, chiefly in the former, to the extent of £1,822, at an average of fifteen years' purchase. Henceforth we expect to see the purchase price of wastes bulking largely in the annual balance-sheet. For Income-tax the whole province was assessed at £485,426, or nearly twice the sum expected from Madras or Bombay. Of this only £126,525 was collected during the year for two quarters. If the results of May be added, the gross collections amount to about half of the whole sum assessed. Calcutta, with its suburbs, is assessed at £107,054, of which two-thirds were collected up to the end of May, and of this a full half was assessed by the Special Commissioner, showing the desire for secrecy. Direct taxation given in Bengal:—

|                    | 1859-60.   | 1860-61.   |
|--------------------|------------|------------|
| Land Revenue...    | £3,749,014 | £3,787,064 |
| Sayer...           | 34,738     | 44,766     |
| Assessed Taxes ... | —          | 187,568    |
|                    | £3,783,752 | £4,019,398 |

Far more gratifying is the progress in the revenue from the less objectionable indirect taxation. In the Customs the net revenue has risen from £137,400 twenty years ago, just five times, to £2,215,234. This includes imported salt, but for which the revenue of last year would have shown a falling off as compared with its predecessor, owing to the depressed state of trade. When we come to salt we find the progress more remarkable. The annual consumption has risen from an average of 201,040 tons twenty years ago to 318,141 tons last year, while the rate of duty is as it was then. Yet wages have more than doubled, and to this enormous extent the poor have benefited. There is here a clear case for another four annas of duty. Salt, which sold at Rs. 425 per 100 maunds in 1841, is now only Rs. 388, while tobacco has increased from Rs. 2-8 to 5, gram from Rs. 1 to 2-7, dhol from Rs. 1-13 to Rs. 2-9, paddy from annas 11 to annas 16, cow's ghee from Rs. 15-8 to Rs. 28-8, and mustard oil from Rs. 4-10 to Rs. 10,—in all fifty, and in many cases more than a hundred per cent. The price paid to the Molunghees who make the salt was raised to a shilling a maund, and that given to the cultivators of opium to four shillings a pound. The net receipts from opium have more than doubled since 1844, being now £3,609,361, against £1,783,145 in that year. In excise the net revenue has just doubled in fifteen years, being now £416,257. The doubling of the duty on gunjah, that most deleterious of drugs, has increased the revenue and the use of opium at the same time, while it has largely diminished the consumption of the drug. But perhaps the most remarkable rise was in the sale of stamps, and that will go on largely increasing. In fifteen years the revenue has grown from £243,515 to £169,347. To sum up these results. During the year there was an increase in these indirect taxes:—

|                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| Customs ... .. | £122,272 |
| Salt ... ..    | 672,310  |
| Excise ... ..  | 34,070   |
| Stamps ... ..  | 169,374  |

Adding miscellaneous receipts from the police-courts and public works, the whole indirect taxation of Bengal was £9,980,932, while, as we have seen, the direct was £4,019,398, or 72 and 28 per cent. respectively, so that Bengal *quoad* taxation is before some of the civilised countries of Europe. The relative proportion of indirect to direct taxation in the United Kingdom is 81 to 16, and in Prussia 54 to 46. What will not all India become with a permanent settlement like Bengal, which is already better than Prussia and almost equal to Holland? So far as figures are available the following will show the material progress of Bengal for the last fifteen or twenty years:—

|                              | 1840-41           | 1860-61            |
|------------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Land Revenue, 1845-46 ...    | £3,545,616        | £3,787,063         |
| Income-tax ... ..            | —                 | 187,568            |
| <b>INDIRECT.</b>             |                   |                    |
| Excise, 1845-56 ... ..       | £212,986          | £438,129           |
| Customs (excluding Salt) ... | 260,000           | 1,264,252          |
| Salt ... ..                  | 1,616,253         | 2,430,189          |
| Opium, 1844-45 ... ..        | 1,783,145         | 3,609,361          |
| Stamps, 1845-46 ... ..       | 243,515           | 469,347            |
| <b>Total ... ..</b>          | <b>£7,651,515</b> | <b>£12,185,909</b> |

Thus, even in these great items, the revenue has increased four and a-half millions in fifteen or twenty years. A population, officially estimated at forty millions, and covering 253,000 square miles, of only 158 to the mile, pays per head of indirect taxation five, and of direct taxation two shillings. The total civil expenditure is £4,245,405, or, deducting the cost of manufacturing salt and opium, £2,933,708.

We have no particular affection for Bengal, more than for any of the other provinces. The object of all interested in the welfare of India must be its glory as an empire. But this will be effected only through the prosperity of the federal parts of which it is composed. And when we see these facts that, notwithstanding the confessedly enormous surplus of Bengal, only £105,142 was spent in education, only £768,628 on the administration of justice, and only £578,176 on roads and public works, it is our duty, in the interest of the Empire, to complain. We take it that Bengal is a

good investment. The more spent on it the more it will yield. Two shillings of capital laid out by the State in Bengal will go as far as half-a-crown in the other provinces. As personally the members of the Government of India would prefer Bank of Bengal shares yielding eight per cent. to Government paper which gives five, both being equally secure, so, as a government, they should use the public money in the best investment. But there are higher considerations. Bengal has the fewest schools, the worst roads (except Bombay), the most disgraceful courts and the most abominable police in India, and the result is gross misgovernment. It is thus, and not by English settlers, that the peasantry are injured. There is ground for the cry, even a Bombay financier being judge, of justice to Bengal.—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EXHIBITION FOR 1862.—The bonded warehouse was thronged with visitors on Monday, November 25th, to see the first portion of the contributions from India to the Exhibition of 1862, but we fear that the generality must have been as much disappointed as we certainly were. None of the fine textile fabrics of Dacca, of the rich brocades, silks, and embroideries of Benares, of the silver flagee work of Cuttack, and of the ivory carvings of Berhampore being expected before the beginning of January, the collection on view was limited to such specimens of products and manufactures as have already reached the Presidency, and which are being got ready for shipment round the Cape. They comprise silks and tussers from Beerbhoom, Maldah, Burdwan, Midnapore, Hooghly, and Assam. Cotton fabrics from Patna, turnery from Monghyr, shawls from Loodianah, pottery from Sevan, bidree ware from Purneah, with a variety of gold embroidered dresses, turbans, shoes, &c., presented by some native Princes of Oude. With regard to the manufactures in silk and cotton, we must admit that they afford an undeniable proof of considerable improvement, and some of the fabrics from Maldah, Burdwan, and Midnapore are superior to anything we have seen from those districts. With the shawls we were most of all disappointed; they are decidedly inferior to those sent to the London and Paris Exhibitions, and corroborate the fact lately stated by our Punjab correspondent, that the manufacture of shawls has greatly deteriorated. From the labels attached, they appear comparatively cheap; but this is a direction in which European machinery can beat any hand labour out of the field; and a five-guinea Paisley is far before any thing that India can produce for fifty rupees, both in beauty and usefulness; and we would rather have seen specimens of the looms of Cashmere commending themselves by superior workmanship and quality than cheapness of cost. The work in steel inlaid with gold from Goojerat is very fine, and so are the paintings on ivory from Delhi. The jewellery from the latter place shows a marked improvement of workmanship, but loses much of its character by being an imitation of English and French designs. The paintings, armour, and other articles, presented by some native gentlemen, have probably been received on the principle of the old adage that you "must not look a gift horse in the mouth," but their sale in England will contribute something towards paying the piper. The most interesting part of this instalment of the Exhibition appeared to us to be the collection of the various cereals, pulses, gums, resins, dyes, and oils, which certainly is got up in an excellent manner, each specimen being exhibited in a glass stoppered phial carefully classified and labelled with its botanical name. Of these we understand there are to be not less than two thousand specimens, and it is to these that we look for a practical advantage in preference to local manufactures which have to stand the test of competition from at home, until machinery can supply the place of manual labour, and railways and canals increase and cheapen the present means

of transport. We have only to add to our notice, that the embroidered handkerchiefs, collars, &c., which were on view, excel anything hitherto produced here, and cannot fail to attract notice at the Exhibition of 1862.—*Englishman.*

LADY CANNING.—The Bengali press, as translated by the *Reformer*, pays its tribute to the memory of Lady Canning with much of that grace and little of that hyperbole which are the characteristics of the Asiatic. The *Soma Prakash* says:—"We have had many Governors-general, but the lady of not one took so lively an interest in the welfare of India as Countess Canning. Her death must be regarded as a great calamity to Hindu women. She commiserated the degraded condition of the females of this land, and endeavoured to elevate them. We have heard that she contributed Rs. 100 every month to the fund for the remarriage of Hindu widows. Mr. Bethune's girls' school has been hitherto sustained and kept up only by her liberality. If spared to return to England, she would doubtless have pleaded there the cause of the women of this country. One of the chief objects of her life seems to have been to remove the distress of womanhood, whether of India or elsewhere. She was unwearied in well-doing. We are greatly distressed on account of Lord Canning. From the day that his lordship set his foot in India he has not spent one happy day. The revolt of the sepoys, the mutiny of European soldiers, the indigo dispute, deficit in the revenue—with all this he has been sorely vexed. Just at the moment when about to enjoy ease, happiness and fame, he is deprived of his better half." The *Paridarshak* speaks of the humanity, candour, clemency, and greatness of her character. The *Prabhakar*, after some imaginary statements, says, "So highly was she adorned with the attribute of mercy, that she not only contributed to the furtherance of every scheme which aims at the improvement of the country, but was unwearied in the performance of every good work. Born in a noble family and wedded to an equally noble lord, she had not the slightest tincture of pride, and her pure heart was at all times disposed to be merciful. In consequence of her premature death, countless people, plunged in the waters of distress, are setting up a loud lamentation." The *Bhaskur* asks:—"What rocky heart will not melt into sorrow at the premature death of so excellent a lady? Lord Canning, like Lord Dalhousie, must go home with a heart full of sadness." And the *Sajjana Ranjanu* writes, "the heart of Lord Canning has been struck with the thunder bolt of grief. Alas! how vain are human expectations!"

STATISTICS OF INDIA.—The *Allahabad Gazette* quotes from tables constructed by Mr. Hughes, the geographer, the following statistics of India:

|                           | Area per sq. mile. | Population.        |
|---------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Bengal, Behar, &c.,       | 325,652            | 48,006,000         |
| N. W. Provinces,          | 65,571             | 23,800,000         |
| Punjab,                   | 78,447             | 4,100,000          |
| Straits Settlements,      | 1,574              | 200,000            |
| <b>Total,</b>             | <b>491,245</b>     | <b>76,100,000</b>  |
| Madras,                   | 144,889            | 16,310,000         |
| Bombay, including Scinde, | 120,065            | 10,485,000         |
| Nagpore,                  | 76,432             | 4,650,000          |
| Oude,                     | 23,738             | 2,970,000          |
| <b>Total,</b>             | <b>856,369</b>     | <b>110,545,000</b> |

| DEPENDENT OR PROTECTED STATES. |                |                   |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Subordinate to Bengal,         | 429,098        | 35,965,000        |
| Ditto to Madras,               | 50,637         | 4,691,000         |
| Ditto to Bombay,               | 56,320         | 4,613,000         |
| <b>Total,</b>                  | <b>536,055</b> | <b>15,269,000</b> |

| INDEPENDENT STATES. |               |                  |
|---------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Cashmere,           | 25,123        | 750,000          |
| Nepaul,             | 54,500        | 1,940,000        |
| Bootian,            | 19,000        | 1,500,000        |
| <b>Total,</b>       | <b>98,623</b> | <b>4,190,000</b> |

| SUMMARY.                   |                  |                    |
|----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Under direct British Rule, | 856,369          | 110,545,000        |
| Dependent States,          | 536,055          | 45,269,000         |
| Independent do.,           | 98,623           | 4,190,000          |
| <b>Grand Total,</b>        | <b>1,491,047</b> | <b>160,004,000</b> |

Until we have a census all is guess-work, and fair taxation is impossible.

**ST. ANDREW'S DAY IN CALCUTTA.**—St. Andrew's Day having fallen on a Saturday, the Scotchmen of Calcutta held their annual dinner on the previous Friday in the Town Hall. Upwards of two hundred and forty sat down, nearly a hundred more than on previous occasions. Letters were read from Sir B. Frere and other members of Government expressing their regret that they could not be present owing to the recent bereavement of the Viceroy. Mr. Sandeman, C. S., discharged the duties of Chairman most effectively. After grace had been said, thanks returned, and the usual loyal toasts disposed of, the Chairman proposed the "Army and Navy," for which Lieutenant-colonel Douglas, of the Telegraph Department, replied. The toast of the "Pious Memory of St. Andrew," introduced by the Chairman, was drunk in solemn silence. Mr. P. P. Gordon, the Croupier, proposed "The Land o' Cakes;" Dr. Bird, of Howrah, "The Lasses," for whom Mr. F. J. Fergusson responded; Mr. Dunlop, the honorary secretary, "The Memory of Bruce and Wallace;" the Croupier, "The Poets of Scotland," and Mr. Mackintosh, "The Bench and the Bar," for which Mr. Goodeve replied. Mr. Maitland, merchant, proposed "The Civil Service," for which Mr. Wauchope returned thanks, and Mr. Eglinton, barrister, "The Press," for which Mr. George Smith replied. Colonel Douglas proposed "The Merchants of Calcutta," whom Mr. Balfour represented, and Mr. Balfour "The Trades," for whom Mr. Laurie spoke. "Our Guests" was proposed by the Chairman, "The Chairman" by Mr. Fitzwilliam, and "The Croupier" by Mr. Money. The dinner was the most successful that has been held for many years.

**LORD ELGIN'S MEDICAL ATTENDANT.**—The *Englishman* admits that he was in error in stating that "Surgeon Hardy, of the Royal Service, would come out as personal surgeon to Lord Elgin; the medical officer who has finally been chosen by his lordship being Staff Surgeon Anthony Home, who served in this country during the mutiny in charge of H.M.'s 90th Light Infantry, and, for his conduct at the relief of Lucknow, received the decoration of the Victoria Cross. Before nominating Surgeon Home, Lord Elgin referred the matter to this country for information as to whether he was empowered to select his own medical attendant, or was limited in his choice to a company's officer, and the answer being that nothing more than precedent was against a royal officer, the appointment was made as above notified. As far as any limitation to Lord Elgin's choice of a medical attendant is concerned, we do not believe that he is restricted to either service; but that he may select who he likes, civil or military, and nominate accordingly."

**COLONEL BROOME'S SCHEME.**—A large meeting of the royal artillery, late Company's Bengal officers, has taken place in Calcutta, at which almost every officer stationed at and near Calcutta, and many temporarily here, attended, to take into consideration Col. Broome's scheme for the Artillery Retiring Fund, and to appoint a committee for carrying out its provisions in the regiment, should they be approved, in conjunction with their brother officers up country and elsewhere. At the meeting Col. Broome's scheme was universally approved and accepted, all the officers present giving in their hearty adhesion, and promising their steady and united support to the measure. The thanks of the meeting, and of the late Company's Bengal artillery officers as represented by it, were warmly and unanimously voted to Col. Broome, for the labour and ability expended and displayed in drawing up the Artillery Retiring Fund scheme; and we believe that it was resolved to present the gallant author with a still more substantial testimonial of the approbation and gratitude of his brother officers, for his untiring zeal in their service.—*Englishman*.

**NAGPORE.**—A correspondent of the *Poona Observer* says the price of cotton in Nagpore this year is higher by fifty per cent. than it was in 1856-57. Upwards of 2,00,000 acres of land are annually under cultivation, and the produce at an average is about 1,000 lbs. per acre, and is sold by wholesale dealers at 3d. per lb. Raepore is the least suited of all the districts of Nagpore for

cotton, but it abounds in teak and ebony. Chindwara is the most fertile and healthy district, and its chief town is at present used as the sanitarium of the province, though for this purpose Mohoor is said to be preferable. The cultivation of hops, tea, and coffee, would succeed there. Coal and iron are found. "Sironcha (two hundred and ten miles from Nagpore via Chanda), is the smallest district at the junction of the Pranhitta and Godavery rivers. The Agra and Bombay line branches off near Saugor, and winds up to Narsingpore (throwing out at some miles off a cart track to Baitool), and on to Chindwara, where it enters the Nagpore province, and runs on through Nagpore and from thence to Chanda, where a communication will or has been opened for traffic to Sironcha." When will the Commissioner's Annual Administration Report appear? Since the amalgamation of the province with Saugor and Nerbudda has been decreed, it is more than ever wanted. The results of Mr. Temple's inquiries should be published.

**THE NATIVE "ALSATIA" AT GARDEN REACH.**—Mr. Wauchope, the Commissioner of Police, we are informed, a short time since brought to the notice of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal the state of things existing in Garden Reach, the police of which has fallen into his jurisdiction. Mr. Wauchope stated that the ex-King of Oude has purchased a number of the houses, with the grounds surrounding them, in Garden Reach. Within these premises thousands of persons have located themselves, consisting not only of the ex-King's immediate followers, but of thieves, prostitutes, gamblers, and others of disreputable character. Gambling, drinking, thieving, and every kind of debauchery are carried on within these grounds, but being private, the police have no power to enter them, and can exercise no control over their inmates so long as they remain quiet. In fact, the lower part of Garden Reach has become a perfect Alsatia, in which any person escaping from justice may take refuge and set the police at defiance. If these acts were confined to the premises the commissioner observed he should say nothing; but the annoyance caused by these persons to their neighbours is considerable, and the police have no power by law to stop it. Besides their favourite amusement of letting off guns and fireworks, no one can tell that some of the bad characters living on the ex-King's grounds may not extend their depredations beyond his premises; and indeed there is every reason to believe that several thefts which have taken place in that neighbourhood have been committed by them. The ex-King of Oude is many lacs of rupees in debt, and his expenses are so great and so reckless that it will be impossible for him much longer to borrow money and live at the rate he does at present, and it may be feared that when his expenditure stops those now preying on him will be let loose in Calcutta and its neighbourhood. The Commissioner had been in communication with Major Herbert, the agent of the Governor-general with the ex-King, on the subject, and was told by him that he has the power only to advise, and that his advice is altogether unheeded. Some other means must therefore be adopted to remedy this state of affairs. The Commissioner is of opinion that it is absolutely necessary that the police should have access to the ex-King's premises, and that the inhabitants should be assessed to pay for the additional police which will be required to look after them. This, however, cannot be done without a special enactment to meet the particular case, and such a law may be considered objectionable; for, if passed, it will destroy the privileges and rights of private property which the ex-King has purchased; and whether the Legislative Council would pass an Act for this purpose is doubtful, even although those rights and privileges have been most lamentably abused. The Commissioner would certainly not recommend it if he knew any other means by which there was a chance of reforming the present state of misrule and disorder. The commissioner has stationed at Garden Reach a strong force of thirty-six policemen, who preserve the semblance of

decorum on the roads, but are quite unable to interfere with the riot and debauchery carried on within the grounds of the ex-King of Oude. The Bengal Government, in submitting the above to the Supreme Government, observed that although all reasonable consideration would always be paid to the ex-King's position, yet, by law, the police have, of course, the same right of entering the houses and grounds of the ex-King and his servants in pursuit of thieves and other offenders that they have in other cases. Perhaps some good might be done if the agent of the Governor-general with the ex-King were moved to explain this to Wajeed Ally Shah, and make him understand that if the grounds of his villas are converted into a populous town full of people of questionable or disreputable character, it will be impossible to treat them in any exceptional manner; and the visits of the police may become so constant as to be very disagreeable and discreditable. The Lieutenant-governor thought that a recommendation proceeding from his Excellency the Viceroy as to the propriety of his keeping better order in his grounds, of restricting the number of the residents, and of removing all bad characters, might have some effect. And he was further of opinion that should this recommendation be disregarded, there would then be no improper interference with private rights if a law were passed which should make the regulations providing for the streets of a town applicable to the grounds which have been converted from the ornamental grounds of a suburban villa into what is, in fact, a very populous town. We further learn that a number of rebels who took prominent part during the late disturbances at Oude, whom the Governor-general amnesty, are still in the employ of the ex-King. Altogether the state of this modern Alsatia is clearly one demanding prompt remedy.—*Englishman*.

**INDIGO DISTRICTS.**—Things are getting worse instead of better in the indigo districts. At the Bamondy factory, while the Gomastah, an Ameen, and a Burkundaz were engaged with the factory coolies in sowing down lands which had twice been decreed by the courts to the factory, they were attacked by the villagers. The ploughmen escaped by jumping into the river and swimming across it, but the Gomastah, the Ameen, and the Burkundaz were knocked down and dragged away to the village. The Gomastah's life was spared at the intercession of a Brahmin who knew him, but the Ameen was murdered and his body thrown into the river, whence it was afterwards recovered. Messrs. Thomas and Co., agents for Mr. Kenny, the proprietor of the factory, have over and over again appealed to the Government for protection to this factory, prophesying what has taken place, but have always received, instead of what they wanted, answers in Mr. Grant's most logical style refusing to interfere. But it is not only native servants who take their lives in their hands when they consent to serve Europeans. An assistant of Messrs. John and Robert Watson, of the name of Logan, was "lately nearly murdered, dragged by the heels for miles over the clods, his nose nearly cut off, thirty wounds on his body from lathes, &c., and then thrown on board his boat, which was sent adrift, his crew having bolted." This gentleman was attacked while merely sowing the factory land. It is not likely that these outrages will be put a stop to by such punishment as has been awarded in this case—six months' imprisonment.—*Hurkaru*.

**SMALL CAUSE COURTS.**—The year 1860-61 was the most successful in the history of the Calcutta Court of Small Causes. The average number of cases before the three judges was 125 daily, and the clear profit to the State £3,238. Of 31,094 cases set down for hearing 17,247 were actually tried, 13,048 having been decided in favour of plaintiffs, and 4,199 having been either dismissed or non-suited; 10,404 were compromised before being called on for hearing, 3,443 were struck off for non-appearance of the parties, and 179 remained undecided. If only trained judges could be procured, a Court of this kind should be established in every trading district in India.



**SIR C. WOOD'S RETIRING SCHEME.**—The acceptances of the pension and retirement offers of Sir Charles Wood are now fast dropping in at the military secretary's office. Amongst a considerable number lately received from England is that of Colonel W. B. Thompson, C.B., Commissary General of Bengal, whose acceptance vacates that high and important appointment, and gives a move up in that very slow department. Colonel Champneys, late auditor-general of the army, is also amongst the recipients of the enhanced pension on retirement, whose names have come out from England; and those who are determined to hold on in the service, and see the worst that can come of it, are likely, as far as present appearances go, to find themselves an isolated minority on the 16th of this month. We believe that Major J. C. Scott, deputy-commissary-general, now on sick leave in Europe, succeeds Colonel Thompson as commissary-general in Bengal.

**THE 1ST PUNJAB VOLUNTEERS** are still keeping up the credit of the movement in India. They had another match on the 14th Nov. The competitors were classed as married and single, 13 on each side. The ranges were, 200, 300, 400, and 500 yards, the last two kneeling. The best of the married men was Capt. Egerton, who scored 20 points out of 20 shots. The best of the single men was Sergeant Mahon, who made 22 points. The aggregate of the married score was 155, and of the single 183. The average of two matches was in the 1st married 9.2, single 9.8, and in the 2nd married 9.8 and single 14.7. The *Lahore Chronicle* notices that Corporal Bennett, of the 1st Bombay Fusiliers, is characterised as the best shot in the British Army, because he scored 21 points at a match, being 1 in excess of the number of shots, and points to Sergeant Mahon's score as better than the best, being 2 points in excess, but omits to notice that the range in the former case was up to 900 yards and in the latter up to only 500.

**AN AWKWARD QUESTION.**—The *Soma Prakash*, as translated by a local contemporary, very cleverly answers several arguments of a correspondent in favour of polygamy, and thus sums up: "The prohibition of polygamy might prevent the *pinda* from being offered to the manes of ancestors. The objection would have been irresistible, if we believe that the offering of a *pinda* by a man's son, after his death, in any way promoted his eternal welfare. Suppose a man marries one wife first; she being childless he marries a second, who also becomes childless. In the mean time, the man dies also, while in suspense whether his second wife was likely to give birth to children or not. We ask, what would be the fate in the next world of the man in the case supposed?" A question like that of the Sadducees of old.

**UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.**—The *Phoenix* very properly warns the Uncovenanted Service that the Staff Corps will now encroach on the preserves hitherto held sacred to themselves. The appointment of Lieutenant-colonel Bishop to the Superintendency of Stamps and Stationery, preceded not long since by that of Ensign Money to a subordinate office in the Department of Public Works Accounts, is the beginning of encroachments. The reign of merit, not of services and seniority, has begun—of merit with, we fear, a spice of patronage, and the Uncovenanted Service, especially the East Indian community should prove themselves equal to hold what they have got and aspire to higher posts. The success of Messrs. Hollingberry, Kellner and Simpkins is an example to them.

**A CHRISTIAN VILLAGE.**—A writer in the *Oudh Gazette* describes the native Christian village at Bareilly. It was established by Mr. Cowie, the chaplain, after the mutiny, as a refuge for Christians who might be in hiding. He was assisted by the Lieutenant-governor and his own congregation. Twenty-three natives came in and formed a nucleus. The village is neat and looks prosperous, being inhabited by one hundred and twenty-five persons in twelve houses, for which they pay rent, with chapel and school-house. "I had often heard before of the great contrast observable by the traveller as he passes from the

Protestant to the Roman Catholic cantons of Switzerland, so favourable to the former, and the same remark is true in my observation of the difference between a street or valley in London occupied by Protestants, and one by Roman Catholics, although they may both be equally poor. I had little idea, however, that I should see this essential difference realised in the far-off land of India, and among the much-doubted fact of converted Christians. Another proof, if any were wanted, that the regenerating power of Christianity is the same in whatever soil, and among whatever natures it takes root." Such is the estimation in which the village is held in different parts of India, that embassies are often sent to obtain wives for the Christians of other Settlements.

**CHERAT SANITARIUM.**—The *Lahore Chronicle* contains a letter describing the proposed sanitarium of Cherat. The spot in question is about 23 miles E.S.E. of Peshawur and about 4,300 feet above the level of the sea. It is intended as a resort for the European convalescents of Peshawur chiefly. "As a trial a party of about 200 men in all from H.M.'s 98th regiment has been encamped since last Sept. in the Cherat Basin, which is sufficiently large to accommodate with ease a regiment of one thousand strong. The men, who were generally in a very sickly condition, have benefited much by their residence at the sanitarium, though their stay there scarcely exceeds a month and a-half." The men are now under orders to join the head-quarters at Nowshera.

**COLONEL LAUGHTON REDIVIVUS.**—We (*Englishman*) are glad to have the power to correct the announcement of the death of Colonel Laughton, of the Bengal Engineers, which we announced in our last Overland on the authority of a letter from the Hills, where the gallant officer still lies ill; but we are happy to say, as stated in a letter received yesterday, with a fair prospect of recovery, which we hope will be realised. We may observe that, in this case, the intelligence of the casualty was apparently as authentic as is the contradiction; but we are glad the merit of truth rests with the latter.

**FORGERY.**—A young man of the name of Ross, in the employment of the People's Bank, was recently charged with embezzling certain sums of money, the property of the bank. He is now further charged with having forged two cheques, one for 750 and the other for 2,000 rupees. They purported to be signed, one by Dr. Smith, of Smith and Stanistreet, and the other by the firm itself. The cheques had been presented through the medium of a native servant, who has revealed the whole of the circumstances and identified the forger.

**VOLUNTEER CAVALRY AT LUCKNOW.**—The Governor-general in Council has ordered that the members of the volunteer cavalry, under the command of Colonel Barrow, C.B., shall share in the Lucknow prize.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 3. Royal Saxon, Livingston, Sydney; Deva, Butter Port Blair and Moulmein.—7. str. Rangoon, Melville, Moulmein; Marquand Family, Batty, Hong Kong; Alalanta, Walker, Penang.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Colombo.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Wright, Rev. Mr. Koulek, Miss Hosken, Miss Pycroft, Mr. and Mrs. Shubrick and child, Mrs. Crane and child, Miss Worster, Col. de Saumarez, Mr. Stainforth, Mr. Wood, Mr. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. Plumer and two children. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Agabeg and three daughters, Lieut. and Mrs. Rowcroft and child, Capt. and Mrs. Nicholls, Miss McArthur, Miss N. McArthur, Miss Hobday, Mrs. Ramsay, Mrs. Pillans, Mrs. Herbert and child, Mrs. Niel, Mrs. Webb, child, and two daughters, Mrs. Carden, Mr. and Mrs. Barlow and child, Miss Cockburn, Mrs. Halkett and child, Lieut. Sadler, Mrs. Comber and child, Miss Boyle, Mr. and Mrs. Elsmie, Dr. White, Mrs. Tronson, Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. McArthur, Cornet Craigie, Hon. Mr. Drummond, Mrs. and Misses Drummond, Mrs. Molloy and two daughters, Mrs. Money, two Misses Napier, Lady Montgomery and child, Miss Burnet, Mrs. Archer, Capt. Crofton, Mr. and Mrs. McLery, Capt. Lees, Dr. and Mrs. Macrae, Misses Hudson and Wylie, Capt. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Miss Walters, Mrs. Stewart and child, Rev. Mr. Dale, Lieut. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlop, Messrs. Gale, C. Gale, Gordon, Cockburn, Peele, Slawe, Napier, Steinthal, Brown, Money, Molly, Butcher, De Morny, Robins, Bramley, Taylor, Brechly, Seppings, Smith, McCulloch, and Grace.

Per Rangoon.—Mr. Bonstock, Mr. Wilmot, Mr. G. Nicholson, Capt. Turner, J. Investon, A. Whingale, Lieut. Ommanney, Mr. C. Lloyd, Mr. J. M. Aviet, Capt. Smart, Maj. Sparks, Mr. E. Copin, Col. Nuthall, Mr. and Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Motley and child, Mrs. Crooks, Dr. Anderson, Mr. A. Woodward.

Per Deva.—Mrs. Palmer, Mr. Felmer, Mrs. Beresford.

### DEPARTURES.

Nov. 29. Coromandel, Batt, Madras; Ghazecpore, Watson, Liverpool; Erance, Swinson, Colombo; Bruce, Moffe, Liverpool. Dec. 1. Seawell, Thompson, Colombo; Rainbow, Gill, Liverpool; Union, Leroy, Bourbon.—2. Maria Hay, Midleton, London; Progress, Harri-on, Moulmein; Emilienne, Denique, Bourbon; Moreno, White, Bombay.—3. Alet Kothman, Jones, Mauritius; Asia, Grierson, Havre; Napoleon, Cushing, London; St. Bernard, Browne, Madras and Bombay; Bold Hunter, Brasby, London; str. Moulmein, Ashton, Moulmein, Rangoon, and Akyab; str. Burmah, Gray, Madras and the Coast.—4. Gold Digger, Howie, —; Utonia, Keso, Demerara; Fort William, Sleight, Madras; Armenian, Smith, Singapore and China.—9. P. and O. str. Caudia, —, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Candia.—For MADRAS.—Dr. Anderson, Mr. Verrier. For GALLE.—Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Tremmett. For SUKZ.—Maj. Goodenough, Mr. C. Sturrow. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. J. H. Frederick, Mrs. Mayne and infant, Capt. Stanton, Capt. Ewen. For SOUTHAMPTON. Mrs. D. P. Brown and infant, Mrs. Barnes and children, Mrs. C. J. Bristow, Capt. and Mrs. Bonamy, Dr. Milne, R.A.; Lieut. Bennett, Lieut. Whynvates, R.H.A.; Col. Rice, C.B.; Mrs. Mackenzie, Mr. Cox, M.J. Soady. Per Nile.—Mrs. Verian and four children, Mrs. Owen, Mrs. Lord and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Pain and two children, Mrs. Fitzgerald and two children, Miss Leslie, Mrs. Duvall and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Thall, Mr. Hudson and two children, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Hunkley, Mr. Ridgway, three Masters Wood, Mrs. Hope and child, Mrs. Clerk and son.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Dec. 9, 1861.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                | Stell.                 | Buy. |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|------|
| Transfer 4 percent. ....       | Nominal.               |      |
| New Company's Rupee 4 do. .... | 87 0 1/2               |      |
| 3rd. Sica Rupee 4 do. ....     | 80 12 to 81 0          |      |
| Public Works, 5 do. ....       | 96 4 to 96 8           |      |
| Dit do, 5 do. ....             | 98 0                   |      |
| New 5 1/2 do. ....             | 105 0 1/2 to 105 0 1/2 |      |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) ..... | 3 1/2 per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bill and Notes (3 days) .....   | 5 1/2 per ct. |
| Interest on Deposit of Govt. Paper .....       | 4 per ct.     |
| Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....         | 4 per ct.     |
| On deposit of Goods, &c. ....                  | 5 1/2 per ct. |

### EXCHANGES.

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....     | 2 0 11-16      |
| Do. with documents, do. ....               | 2 0 1/2 to 0 0 |
| American Bills under credit, do. ....      |                |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....       | } Nominal.     |
| Navv Bills, 3 days' sight .....            |                |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight ..... |                |

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

|  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....       | Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 75 |
| 4 ditto Government Paper .....         | Sa. Rs. 100 .. 75        |
| 4 ditto ditto .....                    | Co.'s Rs. 100 .. 75      |
| 5 ditto ditto .....                    | " 100 .. 80              |
| 5 1/2 ditto ditto .....                | " 100 .. 96              |
| New Treasury Bills .....               | " 100 .. 98              |
| On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation. |                          |

### JOINT STOCK SHARES

|  | Paid up.  | Present value at Co.'s Rupees. |
|--|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Bank of Bengal .....                           | 4000 each | 6500 to 6550                   |
| Agra Bank (Limited) .....                      | 500 ..    | 750 to 800                     |
| Oriental Bank .....                            | 225 ..    | No sales.                      |
| Hooghly .....                                  | 1000 ..   | 950                            |
| Dell Bank .....                                | 500 ..    |                                |
| Commercial Bank .....                          | 2250 ..   | No sales.                      |
| Calcutta and Burmah .....                      | 2500 ..   | 500 nom.                       |
| Mercantile Bank .....                          | 21000 ..  | 1,000                          |
| Sinla Bank .....                               | 2500 ..   | 550                            |
| People's Bank .....                            | 75 ..     | par                            |
| India General Steam .....                      | 1000 ..   | 1425 to 1450                   |
| Ganges Company .....                           | 500 ..    | 570 to 575                     |
| Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....            | 1000 ..   | 1850 to 1900                   |
| Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) ..... | 600 ..    | 610 to 620                     |
| Hooghly (Eastern) .....                        | 1000 ..   | 950 to 975                     |
| East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....        | 100 ..    | 40 to 45                       |
| Bonded Warehouse Association .....             | 445 ..    | 590 to 600                     |
| Bonded Warehouse Company .....                 | 700 ..    | 1150 to 1175                   |
| Calcutta Docking Company .....                 | 10 ..     | 13-14 each.                    |
| Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....           | 200 ..    | 470 to 480                     |
| Assam Company .....                            | 220 ..    | 206 to 208                     |
| East-India Railway Company .....               | 1000 ..   | No sales.                      |
| East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....          | 75 ..     | 35 to 40                       |
| Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....           | 100 ..    | 155 to 160                     |
| Bengal Printing Co. (Limited) .....            |           |                                |

### PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Sovereigns .....                  | each, Rs. 10 3 1/2 to 10 4 1/2  |
| Doubloons .....                   | " 32 6 to 32 0                  |
| Madras Gold Mohurs .....          | " 15 2 to 15 3                  |
| Old Gold Mohurs .....             | " 20 4 to 20 8                  |
| New Gold Mohurs .....             | " 15 8 to 16 0                  |
| China Gold Bars .....             | per sicca wt., Rs. 16 5 to 16 6 |
| Gold Dust (Australia) .....       | " 15 15 to 16 0                 |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..... |                                 |
| Spanish Dollars .....             | per 100 Rs. 224 0 to 225 0      |
| Mexican do. ....                  | " 220 8 to 221 0                |

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £3 to £3. 12s. 6d. per ton.  
To Liverpool, nominal.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**MISSING JEWELS.**—It appears that some of the most valuable of the Tanjore jewels have disappeared from the Palace at Tanjore, where they were sequestered by the British Commissioners and secured under their seal. The value of the missing articles is estimated at nearly six lakhs of rupees.

**THE LAST TRANSIT OF MERCURY** commenced somewhere about thirty seven minutes past ten, but we have not yet been fortunate enough to ascertain the exact second of time. It lasted about four hours, that is, the centre of the planet passed off from the sun's disc at two hours thirty-nine minutes forty-six seconds P.M.

**A GERMAN TRAVELLER IN BURMAH.**—The *Rangoon Times* mentions that Dr. Bastian, a German traveller and scientific explorer, has gone to Mandalay. He intends making a tour all through Burmah, and if practicable, penetrating to Yunnan.

**RIOT AT MASULIPATAM.**—Another of these caste riots, so common in South India, took place at Masulipatam during the last Dusserah festival, and is remarkable for the audacity of the assailants in telegraphing direct to Government to prevent the magistrate's orders from taking effect. The goldsmiths of the town resolved to white-wash their houses, and tie wreaths to their gates, but the Right Hand caste people objected. Their petition was justly refused by the magistrate, who stationed a strong police force in the goldsmiths' bazaar during the poojah. Notwithstanding, night after night their shops were bespattered with dirt, and on one occasion a riot took place and some ten or fourteen were broken open. The ringleaders were apprehended, and sentenced to only six months' imprisonment. The telegrams are curiosities. "The goldsmiths here endeavour to introduce innovations not allowed to their caste, magistrate upheld them, obtained a party armed with shot. We fear much that this will attend with loss of lives, &c., as done in 1820. Shops closed two days. Magistrate took interference with caste prejudice contrary to usage and to her Majesty's proclamation. Magistrate refused our prayer—vide Government Order, 11th July, 1820. Please relieve us of this calamity by taking immediately notice." "If our telegram of 12th be not attended to, greater ravages might be committed than those done on 13th and 14th; please keep peace. Our objections to goldsmiths white-washing street walls and tying wreaths to their gates are given in detail by to day's post; we pray no orders be passed pending its receipt. Magistrate however removed fennellages from goldsmiths' gates on the 22nd and not chunam." Government fully approved of the magistrate having upheld the undoubted right of the goldsmiths, in common with other members of the community, to whitewash their own houses.

**A DAKH ROBBERY** has occurred near the village of Uttalee, between Bolarum and Nagpore. The runner carrying the Banghy mail was attacked by five men during the night. One seized him by the arm, another snatched the basket which he was carrying. The runner and Jawan who accompanied him were then taken into a thick jungle about a quarter of a mile off the road, where they were maltreated by the robbers, who then made off with the booty. Some of the mail was recovered and forwarded to its destination but the contents of two parcels were lost.

**STREET RAILWAYS.**—Messrs. Samuel, Bruce, and Co., of London, have offered to construct street railways in Madras, the gauge to be the same as the Madras railway, five feet six inches; the rails to be flush with the road; the lines to be worked by horses or bullocks; the working of the railway to be protected by police regulations; the concession to be for seven, fourteen, or twenty-one years, at any of which periods the Government may buy out the proprietors, or the proprietors move their materials and plant; and the first section to be laid down and working in twelve months, or the concession to be forfeited.

THE GODAVERY AND KISTNA DELTAS are to be resettled on the principle of an assessment of the land according to its natural capabilities without irrigation, and a separate water assessment levied according to certain rules. We presume Colonel Baird Smith's recommendation will be carried out.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Dec. 5. Str. Coringa, Gray, Rangoon.—7. Coldstream, Kennedy, London.—8. Boldon Lawn, Milbank, London; str. Burmah, Gray, Calcutta; Tubal Cain, Duncan, Rangoon.—10. St. Bernard, Brown, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Coringa.—Mr. and Mrs. Fowler, Miss Fowler, and two children, Mrs. Patten and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Harring on, Lieut. Merrett, L. Miller, Esq., Lieut. Howe. Per Boldon Lawn.—W. S. Stevenson, 1st druz. gds. Per str. Burmah.—Mr. and Mrs. McKinnon and child, Mr. D. Gray, Capt. Magrath, W. Alexander, G. S. Murray, H. Gompertz. Per Tubal Cain.—Maj. Rich and lady, Lieut. Burnes, Lieut. Hoskin, Ens. Pickance, Dr. Henderson, 35rd reg.; Lieut. Worster, 52nd reg.; Apothecary Smith, M. E. Wright, Esq.

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 5. H.M. str. Coronandel, Batt, Western Coast.—6. Dammoek, Guerson, Mauritius; H.M. str. Urgent, Hore. Mauritius.—8. Iceene, Jarvis, Coconada.—10. Str. Coringa, Gray, Rangoon.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Iceene.—Mr. Simpson. Per str. Coringa.—For MASULIPATAM.—Lieut. Dobbs, Capt. Faulkner, Rev. Mr. Tanner, wife, and child, Rev. J. Sharp, Cornet Puddoe, Mrs. O'Flaherty and child. For COCANADA.—Mrs. Gahan, Mrs. Swinton and child. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Lieut. Smith, Sub-conductor Hooper and children. For RANGOON.—Lieut. Godson and wife, Lieut. Young, Mrs. Carthew and two Misses Carthew. Per str. Candia.—To MARSEILLES.—Capt. A. S. Moberly. To SUZ.—H. S. Bethune, Esq. To MALTA.—J. H. Fowler, Esq. Mrs. Fowler, Miss Fowler and two infants, Mr. Patten and infant. To HONG KONG.—C. Dallas, Esq. To POINT DE GALLE.—A. R. Aurchi, Esq., James Weir, Esq.

## BOMBAY.

## THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AND ENGLISH INTERFERENCE.

The Western Presidency is not yet to lose the services of Sir George Clerk. We believe he has finally abandoned his intention of resigning the governorship. For the last six months he has been maintaining a controversy with the home authorities, in which he has been finally successful. He is condemned in London for his "ridiculous sensitiveness," and in other circumstances we should have been disposed to concur in the condemnation. Official subordination is the first necessity of responsible Government. But it is precisely because the Government of India by the Home authorities is not responsible that we are inclined in this case to approve of Sir George Clerk's determined opposition to an interference in details with his administration, which would reduce him, as the Viceroy is fast being reduced, to the position of a mere secretary, with neither will nor policy of his own. By precedent, as well as by the theory of the constitution of British India, the Governors of Madras and Bombay are responsible in all imperial questions to the Governor-general, otherwise the Government of India would be impossible. The tendency since the mutiny has been to lessen that responsibility in such matters as expenditure and public works, by assigning limits to Madras and Bombay, within which their Governors may act as they please. In a few days the proclamations which will be issued, giving to each an open Legislative Council, will still further, in practice, transfer the power from the Imperial Government, not to the Governors but to the public opinion of the Presidencies. There can be no doubt that India is fast tending towards federalism, and we see no reason to regret it. The principle of federalism lies at the bottom of the last financial resolution, which pointed out the proportions each territory should contribute to the imperial expenditure. Thus only will every part of the Empire bear its fair share of the burden of taxation, and thus only will its resources be fully developed, as settlers flock in and make their wishes known through open Councils.

The contest between Sir George Clerk and the home authorities, which has now come to a close, is another reason added to such interference as

the contract law and Mysore job, why an effort should be made in the next session of Parliament to define the powers and responsibility of the Governors, the Governor-general, the Secretary of State for India, and the Indian Council respectively. All have more or less come into collision with each other since 1858, and the result has been most detrimental to the good of India. Our Eastern Empire for the past four years has been the mere football of political experiments, which have grievously failed and have been the source of endless heart-burnings. Parliament should distinctly determine who is to govern India, the Viceroy or the Minister; and if the latter, as is now really the case, limits should be set to his power, and means should be taken to make him responsible to the nation. The presence in England of Lord Canning, who has himself suffered so severely from the sarcasms of Lord Ellenborough, and the dictatorial insolence of the very inferior clerk who now acts as Secretary for India, will be favourable to the wise settlement of this question. Mr. Laing, too, will return before the Session is over, and words more emphatically denouncing the evil than his to the men of Manchester have never been spoken. Indian reformers, who have already achieved so much, should now direct all their attention to enlighten Parliament on this evil. The tendency of our policy has been to give the colonies self-government and to reduce the Colonial Office to be a mere depository of records. Are we to pursue an opposite course with India—a course which lost America to Great Britain? The conditions of India and those of the colonies are very different; but what we ask for is not that all power be lodged in the hands of the settlers as in the latter, but in the hands of the Governor-general. India must be governed in India and by an absolute ruler, influenced by, but not legally subject to, the power of public opinion.—*Friend of India.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PARSEES IN LONDON have resolved to raise a fund to be called the "Charitable Fund for Zoroastrians in Europe," for the purposes of burying their dead, enabling poor Zoroastrians in Europe to return to India, purchasing works treating of the Parsee religion, and translating them, furnishing means to such Parsees as might wish to study in England their ancient faith in the Zend and Pehlvi languages, and to prosecute researches therein, and to build a house of prayer for Parsees in some convenient locality.

**COTTON AND ROADS.**—The *Deccan Herald* says Sir George Clerk has directed the Executive Engineer at Ahmednuggur to adopt immediate measures for metalling at a cost of some forty thousand rupees that portion of the Aurungabad road which is between Ahmednuggur and the foot of the Inampoor Ghat, with a view to facilitate the transfer of cotton from Aurungabad. The Nizam has been requested to modify and remove the existing tolls which are oppressive to the cotton trade, and to promote the extension of the cotton cultivation within his own territories with the establishment of agencies for the purchase of the staple for the Bombay market.

## CHINA.

HONG KONG, Nov. 30.—The London mail of October 10th had not arrived up to the time of our going to press. It is now more than six days overdue.

A *coup d'état* has just been made at Pekin by the party that Prince Kung represents, and it has resulted in the entire overthrow of the Council of Regency nominated by the late Emperor. The exclusion of the Prince of Kung from that Council was the subject of general remark at the time, and the well-known anti foreign tendencies of certain members of the new Council gave rise to considerable anxiety. The Council now dissolved consisted of eight individuals, five of whom have been sentenced to banishment, one has been beheaded, and two have been allowed to commit suicide in prison. The prime movers in this *coup d'état*

appear to have been the young Emperor's mother and the Prince of Kung; but very ample reasons are adduced for the adoption of a measure so bold and decisive. The charges preferred against the members of the late council, and investigated by a special court at Peking, were various and striking; among others we hear of the following:—Tampering with the late Emperor's dying manifestoes—perverting the declarations of the successor to the throne—excessive and unreasonable assumption of power and authority—defiance of the young Emperor and the Empresses of the deceased monarch—maladministration of affairs last year, especially in connection with foreign countries—advising the treachery practised upon the foreigners last year, which led to the sacking of the Summer Palace—withholding from the late Emperor information about the successful treaty ratified at the metropolis—and frightening him with fabulous and alarming stories. The regency is now held by the two Empresses, widows of the late Emperor—one having been his principal wife, and the other the mother of the youthful emperor, Tsai Ch'un. Prince Kung is chief adviser of the Crown, and Kweiliang, Hwanliang, and others of good repute, are members of the Cabinet. It is worthy of notice that the three members of Council who were condemned to death were those most immediately connected with the disastrous act of treachery by which so much suffering was caused to some of our brave countrymen. Altogether, the present aspect of affairs at Peking is a matter of the most sincere gratulation. The governing energy, which it was feared our advance on the capital had entirely prostrated, is still there, and putting forth fresh vigour; the reins of Government are out of the feeble hands that formerly held them, and have passed into those of the statesman who alone has shown himself equal to the age; the Councils of State are no longer distracted by a divided policy, but rendered strong by the overthrow of those who would have used a position of power and authority for their own selfish ends. Under the new Prince-minister, the relations between England and China will, in all likelihood, acquire a solidity they never could boast of before; and if we rightly judge the turn matters have taken, the recent *coup* is worth to England many battles and much treasure.

The news from Japan is vague and scanty. The opening of Yedo to trade in 1862 is naturally causing some talk among the merchants at the other ports; the late crisis, however, has left the matter in considerable doubt and uncertainty. Mr. Harris, with the strange coolness that characterises him, intends, it is affirmed, to claim the privilege in behalf of his countrymen. The admiral is cruising among the Japanese Islands, according to the last accounts.

From the three Northern Ports (Tien-tsin, Newchwang, and Chefoo) we have no further news of importance. The following extract from a letter addressed to the *Shanghai Daily Times* will show the indications of danger from the northern rebellion, as it has been called, though the movement is only that of one or two hordes of licentious banditti:—

"Yesterday we heard of a literary graduate of the 2nd degree, native of this place, who recently fell into the hands of the rebels, and had, in virtue of some former acquaintance of an influential man amongst them, been permitted to return. It was reported that he had some information as to their future movements. Nevins and Danforth went to see him. Found that he had not yet returned from the place in which he fell into their hands, having been badly wounded. Saw his son, who gave the following items of intelligence:—That his father was a man over sixty years of age. Was eighty li from Tangchau when the rebels came upon him. Received several severe wounds, and was left for dead. When in this state, one rebel on horseback, recognising him as an old friend, alighted and bound up his wounds. They had been formerly acquainted in some way in Peking. The rebel told the wounded man that he had better return at once to Tangchau, that he had nothing to fear this year, but that by the second month of next

year he had better make his escape from this place. On returning from that interview they accidentally came across a man who had just arrived from the rebel camp. Had been carried off a great distance—was seventeen days returning. Had been with them over half a month. The party which carried him off was the 'White and Yellow' flag company. The party that came near here was the 'Black' flag company. Was much larger and more destructive than the other. He described these rebels as without number, having no firearms, and being much afraid of an enemy that has. Can only take a city by sitting down around it and starving it out. Says that they will certainly be back next year, and it may be, that another band will this year. Of course, these are all Chinese reports; there may, however, be some truth in them, and perhaps it is well for us not entirely to disregard them; but still I am of opinion that we need not work ourselves up into any feeling of uneasiness just yet. If the Tangchau people had only the smallest degree of enterprise and courage, they could defend their city against the rebels with the greatest ease. Without boats it would be impossible for them to surround it. The sea and the city communicate. The boats from the sea come right into the city—not the main city, but what is called the 'Water-city'; we have two cities here entirely distinct from each other."

From the Yang-tsze-kiang we learn that the prospects of commerce improve in proportion as the rebels disappear from any given district; affairs at Hankow are more peaceful and flourishing than was reported last fortnight.

At Shanghai preparations are being made with great care against any mishap that may arise from the proximity of the rebels; the probability is, that no attempt will be made to molest the foreign settlement, but even that emergency is being wisely provided for.

At Ningpo, the alarm mentioned in our last summary still continues; it is said to be carefully fomented by those who are interested in keeping up the high rates which were being obtained for the carriage of passengers to Shanghai.

From Amoy and Fuhchau we have no news of interest. At Swatow some men belonging to the gun-boat *Firm* were attacked while on shore surveying; they retired with a man or two slightly hurt.

The long-deferred Canton claims have at length reached the stage of liquidation, and all whose claims had been allowed are now at liberty to apply for payment, which is being made by a cheque for one-half on the military chest and the other half in scrip payable twelve months hence.

At Whampoa an English sailor, named Joseph Burton, belonging to the ship *Haddington*, was murdered on the 7th ultimo by a French tavern-keeper, who is now in custody.

There is no local event of much interest to record. The Chief Justice, who is undoubtedly the most over-worked officer in the colonial service, has withdrawn from the Executive Council, his place being supplied by Mr. Smale, the recently appointed attorney-general. The *Ville d'Agén* coolie kidnapping case was before the Supreme Court last week, and the two prisoners, Helguira and Pastor, were indicted on ten counts, but were found *not guilty* on every one; the latter was re-arrested, and is to be delivered over to the Chinese authorities at Canton.

The weather is now pleasantly cool, the thermometer averaging about 70 degrees in the shade. To-day, being St. Andrew's day, is duly acknowledged by various assemblages of festive Scotchmen.

Captain Blakiston, R.A., departs by this mail, on special leave of absence for England. He has in his possession the material for a chart of the upper Yang-tsz-kiang, for over 900 miles, as surveyed by him, which he intends to publish as soon as it can be prepared. In it will appear the coal and gold districts of that river, besides much information of the highest value concerning its navigation, the physical and geological nature of the country, its production, trade, and inhabitants, of which hitherto so little has been known. —*Overland China Mail.*



Official Gazette.

BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

### Nominations to the Staff Corps.

No. 1,106.—The foll. officers having applied for admission to the staff corps, constituted by Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, are appointed to Bengal staff corps, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India.—

Capt. (brev. maj.) R. J. Meade, late 65th N.I., pol. agent at Gwalior.

Capt. (brev. col.) G. P. Whish, late 60th N.I., maj. of brigade, Meerut.

Capt. W. Gordon, late 49th N.I., dist. insp. of musketry, Umballah.

Capt. E. J. Rickards, late 5th Eur. inf., comdt., Mhairwarra batt.

Capt. C. F. Browne, H.M.'s 35th regt., dep. judge adv. gen., Meerut div.

Capt. R. G. Simeon, 4th Eur. L.C., asst. adj. gen., Meerut div.

Capt. B. E. Bacon, late 50th N.I., 2nd asst. sec. to Govt. of India, military dept.

Capt. (brev. maj.) W. D. Morgan, late 22nd N.I., com. 32nd (Punjab) N.I. (pioneers).

Capt. R. Unwin, late 16th N.I., cant. jt. mag. of Bareilly.

Capt. G. Delane, 3rd Eur. L.C., 2nd in com., Gov. gen.'s body guard.

Capt. (brev. maj.) H. K. Burne, late 2nd N.I., 1st asst. sec. to the Govt. of India, milit. dept.

Capt. E. P. Lloyd, late 24th N.I., dep. comr., Kamroop.

Capt. (brev. maj.) A. L. McMullin, late 28rd N.I., 1st asst. to Gov. gen.'s agent in Central India.

Capt. J. S. Rawlins, late 44th N.I., dist. superint. police, Saharunpore, N.W.P.

Capt. (brev. maj.) J. F. Stafford, late 4th N.I., comdt. 19th (Punjab) N.I.

Capt. J. J. Hume, late 48th N.I., pub. works dept., N.W.P.

Capt. J. J. Eckford, late 5th Eur. inf., dep. insp. gen. of police, Agra div.

Capt. T. F. O. Scott, late 41st N.I., 2nd in com. 44th (Sylhet) L.I.

Capt. A. A. Munro, late 50th N.I., asst. comr., 1st class, and offic. dep. comr., Punjab.

Capt. E. K. O. Gilbert, late 27th N.I., maj. of brigade, Dinapore.

Capt. H. P. Williams, late 72nd N.I., dep. pay r., Lahore circle.

Capt. W. Carnell, 3rd Eur. regt., comdt., Mhair regiment.

Capt. C. C. Johnson, late 38rd N.I., dep. asst. qrmr. gen. of the army.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. A. Williams, late 26th N.I., 2nd in com., and offic. comdt., 4th Sikh inf.

Lieut. C. R. Shaw, late 37th N.I., asst. comr. and offic. dep. comr. in Oude.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. C. Macdougall, late 72nd N.I., stud. dept., N.W.P.

Lieut. J. M. Graham, late 27th N.I., com. 5th Bengal police batt.

Lieut. R. Chalmers, late 45th N.I., 2nd in com., 14th Bengal cav.

Lieut. W. B. Tyler, late 42nd N.I., dep. comr., Chundeyree, N. W. Provs.

Lieut. T. G. Kennedy, late 62nd N.I., 2nd in com., corps of guides, and offic. com. 3rd Punjab cav.

Lieut. G. R. Westmacott, late 23rd N.I., adjt. 2nd cav., Hyderabad cont.

Lieut. E. C. Impey, late 5th Eur. inf., pol. agent, Ulwar.

Lieut. A. D. Vanrenen, late 71st N.I., asst. rev. survr., N. W. Provs.

Lieut. E. B. Bond, late 57th N.I., adjt. and actg. com. of guide cav.

Lieut. H. Tyndall, late 61st N.I., 2nd in com. 2nd Punjab inf.

Lieut. F. B. Norman, late 14th N.I., dep. asst. qrmr. gen. of the army.

Lieut. G. C. Thomson, late 51st N.I., 2nd in com. 1st Bengal cav.

Lieut. R. A. Nowell, late 32nd N.I., adjt. of his corps (now 3rd N.I.)

Lieut. J. J. Boswell, late 69th N.I., dist. superint. of police, Punjab.

Lieut. A. Copland, late 4th N.I., adjt. of the 19th (Punjab) N.I.

Lieut. G. F. M. Phillips, late 30th N.I., 2nd in com. Mhairwarra local batt., and offic. 2nd asst. comr., Ajmeer.

Lieut. S. J. Browne, late 55th N.I., doing duty officer and offic. adjt., 5th Punjab inf., now adjt., 6th Punjab inf.

Lieut. C. A. Munro, late 25th N.I., doing duty officer, late Arracan batt. (now Bengal police).

Lieut. C. E. Bates, late 36th N.I., second in com., 23rd Punjab N.I. (pioneers).

Lieut. H. A. Lewes, late 20th N.I., adjt., 30th Punjab N.I.

Lieut. A. Vivian, late 20th N.I., second in com., 8rd Punjab cav.

Lieut. A. R. Loughnan, late 13th N.I., adjt., 18th (Alipore) N.I.

Lieut. F. D. Hawkins, late 32nd N.I., second in com., 4th Punjab cav.

Lieut. W. B. Barwell, late 18th N.I., adjt., 16th Bengal cav.

Lieut. H. B. Sanderson, late 22nd N.I., doing duty officer, 21st Punjab N.I.

Lieut. F. J. N. Mackenzie, late 52nd N.I., staff officer of the Punjab irreg. force.

Lieut. F. Hammond, late 62nd N.I., adjt., 4th Punjab cav.

Lieut. F. Lance, late 55th N.I., second in com., 2nd Punjab cav.

Lieut. E. C. Codrington, late 57th N.I., doing duty officer, Hazara Goorkha batt., and offg. adjt., 4th Sikh inf.

Lieut. F. Gellie, late 9th N.I., second in com., 39th (Allypore) N.I.

Lieut. J. Forsyth, late 49th N.I., doing duty officer, now adjt., 25th Punjab N.I.

Lieut. E. Bedy, late 53rd N.I., adjt., 29th Punjab N.I.

Lieut. D. T. H. Sampson, late 29th N.I., adjt., 9th Bengal cav.

ERRATUM.—In govt. gen. order No. 670, dated July 31, 1861, appg. lieut. and brev. capt. J. Perkins, late 71st N.I., to the Bengal staff corps, for "asst. comr., Oude," read "3rd class dep. comr., Oude."

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

The undermen. officers having completed 20 years' service, 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majors, fr. Feb. 18, 1861, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Cpts. (brev. maj.) R. J. Meade, (brev. col.) G. P. Whish, E. J. Rickards, R. G. Simeon, B. E. Bacon, (brev. maj.) W. D. Morgan, R. Unwin, (brev. maj.) A. L. McMullin.

The undermen. officers having completed 12 years' serv., 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be cpts. fr. Feb. 18, under Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieuts. (brev. capt.) G. A. William, C. R. Shaw, (brev. capt.) W. C. MacDougall, J. M. Graham, W. G. B. Tyler.

No. 1,107.—Bengal Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officer, having completed 12 years' service, 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be maj., fr. the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. W. Gordon, June 11, 1861.

No. 1,108.—The undermentioned officers having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be cpts., from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. F. B. Norman, June 28, 1861.

Lieut. A. D. Vanrenen, July 7, 1861.

Lieut. R. Chalmers, Sept. 7, 1861.

Mily. Dept., Nov. 28.—No. 1,061.—The servs. of Maj. L. F. C. Thomas, of the Madras art., commissy. of ordnance, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of Fort St. George, his servs. being no longer required in Bengal, consequent on the re-organisation of the ordnance dept., as announced in G.G.O., No. 724, dated Aug. 19 last.

Nov. 29.—No. 1,090.—The foll. promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

#### Promotions.

8rd Eur. L.C.—Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) W. W. Apperley to be lieut. col., fr. July 21, v. Lieut. col. F. Wheler, prom.

8rd Eur. L.C.—Capt. (brev. maj.) G. Jackson, to be maj., fr. July 21, v. Lieut. col. (brev. col.) F. Wheler, 1st Eur. L.C., prom.

Late 25th N.I.—Maj. (brev. col.) J. Clark, to be lieut. col., fr. July 23, v. Lieut. col. J. Macdonald, prom.

Late 25th N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) C. J. Richards, to be maj., fr. July 23, v. Lieut. col. J. Macdonald, prom.

Late 25th N.I.—Lieut. W. F. Ireland, to be capt., fr. July 23, v. Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. Macdonald, prom.

3rd Eur. L.C.—Lieut. D. W. Wise, to be capt., fr. Oct. 1, v. Capt. (brev. maj.) F. N. Edmonstone, retired.

General list.—Cornet G. H. Heavyside, to be lieut., fr. Oct. 1, v. Capt. (brev. maj.) F. N. Edmonstone, retired.

General List.—Ens. C. W. G. Perreau, to be lieut., fr. Nov. 10, 1861, v. Lieut. J. J. O'Brien, dismissed.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. T. H. Shuldham, to be col., fr. Nov. 14, 1861, v. Maj. gen. J. Hoggan, c.B., late 45th N.I., dec.

Late 28th N.I.—Maj. J. DeW. C. J. Moir, to be lieut. col., fr. Nov. 14, 1861, v. Maj. gen. (col.) J. Hoggan, c.B., late 45th N.I., dec.

Late 28th N.I.—Capt. C. Trotter, chamberlain, to be maj., fr. Nov. 14, 1861, v. Maj. gen. J. Hoggan, c.B., late 45th N.I., dec.

Late 28th N.I.—Lieut. G. C. Hankin, capt. in staff corps, to be capt., fr. Nov. 14, 1861, v. Maj. gen. J. Hoggan, c.B., late 45th N.I., dec.

General List.—Ens. E. A. Vine, to be lieut., fr. Nov. 14, 1861, v. Maj. gen. J. Hoggan, c.B., late 45th N.I., dec.

N.B.—Maj. S. F. Macmullen and Capt. W. J. S. Richardes, of the 3rd Eur. L.C., who were prom. by brev., under the operation of G.G.O. No. 217 of 1840, will take rank in the regt., the former fr. July 21, 1861, and the latter fr. Oct. 1, 1861.

Alteration of Rank.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. G. W. Williams, c.B., from July 11, 1861, v. Col. T. F. Flemyng, late 36th N.I., prom. to maj. gen., unatt.

Late 29th N.I.—Maj. G. B. Reddie, from July 11, 1861, v. Col. T. F. Flemyng, late 36th N.I., prom. to maj. gen., unatt.

Late 29th N.I.—Capt. F. G. Thellusson, from July 11, 1861, v. Col. T. F. Flemyng, late 36th N.I., prom. to maj. gen., unatt.

Late 29th N.I.—Lieut. H. A. McNair, from July 11, 1861, v. Col. T. F. Flemyng, late 36th N.I., prom. to maj. gen., unatt.

3rd Eur. Light Cav.—Capt. W. C. S. Clarke, from July 21, 1861, v. Capt. (brev. maj.) G. Jackson, prom.

General List.—Lieut. E. H. Curtis, from July 21, 1861, v. Capt. G. Jackson, prom.

General List.—Lieut. G. N. Channer, from July 23, 1861, v. Lieut. W. F. Ireland, late 25th N.I., prom.

General List.—Lieut. C. E. D. Branson, from July 27, 1861, v. Lieut. G. D. A. Younghusband, late 66th N.I., dec.

General List.—Lieut. J. J. O'Brien (dismissed), from July 28, 1861, v. Lieut. O. M. Glubb, late 37th N.I., dec.

General List.—Lieut. R. J. Wimberley, fr. Aug. 2, 1861, v. Lieut. J. P. Burton, late 62nd N.I., res.

Lieut. F. W. Chatterton, fr. Aug. 16, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. B. Malleon, late 39th N.I., prom.

Lieut. D. J. Stewart, fr. Aug. 24, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. C. Huxham, late 48th N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. R. McK. Homfray, fr. Aug. 25, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. L. Fraser, late 33rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. R. P. Nisbet, fr. Aug. 28, v. Lieut. J. R. McPherson, 3rd Eur. regt., dec.

Lieut. C. H. T. Marshall, fr. Sept. 11, v. Lieut. H. G. Delafosse, late 53rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. Plantagenet-Broome, fr. Sept. 19, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Lamb, late 29th N.I., dec.

Lieut. S. B. Home, fr. Sept. 24, v. Lieut. W. G. B. Tyler, late 42nd N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. R. Ives, B.A., fr. Sept. 26, v. Lieut. C. D. S. Clark, late 73rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. T. Davis, fr. Sept. 16, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. G. Thorp, late 69th N.I., res.

Brevet.

Lieut. col. W. H. Budd, Madras inf., to be col., fr. July 11, v. Col. T. F. Flemyng, Bengal inf., prom. to maj. gen.

Maj. W. Lydiard, Bengal inf., to be lieut. col., fr. July 11, v. Col. T. F. Flemyng, Bengal inf., prom. to maj. gen.

Capt. M. C. Spottiswoode, Madras inf., to be maj., fr. July 11, v. Col. T. F. Flemyng, Bengal inf., prom. to maj. gen.

Lieut. col. A. Hall, Bengal cav., to be col., fr. July 21, v. Col. F. Wheler, Bengal cav., prom. to maj. gen.

Maj. G. B. Reddie, Bengal inf., to be lieut. col., fr. July 21, v. Col. F. Wheler, Bengal cav., prom. to maj. gen.

Capt. M. Cholmeley, Madras inf., to be maj., fr. July 21, v. Col. F. Wheler, Bengal cav., prom. to maj. gen.

No. 1,091.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appt:—

Stud. Dept.—Vet. surg. H. Dawson, 4th Eur. cav., to the vet. ch. of the Kurnaul remount depot, v. Vet. surg. Rogers, dec.

No. 1,093.—With reference to the notification issued by the Govt. N.W.P., No. 1,182a, dated 16th inst., the servs. of Capt. G. A. St. P. Fooks, of late 50th N.I., dist. superint. of police, are placed at disp. of C. in C., that officer having res. his appt.

No. 1,094.—The undermen. officer has reported his return fr. England:—

Capt. and Brev. maj. T. E. Kenion, art.; date of arr. at Bombay, Nov. 12.

No. 1,095.—Maj. P. F. Gardiner, Bengal staff corps, is allowed an ext. of leave fr. Dec. 7 to Dec. 9, the date on which he rep. his arr. at Bombay from m.c. to Europe.

No. 1,096.—The attention of regtl. field officers and captains, to whom the annuities, in addition to pension, were offered in G. O. No. 807 of Sept. 12 last and No. 1,031 of Nov. 8 last, is again called to the necessity for their sending in their applications for

the annuities by Dec. 15, otherwise they will not be available.

Home Dept., Nov. 30.—The Hon. S. Laing returned to Pres. on this date, and has resumed his seat as fourth ordinary member of the Council of the Gov. gen. of India.

Dec. 2.—The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to re-attach to the N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oude, Mr. W. A. Forbes, C.S., who reported his ret. fr. furl., on 30th ult.

#### INVENTIONS.

The underment. specifications of inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV. of 1859, in the office of the Sec. to the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.; copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Govts. of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the N.W.P.:—

No. 81.—R. F. Thompson, of Malda, for a "self-acting Punkah."

No. 96.—Bartholomew Beniowski, of Bow-street, in the City of Westminster, gentleman, for "improvements in the manufacture of types and in cases to be used therewith."

Foreign Dept., Nov. 30.—Col. J. Travers made over the com. of the Central India horse to Maj. H. Forbes on the 18th inst., and the dus. of pol. asst. at Goonah to Lieut. C. Martin on the same date.

Mr. T. Bosanquet is invested with the powers of a mag. within the limits of the Jaulnah cantonments for the purp. of attesting soldiers.

General.—Capt. J. Perkins, dep. comr. in Oude, ret. fr. leave and received ch. of the Sultanpore dist. fr. Mr. J. G. Anderson, on the 7th inst.

Capt. J. S. Ross, dep. comr., ret. fr. leave and received ch. of the Gondah dist. fr. Capt. C. R. Shaw on the 6th inst.

The app. of Capt. D. S. Barrow as 1st grade dist. superint. of police is to have effect fr. July 30 last, the date on which he ass. ch. of his office.

Capt. H. Fraser, 2nd asst. to the resident at Hyderabad, has 2 mo.'s priv. leave to Bombay fr. Sept. 25 last, dur. which period his dus. will be performed by Maj. Thornhill, 1st asst. to the resident.

Asst. surg. F. Madden, H.M.'s 69th regt., received med. ch. of the jail and civil estab. at Shoay Gyeen on 11th ult., as a temp. arrangt.

Dr. J. E. Dickinson, civ. surg. of Rangoon, has 2 mo.'s priv. leave fr. the date on which he may avail himself of it, dur. which period his dus. will be perf. by Asst. surg. Codrington, of H.M.'s 68th L.I.

Dec. 3.—With reference to notification No. 203, dated 20th ult., Col. R. B. Smith, c.B., master of the Calcutta Mint, has been allowed an ext. of priv. leave to Jan. 15, 1862 [since dec.].

In continuation of notification No. 198, dated 5th ult., the foll. statement of Cash Balances, as rep. up to this date, in the Govt. treasuries in India, at the close of Oct. last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information:—

#### CASH BALANCES.

|                  | 1859<br>Oct.         | 1860<br>Oct.         | 1861<br>Oct.         |
|------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Govt. of India   | Co's Rs. 3,46,06,320 | Co's Rs. 3,83,46,278 | Co's Rs. 4,44,86,396 |
| " Bengal         | 1,15,35,184          | 1,35,17,848          | 1,65,17,306          |
| " N.W. Provinces | 1,30,78,603          | 2,15,97,736          | 2,17,86,201          |
| " Punjab         | 1,32,70,843          | 1,68,11,131          | 89,77,390            |
| " Madras         | 1,60,10,777          | 96,66,614            | 1,57,95,839          |
| " Bombay         | 3,38,49,882          | 2,99,11,982          | 3,51,13,948          |
| Total            | 12,23,51,608         | 12,37,51,512         | 14,67,77,920         |

In continuation of the notification No. 179, dated Sept. 10 last, the foll. approximate statement of receipts from income-tax and the sale of stamps, fr. Aug. to Oct., 1861, is published for general information:—

|                     | Income-<br>tax Col-<br>lections. | Stamp<br>Collec-<br>tions. | Stamp<br>Receipts<br>in 1859-60 |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Government of India | Co's Rs. 3,25,807                | Co's Rs. 14,39,726         | Co's Rs. 25,263                 |
| " Bengal            | 6,14,000                         | 5,19,400                   | 5,59,610                        |
| " N.W. Provinces    | 2,07,298                         | 2,38,933                   | 2,28,560                        |
| " Punjab            | 5,41,309                         | 5,26,303                   | 1,13,126                        |
| " Madras            | 7,46,986                         | 5,17,052                   | 2,22,614                        |
| " Bombay            |                                  |                            |                                 |
| Total               | 38,75,126                        | 29,84,117                  | 13,81,410                       |

N.B.—The stamp receipts in the corresponding period of the year 1858-59 is shown in the last column.

Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., Dec. 3.—Mr. A. B. Sampson, B.A., asst. sec. to Govt. of India in this dept., reported his return fr. priv. leave, and resumed his du. on 29th ult.

Mil. Dept., Nov. 30.—No. 1,098.—The underment. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl.:—

Capt. G. D'Aguiar, late 4th N.I., for 2 years, under new regt.

Capt. R. R. Mainwaring, late 6th Eur. regt., for 3 years, under old regt.

Dec. 3.—No. 1,099.—The underment. officer has reported his return fr. England:—



Capt. C. Pollard, engra., dept. public works; date of arr. at Bombay, Nov. 12.

No. 1,100.—The serv. of Asst. surg. F. Parsons, attached to late provincial inf. batt. at Dum-Dum, are temp. placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1,101.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur.:

Surg. J. Allan, med. dept., for 6 mo., without pay.

No. 1,103.—The underment. officers have reported their return fr. England:—

Maj. E. J. Simpson, Bengal staff corps, offic. dep. comy. gen.; date of arr. at Fort William, June 26.

Maj. J. N. H. Maclean, Madras staff corps, dep. comr., Baitool, Saugor, and Nerbudda territories, on leave for 15 mo. fr. Aug. 10, 1860; date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 15.

No. 1,105.—Capt. and brev. maj. J. J. McL. Innes, engr., controller and examiner of public works accounts, Punjab; date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 30.

Appointments:—

Lieut. col. E. K. Elliot to be chief comr. of Central provs.; Maj. R. J. Meade to be agent Gov. gen., Central India; Lieut. J. G. Closte, 31st M.L.I., to be asst. comr. 2nd cl., Tenasserim and Martaban.

Mil. Dept.—Lieut. W. S. Brooke, off. do. du. officer guides corps, v. Forlong, off. adjt. 3rd Punjab inf.; Lieut. C. K. Mackinnon to do du.

3rd Sikhs.—Lieut. Z. T. Bainbridge to be adjt.; Mr. G. F. Hill, asst. engr. 1st cl. P.W.D., N.W.P.; Messrs. W. H. Hyne, prom. to ens.; W. H. Browne, to ens.; B. E. M. Forbes, to ens.; H. J. Woodward, to ens.; R. F. Sandeman, to ens.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. F. D. Urquhart, 20 mo., m.c.

Capt. J. McDougall, 2 years, m.c.

Capt. S. H. J. Davies, 2 mo. prep. leave, m.c.

Lieut. A. H. F. Campbell, rail. dept., 20 mo.

Lieut. A. H. Taylor, 20 mo.

Capt. J. C. Bonamy, 8 years.

Capt. F. S. Stanton, 2 years.

No. 1,119.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pl. to make the foll. app., with effect fr. July 11:—

Maj. T. F. Hobday, late 72nd N.I., dep. comy. gen., and offic. examiner, to be examiner of comirt., barrack stud, and clothing depts., v. Maj. Newbolt, who has vacated that office.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Nov. 7.—Appointments.—Rev. T. C. Smyth, D.D., to offic. as chap. of Dum Dum.

Nov. 18.—Mr. D. J. McNeill to offic. as mag. and coll. of Jessore dur. abs. on leave of Mr. Bainbridge.

Leave of abs.—Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge, mag. and coll. of Jessore, for 3 mo., under covenanted absentee rules, fr. such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Lieut. J. Robertson, adjt. 6th Bengal police batt., for 4 weeks, to enable him to appear before a medical board at pres.

Nov. 20.—Lieut. H. A. Coombs, 2nd Bengal police batt., for 2 mo., fr. 20th inst.

Nov. 14.—In supercession of the notification of the 7th inst., published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 9th idem, the servs. of Capt. J. R. Macgrath have been placed at disposal of the Govt. of India in military department.

Public Works Dept., Nov. 19.—Appointment.—Mr. D. McCarthy, att. as a prob. asst. overseer, to 2nd div. of the Grand Trunk Road, is appd. perm. to the public works dept. in Bengal as an asst. overseer.

Nov. 18.—Mr. J. Combee to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade at Monghyr.

Nov. 19.—Mr. C. F. Carnac having been detained at the presy. on special duty from 1st inst., Mr. E. G. Birch will continue to offic. as add. judge of Tirhoot and Sarum until Mr. Carnac's arrival at Tirhoot.

Nov. 20.—Dr. T. Duka to be sec. to the local com. of public instruction at Monghyr.

Nov. 21.—Capt. C. D. S. Clarke to be 2nd in com. and adjt. of 4th Bengal mily. police batt.

Nov. 22.—Mr. W. V. G. Taylor, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Dacca, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Noakhally dur. absence on leave of Mr. Pepper.

Mr. H. Hume to officiate as asst. coll. of customs, Calcutta.

Nov. 23.—Mr. H. G. Paynter to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. H. F. J. Keane to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Behar.

Mr. W. L. Heeley to be sec. to the local com. of public instruction at Pooree.

Nov. 25.—Mr. A. W. Russell to be mag. and coll. of Chumprun.

Mr. W. H. Brodhurst to be mag. and coll. of Bancoorah.

Nov. 22.—Mr. dep. mag. and dep. coll. H. L. Jones will be in ch. of sub div. dur. abs. of the Baboo.

Nov. 23.—Leave.—Capt. E. P. Lloyd, 2nd cl. dep. comr., Kamroop, for 1 mo., fr. 20th inst., under orders of Govt. of India in mil. dept., dated May 2, 1856.

Nov. 25.—Mr. C. T. Metcalfe will conduct Mr. Taylor's du. in add. to his own dur. abs. of latter.

Nov. 20.—Rev. J. C. Browne, chapl. of St. Paul's Cathedral, having reported his return to Pres. on 14th inst., per str. *Simla*, the unexpired portion of his leave is can.

Nov. 26.—Mr. R. J. Scott, judge of Patna, reported his return to Pres. on 23rd inst.

Appointments.—Mr. J. Beames to be an asst. to mag. and coll. of Monghyr, but to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Shahabad.

Mr. A. M. Macgregor to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Shahabad, and to exercise special powers of an asst. to a mag., and the powers of a dep. coll., in that district.

Nov. 27.—Mr. T. Campbell, dep. mag. and dep. coll., Chota Nagpore, an ext. of leave up to 30th inst. under uncoventanted absentee rules.

Mr. R. J. Scott, judge of Patna, for a fortnight, to enable him to rejoin his appt.

Mr. M. Shawe reported his return to presidency on 14th inst., per str. *Simla*.

ERRATUM.—In notification of 15th inst., published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th idem, for Captain W. S. Sherwill, read Major J. L. Sherwill.

Nov. 23.—Appointment.—Mr. E. G. Rooke is appd. a tempy. overseer in public works dept. in Bengal, and is posted to the Patna branch road div.

Mr. M. A. G. Shawe to be civil and sessions judge of Sylhet.

Mr. H. C. Halket to be civil and sessions judge of Rungpore.

Mr. F. Tucker to be civil and sessions judge of Purneah.

Mr. W. Macpherson to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Chumprun.

Capt. T. Lamb to be asst. commisner., Assam, v. Singer, dec.

Nov. 29.—Rev. C. C. Anstey, M.A., to be chaplain of Dum Dum.

Nov. 30.—Mr. J. Cooke, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Shahabad, to charge of the sub div. of Buheera, and to exercise full powers of an asst. to a mag. in Tirhoot.

Mr. H. Doveton, dep. mag. and dep. coll., sub div. of Buheera, to be dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Patna, and to exercise full powers of a mag. in that or all of the districts of the Patna div.

Capt. S. G. Boon, offic. first asst. master attendant, to offic. also as prosecutor on the part of Govt. in the trials of officers of the pilot service, during absence on leave of Capt. Hill.

Messrs. R. D. Hime and T. W. Armstrong to be members of the local committee of public instruction at Cuttack.

Dr. N. C. MacNamara, civil asst. surgeon of Tirhoot, for 1 mo., from Jan. 1 next. The sub asst. surgeon of Tirhoot will conduct the medical duties of the station during Dr. MacNamara's abs.

Nov. 29.—The services of Rev. T. C. Smyth are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the home dept.

Dec. 2.—Mr. W. H. Brodhurst, of the C.S., rep. his return to presy. on 29th ult., per str. *Candia*.

Nov. 29.—No. 2,434.—Leave.—Mr. T. H. Thornton, judge of the small cause courts at Lahore, has leave to Eng., for 6 mo., under sec. XIV. of the civil serv. absentee rules, with the usual prep. leave from the date of his availing himself thereof.

Nov. 22.—No. 2,436.—Lieut. F. J. Millar, asst. comr., Loodiana, offic. as dep. comr. of Thaneysur dur. the abs. of Capt. S. F. Graham.

No. 2,438.—Leave.—Mr. C. M. Burton, extra asst. comr., has 12 mo.'s leave to England, on m.c., with 8 weeks prep. leave from date of his availing himself thereof.

This cancels Punjab order No. 2,336, dated 12th inst., transf. Mr. Burton fr. Hooshiarpore to Kangra.

Judicial Dept., Nov. 21.—No. 813.—Capt. F. J. Millar, asst. comr. Loodiana, to exercise full powers pending the result of the next annual examination of assistants.

Public Works Dept., Nov. 20.—No. 2,716.—Transf. —Mr. J. H. Lyons, asst. engr., 2nd cl., is transf. fr. 7th div., Grand Trunk road to Delhi dist. works.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Public Works Dept., Allahabad, Nov. 16.—Leave of Absence.—The 2 mos. leave from Nov. 15 granted by notification No. 2,408a, dated Aug. 28 last, to Capt. C. J. Hodgson, consulting engr. to Govt., N.W. Prov., is hereby can.

Nov. 19.—Leave of Absence.—One mos. priv. leave of abs. is granted to Mr. W. D. Dent, exec. engr., 1st div., Rohilcund imperial road, from the 20th inst., or from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Leave of abs., on m.c., fr. Oct. 12 to Dec. 31, 1861, is granted to Lieut. A. J. Cumming, asst. engr., Agra div., public works, in ext.

Nov. 20.—Mr. C. Polites, asst. engr., 1st class, is posted to the 4th div., Grand Trunk Road, v. Mr. A. Macdonald, transf.

Mr. C. Polites' appt. to the exec. charge of the Mandhal roads is can.

Nov. 16.—Capt. G. A. St. P. Fooks, dist. superint. of police, having res. his appt., his servs. are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India, in the mil. dept.

Lieut. A. H. Bramley is prom. to be dist. superint. of the 3rd grade, v. Capt. Fooks.

Lieut. W. H. Garton, asst. insp. gen. in the Benares div., is appd. dist. superint. of police of the 5th grade, and is posted to Jounpore.

Mr. H. B. Goad, insp. of police, is appd. asst. insp. gen. in the div. of Benares.

Nov. 9.—Mr. M. Kempson, principal of the Bareilly College, is appd. to be insp. of the Agra circle in the dept. of the public instruction, with effect from Oct. 24, the date on which he assumed charge of that office.

Nov. 11.—Mr. G. Ouseley, C.S., having reported his arr. to the Govt. of India from furl. on the 11th ult., is appd. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Mynpoory.

Mr. H. M. Chase will revert to his substantive office of jt. mag. and dep. coll.

Police Dept., Nov. 11.—Four mos. leave of abs., viz., to Feb. 24, on m.c., is granted to Capt. M. F. Evatt, dist. superint. of police at Banda.

This leave is in ext. of that sanctioned in Notification No. 220, dated March 22 last.

Nov. 14.—The gen. leave of abs. for 1 mo., granted to Asst. surg. F. Odevaine, civil asst. surg. of Mundlah, in orders of 15th ult., No. 2,715a, is commuted to priv. leave, with effect from 1st of this month, or from the date on which he may avail himself thereof.

General Dept., Nov. 9.—Maj. Swetenham and W. Greig, Esq., to be municipal commissioners within the settlement of Mussorie, v. Maj. gen. Hoggein, and J. MacKinnon, Esq., res.

Dr. Grant, of the horse art., will, with the permission of the officer comdg. the station, take charge of Dr. Wilson's du. dur. his abs. on leave.

Public Works Dept., Nov. 9.—Mr. W. A. Basevi is appd. a civil divl. engr. of 3rd class, and is posted to the Benares div.

Nov. 14.—The resignation of his appt. tendered by Mr. T. H. A. Corrigan, sub engr., 2nd class, attached to Bareilly div. public works, is hereby accepted.

General Dept., Nov. 23.—The leave from Nov. 15 to Jan. 5, granted to Mr. H. R. Clarke, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Bareilly, in orders of 5th inst., No. 2,814a, is hereby can. at his own request.

Nov. 16.—No. 2,900a.—General leave for 1 mo. is granted to Dr. W. P. Harris, civil asst. surg. of Budaon, to have effect from the date of his availing himself of the same.

No. 2,904a.—The Hon. the Lieut. Gov. has been pleased to sanction the foll. arrangements in consequence of the transfer of Mr. J. Alone, dep. coll. of Benares, to the Jhansie div.

Mr. E. A. Cline, dep. coll. of Mahoba, is transf. to Benares in room of Mr. J. Alone, and will assume charge of the Treasury at that station.

Mr. J. W. Concannon, offic. dep. coll. of Azimgurh, is transf. to Mahoba.

Mr. P. Niblett, head clerk of the Azimgurh collectorate, is appd. to offic. as dep. coll. in that district.

No. 2,903a.—Mr. W. C. Turner, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Jounpore, exercising special powers, has been invested with the full powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. from Oct. 27 last.

Nov. 20.—Mr. A. Boulderson, asst. to mag. and coll. of Agra, exercising special powers, has been invested with the full powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. from Oct. 17 last.

Mr. D. M. Gardner, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Agra, exercising special powers, has been invested with the full powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. from Nov. 6.

No. 1,398.—Capt. W. Smith, cantonmt. jt. mag. and superint. of the Akbari Mehal at Allahabad, has priv. leave for 1 mo., from 17th inst. to Dec. 16, 1861, to Calcutta.

Capt. C. Byers, of the 70th N.I., is app. to offic. as cantonmt. jt. mag. and superint. of Akbari at Allahabad, during Capt. Smith's absence.

Dated Camp Lucheyndee, Nov. 21.—No. 2,931a.—Six mos' leave to Eur., together with the usual prep. leave, is granted to Mr. R. Money, member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, N.W.P.

No. 2,936a.—One mo.'s priv. leave of abs. is granted to Maj. R. Ouseley, cantonmt. jt. mag. of Saugor, fr. 11th inst.

With the consent of the officer commanding the station, Capt. E. H. Scott, of the 28th N.I., is app. to offic. as cantonmt. jt. mag. of Saugor, during Major Ouseley's abs.

Nov. 25.—No. 1,442.—Asst. surg. H. S. Smith, at present doing duty with H.M.'s 7th regt. of Hussars, whose servs. have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., is app. to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Goruckpore.

Dated Camp Calpee, Nov. 25, 1861.—No. 2,981a.—One mo.'s priv. leave under sect. 12 of the civil absentee rules is granted to Mr. A. Boulderson, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Agra, from Dec. 15 next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

No. 2,987a.—One mo.'s priv. leave of abs. is granted to Capt. W. B. Thomson, dep. comr. of Seonee, from Dec. 15 next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. J. W. Chisholm, asst. comr., will take charge of the dist. during Capt. Thomson's abs. on leave.

No. 2,989a.—Asst. surg. A. J. Dale, whose servs. have been placed at disposal of this Govt., is app. to be civil asst. surg. of Jounpore.

Nov. 26.—No. 2,999a.—The servs. of Rev. F. Hinde, chaplain of Benares, are placed at disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

Rev. M. D. C. Walters, chaplain of Landour, is app. to be chaplain of Benares from Dec. 15.

Rev. J. D. Aguilar, chaplain of Roorkee and Seharunpore, is app. to be chaplain of Landour, for 2 years, from Dec. 15.

No. 3,001a.—Surg. maj. W. Jameson, superint. of the Botanical Gardens, N.W.P., having reported his return to India, the servs. of Dr. J. L. Stewart are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India, in the mil. dep., from date on which he may be relieved of his duties by Dr. Jameson.

No. 3,005a.—Mr. G. H. Lawrence is app. to act as a jt. mag. and dep. coll., and is posted to the dist. of Moradabad.

No. 3,013a.—The servs. of the underment. gentlemen having been placed at the disposal of this Govt., His Honor the Lieut. governor has been pleased to post them to the divisions specified opposite their names:—

Messrs. E. Montagu to Meerut, W. J. Mulligan to Benares, and C. Twigg to Rohilkund.

Dated Allahabad, Nov. 27, 1861.—No. 1,453.—The servs. of Rev. C. W. Cahusac, chaplain of Chunar, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

Rev. H. F. Corbyn is app. chaplain of Chunar, v. the Rev. C. W. Cahusac.

#### MEDICAL OFFICERS' SALARIES.

Financial Dept., dated Camp, Atta, Nov. 27.—No. 2,118a.—The following letter, No. 13,189, dated the 7th Oct., from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the financial dept., to the address of the offic. civil paymaster, Fort William, is published for the information of all concerned:—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 271, dated Aug. 21 last, inquiring whether professors of the Medical College (who, while employed in the civil department, draw their net military pay from the military department), are entitled to any portion of their civil salary during the first six months of their absence on sick leave to England.

2nd. In reply, I am desired to inform you that the Governor-general in Council has been pleased to rule, that a medical officer in civil employ, who receives net pay from the military department, is on the same footing as other military and medical officers on staff employ with regard to staff pay, under the new military absentee and furlough rules.

3rd. The original enclosure of your letter is herewith returned.

Revenue Dept., dated Camp Deegh, Nov. 23, 1861. Page 1,968.—No. 1,298a.—Mr. W. Muir, member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, N.W.P., reported his return from England from the leave granted to him in G.O. No. 117, dated March 17 last, on Oct. 31 last.

No. 1,299a.—Mr. W. Muir is re-app. to be a member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, N.W.P., with effect from the 1st inst.

No. 2,915.—Leave of abs. for 15 mos., under sect. 6 of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. A. H. Cocks, officiating commissioner of the Jubbulpore division, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same, to enable him to proceed to Europe on m.c.

The usual preparatory leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation is also granted to Mr. Cocks.

No. 2,948a.—Meer Furhut Ali, Tehseeldar of Banda, and officiating as extra dep. coll. at Orai, is app. to offic. as dep. coll. at Calpee during the abs. of Mr. Dyce on the leave granted him in Orders No. 2,639a, dated 8th ult.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

Nov. 13.—Transfer.—Rev. J. Dawson, presbyterian chaplain, from Dugshai to Umballah.

Nov. 14.—Leave.—Mr. F. H. Cooper, dep. comr. of Delhi, has leave for 6 mos., of the Civil Absentee Rules, from April 14, 1862, or from the date of his availing himself thereof; also the usual preparatory leave.

Transfers.—Mr. R. Spencer, extra asst. comr., from Ferozepore to Hoshiarpore dist.

Mr. A. J. S. Donald, extra asst. comr., from Ferozepore to Lahore dist.

Nov. 15.—Appointments:—

Lieut. col. E. J. Lake, having reported his return to India on Nov. 1, 1861, is reapp. comr. of the Trans-Sutlej States; and is allowed the usual period of leave to rejoin his appointment.

Capt. G. F. J. Lewin, having reported his return to India on Nov. 1, 1861, is reapp. asst. comr., 2nd class, and is allowed the usual period of leave to rejoin his appointment.

Capt. Lewin is posted to Hoshiarpore dist.

Nov. 16.—Transfer.—Lieut. W. G. Waterfield, asst. comr., from the Rawul Pindie to the Delhi district.

Revenue Dept., Nov. 15.—Promotions:—The following sub assts. in the survey dept. have been promoted to the full grade of jun. sub assts., with effect from the dates specified:—

Mr. R. R. Green from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per mensem, with effect from Oct. 1.

Messrs. D. H. Reynolds, H. Walsh, and A. J. Gibson from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 per mensem, with effect from Jan. 1, 1862.

Military Dept., Nov. 14.—1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.—In continuation of notification No. 666, dated April 1 last, the formation of a 4th compy., composed of residents of the station of Umritsur and Madhopore is notified for general information.

The new company will be subject to the rules of the corps published in the order above quoted.

The election of the undermentioned gentlemen to be officers is confirmed:—

4th Company.—Major H. W. Gulliver to be lieut., and Lieut. F. Harrington to be ens.

Gen. Dept., Nov. 18.—Leave:—In modification of Gazette order No. 2,036, dated Oct. 8 last, it is hereby notified that Mr. H. Burra, asst. comr., has leave to England for 6 mos., with effect from March 1, 1862, and that officer has been allowed the usual prep. leave for 8 weeks.

Rev. H. F. Corbyn availed himself of the priv. leave for 2 mos., gazetted in the order of Oct. 4 last, No. 2,042, on Aug. 9 last, and has obtained an extension of leave, on m.c., to Oct. 30, under military rules.

Judicial Dept., Nov. 18.—Appointment:—Pending the confirmation of the Supreme Govt., Mr. F. R. Scarlett, extra asst. comr., to offic. as a judge of the 2nd grade, and to preside over the Small Cause Court at Peshawur.

General Dept., Nov. 14.—Transfers.—No. 2,354.—Lieut. R. G. Sandeman, asst. comr., from the Jhelum to the Peshawur dist.

No. 2,355.—Lieut. P. W. Powlett, asst. comr., from the Peshawur to the Umritsur dist.

Nov. 21.—Leave.—No. 2,417.—Mr. R. E. Egerton, dep. comr., has leave to England for 6 mos., with the usual prep. leave, with effect from May 1, 1862.

No. 2,424.—Transfers.—Lieut. F. D. Harrington, asst. comr., from Umritsur to the Jhelum dist.

No. 2,425.—Mr. G. E. Wakefield, asst. comr., from the Umballah to the Sirsa dist.

This cancels his transfer to Delhi, in Punjab order No. 2,111, dated 11th ult.

No. 2,426.—Mr. C. W. P. Watts, asst. comr., from the Shalpoor to the Peshawur dist.

No. 2,427.—Lieut. J. W. H. Johnstone, asst. comr., from the Peshawur to the Shalpoor dist.

No. 2,428.—Capt. F. J. Millar, asst. comr., from the Loodiana to the Googaira dist.

No. 2,429.—Lieut. E. C. Corbyn, asst. comr., from the Lahore to the Googaira dist.

No. 2,430.—Mr. C. Stephen, extra asst. comr., from the Kurnaul to the Thaneyeur dist.

No. 2,434.—Leave.—Mr. T. H. Thornton, judge of the Small Cause Court at Lahore, has leave of abs. to England for 6 mos., with the usual prep. leave fr. the date of his availing himself thereof.

Nov. 22.—No. 2,436.—Lieut. F. J. Millar, asst. comr., Loodiana, officiated as dep. comr. of Thaneyeur during abs. of Capt. S. F. Graham.

No. 2,438.—Leave.—Mr. C. M. Burton, extra asst. comr., has 12 mo's. leave to England, on m.c., with 8 weeks' prep. leave from the date of his availing himself thereof, under sect. V. of the Unconvenanted Service Leave Rules.

This cancels Punjab order No. 2,336, dated 12th inst., transferring Mr. Burton from Hoshiarpore to Kangri.

Nov. 23.—No. 2,451.—Appointments.—Lieut. col. C. R. Browne, offic. comr. and superint., Delhi div., to be a comr. and superint. in the Punjab, from May 13 last, in succession to the late Mr. G. C. Barnes, C.B.

Lieut. col. Browne will continue to offic. as comr. at Delhi until further orders.

No. 2,452.—Asst. surg. J. M. L. Pemberton, in medical charge at Dalhousie, is app. to the charge of the civil medical duties at Goordaspore.

Public Works Dept., Nov. 20.—No. 2,716.—Transfer.—Mr. J. H. Lyons, asst. engr., 2nd class, is transf. from the 7th div., Grand Trunk Road, to Delhi dist. works.

General Dept., Nov. 23.—No. 2,460.—Capt. J. S. Tighe made over charge of the dist. of Mooltan on Oct. 31, 1861, to Lieut. col. F. E. Voyle, and resu. charge of the Mozuffergurh dist. on the 2nd inst.

No. 2,461.—Lieut. W. M. Lane, asst. commsr., made over charge of the Googaira dist. to Capt. P. Maxwell on Oct. 15, 1861, and rejoined at Mooltan on the 2nd inst.

Nov. 25.—No. 2,471.—The servs. of the Rev. J. Carshore, D.D., chaplain of Umritsur, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the foreign dept.

Nov. 26.—Transfers.—No. 2,475.—Lieut. H. C. Szecepanski, asst. commsr., from the Dera Ghazee Khan to the Kohat district.

No. 2,479.—Captain B. T. Reid, deputy commissioner of Googaira, to Mozuffergurh dist., with effect from Oct. 7 last.

Capt. Reid will continue to offic. as dep. commsr. at Goordaspore.

No. 2,480.—Posting.—Capt. P. Maxwell is posted

to Googaira dist., fr. the date of Capt. Reid's transf. to the Mozuffergurh district.

Nov. 27.—No. 2,490.—Mr. D. G. Barker, asst. commissioner, reported his departure from India, on sick leave, to Eur. by the steamer *Bengal*, which vessel was left at sea by the pilot on the 10th inst.

Public Works Dept., Nov. 26.—No. 2,839.—Leave.—Capt. S. H. J. Davies, exec. engr., Rawul Pindie div., has leave for 2 mos., with effect from Feb. 5 next, or such date as he may avail himself thereof, prep. to furl. on m.c., to Europe.

General Dept., Nov. 26.—No. 2,488.—The priv. leave granted to Rev. T. Moore, per Punjab order No. 1,874, dated Sept. 10, 1861, is cane.

No. 2,489.—The servs. of Rev. T. Moore, chap. of Murree, are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India, in the foreign dept., from Dec. 15, 1861.

Nov. 29.—No. 2,498.—Posting.—The servs. of Rev. C. W. Cahusac having been placed at disposal of this Govt., the Hon. the Lieut. Gov. has been pleased to post him to Umritsur.

No. 2,501.—Appointment.—Mr. T. H. Thornton, offic. judge of Small Cause Court at Lahore, is appd. an asst. commsr. of 1st class, from Nov. 10, 1861, in the room of Mr. D. C. McNabb.

Mr. Thornton will continue to officiate as judge of Small Cause Court, Lahore.

Public Works Dept., Nov. 28.—No. 2,894.—Leave.—Capt. C. Pollard, exec. engr., Peshawur div., having reported his return to Bombay from furl. to Eur., granted him in G.O.G. No. 314, of April 5, 1861, has leave for 2 mos., from Nov. 12, 1861, to Jan. 12, 1862, to enable him to rejoin his appt.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen's Office, Simla, Nov. 15.—Lieut. G. A. A. Baker, late 60th N.I., is perm. to do du. with H.M.'s 7th hussars, at Umballah, instead of with 8th hussars, as announced in G.O. of 24th Sept. last.

Under the provisions of G.O., No. 585, of Sept. 24, 1852, Lieut. G. A. P. Arbuthnot, late 4th Bengal Eur. L.C., is perm. to study at the Thomason College, Roorkee, from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, 1862.

Vet. surg. J. R. Hoey, late 3rd brig. Bengal H.A., is app. to do du. with 7th drag. gds., at Sealkote, and is directed to join as soon as possible.

ADDENDUM.—To the G.O., dated 4th May last, directing Lieut. F. H. B. Marsh, gen. list, to do duty with H.M.'s 7th drag. gds., add, without prejudice to his present appt. as do. du. officer with 9th irreg. cav.

Nov. 16.—Leave of absence:—

Late 11th N.I.—Lieut. W. W. Hume, doing gen. du. at Meerut, from Oct. 15 to Oct. 16, in ext., to enable him to rejoin.

Late 51st N.I.—Capt. W. R. Wallace, from Nov. 12, 1861, to April 12, 1862, to presy., prep. to retiring fr. the service.

Late 63rd N.I.—Lieut. H. Rowband, fr. Nov. 1 to Dec. 1, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Europe, on m.c. Artillery.—Lieut. G. F. Blackwood (adj. Gwalior div. of art.), fr. Oct. 23 to Oct. 26, in ext., to enable him to rejoin.

Late 4th Eur. Inf.—Lieut. G. V. Fosbery, for two mo., from date of arrival from England, to remain at presy.

Late 69th N.I.—Brev. col. J. W. Hicks, fr. Dec. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862, to presy., prep. to retiring fr. the service.

Late 74th N.I.—Lieut. A. P. Mew, from Oct. 15 to Nov. 20, in ext. This cancels the leave granted to him in G.O. of 17th Sept. last.

Invalid Est.—Lieut. F. J. Alexander, fr. Nov. 15, 1861, to March 1, 1862, to Roorkee and Cawnpore, on private affairs.

#### EXEMPTION FROM INCOME-TAX.

Nov. 19.—The C. in C. desires to announce that Govt. have approved of the suggestion of H.E. that the commandant, 2nd in com., and adj. of irreg. cav. corps, whether they are officers of cavalry or inf., should be alike required to keep two chargers each while so employed.

The necessary instructions have been given by Govt. to the departments of pay and audit for the exemption from income-tax of a portion of the allowances of these officers, equal to the regulated horse allowance for two chargers.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following appointment:—

21st (Punjab) N.I.—Lieut. H. Collett, late 53rd N.I., to be 2nd in com., v. Capt. J. A. H. Moore.

#### ANNUAL PRACTICE OF ARTILLERY.

The annual practice of the artillery in Bengal will commence as usual on the 1st of Dec. next, at the following stations, except Peshawur and Sealkote, where it will commence as soon as practicable:—

Agra, Cawnpore, Delhi, Ferozepore, Gwalior, Jullundur, Jubbulpore, Lucknow, Meerut, Peshawur, Rawul Pindie, Saugor, and Umballah, with heavy and light field ordnance.

Benares, Dinapore, Juansi, and Sealkote, with light field ordnance only.

2. The battery at Muttra will join and take part in the practice at Agra.

3. The light field battery at Umritsur, and the

garrison battery at Govindgurh, will join and take part in the practice at Meerut.

4. The battery at Allahabad will join the Cawnpore division.

5. The light field battery at Nagode will join the Jubulpore division.

6. The attention of Brigdr. G. W. S. Swinley and Col. C. J. B. Riddell, c.b., is directed to G.O. of the 24th Dec. last, containing rules for regulating the award of prizes for good firing to the soldiers of the artillery in India, in view to their being strictly observed everywhere.

Pending the arrival of Lieut. col. Sarel at head quarters, Major H. A. Trevelyan, 7th hussars, will offic. as asst. adj. gen. of cav., with effect from 14th instant.

Major and Brev. lieut. col. C. Prior, late 64th N.I., is app. to com. 1st Goorka regt., in succ. to Brev. col. J. Graham.

Lieut. G. V. Fosbery, late 4th Eur. inf., is app. instructor of musketry to H.M.'s 104th Bengal fus.; to join.

Lieut. G. T. Jones, late 35th N.I., doing duty with 12th (Kelat-i-Ghilzie) regt. N.I., is directed to join and do duty with H.M.'s 34th foot.

Lieut. J. R. Pearson, late 27th N.I., is app. to do duty with H.M.'s 8th hussars, for the purpose of being instructed in the duties of a cavalry officer, with effect from date of his joining the corps.

Asst. surg. J. J. Clarke, in jt. med. chg. of Simla, is app. to afford professional aid to the portion of the head quarters' staff and establishments remaining there during abs. of army head quarters, in add. to his other duties, and with effect from 21st ult.

Leave of absence:—

General Staff.—Lieut. col. W. A. J. Mayhew (adj. gen. of the army), from Nov. 20 to Dec. 31, prep. to retiring from the service.

Divisional Staff.—Capt. C. E. Mills (dep. asst. adj. gen. Lahore div.), for 2 mo., from date of availing himself of the same to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to leave to Eur., on same account.

Artillery.—Col. C. Hogge, c.b. (director art. depot, Meerut), for 3 mo., from date of availing himself of the same, to proc. to presy., for the purpose of applying for leave to Europe, on m.c., under new rules.

Late 4th Eur. Cav.—Brev. col. A. Tucker, c.b. (comdg. H.M.'s 20th hussars), from Dec. 1, 1861, to Jan. 30, 1862, to Meerut and Calcutta.

Late 4th N.I.—Lieut. W. C. Mitchell, from Oct. 23 to Dec. 31, in ext. of priv. leave, to remain at Mussoorie, on m.c., under new rules.

Late 14th N.I.—Capt. A. O. Wood, fr. Nov. 8, 1861, to Jan. 8, 1862, to Calcutta.

Late 30th N.I.—Brev. lieut. col. R. S. Ewart, from Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, to proc. to Hissar and presy., prep. to submitting an application to retire from the serv.

Late 66th N.I.—Brev. col. J. Graham (comdg. 1st Goorka regt.), for 2 mo., from date of availing himself of the same, to Calcutta, prep. to retiring from the service.

General List.—Ensign J. W. Ridgeway, fr. Nov. 13, 1861, to Jan. 13, 1862, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to leave to Europe, on same account.

Head Quarters, Camp Jullunder, Nov. 22.—Surg. J. Vaughan, F.R.C.S., Bombay army, surg. to H.E. the C. in C., is perm. to proc. towards Bombay, for the purpose of taking up the app. to which he has been nominated in that presy.

Asst. surg. A. E. T. Longhurst, 13th foot, is app. surg. to H.E. the C. in C. in India, and to med. chg. of head quarters' staff and estab., from 23rd inst., v. Surg. Vaughan.

Lieut. F. A. Montriou, 25th Bombay N.I., attached to 37th (Meerut) N.I., on escort duty with H.E. the C. in C., is app. to chg. of sudder bazaar, army head quarters' camp.

Peshawur brigade order, dated 16th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. Collis, H.M.'s 98th foot, to do duty with convalescents of that regt. proc. to Rawul Pindee, returning from Attock at the public expense, when relieved, is confirmed.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Boorkee station order, dated 23rd Aug. last, app. Asst. surg. L. Emanuel, doing duty with H.M.'s 104th Bengal fus., to the tempy. med. chg. of sappers and miners, v. Surg. J. Lee, proc. to Delhi.

Morar station order, dated 6th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. Sly, doing duty with H.M.'s 27th foot, to proc. by dawk, at the public expense, to Jubulpore, his serva. being urgently required with H.M.'s 97th foot.

The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Directing Lieut. C. H. Fairlie, late 1st Eur. L.C., to do duty with provisional cav. regt., at Barrackpore.

Dated 24th ult.—App. Capt. W. Metcalf, attach. to the provisional inf. regt., at Dum-Dum, to the com. of the local comp. of Eur. inf. in Fort William, in the room of Lieut. W. E. D. Broughton, app. to do duty with the former.

Dated 26th ult.—Directing the undermentioned officers of the gen. list to do duty with the corps specified:—

Ensigns F. W. Glasford and E. Hughes, H.M.'s 35th foot.

Ensigns J. E. Sanderman and G. S. Sewell, H.M.'s 93rd highlanders.

Cornet E. S. Neave, H.M.'s 7th hussars.

Cornet C. R. Chase, H.M.'s 8th hussars.

Ensigns J. R. B. Atkinson and E. W. Snyth, H.M.'s 54th foot.

Ensigns C. S. Morrison and C. Key, H.M.'s 20th foot.

Ensigns J. A. McNeale and W. J. Williamson, H.M.'s 77th foot.

Ensigns C. E. Hunter and C. C. Brownlow, H.M.'s 104th Bengal fus.

Dated 31st ult.—Directing Surg. maj. A. W. Crozier to make over to Surg. maj. R. B. Kinsey med. chg. of the sick left at Dum-Dum on the breaking up of the provisional inf. regt.

Orders confirmed:—

Benares station order, dated 6th June last, directing Asst. surg. G. M. Gowan to proc. to Dorundah and assume med. chg. of a wing of the 39th (now the 35th—Mynpoorie) N.I.

By Major J. Chambers, comdg. 1st N.I., dated 1st Sept. last, directing Capt. J. G. Sparke to act as adj. to the left wing of the regt., during its separation from head quarters, and in add. to his other duties.

Oude division order, dated 12th ult., placing the serva. of Asst. surg. T. H. Condon, then attached to late 1st comp. 6th batt. Bengal art., at disp. of chief commissr. in Oude, for employ. at civil station of Hurdul, in room of Asst. surg. W. E. Allen, relieved.

Oude division order, dated 23rd ult., directing Asst. surg. W. E. Allen to assume med. chg. of No. 5 batty. 16th brig. R.A., with effect from 21st idem.

Meerut division order, dated 2nd inst., directing Capt. C. A. Reid, late 20th N.I., on the expiration of his leave, to do gen. duty at Meerut, with effect from 14th ult.

Leave of absence:—

Late 30th N.I.—Capt. S. Sage, from Dec. 31, 1861, to March 1, 1862, in ext.

#### PROFICIENCY IN SURVEYING.

Head Quarters, Camp Kuratpore, Nov. 23.—In continuation of G.O., dated June 7, 1858, the remaining portion of the order [G.O.C.C., Nov. 12, 1853], laying down rules for the examination of officers in surveying, is cancelled; and the C. in C., under instructions from Govt., is pleased to notify that in future all officers will be required to obtain their certificates of proficiency in surveying from the principals of the civil engineering colleges, in the manner laid down in G.O.G.G., June 19, 1856, p. 400, paras. 62, 63, and 64.

The app. of Brev. major T. Wheler as A.D.C. to Brigdr. gen. Wheler, in G.O. of 29th ult., is can.

Capt. J. Ruggles and Lieut. E. Ripley, now att. to 15th (Loodianah) N.I., are directed to join and do duty with H.M.'s 34th foot.

Lieut. W. C. Clarke, late 37th N.I., is perm. to do duty with 77th foot, instead of 35th foot.

Lieut. F. P. W. Freeman, late 53rd N.I., is perm. to do duty with 8th hussars, for the purpose of being instructed in the duties of a cav. officer, instead of with 7th hussars.

The following officers are placed at disp. of Punjab Govt., for employment in the police:—

Lieuts. Q. D. Parsons, late 6th Eur. inf.; and C. McNeile, late 6th N.I.

Asst. surg. G. V. Currie is placed at disp. of Punjab Govt., in view to his being app. to med. chg. of Murree.

Late 71st N.I.—Major G. Strangways has leave fr. Dec. 15, 1861, to Feb. 16, 1862, to Calcutta, on urgent private affairs.

Veteran Est.—Capt. T. Ray (ridingmaster late 3rd E.L.C.), fr. Nov. 1, 1861, to Oct. 15, 1862, in ext., to remain at Landour, on m.c.

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. E. J. Vivian (1st Bengal cav.), from Feb. 1, to March 31, 1862, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., under new regs.

Nov. 24.—At the request of the Controller of Military Finance, the following memorandum from that officer is published for general information and guidance:—

Military Finance Controller's Office, Nov. 16.—Col. J. C. Hannington having resumed his duties as controller military finance, the following departmental arrangements will take effect from this date:—

Maj. W. S. Ferris, offic. controller military finance, will, as 1st examiner, take charge of the following departments and circles:—

British troops.

Bill department.

Presidency circle.

Capt. F. D. Urquhart, offic. 1st, will, as 2nd examiner, receive charge of the Benares, Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Gwalior circles; and the Barrackpore pension accounts.

Capt. W. W. Aubert, offic. 2nd, will, as 3rd examiner, retain charge of the Meerut, Sirhind, Lahore, and Rawul Pindee circles; and the invalid department.

Major E. Sissmore will continue in charge of the circles and accounts allotted to Capt. Urquhart, until further orders.

Major J. Barrett, late 37th N.I., is perm. to do gen. duty at Meerut, on expiration of his present leave.

Brev. capt. G. Cavenagh, late 39th N.I., is app. to act as musketry instructor to H.M.'s 19th hussars.

Lieut. J. Hearsey, late 38th N.I., is perm. to resign his acting app. as interp. and qmtr. to 7th N.I., and is directed to do duty with 6th N.I., at Cawnpore.

The leave granted to Lieut. G. E. W. Malet in G.O. of 29th ult., is to be held to have commenced on the 16th idem, instead of the date therein mentioned.

Cornet W. A. S. De V. Beaulerk, gen. list, is perm. to do duty with H.M.'s 19th hussars.

Ensign S. B. Home, gen. list, is att. to 89th foot, until arrival at Umballah of 4th N.I., with which regt. he is app. to do duty.

#### NEW INFANTRY FUSILS.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Nov. 20.—With the sanction of Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the new infantry fusils in store in the arsenal of Fort William shall be issued to all corps of N.I., on the arms at present in use in those regiments being condemned as unserviceable in the manner prescribed by regulation.

Lieut. A. E. Campbell, late 31st N.I., is app. instr. of musketry to H.M.'s 107th foot, v. Capt. E. W. Hicks.

The Subathoo station orders, dated April 1 and May 27, 1860, the former appg. Lieut. C. D. Broadbent, 2nd batt. rifle brig., to be station staff, with effect fr. March 7 preceding, and the latter appg. Ens. G. Rogers, of the same corps, to be station staff, v. Lieut. Broadbent, in add. to their other duties, are confirmed.

Hd. Qrs., Jullunder, Nov. 22.—The foll. ords. are, with the sanc. of Govt., conf.:—

Sealkote station order, dated Jan. 7 last, directg. Lieut. E. H. E. Kauntze, 7th drag. gds., to proc. to Meerut on du., at the public expense.

Dum Dum station order, dated Aug. 28 last, appg. Capt. P. G. Scot, late 12th N.I., do. du. with the provisional inf. regt., to be station interp. on the understanding that no officer at that station is to be perm. to draw the allowances of regtl. interp. while the said app. lasts.

Benares div. order, dated Aug. 30 last, directg. the undermentioned officers to proc. by dawk to Hazareebaugh, at the public expense, for court martial du., returning thence in the same manner:—

Brev. lieut. col. J. De W. C. J. Moir, late 28th N.I. Maj. J. Gordon, late 5th Eur. inf.

Capt. T. W. Seager, late 27th N.I.

Peshawur brigade order, dated Sept. 19 last, directing Asst. surg. S. Archer, 98th regt., to return to Peshawur on being relieved at Attock by Asst. surg. R. Gray fr. ch. of a party of invalids.

Meerut station order, dated Sept. 27 last, directing the exec. eng. to arrange for payment of the rent, &c., of the houses engaged for hospital purposes, in consequence of the crowded state of the regimental buildings.

Peshawur brigade order, dated Sept. 30 last, directing Asst. surg. S. Archer to proc. in med. ch. of a party of convalescents for Rawul Pindee, returning when relieved.

Leave of absence:—

Late 4th Eur. Inf.—Lieut. the Hon. J. H. Fraser, fr. Nov. 10 to Jan. 10, 1862, in ext., to remain at Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Late 28th N.I.—Lieut. T. A. Scott, for 2 mo. fr. date of availing himself of same, to proc. to Nagpore.

#### Staff Corps.—Non-Commissioned Officers, &c.

No. 1,114.—Under instructions from H.M.'s Govt., it is hereby notified that non-commissioned officers and men of regiments of cavalry and infantry holding appointments in staff or civil departments will be required to resign them on the departure of their regiments from India, unless they obtain permission to be transferred to some other regiment remaining in India, under the 53rd clause of the Mutiny Act. Similarly non-commissioned officers and men of the royal artillery wishing to remain on staff or civil employ, on the departure of their batteries from India, must procure a transfer to another battery remaining in India.

#### Questions and Answers.

No. 1,118.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council directs the publication of the subjoined question on a subject of general interest, and the answer given by Govt., in continuation of those published in G. O. O. No. 1,047 of Nov. 15 last:—

Question 130. An officer proceeded to England on medical certificate in 1857, and, according to the new furlough regulations, was entitled to retain his appointment for a period of 15 months.

As he did not return on the expiration of that period, and consequently lost his appointment, are the 15 months thus passed to be considered as staff employ, so as to bring that officer under the operation of paragraph 73?—or, as he did not rejoin his appointment at the expiration of his leave, and can

hardly be said to have held an appointment within the last three years, is he debarred from entering the staff corps?

Answer 130. This officer is entitled to reckon for staff service the period of 15 months during which he was on leave.

No. 1,120.—In continuation of G.G.O. No. 960, of Oct. 22, 1861, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the foll. observation, by the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, on an answer given by the Govt. of India to a question connected with the late changes in the Indian army, and published in G.G.O. No. 681 of Aug. 22, 1861:—

Question 89. Is an officer entitled to count for service on the staff from the date he was appointed to the staff, notwithstanding that he did not join the appointment immediately in consequence of being required with his regt. on foreign service?

Answer 89. His service on the staff will count from the date of the G.O. appointing him.

Remark 89. No; he must join first.

No. 1,121.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following observations by the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India on decisions given by the Govt. of India under date the 15th July, 1861 [see memorandum of decisions not for publication], on questions connected with the late changes in the Indian army, and which questions and decisions it was considered unnecessary to publish in govt. gen. order.

Question 18. [Paras. 72 and 90.] With reference to paragraph 72, which states that officers now holding staff appointments of any description may continue in staff employment, whatever their regimental rank may be, without joining the staff corps; and that in such case they will not, as heretofore, be required to vacate their appointments on the attainment of certain regimental rank, is it to be understood that officers "who do join the staff corps" will have to vacate their appointments on attainment of such advanced rank?

Answer 18. [No. *Vide* paragraph 90.] "The appointments and promotions in the several departments will rest, as at present, with the Government of India, and will be made irrespectively of the rank which an officer may hold in the staff corps."

Remark 18. Add "with the exception of the appointment to regimental staff, which will be, as heretofore, restricted to subalterns."

Question 27. [Paragraph 74.] Officers of H.M.'s British regiments joining the staff corps, necessarily, while in it, forfeit the power of selling out and of recovering the value of their commissions, in lieu of which they obtain other privileges. Will such officers recover the full power of selling out (the same as if they had never left and been promoted in their regiments) on their again exchanging from the staff corps into a British regiment, though in an advanced grade?

Answer 27. Whether an officer would necessarily forfeit the power of selling out under such circumstances depends upon the rules which may be laid down from time to time by her Majesty's Government. Officers of the British army going into the staff corps vacate their regimental place; on returning to regimental duty they regain the privileges of such position.

Remark 27. Officers of her Majesty's British regiments who have joined the staff corps, and afterwards again exchange into a British regiment, though in an advanced grade, will regain the power of selling their commissions, subject to her Majesty's pleasure, provided the regiments into which they exchange are subject to the system of purchase.

Question 28. [Para. 74.] In the event of a captain (native infantry), a district inspector of musketry, volunteering for general service, and being posted to one of the new line regiments, could he retain his permanent appointment of district inspector?

Answer 28. He can retain his appointment if the C. in C. can spare him for the unexpired portion of a period of five years, unless his regiment should be meanwhile ordered out of India.

Remark 28. A district inspector of musketry volunteering for general service, and being posted to one of the new line regiments, may retain his permanent appointment of district inspector provided his services are not urgently required for duty with any regiment to which he may be posted, and provided that such regiment is serving in India.

R. J. H. BIRCH, Maj. gen.  
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

### Military Letters.

#### CLAIMS TO COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 1,078 of 1861.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 396 of Oct. 16, 1861, are published for general information:—

1. I have received and considered in Council your military letter, No. 161, dated Aug. 8, 1861, stating that doubts have been entertained whether the lieutenant colonels who may be selected to hold the rank of lieutenant colonel in the new line regiments will have to give up all claims to colonel's allowance, unless they may be eventually selected for the appointment of colonel of a regiment, and proposing that officers of the Indian army generally may be allowed to record their readiness to serve her Majesty anywhere without prejudice to their position in the cadres of regiments, or in the staff corps, as the case may be.

2. With reference to lieutenant colonels of new line regiments, I observe that among the questions submitted to, and replied to by your Government, copies of which were forwarded to me with your letter, No. 135 of July 16, 1861, one question (15) refers to this subject, and has been correctly answered by you, viz.:—"that he will forego all claims to colonel's allowance in the Indian line," to which reply I propose to add, "but will become eligible to a regiment under the regulations of the British army."

3. With regard to Sir Hugh Rose's suggestion, in which you concur, that the officers of the Indian army generally might be allowed to volunteer for general service, I would observe that the officers of the Indian army have already had the opportunity afforded them of recording their willingness to serve out of India by paragraph 50 of the G.O. by the Gov. gen., No. 332 of April 10, 1861, and the term within which officers may elect for general or local service has been expressly extended to Oct. 21 in your reply to question 6, published in G.O. of July 9, 1861, No. 598.

It was not intended by this answer to debar officers from volunteering for general service after Oct. 21, but I do not see what further permission to do so is necessary; and, indeed, I am of opinion, that any further invitation by the Government to volunteer for general service may lead to expectations of employment on the part of officers which it may be impossible to meet, and would, therefore, only end in disappointment.

#### RETIRING CONDITIONS.

No. 1,083 of 1861.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 443 of Oct. 17, 1861, are published for general information:—

2. I have decided upon admitting to the benefits of the retiring scheme referred to, all officers of cavalry and infantry on the effective list, who may have accepted the additional £50 pension offered in my despatch, No. 60, dated Feb. 4, and who may have retired before the publication of the last retiring scheme.

3. I request, therefore, that you will cause to be prepared and transmitted to me, as soon as possible, nominal rolls of officers so circumstanced, showing the exact position held by each at the time of his retirement upon the general list of regimental officers in their respective presidencies, and the date of such retirement.

4. These officers will severally receive the annuity now allotted to those holding on Oct. 1 the place which they held at the time of their retirement, and it is to be understood that the officers receiving annuities under these circumstances are not to be reckoned among the 300 mentioned in paragraph 24 of my despatch, No. 320 of Aug. 10, 1861.

#### FAMILY ALLOWANCE.

No. 1,079 of 1861.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 398, dated Oct. 16, 1861, is published for general information:—

Letter dated June 15, 1861, No. 102.—48.—The period fixed for the receipt of applications for the special allowance granted to officers of H.M.'s service towards the expense incurred by them for the passage of their families to India, as announced in the *London Gazette* of Jan. 10, 1860, having long since expired, no further claims can be entertained.

#### THE RETIRING SCHEME—EXPLANATIONS.

No. 1,080 of 1861.—With reference to G.G.O., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, the following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 399, dated Oct. 16, 1861, are published for general information:—

1. It has been brought to notice that paragraph 22 of my despatch, No. 320 of 10th Aug. last, has been misunderstood in some quarters as giving to officers of the new line regiments and of the staff corps the privilege of retiring with annuities, according to the scale forwarded with the despatch, with or in virtue of any rank they may have attained after joining those corps.

2. The passage referred to does not seem to me to be susceptible of such interpretation; but to prevent the possibility of mistake, I desire to point out that it was duly intended to give to officers so circumstanced, the opportunity of reconsidering their position, and of availing themselves of the annuity to which they would have been entitled had they not elected for either the staff corps or the new line regiments.

#### FURLOUGH ON PRIVATE AFFAIRS.

No. 1,073 of 1861.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 388, dated Oct. 8, 1861, are published for general information:—

1. I have received and considered in Council your despatch, No. 158, dated August 8, respecting the amount of leave on furlough or private affairs which officers under the old furlough rules are permitted to count as service for pension, such leave being beyond the limits of their own presidency.

2. I concur in the opinion given by you, that, in the case of regiments serving beyond the limits of their own presidency, officers should not incur a forfeiture of service to the extent of all leave on private affairs in excess of three months, except taken in their own presidency, and I approve of your so far modifying the present rule as to permit all leave taken by officers of any presidency in any other presidency in which they may be serving to count as service towards pension in the same manner as leave taken within the limits of the presidency to which they belong. The modification of the former rule will only affect officers placed under the old furlough rules.

### MADRAS.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Financial Dept., Fort St. George, Dec. 10.*—Asst. surg. W. Aitkin, M.D., to act as asst. assay master, dur. the abs. of Dr. Scott.

*Ecclesiastical Dept.*—Ven. Archdeacon T. Dealtry, M.A., act. chaplain of St. Thome, to be chaplain of St. Thome.

Rev. G. E. Morris, M.A., act. jt. chaplain of Bangalore, to be jt. chaplain of Bangalore.

Rev. F. G. Lugard, A.B., to act as domestic chaplain to the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, and to retain his app. as act. jt. chaplain of St. George's Cathedral.

Rev. J. Richards, M.A., chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount, to be chaplain at Wellington.

Rev. W. W. G. Cooper, M.A., act. chaplain of Vepery, to act as chaplain of St. Thomas' Mount, with charge of Palaveram, dur. the abs. of Mr. Richards.

Rev. J. J. B. Sayers, LL.D., act. chaplain of Vellore and Arcot, to be chaplain of Vellore, with temp. chge. of the Arcot chaplaincy.

Rev. A. W. Pearson, B.A., to act as chaplain of Vepery, until further orders.

*Educational Dept., Dec. 9.*—Mr. W. R. Kerahaw, head master of the prov. school at Bellary, has passed the prescribed test of qualification in the Telugu language.

*Public Works Dept., Dec. 10.*—Capt. A. S. Moberly, dist. engr. of Madras, resu. chge. of his office on 6th inst.

No. 2,001.—Priv. leave for 2 mo. has been granted to Capt. E. L. Hankin, superint. of pol., South Canara.

The Commissary gen. granted priv. leave of abs. to Capt. B. H. W. Magrath, act. dep. asst. comy. gen., fr. date of dep. fr. Masulipatam till Dec. 31.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. proms. and transfers in the Madras volunteer guards:—

Senr. Capt. A. A. Gordon to be maj., Lieut. R. H. Poy to be capt., and Ens. W. B. Richardson to be lieutenant, v. Fletcher, dec.; date of comm., July 17.

Lieut. C. Simpson to be capt., and Ens. W. Fox to be lieutenant, v. Davis, ret.; date of comm., Oct. 16.

Memo.—This cancels the prom. of Lieut. Scharlieb to capt. in the *Gazette* of Oct. 15.

Maj. W. C. Boyton is transf. to the seconded 2nd list, fr. Dec. 1.

Senr. Capt. T. Haughton to be maj., Lieut. W. M. Scharlieb to be capt., and Ens. C. Scott to be lieutenant, v. Boyton seconded; date of comm., Dec. 2.

Senr. Capt. G. Proudfoot to be maj., supernu. to the estab., retaining the adjutancy in virtue of his army rank of lieutenant; date of comm., Dec. 2.

Majors Adam A. Gordon and T. Haughton are transf. to the seconded list fr. Dec. 2.

Capt. W. B. Wright to be major, Lieut. L. Miller to be captain, and Ens. J. G. Garrett to be lieutenant, v. Gordon, seconded; date of comm., Dec. 3.

Capt. R. W. Norfor to be major, Lieut. A. M. Ritchie to be captain, and Ens. F. J. James to be lieutenant, v. Haughton, seconded; date of comm., Dec. 3.

Ens. F. J. Peele to be lieutenant, v. Church, prom.; date of comm., July 8.

Leave of absence:—

*Financial Dept., Dec. 6.*—Asst. surg. A. J. Scott, M.D., asst. assay master and chemical examiner at the presy., for 20 mo., to Europe, on m.c.

Appointment:—

*Judicial Dept., Dec. 6.*—Asst. surg. G. S. W. Ogg to be zillah surg. of Coimbatore, v. Asst. surg. Reinton.

Mr. E. W. Bird, acting civil and session judge of Negapatam, resumed charge of the court from the principal sudder ameen on 2nd inst.

*Ecclesiastical Dept., Dec. 6.*—Rev. A. Fennell, B.A., chaplain of Mercara, is perm. to retire from the service on Jan. 1 next.

*Revenue Dept., Dec. 6.*—Mr. A. P. Hodgson, acting



collector and magistrate of South Canara, assumed charge of the district from Mr. Williams on 27th ult.  
**Fort St. George, Dec. 6.**—No. 430 of 1861.—With reference to G.O. Nov. 1, No. 380, the servs. of Surg. maj. T. C. Jerdon, are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India from Sept. 29.

Returned to duty:—  
 Surg. maj. J. Mackintosh.  
 Asst. surg. J. A. Cox, M.D., arrived at Madras on Nov. 25.

#### STAFF CORPS.

**Dec. 6.**—No. 431.—The following officers having, on or before Oct. 21, 1861, applied for admission to the staff corps constituted by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, are appd. to the Madras staff corps, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Capt. T. S. Hawks, 37th grens., probationary supt. of Mofussil police, late adjt. 37th N.I.  
 Lieut. P. B. P. Gough, 2nd L.C., jun. asst., Mysore commission.

Lieut. W. D. Chapman, 17th N.I., asst. engr., 1st class, dept. public works, Nagpore.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Capt. from 25th Sept., 1861, under the Royal Warrant of 16th Jan., 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. William Daniel Chapman.  
 The underment. officer, who was less than one year in his present appointment on the 18th Feb., 1861, having, on or before the 21st October, 1861, applied for admission to the Staff Corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, is admitted as a probationer in the Madras Staff Corps, subject to the conditions prescribed in para. 75 of the Amalgamation Order.  
 Lieut. George Corrie Bird, 35th N.I., do. du. 5th Punjab irreg. cav.

#### RECKONING SERVICE.

**Dec. 6.**—No. 432.—The foll. extract of a telegram received from the Govt. of India is published for general information:—

"The boon of reckoning service either under the old or new rules, as may be most favourable to their case, under the provisions of para. 5 of Sir C. Wood's letter, No. 366, dated Sept. 14 last, is extended to captains of and above 25 years' service."

H. MARSHALL, Col.

#### STAFF CORPS.

**Dec. 10.**—No. 435.—The foll. officers, having on or before Oct. 21, 1861, applied for admission to the staff corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan., 1861, are app. provisionally to the Madras staff corps, subject to the app. of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Maj. A. Strange, 7th L.C., late astronomical asst., great trigonometrical survey.

Capt. D. Scott, 8th N.I., late 2nd class asst. topographical survey.

Lieut. M. A. Worsop, 21st N.I., adjt. of his regt.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) T. C. Georges, 30th N.I., adjt. of his regt.

Lieut. J. L. Benwell, 33rd N.I., adjt. of his regt.

Lieut. E. M. Norie, 11th N.I., adjt. of his regt.

Lieut. J. V. Morris, 18th N.I., adjt. of his regt.

Lieut. J. Lampen, 11th N.I., qrmr. and interp. of his regt.

Lieut. D. W. Laughton, 46th N.I., qrmr. and interp. of his regt.

Lieut. H. F. H. Sewell, 40th N.I., adjt. of his regt.

Lieut. A. F. Laughton, 18th N.I., qrmr. and interp. of his regt.

Lieut. C. H. Ricketts, 5th L.C., late adjt. 5th L.C.

The underment. officer having completed 26 years' serv., 8 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be lieut. col. fr. Feb. 18, 1861, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Maj. A. Strange.

The undermentioned officers having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be captains from the 18th Feb., 1861, under Royal Warrant of 16th Jan., 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. M. A. Worsop.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) T. C. Georges.

Lieut. J. L. Benwell.

Lieut. J. V. Morris.

**Dec. 10.**—No. 434.—The servs. of Lieut. D. H. Trial, of the engrs, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, for employment in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India.

#### THE MILITARY FUNDS.

**Dec. 13.**—The following despatch from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India is published for general information:—

Ecclesiastical No. 2.

India Office, London, Nov. 9, 1861.

Sir,—In anticipation of the orders which may hereafter be passed on various questions relating to the "military funds" at the several presidencies, I have to acquaint you that chaplains and asst. chaplains, hereafter appointed, will not be admitted to the benefit of those funds.

The requisite alteration will accordingly be made in the terms of the engagement under which assistant chaplains enter into the service of her Majesty in India.—I have, &c., C. Wood.

H. E. the Hon. the Gov. in Council,  
 Fort St. George.

**Judicial Dept., Dec. 13.**—Leave of absence:—Mr. G. T. Beauchamp, civ. and sessions judge, Tanjore, for 1 mo., under Sect. XII. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules.

**Medical Dept.**—Asst. surg. A. A. Renton, M.D., civil surg., Coimbatore, for 1 month, prep. to Eur.

**Public Works Dept.**—Capt. A. S. Moberly, dist. engr., Madras, for 4 weeks, prep. to pro. to Eur. on m.c.

**Appointments:—**

**Revenue Dept., Dec. 13.**—Mr. E. R. McDonell to be coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, to take effect from 1st prox.

Mr. B. Pauncetote to be sub coll. and jt. mag. of South Arcot, to take effect from 1st prox.

Mr. R. J. Melville to be head asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Kistna dist.

**Public Dept.**—Surg. maj. J. E. Mayer to act as chemical exam. at the pres. during the abs. of Dr. Scott.

**Educational Dept.**—The Ven. T. Dealtry, M.A. Archdeacon of Madras, to be a Fellow of the University of Madras.

**Ecclesiastical Dept.**—Capt. G. Adey, comdg. 2nd inf., Hyderabad contingent, to be a lay trustee of Aurangabad.

**Revenue Dept., Dec. 13.**—Messrs. C. J. Shubrick and C. G. Plumer rep. their ret. to the Pres. fr. England by the str. *Colombo* on 10th inst.

Mr. C. J. Shubrick, col. of sea customs, Madras, ass. ch. of his office on 10th inst.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Nov. 26.**—The undermentioned officers have been exam. in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieuts. W. Rowlandson, 17th N.I., Trichinopoly; qualified as interp.

E. S. Ludlow, 25th N.I., Mercara; qualified as interp.

J. G. D. Walker, 6th Lt. cav., do. du. 1st Lt. cav. Bangalore; qualified for the gen. staff.

K. J. L. Mackenzie, art., Secunderabad; qualified for the gen. staff.

H. R. Spearman, 91st regt., Kamptee; qualified for the gen. staff.

R. Bullock, 9th N.I., Jaulnah; qualified for the gen. staff.

L. C. Desborough, 51st N.I., Mangalore; qualified for the gen. staff.

E. T. Ouchterlony, art., Secunderabad; creditable progress.

G. H. Trevor, art., Kamptee; creditable progress.

C. J. Rolleston, 74th highlanders, Bellary; creditable progress.

T. H. B. Brooke, 12th N.I., Masulipatam; creditable progress.

W. Cunningham, 26th N.I., Kamptee; creditable progress.

Ens. T. C. Briggs, inf., do. du. 22nd N.I., Vellore; creditable progress.

Lieut. A. E. Arbuthnot, 8th L.C., do. du. 1st L.C., Bangalore; passed the exam. prescribed for officers of troops and companies.

Lieut. B. Yaldwyn, art., Bangalore; passed the exam. prescribed for officers of troops and companies.

Lieut. C. E. Pritchard, art., Cannanore; passed the exam. prescribed for officers of troops and companies.

Ens. T. W. Sandes, inf., do. du. 1st Madras fus., Bangalore; passed the exam. prescribed for officers of troops and companies.

Ens. E. S. Skinner, inf., do. du. 3rd L.I., Cannanore; passed the exam. prescribed for officers of troops and companies.

Ens. A. Anderson, inf., do. du. 3rd L.I., Cannanore; passed the exam. prescribed for officers of troops and companies.

Ens. A. C. Williams, inf., do. du. 13th N.I., Trichinopoly; passed the exam. prescribed for officers of troops and companies.

Ens. W. MacD. Robinson, inf., do. du. 27th N.I., Cuddapah; passed the exam. prescribed for officers of troops and companies.

Mr. T. E. Thorpe, inf., do. du. 27th N.I., Cuddapah; passed the exam. prescribed for officers of troops and companies.

Ens. F. E. Spry, inf., do. du. 30th N.I., Bellary; passed the exam. prescribed for officers of troops and companies.

Ens. H. A. A. Prior, inf., do. du. 47th N.I., Secunderabad, passed the exam. prescribed for officers of troops and companies.

Ens. A. Chaplin, inf., do. du. 50th N.I., Bangalore; passed the exam. prescribed for officers of troops and companies.

The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieuts. Desborough, Ouchterlony, Trevor, Rolleston, Brooke, Cunningham, and Ens. Briggs.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. Hornidge, 24th N.I., is app. qrmr. and interp. of that regt.

#### Leave of absence:—

Maj. J. Jackson, 14th N.I., from Dec. 18 to 31, Madras, prep. to retiring from service.

Lieut. and adjt. A. H. E. Campbell, 2nd L.C., from date of depart., on or after Jan. 1, 1862, for 30 days, Bombay, priv. leave.

Lieut. L. W. Halsted, 16th N.I., in continuation till Nov. 11, 1861, to enable him to join.

**Nov. 27.**—Lieut. Q. S. A. Jamieson, and N. Alexander, 22nd N.I., are permitted to do du. with 34th regt. L.I., from date of expiration of their present leave till Jan. 31, 1862, on which date they will proceed to join their regt.

**Nov. 28.**—Capt. R. N. Taylor, staff corps, is app. a member of the Presidency Military Hindoostanee Examining Committee, v. Lieut. Hewetson, 34th regt. L.I., relieved.

The leave granted to Capt. M. Hickley, 15th N.I., in G.O. Oct. 9, 1861, is cancl. in compliance with that officer's request.

With reference to G.O. No. 387, dated Nov. 5, 1861, Lieut. A. Y. Brooking, 20th N.I., is permitted to do duty with 12th N.I., till May 1, 1862, when he will proceed to join his regt.

**Nov. 29.**—Brig. W. D. P. Patton, comdg. Tonghoo, is removed to the Thayetmyo brig., with effect from Dec. 31, 1861.

#### Leave of absence:—

Major J. F. Stevens, 18th N.I., from Oct. 21 to Dec. 31, 1861, Nilgiris and Bangalore, m.c.

Ens. F. Farrer, general list, doing duty 16th N.I. in continuation till Jan. 15, 1862, Nilgiris, m.c.

**Nov. 15.**—G.O. dated Nov. 6, appg. Ens. H. T. H. Baber, gen. list, to do du. with 6th N.I., is cancelled, and that officer will do du. with convalescent depot at Wellington till Dec. 31, 1861, when he will proceed to join 6th N.I.

So much of G.O. dated Nov. 26, 1861, as appoints Lieut. Borradaile, staff corps, to act as adjt. 3rd L.I., is cancl., and that officer will do du. with 21st N.I.; to join at expiration of his leave.

The underment. officers, who have been reported qualified in drill, and are do. du. with 1st Madras fus., are removed to do du. with regts. specified against their names:—

Ens. H. W. Bairnsthater, to do du. 14th N.I.; to join.

Ens. J. Blair, to do du. 48th N.I.; to join.

Ens. P. Justice, to do du. 50th N.I.; to join.

Ens. S. Renaud, to do du. 14th N.I.; to join.

Ens. A. Hamilton, to do du. 50th N.I.; to join.

Leave.—Maj. A. Howlett, staff corps, asst. qrmr. gen. of army, fr. 3rd to 31st Dec., priv. leave.

Capt. J. J. Pearce, 2nd Eur. L.I., is app. to do du. at Eur. inf. depot.

Lieut. A. Godfrey, 28th N.I., is app. to do du. with 8th N.I.; to join.

Capt. G. H. M. Aynsley, of late 6th L.C., is removed fr. do. 1st L.C. to do du. 2nd L.C.; to join.

The underment. officer has been examined in Hindoostanee lang.:—

Lieut. H. S. Elton, 16th N.I., Hurryhur; passed exam. presc. for officers of companies.

Leave.—Lieut. F. W. Merritt, 9th N.I., do. du. 24th N.I., fr. date of depart., Pres., m.c., to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

**Dec. 6.**—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. col. G. Halpin, 25th N.I., fr. date of depart. till Dec. 31, 1861, Madras, prep. to ret. fr. serv.

Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) W. Cantis, 15th N.I., fr. date of depart. till Dec. 31, 1861, Pres., prep. to ret. fr. serv.

Capt. (brev. maj.) E. Yates, 28th N.I., in continuation, till May 31, Madras and Bangalore, m.c.

Lieut. W. H. S. Hart, 40th N.I., fr. date of depart. for 6 mo., Madras and Nilgiris, m.c.

Lieut. G. H. Cherry, 49th N.I., do. du. 48th N.I., fr. Nov. 27 to Feb. 28, 1862, Madras and Eastern Coast, m.c.

Lieut. T. Lavie, 24th N.I., fr. date of depart., Pres., m.c., to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

**Dec. 7.**—With ref. to G.O. Feb. 27, No. 23, Army Head Qrs. will be established at Trichinopoly on the 12th inst.

Lieut. T. K. Guthrie, 36th N.I., is app. to act as adjt. of 32nd N.I. until further orders—to join.

Lieut. C. J. Jennings, Madras staff corps, is app. to act as adjt. of 3rd L.I.—to join at the expiration of his leave.

The foll. removal is ordered:—Ens. J. S. A. Bruff, fr. do. du. 3rd L.I., to do du. 30th N.I.

**Dec. 9.**—Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) G. G. MacDonell, 27th N.I., is app. to do du. with, and to com. the 35th N.I.—to join.

Capt. W. F. W. Read, staff corps, is app. to do du. with 6th N.I., instead of with the 18th N.I., as ordered in G.O. Nov. 26.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. G. Bagot, brig. maj., Tonghoo, fr. March 2, 1862, or date of expiration of priv. leave for 4 mo., to Madras.

Capt. H. H. Firth, staff corps, fr. date of dep., to Madras, on m.c., to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

Lieut. C. C. Saxton, art., fr. date of dep. after Dec. 15, for 3 mo., to Orissa. (The period fr. date of dep. till Dec. 31 to be priv. leave.)

Lieut. C. J. Ellicot, 11th N.I., fr. date of dep., to Pres., on m.c., to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

**Staff Corps.**

Nov. 30.—No. 100.—The Provincial C. in C. directs it to be notified that it has been ruled by the Govt. of India, that when an officer of the staff corps is apptd. to do du. with a regt., he must be looked upon in the light of an officer of another corps do. du. with the regt., and the command and other allowances, other than his staff corps pay, will be regulated accordingly.

2. Until further orders a staff corps officer acting in a regimental staff appt. will be required to vacate it after six months' tenure on any subaltern of the corps becoming qualified.

3. When there may not be a duly-qualified subaltern to fill a regimental staff appt., a staff corps officer, if available at the station, is to be nominated by the local authority to the vacancy in preference to an unqualified regimental capt.

**Prize Money.**

Fort St. George, Dec. 3.—No. 428 of 1861.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that, in accordance with a request from the General Prize Committee at Calcutta, prize rolls and all communications connected with prize for the troops of this presidency, are in future to be forwarded direct to the Deputy Secretary to Government, military department, Fort St. George, for transmission, after verification, to the General Prize Committee.

2. Prize rolls for the several prizes [Delhi, Lucknow, Pegu], should be made out separate; a prize roll for one capture should not include the claims for any other; and the rolls of each corps or department should contain the names of all claimants.

3. The last dates of service before Delhi and Lucknow are Sept. 20, 1857, and March 21, 1858. Shares are to be allotted in the ranks parties actually held on those dates. Promotion with back rank gives no claim to share in ranks higher than those in which the service was performed.

**Civil Annuity.**

Fort St. George, Dec. 3.—The following despatch, from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information:—

Financial, No. 73.

India-office, London, Oct. 31, 1861.

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter in this department, No. 11, dated 25th July last, from which it appears that you have understood my despatch, No. 45, dated June 7, 1861, authorising the grant to civil servants who have completed 25 years' service, or 22 years' residence, of the option of retiring immediately on an annuity of £500, as referring only to civilians who have already completed the prescribed period of service and residence, or who will do so by 1st May next. You consider such a restriction inadvisable, and request that the concession made may be extended, so as to allow the benefit conferred to be of general application, available at any time to any civil servant who may have conformed to the condition specified.

2. The despatch in question was not intended to bear so limited an interpretation as that placed on it by your Government, and, without guaranteeing the permanence of the arrangement, I authorise, until further orders, the grant to any civil servant who may complete the prescribed period of service and residence, of the option of taking his annuity in the manner specified in that despatch.—I have, &c.,

C. Wood.

H.E. the Hon. the Gov. in Council,  
Fort St. George.

**BOMBAY.****NAVAL.**

Rombay Castle, Nov. 21.—The leave, on m.c., granted to Asst. surg. H. T. McGrath, is ext. to the 30th inst.

Nov. 23.—Mr. L. J. F. C. Ford, purser I.N., returned to duty on 12th inst.

Mr. A. Johnstone, asst. I.N. storekeeper in the coal branch, returned to duty on 12th inst.

Nov. 25.—Returned to duty on 18th inst.:

Mr. E. J. Rudd, midshipman; Mr. S. Williams, capt.'s clerk.

Superintendent's Office, Nov. 28.—Mr. F. G. Bone, having returned to his duty by P. and O. Co.'s str. *Behar*, is directed to resume his appt. as secy. to the C. in C. I.N.

Mr. H. Williams, purser I.N., has 20 days' priv. leave from this date.

Mr. A. Fuller, volunteer for I.N., having arrived from England by P. and O. Co.'s str. *Behar*, is directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supernu.

Dec. 4.—The undermtd. officers, &c., of the *Lady Canning*, supernu. on board the *Clyde*, were transf. to the *Ajdaha*, as supernu.:

Lieut. J. M. Rutherford, mate; Mr. Ellis, clerk; Mr. Wetherall, midshipman; Messrs. Calloway and Bateman, engineers; and Mr. Tiernan, asst. apoth.

Dec. 6.—Mr. E. A. S. Mignon, purser of the *Prince Arthur*, was directed to perform duties of writer of that vessel, in addition to his own, from Sept. 16, v. Mr. Sherwood.

Dec. 9.—The *Prince Arthur* is to be put out of a commission from the 10th inst., and the foll. changes to take place from that date:—

Lieut. Walker, comdg. the *Prince Arthur*, to the *Ajdaha*, to fill a vacancy.

The officers and crews of the *Prince Arthur* are to be transf. to the *Ajdaha*, as supernu., and the stokers for duty in the factory.

Lieut. Dickson, comdg. the *Clyde*, is to be transf. to the *Ajdaha* as supernu.

Lieut. Mitcheson, of the *Ajdaha*, to the com. of the *Clyde*, v. Dickson.

**Court Martial.****COMMISSARIAT INSPECTOR J. THOMPSON.**

Poona, Dec. 2.—At a European General Court-martial assembled at Mhow, on Monday, Nov. 11, 1861, Commissariat Inspector Mr. James Thompson, attached to the Commissariat transport train, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st Charge.—For having, between March 16, and June 30, 1861, while commissariat inspector at Sindwah, embezzled and fraudulently misapplied the stores belonging to H.M. and for the use of H.M.'s forces, entrusted to his charge.

2nd Charge.—For having, between the 1st and 31st July, 1861, while commissariat inspector at Khull, embezzled and fraudulently misapplied stores belonging to H.M. and for the use of H.M.'s forces, entrusted to his charge.

3rd Charge.—For having, between July 1 and Aug. 31, 1861, while commissariat inspector at Khull, embezzled and fraudulently misapplied two sums of Rs. 26 and Rs. 20, recovered by him on account of Government, being cart hire, from Mr. Mackenzie, belonging to electric telegraph department, and from one, Ward Khan, respectively.

The above being in breach of the Articles of War. Finding.—The Court, from the evidence before it, finds the prisoner guilty of the 1st charge; guilty of the 2nd charge; guilty of the 3rd charge.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner to undergo imprisonment for two years, and further, to make good at his own expense the loss and damage sustained—viz., Rs. 255-9-8.

Approved and confirmed.

W. R. MANSFIELD, Lieut. gen., C. in C.

Head Quarters, Belgaum, Nov. 22, 1861.

The imprisonment awarded by the foregoing sentence is to be carried out under the orders of the major general commanding Mhow division of the army, and is to have effect from Nov. 11.

**BIRTHS.**

AINSLIE, wife of E. C., daughter, at Wellington, Nov. 16.

ANDREWS, wife of W. B., son, Dec. 1.

BAZELY, wife of N., jun., son, at Madras, Dec. 11.

BENNETT, wife of G. W., daughter at Hong Kong, Nov. 27.

BINK, wife of J., daughter, at Allahabad, Nov. 16.

BOGAARS, wife of H., son, at Galle, Dec. 1.

BOYD, wife of T. D., son, at Amoy, Nov. 19.

BRADFORD, wife of Lieut. H. R., son, at Meerut, Nov. 21.

BRIMELOW, wife of J. W., son, at Hong Kong, Nov. 26.

CLARK, wife of J. S., son, at Hong Kong, Nov. 24.

CLOWES, wife of Rev. J. H., son, at Cotta, Dec. 4.

ELLIS, wife of Rev. R. J., daughter, at Sewry, Nov. 23.

EVANS, wife of G. E., son, at Oude, Nov. 23.

FAULKNER, wife of Capt. H. D., 42nd Madras N.I., son, at Nungumpankum, Dec. 2.

FORD, wife of T. T., Esq., son, at Madras.

GILBERT, wife of G., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 4.

HANDYSIDE, wife of Capt. R. V., 9th Madras N.I., daughter, at Jaulnah, Dec. 6.

HALL, wife of W. G., son, at Badulla, Dec. 2.

HENDERSON, wife of S. E., daughter, at Bhaugulpore, Nov. 18.

HOBSON, wife of W., daughter, at Mussoorie, Nov. 18.

MAITLAND, wife of A., daughter, at Colombo, Nov. 30.

NICHOLAS, wife of Capt. J., Madras Staff Corps, daughter, at Coonoor, Nov. 22.

PENNINGTON, wife of Lieut. C. R., son, at Delhi, Nov. 25.

PENNYCUIK, wife of Major, Royal Artillery, daughter, at Guindy, Dec. 6.

ROWLANDS, wife of W., son, at Pusilava, Dec. 10.

STAINFORTH, wife of Lieut., daughter, at Baraitch, Nov. 22.

SMITH, wife of H. B., Esq., son, at Cannanore, Nov. 25.

TOCHER, wife of J., daughter, at Madras, Nov. 22.

TUCKER, wife of StG., son, at Sultanpore, Nov. 24.

TURTON, wife of J. P., daughter, at Eriumpoarah, Nov. 18.

WILKINSON, wife of C. J., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 4.

**MARRIAGES.**

BERRY, J. H., to Mary L., daughter of J. Tasker, at Travancore, Dec. 3.

CARTER, H. B. P., to Bessie, daughter of the late S. Hartwick, at Calcutta.

FERNANDEZ, J. N., to Miss D. Biber, at Tellicherry.

HARRIS, Dr. W. P., to Mary S., daughter of the late J. Morgan, at Calcutta, Dec. 5.

SLADEN, Capt. E. B., to Sophia C., daughter of R. P. Harrison, at Calcutta, Dec. 5.

SMITH, S., to Miss Harriett Taylor, at Calcutta, Nov. 23.

SMITH, W. T., to Eleanora, widow of the late J. Baptist, at Cuttack, Nov. 19.

SOUTHEY, J. T., to Jane, daughter of the late J. Stuart, at Calcutta, Nov. 28.

**DEATHS.**

CARR, J., on board the *Indiana*, at sea, Nov. 11.

DORAN, Margaret, wife of J., at Kandy, aged 21.

D'CRUIZ, Isabella, wife of C., at Madras, Nov. 29.

D'KEYS, Adolphus, son, of D., at Royapettah, aged 10, Dec. 2.

D'SOUZA, wife of C. L., at Colombo, aged 22, Dec. 12.

GOODWYN, Charles F., infant son of Lieut. Col. A. G., at Calcutta, Dec. 7.

HADDOCK, John E., aged 6 years, and Charles W., aged 2 years and 7 months, the children of Mr. Sub-Conductor J. Haddock, Public Works Dept., at the Fort Trichinopoly, of cholera, the former Dec. 7, the latter on Dec. 10.

JACKSON, John B., at Hong Kong, Nov. 19.

LAURELL, Frances M. J., infant daughter of Capt. H. J., at Chinsurah, Dec. 2.

MARTEUZ, Mrs. A. H., at Colombo, Nov. 26.

MCCALLUM, Maud, infant daughter of Maj., at Bangalore, Dec. 7.

SHAW, Anne F., wife of Maj. A. A., at Coonoor, Dec. 1.

SKINNER, Mrs. M. A., at Kamptee, Nov. 30.

SMITH, Col. Baird, on board the *Candia*, on his passage home, Dec. 13.

TOD, Mr. G. B., at Madras, Nov. 14.

VIER, Anna, wife of W., at Rozapettah, aged 57, Nov. 28.

WOODIN, Thomas, at Dacca, aged 63, Dec. 1.

WARREN, N., agent of the Scinde Railway, on his way to England.

**WAR OFFICE.****CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.**

January 7.

2nd Drag. Gds.—G. A. Wilson, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. G. Batley, ret.

7th Drag. Gds.—Capt. F. T. Blunt, fr. 25th foot, to be capt., v. H. Blinkhorn, who exch. receiving the former difference between cav. and inf.

Royal Artillery.—The undermtd. gentlmen. cadets to be lieuts.—C. G. Rule, J. A. Lawrie, B. L. Tollner, D. D. T. O'Callaghan, F. Campbell, S. Hopkins, R. H. F. Rennick, L. F. Perry, E. H. B. Lockyer, E. W. Nash, J. R. Slade, C. E. H. Ford, E. Cross, J. R. Poole, C. M. H. Hallett, T. B. Reeves, J. C. Robinson, G. W. M. Turnbull, C. Larcom, E. G. M. Donnithorne, G. A. B. Pownall, H. Pipon, R. P. W. Freeman, Sir A. Molesworth, Hon. E. J. Hewitt, F. W. Joseph, A. F. Cumberlege, E. Waller, J. F. Maurice, F. L. Weston, C. B. Sandys, G. H. Marshall, H. Geary, C. E. Souper, T. C. Capper, T. Griffin, T. R. Disney, C. R. Foulger, R. Warburton, J. Day, E. H. S. Blenkinsopp, J. B. Lawrence, G. S. Chiene, J. Keith.

13th Foot.—Ens. H. R. Bate, fr. 77th foot, to be lieut., v. W. Moffett, cashiered by sentence of a general court-martial.

20th Foot.—Lieut. H. R. Bowlby to be adjt., v. Lieut. O. T. Burne, who resigns that appt.

23rd Foot.—Lieut. A. Hill to be capt., by purchase, v. J. Lawrence, who retires; Ens. E. M. Roe to be lieut., by purchase, v. Hill; R. C. Coveney, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Roe.

24th Foot.—Capt. R. H. Travers to be maj., by purch., vice J. H. Lutman, who ret.; Lieut. H. C. Marsack to be capt., by purch., v. Travers; Ens. R. H. B. Airey to be lieut., by purch., v. Marsack; R. S. Pritchard, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Airey; R. S. Fraser, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. C. J. Stone, who ret.; P. T. Fortescue, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. R. S. Fraser, app. to 63rd foot.

35th Foot.—The proms. by purch. of Lieut. E. Tedlis, to be capt., and Ens. W. Poste to be lieut., as stated in the *Gazette* of Oct. 8, 1861, to be antedated to Sept. 17, 1861.

74th Foot.—Surg. J. Macbeth, M.D., having completed a period of 20 years' full pay service, to be surg. maj., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Oct. 1, 1858.

93rd Foot.—Staff asst. surg. G. Bouchier, to be asst. surg., v. Menzies, app. to the staff.

Rifle Brigade.—J. J. H. Johnstone, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Patten, prom.; Asst. surg. N. Norris, fr. 85th foot, to be asst. surg., v. D. R. Pearson, M.D., who resigns.

## COUNTRY AGENTS:—

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Brighton, C. Booty.

*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

*\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, January 13, 1862.

## TEA CULTIVATION.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Hurkaru* gives some useful information respecting the tea-growing capabilities of Cachar. At present it takes on an average ten or eleven days to proceed thither from Calcutta, but there is no reason why in a very brief space of time the journey should not be performed in half that time. Already considerable progress has been made in the cultivation of the tea plant. Whereas in 1856 there were only four Europeans in the district, and these servants of the Government, there are now at least one hundred engaged in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. The revenue, too, has risen from £5,000, with an expenditure exceeding double that amount, to £20,000. Some thousands of coolies, too, have been imported at the charge of the planters, but scarcity of labour is still the chief obstacle to a dazzling success. Better means of communication, too, are wanted, though they have greatly improved during the last five years. Under existing circumstances, however, it is scarcely desirable that young men should begin on their own account. By far their wisest plan is to join some experienced hand as assistant, or junior partner, until he is fully acquainted with the people, their language, and mode of treatment. For such Assam is preferable to Cachar, as labour is there more plentiful, though it is doubtful how long this will continue to be the case under the competition caused by the numerous French and English Agencies for procuring coolies for foreign colonies. There are in all fifty tea plantations in Cachar, varying in size from 500 to 5,000 acres, but not quite 6,000 acres have as yet been brought under cultivation. The produce up to the close of 1860 was 128,112 lbs., but in 1861 it rose to 197,830 lbs., and for the ensuing year is estimated at 382,360 lbs. Only black teas are manufactured, varying in price from eightpence to four and ninepence per pound in Bond in London, but averaging two shillings per pound. Now, as a single acre should yield 320 lbs.,—equal in value to 320 rupees—and as the expenses per acre are a little above half that amount, it follows that the net profit on the acre is about £15. The tea plant has also been cultivated with moderate success in the district of Darjeeling, but in severe seasons the action of the frost is altogether fatal. The best prospects, without doubt, are afforded in Assam, where upwards of 20,000 acres are now under cultivation. The out-turn has gone on rapidly increasing year by year. Instead of the 1,380,999 lbs., which constituted the produce of 1858-59, it is estimated that 1860-61 would yield fully 1,705,130 lbs., showing an increase of 23½ per

cent. in two years. The number of coolies employed is very great, the Assam Company alone giving occupation to over 6,000. A rapid fortune is not to be expected, but any sober, industrious young man, with a capital of £2,000 may look forward to an income of £1,200 to £1,500 per annum in five years. Thus far the tea plant appears to possess one material advantage over the coffee plant, in that it is never molested by bugs or other insects. The life of a tea planter is, moreover, one of the most joyous in the world. If a sportsman, he may play the Nimrod from one year's end to the other. If a naturalist, he cannot stir out of his bungalow without meeting with objects to interest him at every turn. The climate is delightful, the occupation clean and healthy, little risk, and a handsome profit. Is not this a better pursuit for a stout, hale, manly young fellow, than to be cooped up in a shop, or condemned to labour for years at a fatiguing and unremunerative profession, in which the expenditure is diurnal, and the incomings rather hoped for than expected?

## A NOBLE MEMORIAL.

ANXIOUS to perpetuate the memory of the amiable and accomplished lady who has so suddenly been cut off in the bloom of womanhood, our fair countrywomen residing in India have come to the resolution of establishing in Calcutta an institution of Nursing Sisters, with which the name of the late Countess Canning shall be indissolubly associated. There can be no doubt that properly trained sick nurses are nowhere more wanted than in India, and nowhere are they more difficult to be obtained. There are some, indeed, after the fashion of Mrs. Gamp, but even these charge so exorbitantly for their miserable services that it is only the rich who can afford to engage them. Ten rupees a day, besides their keep and numerous extras, is the ordinary cost of these Harpies, whose attention is usually much more directed to their own comfort than to that of their unfortunate patients. It is evident that such terms as these are quite beyond the means of the majority of English residents, nor have those who can allow themselves this luxury much reason to congratulate themselves on their superior advantages. The native servants, it is true, are excellent nurses to a certain extent. They move about without noise, and are gentle and sympathetic, but they are utterly useless if left to themselves. They will carry out the instructions they receive with commendable precision, but they can do nothing off-hand for the temporary relief of the sufferer. Besides, the sick man in a foreign land yearns for his own people. No alien can fully enter into his sorrows, or feel for his pain. Friends may be kind and attentive, but it is the soft touch and the softer voice of woman that are wanted, and the thousand little loving offices that few men are capable of rendering. Of late years attendance on the sick has become almost an art. A systematic training is found to be necessary to regulate impulses and emotions, and to make the intelligence co-operate with the feelings. Something more is required than mere compassion, and the most assiduous tenderness may be of less avail than the calm, orderly services of the practised nurse. But it is altogether superfluous to dilate either upon the gentleness of woman, or the devoted benefi-

cence of Sisters of Mercy. It must be obvious to all that nowhere is their presence more longed for than in that distant land, the graveyard of so many of our kindred. At last measures are about to be taken to supply this great want, and, in the first instance, the ladies of Calcutta appeal to their fellow-countrywomen in India to aid them in raising the most appropriate memorial to the virtues of the late Countess. We cannot doubt as to the eager readiness with which subscriptions will respond to this admirable suggestion, but the English ladies resident in India are neither numerous nor wealthy, and their utmost exertions will fall short of the end they have in view. Nor is it unreasonable on their part that they should look for aid from their more fortunate sisters who "sit at home at ease." The Countess Canning was for many years one of the brightest ornaments of London society, and will long be mourned by all who enjoyed the privilege of being acquainted with her. And what family is there that has not a relative or friend in that clime so fatal to Europeans? Who knows how soon it may be the lot of the nearest and dearest to be stricken down by sickness in the midst of comparative strangers, far away from those who would make any sacrifice to promote his recovery? Let the ladies of England, then, lend their aid to this good work. Let the rich give of their abundance, and the poor deny themselves some passing pleasure for the sake of their absent kinsfolk. Englishmen are not often deaf to the voice of charity, and surely Englishwomen will not permit the national character to suffer in their hands. The first thing to be done is to appoint a committee, and funds will soon be forthcoming for Lady Canning's monumental institution of Nursing Sisters.

## THE INDIAN BYZANTINIUM.

THERE is only too much truth, we fear, in the ill-omened rumour that it has been determined to transfer the seat of Government from Calcutta to the Hills. So many men of mark have of late been cut off while in the full enjoyment of their faculties that India has come to be regarded as a second Sierra Leone. As Calcutta naturally furnish the largest quota to the bills of mortality, a bad pre-eminence has been assigned to that city. And yet it was not there that Lord Frederick Fitzclarence died, nor there that Sir Henry Ward fell a victim to cholera. But let it be conceded that Calcutta is an unhealthy town by reason of its low situation, and of the filthy and crowded state of the native quarter: the question, however, presents itself, whether that unhealthiness is altogether irremediable. Within a very few years an excellent system of drainage will be completed, by means of which one fruitful source of miasma will be almost entirely removed. Then, police regulations might be introduced to secure a sufficient ventilation in the native town by prescribing a minimum breadth for new streets, and by cutting through the densest maze of existing hovels. Something, too, might be done by Europeans themselves, in their individual capacity, by conforming more exactly to the elementary principles of the art of health. Obedience to sanitary rules would have saved many of the valuable lives that have been unnecessarily sacrificed. So long as men wilfully ignore the common requirements of a tropical

climate, they have only themselves to thank for the advent of illness, and the prostration of both mental and physical powers. The old adage about doing at Rome as the Romans do is founded, as usual, upon a long experience, and even the conquerors of India may learn "something to their advantage" from the conquered population. Early hours, a comparatively light diet, and abstinence from excessive exercise of mind or body, will be found to conduce to the preservation of health and to the mitigation of disease. There are other considerations also to be taken into account. The safety of the empire is at least as important as the comfort of individuals. Surely it is not now for the first time that the inconveniences attendant on the experiment of governing India from the Hills have come under notice. What would have been the consequences had Lord Canning, as well as the Commander-in-Chief, been disporting himself in the bracing climate of Simla when the Sepoy mutiny broke out? Was not his presence in Calcutta at that critical moment beyond all price? It may be objected, indeed, that there is little chance of a second mutiny; but who will answer for the fidelity of the Sikhs, of Jung Bahadoor, of the Hill chieftains generally? There is nothing more certain than that the Sikhs confidently look forward to the year 1863 as the era of their restoration to power, and of our expulsion from India. That they will succeed we do not for a moment anticipate, but a sudden rising of that warlike population is not the less within the bounds of credibility. In a single night the wires might be cut, the rails broken up, the roads rendered impassable, and the Governor-general with his Council isolated in the Hills, or captives in the hands of the insurgents and their allies. And even in time of peace the task of governing such a vast empire from one remote extremity will be attended by immense loss of time and an enormous accumulation of correspondence. Were all India wrested from us by native force, or wile, it could be recovered from the basis of Bengal, whereas its loss would be accelerated by the impotence of a Government dependent on the electric wire, the most uncertain and the most easily destroyed of all known means of communication. Calcutta is virtually inaccessible either from the sea or from the interior, and is situated in the midst of a population inseparably bound to us by their own interests. With the command of the Hooghly reinforcements may be poured into the country without let or hindrance, which would not be the case with Bombay, for instance, whither some would remove the seat of Government. The two great rivers, the Ganges and the Jumna, must always continue to be the foundation of our commerce, and where the commercial community is placed, there must be the Treasury and the Bank. The Bench and the Bar, too, must remain where their business calls them; and where unless in the heart of the European population should we look for the Bishop and the leading Clergy? And what becomes of the liberal reforms introduced into the constitution of the Council if it be located at Simla? Whence are the European and Native members to be obtained? The more the question is considered the more hopelessly insane does the project appear. If it be really the case that any difficulty is experienced in inducing the

best men to proceed to India in the exalted position of Viceroy, we can only mourn for the degeneracy of modern Statesmen. Englishmen are not usually chary of their persons when duty and honour call upon them to incur some little risk. There is no difficulty in obtaining able men to accept the government of Jamaica or even of worse colonies, though they may not be Dukes or Courtiers at an advanced period of life. But if it be absolutely decreed that Calcutta shall cease to be the head-quarters of the Government, there is Allahabad in a most central position, at the junction of the two great rivers, and freely communicating with all points of the empire. The climate may not be so salubrious as that of the Hills, but it is at least superior to that of Calcutta, and the strictest sanitary rules may be rigidly adhered to in the construction of the new town. With the Governor-general at Simla—so long as the weather will permit him to be, for in the winter he must again descend into the plains, if he would not be entirely cut off from his subjects—India would be divided into so many pashaliks, virtually independent of all control, and regarding each other with a certain degree of jealousy. How long such a complicated piece of machinery would keep in good working order it is needless to speculate, for we have the experience of other oriental empires to guide us. As the Roman Empire greatly fell through the transfer of the Government to Byzantium, so will our Indian Empire totter to its downfall when its viceroy issues his edicts from the heights of the lower Himalayas. We trust, however, that Parliament will yet interpose and prevent a measure fraught with present inconvenience and future peril.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**NEW COMPANIES.**—A prospectus has been published of the India Freehold Land, Colonization, and Trust Association, to be formed with the view to acquire portions of the freehold lands now offered by the Indian Government, under the new law, at 5s. and 10s. per acre respectively for waste and cleared. Properly managed there is no reason why an undertaking of this kind with regard to India should not yield results equal or superior to those obtained by the Australian and Canadian Land Companies. The proposed capital is £100,000 in shares of £1 each. A prospectus has also been issued of the East India Cotton Agency, with a capital of £500,000, in shares of £10 each. The object is to promote the exportation of cotton from India by providing the best appliances for storing, cleaning, and packing, and also by establishing inland agencies for its purchase at prices in conformity with those that can be realized at the ports of shipment. The provisional committee contains some good Manchester names, in addition to others in India and London.

**PERSECUTION OF CHRISTIANS IN CHINA.**—The first martyr to the cause of Protestant Christianity in China has fallen, and the circumstances attending his death remarkably illustrate the utter disorganisation of this overgrown and effete empire. Six years ago a native named Ch'ea, living in the city of Poklo, which is about one hundred miles from Hong Kong, visited the missionaries at the latter place, and asked for instruction in the truths of Christianity, of which he had heard something from a colporteur. In each succeeding year he came again to Hong Kong, bringing other converts with him, and Dr. Legge and the Rev. John Chalmers have in their turn visited him at Poklo, and been greatly gratified by the intelligence and good conduct of the Christian community which he had gathered round him. Up to the middle of last year they

had been unmolested by their heathen neighbours, but then a spirit of persecution arose, and, as the interference of the Governor at Canton seemed to have no effect, Dr. Legge started for Poklo on the 14th of October with a special officer deputed by the Governor. As soon as the local magistrates heard that he was on his way, they set themselves to do that which the Governor's despatches had been quite ineffectual in bringing about. Their behaviour to Dr. Legge was most obsequious, and they agreed to all that he said to them with only too great facility. The gentry, too, were all smiles; and the doctor left Poklo with the belief that the peace and safety of the Christians were secured. Scarcely, however, was his back turned when a horde of countrymen, constituting a new army of rebels, were gathered at a neighbouring village, and, vowing vengeance on foreigners and Christians, they seized some of the magistrates, captured Ch'ea, and, after two days of torture and insult, threw him into the river. The Christian converts have all been obliged to fly, and some have made their way to Canton. The rioters were led by Soo-Hoyu, who had all along been the opponent of the Christians; and their flag bore the inscription of "Security to the Government and extermination to the barbarians." The movement seems to be extending, and the authorities at Canton are in no little alarm about it.

**SPECIE FOR INDIA.**—The outgoing steamer with the Bombay mail on the 12th took the large amount of specie of £306,850, of which £3,900 in gold is for Alexandria, and £20,500 in gold and £282,450 in silver for Bombay.

**PERSIA.**—Some trade reports from British Consuls have recently been issued by the Board of Trade, and among them a report from the Acting Consul-General at Tabreez giving an account of Azerbaijan, the most important province of Persia. Its capital, Tabreez, of which the population is estimated at 200,000, is the principal emporium of Persian trade. The imports through and from Turkey into Azerbaijan amounted, in 1859, to nearly £2,000,000, dyed and printed cotton goods being the largest item (comprising several descriptions of British coloured cotton manufactures), and British gray calicoes the next; large quantities of the latter are cut up at Tabreez into small pieces, dyed blue, and then sent to Russia as Persian manufactures. Broadcloths and most of the miscellaneous goods are from Germany. Indigo is an article of great consumption in Tabreez, and is imported direct from India. The exports to Russia amounted in 1859 to nearly £800,000, half of them smuggled: they include the higher qualities of British prints, Swiss manufactures, European and Persian silks, tea, and rum. A small quantity of silk pieces is manufactured in Tabreez, coarser, but more durable than European silks; felt carpets also and other coarse carpets. The growth of wheat and barley is large. The cotton is of inferior quality. There is coal, but it is not used; and copper and iron veins, but they are almost entirely neglected, and a supply obtained from Russia. The climate of the province generally is healthy and bracing, the soil fertile, and the inhabitants hardy, active, and industrious. The revenue is nearly £500,000, but this sum is said to be far from representing the amount really collected from the tax-payers. The revenue of each village is farmed or assigned to a Government officer in "teeool" (a kind of fief), but the taxes are underrated to him; two-thirds are taken by him and one-third by the proprietor of the village. The taxes include one-third of the grain produce, a tax on gardens, and on fields used for the cultivation of tobacco, cotton, or madder roots, a house-tax of 10s. 2d. on every family, a tax of 2s. 3d. on mares and mules, and of 4d. on sheep and goats; besides which the villagers have to furnish gratis to the teeool-holder a certain quantity of lambs, fowls, eggs, milk, wood, &c., and a certain number of labourers if required. But the peasantry are patient so long as they are not reduced to absolute starvation. The internal transit duties are a serious obstacle to the extension of commerce; every small town levies its duties on the goods that pass through it. The



want of cart roads is also a great hindrance; everything is transported on mules, horses, camels, or asses. If these things were remedied, cart roads constructed, and a moderate duty made payable once for all on importation or exportation, the trade of Persia would rapidly develop itself to a very considerable extent; and next to Persia Great Britain would derive most benefit from these reforms. As it is, the consumption of British manufactures in Persia has increased nearly fourfold within the last twenty years.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 4. Sharpshooter. McClelland, Shanghai; East Lothian, Craigie, Penang.—C. Invinible, Kennett, Foo-chow-Foo; Revenue, Mourant, and Philosopher, Ross, Calcutta; Mullah, Lenon, Hong Kong; Witch of the Wave, Todd, Calcutta.—7. Cole oon, Wilon, Macao; B. B. Greene, Reane, Mauritius; Gertrudis, Aldamir, Manila; Lormont, Drouillard, Mauritius.—8. Isabella Robinson, Stark, Tutuoreen; Burdeos y Habana, de Zuazo, Manila; Ashmore, Woolcott, Manila; Trassachs, Tosach, Mauritius.—9. Bucton Castle, Cherry, Calcutta; Jean Newton, Shanghai; West Australian, Doronic, Hong Kong; Isabella Hercules, Turner, Kurrachee; Antagonist, Hull, Japan.—10. Kent, Chapman, Japan; Veritas, Carey, Tutuoreen; Helois, Wickand, Moulmain; Vespasian, Higginson, Calcutta; Hotspur, Thompson, Ceylon.—11. Sea Breeze, Hurry, Mauritius; Isaac H. Boardman, Brown, and Negotiator, Hawkins, Bombay; Jessamine, Mahoney, Mauritius; Meneius, Williamson, Singapore.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ellora, from Southampton, Jan. 12, to proceed per str. Jeddo, from Suez.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. G. and Mrs. Morley, Master Morley. For ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Walker. For BOMBAY.—Miss Reynolds, Miss Simmons, Captain Selby, Miss Gower, Mr. R. P. Simpson, Mr. C. Costello, Captain Grantham, Mr. W. Frankis, Mr. J. W. Noble, Mr. R. Porter, Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. Butcher, Mr. W. Boarn, Miss Langley, Mr. R. Brett. For BOMBAY, from MALTA.—Lieut. A. W. F. Ruxton. For BOMBAY, from ALEXANDRIA.—Lieut. A. Willis.

Per str. Ma-sili, from Marseilles, Jan. 20, to proceed per str. Jeddo, from Suez.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. Spence, Mr. S. Y. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Crockett, Mr. Tyndall, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Ravenscroft, Mr. W. G. Hall, Mr. McIlraith, Mr. S. Gladstone, Capt. and Mrs. R. Grove, Mr. G. B. Mardock, Mr. J. Aspinwall, Capt. and Mrs. G. S. Mignion, Col. Macdonald, For HONG KONG.—Mr. Sutherland, For SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. P. Chamberlain.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

January 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. W. G. B. and Mrs. Tyler, Mr. J. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Nugent and two children, Mr. Lobb, Mr. P. Norden, Mr. Lane, Mr. C. Simpson, Lieut. E. O. B. Horsford, Mrs. G. Ramsay, Capt. H. D. and Mrs. Battye, Major gen. S. Corbett and daughter, Rev. J. H. Budden, Mr. Harris, Mr. R. W. Napier, Mr. W. Mann, Mr. Cadden, Rev. K. S. Macdonald, Major Pownall, Mr. B. Wemyss, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Broadhead, Colonel Strachey, Major Mealey, Captain and Mrs. Sibley, Mr. and Mrs. Goch, [Brevet maj. Price, Mr. C. A. Cave, Miss Richards, Lieut. Austin. For MADRAS.—Ensign Halvnick, Mr. W. H. Arbutnot, Mr. Aubenar, Lieutenant C. C. Sargeant, Hyder Jung Bahadur, Mons. Franquet, Mrs. Clarke and infant, Miss Clarke, Mrs. Edwards, Mr. F. R. Brown. For CEYLON.—Mr. E. Hope, Lieut. R. W. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Jolly and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Le Marchand, Major Tupper. For HONG KONG.—Mr. G. Mould, Mr. P. Jenny, jun., Mr. Ormiston, Mr. T. J. Newton, Ensign F. T. Blake, Mr. Fry, Mr. Satchell, Mr. H. Lempriere, Mr. W. Feintman, Mr. J. H. Wright. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Mounier, For ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Tyrwhitt, Mr. and Miss York, Rev. Mr. Croust, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. M. Hopton, Mr. H. Bowyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Buxton. For SINGAPORE.—Bishop of Labuan, lady, and infant, Mr. D. K. Mason, Mr. Marshall, Mr. H. W. F. Lichtenberg.

January 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Robertson, Mr. B. H. Ellis, Capt. B. Cumberledge, Mr. Yates, Mr. E. Gardner, Mr. C. A. Davies, Mr. E. de Crepelue, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Echaz, Mr. Tanner and two children, Mrs. Swobada, Mr. John F. Fleming, Mr. J. T. Dawson, Mr. A. T. Kelli, Mr. G. R. Drummond, Mr. C. Collette, Mr. Morris, Capt. T. T. Torton, Mr. Hutchinson, M. ns. N. Haussen, Rev. J. Cooper, Rev. W. Soames, For HONG KONG.—Mr. H. B. Gibb, Mr. P. H. Underwood. For SUEZ.—Mr. F. F. Sankey, For HONG KONG via BOMBAY.—Mr. W. H. Hunt, Mr. E. Whittall.

February 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. W. Allen, Mrs. H. L. Dampier and infant, Capt. Lindsay Russell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harding, Col. Shakespear, Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Bruce and child, Mr. W. S. Seton Karr, Miss Nicholson, Mr. J. W. Miller, Capt. T. P. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Miss Worgan, Rev. W. C. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. J. G. Shaw, Lieut. J. C. C. Dount, Mrs. Col. Dunsford, Mr. Hallett, For MADRAS.—Capt. Shuttlesworth, Capt. Jones, Lieut. H. Woods, Mr. Jno. Campbell, Mrs. Watson, Miss Leggett, Miss Ross, Mrs. Warden. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Michel and infant, Mr. Larkin and friend, Mr. Vacher, Mr. F. Solly. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Schmidt. For GALLÉ.—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. S. Le Marchant. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. G. Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. Auchincloss.

February 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. C. B. Ker, Lieut. and Mrs. Hickman, Mr. and Mrs. P. Tucker, Major W. F. Eden, Major J. D. Macdonald, Mr. Jno. Brown, Capt. J. W. W. Osborn, C. B., Miss Ker, Capt. and Mrs. H. Philpotts, Miss Ker, Mr. and Mrs. Bay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harding, Lieut. A. Whiting. For SINGAPORE via BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Haakim and infant, Mr. R. H. Dach. For ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand and infant.

February 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. A. Crawford, Major A. Robertson, Mr. W. G. Young, Mr. C. B. Hobhouse, Mr. and Mrs. E. King, Mr. H. P. Owen, Capt. and Mrs. Longmore, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. R. Bartholomew, Mrs. R. S. Long, Mr. Sparks,

Mr. E. Plowden, Mr. R. Bainbridge, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Seton and infant, Miss Campbell. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Melvourne and infant, Mr. W. Stevenson, Mr. Cazavan, Mr. H. B. Muir, Miss Black. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Ridgway and friend. For MADRAS.—Capt. R. Church. For CEYLON.—Asst. surg. G. E. Davis. For HONG KONG.—Don F. Otin y Mesia. February 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. F. S. Chapman.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

CLARIDGE, the wife of Capt. H. C. Z., H.M.'s 37th Regt., Grenadiers Madras Army, of a daughter, at Chandos Cottage, Cheltenham, Dec. 28.

MACLEAN, the wife of Capt. J. N., 7th Madras Light Cavalry, of a daughter, at 32, Oriental-place, Brighton, Jan. 5.

SCOTT, the wife of Binny, of Ceylon, of a son, at Bower-house, Haddington, Jan. 3.

## MARRIAGES.

PHILLIPS, Capt. Henry, H.M.I.A., to Adelaide M. S., daughter of George J. Waters, Esq., late Madras Civil Service, at Walcot Church, Bath, Jan. 7.

VERTUE, Capt. James, Madras Engineers, to Mary, daughter of the late Patrick Bannerman, Esq., Aberdeen, at St Paul's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, Jan. 8.

## DEATHS.

HAMPTON, Harriett E., widow of the late Francis R., of Calcutta, at Torquay, aged 37, Jan. 8.

KELLOCK, Captain Adam, of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Service, at his residence, Southampton, aged 64, Jan. 3.

ROSE, Charles, late of Raneeungee, Bengal, at Hampstead, aged 52, Jan. 6.

## India Office,

January 13, 1862.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. F. J. Ripley, Lieut. H. Rowland, Lieut. J. M. Urquhart, Capt. H. E. Fremonger, Asst. surg. J. Pichhall, Lieut. H. W. Franks, Maj. A. Bagot, Lieut. C. Pigou, Maj. A. L. McLul-lin.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. Woodcock, Capt. E. T. Boidam, Lieut. F. A. Howes, Lieut. A. Wynch.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. C. P. Rigby, Insp. gen. Scott, Capt. R. Gordon.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. H. Hammer, Capt. W. G. B. Tytler, Ens. W. T. A. Thain, Lieut. C. L. B. Constable, Capt. H. Battye, Capt. J. P. Clarkson, Col. Sir H. B. Edwards, K.C.B., Capt. H. W. Best, Lieut. J. C. C. Daunt.

Madras Estab.—Maj. T. Thompson, Lieut. P. C. Georges, Maj. W. F. Eden, Lieut. C. C. Sargeant, Maj. C. Dysart, Capt. A. B. Cumberlege.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. E. A. Macintosh, Asst. surg. E. Morton, Sub conductor W. F. Knight, Sub conductor W. Lee, Capt. E. Waddington, Lieut. D. H. Hickman.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. A. D. Dickens, 6 mos.; Capt. H. Hayly, 6 mos.; Lieut. W. C. B. Ryan, 5 mos.; Lieut. A. Willes, Lieut. C. H. Luard, Surg. Eatwell, Asst. surg. Playfair, Capt. H. Champion Moller (all 6 mos.); Lieut. W. R. Martin, 3 mos.; Ens. C. W. G. Perrean, 6 mos.; Lieut. C. Richarles, 3 mos.; Capt. W. J. Hicks, Lieut. C. S. Pratt, Capt. L. R. Newhouse, Sub. conductor E. Torrest, Asst. surg. W. White, (6 mos.); Vet. surg. R. W. Murray, 3 mos.; Lieut. J. G. Campbell, Capt. H. J. Allan, Capt. J. Hind, (6 mos.).

Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. H. Webster, Capt. F. W. Bond, Capt. F. C. Barber, 6 mos.; Lieut. W. H. S. Clarke, 3 mos.; Lieut. W. H. K. Bradford, 6 mos.; Capt. C. Elliot, c.b., 5 mos.; Lieut. S. F. Page, Lieut. F. W. Bedingfield, 6 mos.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. Merriman, Sub conductor E. Forrest.

ATTEMPTED ASCENT OF KINCHINGUNGA.—The Englishman hears from Darjeeling that the party of gentlemen who attempted the ascent of Kinchingunga have returned from Sikkim, having been unable to attain their object. "After ascending some nineteen thousand feet of what they supposed to be the mountain itself, they suddenly found themselves on the brink of a ravine which defied all their efforts to cross, and effectually cut them off from their main aim. The results of the expedition, however, are not en-

tirely blank, as it has been ascertained beyond dispute that the river Rummam does not take its rise where it has hitherto been supposed to do, although its actual source has not been determined."

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

|   | Actual Sales.  |  |           |
|---|----------------|--|-----------|
|   | At per Rupee.  | In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100. |           |
| East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock. Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. .... | Sa. R. 1s. 7d. | —  | —         |
| 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.)  | —              | —  | —         |
| 2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1824-29  | —              | —  | —         |
| 3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1829-33  | —              | —  | —         |
| 4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36   | —              | —  | —         |
| 5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43   | —              | —  | nom.      |
| 34 per Cent. 1853-54  | —              | —  | —         |
| th 4 per Cent. 1854-55  | —              | —  | —         |
| 5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55   | 1 8½           | 98½  | —         |
| 4½ per Cent. of 1856-57   | —              | —  | —         |
| 5 per Cent. of 1856-57  | 1 11½          | 96½, 98, 99½   | —         |
| 5½ per Cent. of 1859-60   | 2 0½           | 2 1  | 103, 105½ |

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

|                | Commercial and Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. | Post Bills and Interest Bills. Dem. | Indian Government drawing rate. 60 days' sight. |
|----------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Calcutta ..... | 2s. 0d.                                    | 2s. 0d.                             | 2s. 2d.   |
| Madras .....   | 1s. 11½d.                                  | 2s. 0d.                             | 2s. 2d.   |
| Bombay .....   | 2s. 0½                                     | 2s. 0d.                             | 2s. 2½d.  |

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares.                                      |   | Paid. | Prices.           |
|--|---|-------|-------------------|
| £.   |   |       |                   |
| India Stock .....                            |   |       | 225 to 224        |
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VOL. XX.—No. 519.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1862.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

|                         |         |                       |         |
|-------------------------|---------|-----------------------|---------|
| Bengal .....            | Dec. 27 | Burmah (Rangoon) Nov. | 30      |
| Madras .....            | " 20    | Bombay .....          | Dec. 27 |
| Agra .....              | " 31    | Ceylon .....          | " 17    |
| China (Hong-Kong) ..... |         | Dec. 1.               |         |

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Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 13th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay Mail of the 27th December announces the existence of perfect tranquillity throughout British India, illustrated rather than broken by a slight commotion among the Bheels of Candeish. The despot's formula, "order reigns," may be applied to that vast empire, with this important difference, that this happy state of things arises from the enjoyment of a just and paternal Government, and not merely from the fear of military coercion. Lord Canning, we rejoice to learn, has decided upon remaining at his post until the arrival of his successor, to whom he will be able to explain in person the essential points of the sound and sagacious policy inaugurated by himself. There may be yet time, therefore, for the permanent settlement of the land assessment in the North-West Provinces—a measure which will constitute an appropriate termination to his wise and beneficent sway.

Although the new Legislative Councils have not yet been proclaimed, it is supposed that the Governor-General's Council will consist of the Viceroy himself, Sir B. Frere, Sir R. Napier, Mr. S. Laing, Mr. Cecil Beadon, Mr. W. Ritchie, and Sir Hugh Rose, as the Executive Department. In the Executive Department will be found the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal—when the Council sits in Bengal—Mr. Harington for the N. W. P., Mr. Forbes for Madras, Mr. Erskine for Bombay, Mr. Seton-Karr for Bengal, and Mr. Brandreth for the Punjab; while the non-official members will be the Maharaja of Puttiala for the Punjab, the Maharaja of Gwalior for Hindustan, the Maharajah of Burdwan for Bengal, a Calcutta barrister, and Messrs. Mackinlay and Bullen.

Sir Charles Wood's retiring scheme appears to be rising in favour, the following ninety-six field-officers in the Bengal Army having accepted the annuity and pension:—

BENGAL CAVALRY.—Lieut.-Colonels: Wheatley, Clayton, Master, Campbell, Carmichael Smyth, Moore, Hall, Macdonell, Apperley. In all 9.

INFANTRY.—Lieut.-Colonels: Sewell, Jenkins, Wintle, Kennedy, Sandeman, McCausland, Sherer, Lennox, Bygrave, Houghton, Dickey, Graham, Mitchell, Halkett, Boyd, Birch, Riddell, Hicks, Taylor, Hannyngton, Spottiswoode, Jamieson, Campbell, Knyvett, Sanders, Champneys, Bush, Rice, Wilkie, J. H. Hampton, Vetch, Thomson, Robbins, Burn, Drought, Mayhew, Smith, Wollen, Gordon, Simpson, Morrison, Cooper, Williams, Moir. In all 44.

CAVALRY.—Majors: Drummond, Beatson, Cantley, Tucker. In all 4.

INFANTRY.—Majors: Sisamore, Baker, Martin, Stokes, McCulloch, Oakes, Marriott, Cope, Johnston, Metcalf, Ferris, M. E. Sherwill, Daniell, Timins, Ewart, Nation, Ryley, Lamb, Birch, Browne, Walsh, Robertson, Pownall, Chambers, W. W. Davidson, Ramsay, Pieroy, Lydiard, Gausse, Legard, Thatcher, Waddilove, Hall, Phillips, Bird, Tombs, Richards. In all 89.

In the Madras army about eighty field officers, and in the Bombay about thirty, have also decided upon availing themselves of this tempting opportunity of retiring from a service no longer agreeable to their feelings. A considerable sprinkling of senior captains, however, will be required to complete the number of retirements contemplated by her Majesty's Secretary of State. The selection of Sir Robert Napier as the future War Minister of India will give general satisfaction; nor is there any fault to be found with the appointment of Lieut.-colonel E. K. Elliot as Chief Commissioner of the newly-organised Central Provinces, though we might have preferred to see that important post entrusted to the ripe experience of Mr. Temple. Probably that able officer has been reserved for the Chief Commissionership of Mysore.

Two French ships of war, the *Hermione*, 51, and a gunboat, were lying in the Bombay roads, but not a single vessel belonging to the Royal Navy: the *Sybil*, however, was shortly expected.

"The Indian Army and Civil Service List" for January, 1862, is now procurable at every respectable bookseller's.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Maj. Ivie Campbell, dep. commr. West Berar, a Ellichpore, Nov. 29. Lieut. Andrew W. Christian, 23rd Bengal N.I., at Lucknow, aged 22, Dec. 12. Col. P. Abbott, at Delhi, on the 6th Dec.

BOMBAY.—Asst. surg. J. W. Pinkerton, R.A. Captain Thompsett, paymaster of H.M.'s 44th regt., at the English Hotel in the Fort, Bombay, on 15th Dec.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. Norwood, H.M.'s 3rd drag. gds., on board the P. and O. Co.'s str. *Orissa*, in the Red Sea, on 22nd Nov.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR Marseilles.—From MALTA.—Chevalier Towle, Mr. Richards. From SUZ.—Mr. Ash. From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Barrow, Maj. and Mrs. Bough and infant, Capt. Twiss, Mr. Park, Maj. Lye, Col. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Gonne and two children.

## Expected at Southampton

Per str. Delta, Jan. 23.—From BOMBAY.—Miss Morris, Mr. McCudden, Ena. Spurr, Capt. Bryant, Mr. Ormsby, Lieut. W. W. Davidson, Mr. Butler, Mrs. Chambers, Mr. Livingstone, Rainey and two children.

## BENGAL.

## THE AMALGAMATION OF THE MEDICAL SERVICES.

For the last six months it is difficult to say whether Indian surgeons have been more harassed or amused by the confident announcements as to the nature and the date of the impending amalgamation with their brethren in the Royal army. When last we wrote on this subject, protesting against the delay, an official struggle was still going on between the War Office and the Secretary of State for India, which ended in the decision that the amalgamation should be thorough, that India should have no local medical service. Scarcely had this been settled, when the question was reopened by the claims of natives of India, who had studied in England, to enter the medical service by competition. These claims were disallowed by an application of the hitherto abstract theory of equality somewhat different from the dreams in which the orators of the Legislative Council have been in the habit of indulging. And now, the principle of thorough amalgamation having been decided on, the whole details of the measure have been referred to the Calcutta authorities, as being at once too intricate and delicate for settlement in England. Colonel Balfour is engaged in drawing up a scheme. Once approved of by Lord Canning, in whose hands we need not say the rights of Indian medical officers will not suffer, the plan will be submitted to Sir Charles Wood for his august approval. Part of it may be published by anticipation in India, but the most important details of the measure must first receive the sanction of the Home authorities. Probably by the beginning of next cold weather Indian surgeons may be asked to retire. It is not for us to anticipate arrangements which are still in embryo, but an expression of the wishes of the officers concerned and a discussion of their claims at the present time, might be beneficial to themselves and useful to the authorities. The fact that the Royal service, without great prejudice to their interests, is utterly unable to receive into their midst so large a body as the Indian surgeons, necessitates the offer of a liberal bonus to those who have approached their period of retirement. But Government should distinctly understand that what Indian surgeons cling to is their Fund. For the long delayed three hundred pounds pension which it offers, they wait on from year to year and make all their arrangements. The most satisfactory temptation to induce surgeons to retire would be to quadruple the number of annuities for the next three years. So far as the good of India is concerned, it is for the interest of the State to keep every medical officer now in their employment. It is sad that so much experience should be lost when those who possess it are in the full vigour of their physical powers and professional career. But the Royal service must not suffer, and so a liberal bonus will be offered to a certain number, not yet fixed, to retire. In order to get rid of the mismanaged annuity fund some arrangement will probably be made by which all officers who remain will be induced to surrender the subscriptions they have already paid for the advantages of the Indian and Royal services combined as to retiring and superannuation pensions. The tendency is to treat the medical officers liberally, but it remains to be seen if Sir Charles Wood will show the same generosity or justice.

There is a difficulty as to how civil stations, native regiments, and staff appointments generally are to be filled, as the present race of surgeons passes away. There are whispers of what we may call "free trade in medicine" in the case of the first. The question arises—why should Government maintain so many first class surgeons in the Presidency towns for instance? A more intelligent, skilful, and laborious body of physicians does not exist, and they deserve the prizes they gain at such cost of brain and body. But under the new system the prizes of the service must be military only.

It is just possible that civil stations may henceforth be supplied either by the local authority indenting on the army, or by its appointing uncovenanted medical officers, as may be cheapest. If fifty or a hundred of the senior medical officers are to be asked to retire, why should they not be offered, as an additional inducement, such civil appointments, when they are no longer in the service? But the whole scheme is as yet a *rudis indigestaque moles*, hardly removed from the region of discussion. We trust the delay that may yet be absolutely necessary in coming to a decision will be reduced to a minimum. There has been too much suspense already.—*Friend of India*.

## ENGLISH EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

The continued indifference of the Government of India to the education of the peasantry in their own vernacular is a blot on that otherwise satisfactory policy which is now being carried out. The Educational Budget will be sent in to the local Government in a few weeks, and we trust it will take advantage to the full of the pledge given in the last financial resolution, largely to increase expenditure on schools. The sum allowed as grants-in-aid alone should be tenfold the pittance with which independent schools are now mocked, and private effort throughout the Empire discouraged.

Meanwhile we turn to the state of English education in the Presidency, as shown by the University examinations and the results of 1860-61, with some degree of satisfaction. It is true that the Government of India resembles that of Russia and the other despotic Powers of the continent of Europe, in positively discouraging all intellectual effort among the masses, and educating only the upper crust of native society. But for even this little we are thankful, and we see the dawning of a brighter day, when English education will be left to encourage itself, and the State will direct all its efforts to teach the poor. Turning to the University examinations this year, we find that 1,057 candidates, of the average age of 17.85 have applied for entrance, or more than four times the number in 1857. The age seems high in the case of lads who have come from schools somewhat similar to the High Schools and Gymnasias of the West. But we must remember that the youths are educated in a foreign tongue, and enter on their English studies at a comparatively late period in their boyhood. The English boy can read well at six, the Bengali boy does not attempt to learn English till ten, when his white brother begins Latin. The progress made by non-Government schools goes on annually increasing. Of the 1,057 candidates only 595, or little more than a half, are from Government schools. The rest are thus divided—aided schools, 77, non-aided private schools, 287, private students, 57, schoolmasters, 41. The day is not so far distant as is supposed when our reform will be achieved, in severing the connection between the State and English schools and establishing a purely grant-in-aid system. This year the First Examination in Arts, preliminary to that for the Bachelor's degree, will be held for the first time. There are 161 candidates of the average age of 19.63. Of these 141 are from Government schools and 15 from private schools, a proof of the injury done by the monopoly which the former enjoy. When we look at the faith and the languages of the Entrance and First Examination candidates, we find the following:—

| Faith.    | Entrance. | First Examination. |
|-----------|-----------|--------------------|
| Christian | 49        | 7                  |
| Mahomedan | 38        | 0                  |
| Hindoo    | 970       | 154                |
| Language. |           |                    |
| Greek     | —         | 1                  |
| Latin     | 39        | 6                  |
| Sanscrit  | 17        | 2                  |
| Persian   | 11        | 1                  |
| Urdu      | 90        | 4                  |
| Hindee    | 7         | 1                  |
| Oorya     | 12        | 2                  |
| Bengali   | 881       | 144                |

The proportion of Christians, and consequently of youths who profess Latin, is smaller than last

year. The Mahomedans, as usual, lag behind, not one having gone up for the First Arts examination, though last year a Mahomedan held the highest place on the list of Bachelors. Inducements should be held out to students to profess the learned languages, Greek, Latin, Sanscrit, Persian, and Arabic, by allowing those who do so to pass on obtaining a relatively smaller number of marks. The intellectual effort to master one of these is surely worth more than that put forth in acquiring a knowledge of Bengali or any of the common vernaculars.

The mistake committed by Government in maintaining its own schools for teaching a language which Bengalees learn so greedily, with a view to obtain "situations," and in not developing the grant-in-aid system, is seen in the fact that in 1860-61 the number of all schools under Government inspection in Bengal was 816, with only 49,654 pupils. That is, there was one school to a population of 50,000, one-fifth of which consists of children who should be at school, and twelve scholars to a population of 10,000. Each pupil costs the State, taking official calculations, which are far from correct, Rs. 16 per annum, while each paid as fees only Rs. 5. Why should the tax-paying public see the pittance allotted for education thus squandered on a class who can pay for their own schools, and with such comparatively miserable results? Meanwhile the peasantry are uneducated, only three per cent. of the prisoners in our jails can read and write, and the degraded masses are the sport of oppressive usurers or designing "committee-wallahs," who incite them to rebel, and turn them against the only influences which can enlighten and enrich them after they have squeezed from them their last pice.—*Friend of India*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT. — Consequent on the retirement of Lieutenant-colonel Mayhew, Adjutant-general of the army, the following temporary appointments have been made:—Lieut.-colonel H. W. Norman, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-general, to officiate as Adjutant-general of the army. Captain G. L. Fraser, Officiating First Assistant, to officiate as Deputy Adjutant-general of the army. Major A. B. Johnson, Officiating Second Assistant, to officiate as First Assistant Adjutant-general of the army. Captain G. E. Holmes, Major of Brigade, Jullundur, to officiate as Second Assistant Adjutant-general of the army.

PAPER CURRENCY.—Mr. Laing, we see it stated, "brought out with him the first instalment of notes for the new currency. The whole are expected by the first week of January. But as a month's notice of the stoppage of the circulation of the Presidency Banks must be given in the *Gazette*, we do not expect to see the currency fairly launched till first February next. Money is so abundant in Calcutta that the Bank ought to be able to invest not less than three millions sterling in the notes, which the public will soon absorb. This will enable the State at once to go into the share market as purchasers of its own securities, and cause Government paper to approach still more closely to the rates which prevail in London. We are glad to see that the Bank of Bombay is about to establish branches throughout the Presidency. In a short time the branches of the Bengal Bank will extend from Rangoon to Umritsur. What is Madras about?"

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—According to the *Delhi Gazette* very favourable rains have fallen in the Central Districts of the Punjab, Lahore, Sealkote, Umritsur, &c., during the first and second weeks of December, and that they have removed to a considerable degree the anxiety naturally felt for the Rubee crops; one or two such falls in January and February, and the harvest in wheat, gram and barley is likely to be a most abundant one. Owing to the absolute scarcity of these grains, no material abatement in the price can be expected during the three months. Khurreef seed, such as joar, bajra, millet, &c., are, however, abundant, and selling at from 25 to 28 seers.

**FEMALE SERFS IN BENGAL.**—The *Indian Mirror* draws attention to the number of female serfs in Bengal, known as *nuffers*. They "are purchased to serve as maid servants, but are treated generally with such indignity, contempt, and cruelty, as to extract pity from every outsider. In America the slaves are disposed of by the auctioneer's hammer, in Bengal by bonds or mortgage deeds. Young girls and lads are generally sold at very low rates to parties desirous of engaging their services, and when a transfer of property takes place this bond is also transferred along with the unfortunate female slaves. In every village east of Jessore and west of Burdwan, if a gentleman or a lady goes to a relative's house unattended by one of these menials, he or she becomes the butt of ridicule for the next fortnight." "If any of them ever dare to escape from her master's house, the inhabitants of the whole village combine to capture her, and when she is brought back she is subjected to the most atrocious treatment." Some three years ago we (*Friend of India*) drew attention to this class, and to that of female slaves purchased by Mussulmans for purposes of prostitution, but no official inquiry has been made. How little do we know of the rottenness concealed under the surface of Asiatic society!

**"MEMORIAL OF THE MUTINY."**—The Christian Vernacular Education Society for India have issued a suggestive appeal in favour of a scheme for holding an annual service commemorative of our national deliverance from the Indian mutiny, during the anniversary week of the relief of Lucknow, November 17 to 23. The idea of missionary collections is included in that of a thanksgiving service. Whilst urging the pre-eminent claim of their own institution, itself expressly formed to be a "Memorial of the Mutiny," the Committee say—"If any of our brethren, in responding to this appeal, should devote the offerings of their people to the general work of Christian Missions in India, we shall rejoice that we were privileged to augment the resources of those Missions."

**INDIGO MANUFACTURE.**—The *Gazette Supplement* contains a letter from a Mr. McFarlane in Glasgow to Sir Charles Wood, describing an improved method of manufacturing indigo. At present the plant is steeped in water, and the liquor obtained is agitated with paddles till the yellow juice becomes blue and falls to the bottom in a solid form. The improvement proposed is "to reduce the leaves and stems of the plant to pulp or shreds by a cylindrical machine made wholly of iron, similar in construction to that used by paper makers in reducing rags to pulp. When the twigs are so treated in water, let them be put in a wire cloth cylinder made to revolve rapidly in water so as effectually to wash out all the colouring matter of the plants; the liquor then to be treated in the ordinary way with revolving paddles like those of a steam-boat, only suitably small, and to be driven either by steam, wind, or water power, as may be most convenient. If this method be adopted it will certainly add one-third to the produce of the Indigo crop." Dr. Forbes Watson thinks the suggestion worthy of consideration. Instead, however, of operating on the plant before the juice is extracted, he would obtain one vat full of liquor in the ordinary way and then subject the steeped plant to the action of machinery. The agitation of the indigo liquor is said to be better effected by men than by mechanical appliances.

**PETROLEUM.**—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says that a kind of petroleum exudes out of the ground in several places in the Jhelum district along the Salt range, at Kaffir Kote, at Jabba, in the Shahpore district, and in very small quantities at Shah-ke-Noor-poor, in the Rawul Pindee district. It has not become an article of commerce owing chiefly to the cost of carriage. A few bottles full were once sent to London. Price and Co., the candle makers, reported favourably on it, and asked for a large quantity for further experiments. Another consignment was recently sent to England.

**PAID SERGEANT INSTRUCTORS OF MUSKETRY** are to be appointed to all cavalry corps in India armed with breech loading carbines.

**THE CUSTOMS REPORT** of the N. W. Provinces and Punjab for 1860-1 shows that the revenue reached the large sum of Rs. 89,49,412, or Rs. 21,72,569 more than last year. The cost of collection—nearly 11 per cent.—though still large, is said to be little more than half that of last year. The items are:—

|            | N.W. Provs.       | Punjab.       | Total.    |
|------------|-------------------|---------------|-----------|
| Salt ...   | Rs. 53,11,643 ... | 31,48,089 ... | 84,59,732 |
| Sugar "    | 2,39,446 ...      | 2,19,091 ...  | 4,58,537  |
| Sundries " | 24,544 ...        | 6,599 ...     | 81,143    |

Total Rs. 55,75,633 ... 33,78,779 ... 89,49,412 This represents an enormous inland trade, of which the Customs officers should be able to collect statistics. The large increase is owing to the custom of the carts which poured grain into the Famine districts returning laden with salt; and to the prohibition of the indiscriminate manufacture of salt in Oude, which created a demand. There was a large decrease in the consumption of sugar from 7 to 4½ lakhs of rupees, owing to the failure of the sugar-cane crops and the diversion of capital to the grain trade.

**THE INDUS TUNNEL** is again in working order, after a partial stoppage during the summer for want of machinery, which has at last come to hand, and is in the course of erection. On the 1st of December the horizontal gallery under the river had reached on the east side 380 feet, and on the west side 260 feet; the deep water is all passed, and the remainder of the distance is under ascertained rock sounding; so that in an engineering point of view the practicability of the project may be considered settled, and the only point remaining is, whether Government will afford the money for its construction.

**IRON ORE IN BERAR.**—Dr. R. Haines, acting chemical analyser to Government, in a letter dated the 11th December, to the address of Colonel H. Rivers, Secretary to Government, railway department, has submitted a statement of the analysis of four specimens of iron ore found in Berar, on the branch line of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway. He says that the ore from Wore is a granulated red hematite, containing an average of 50 per cent. of metallic iron. A few veins of quartz run through it. It contains only 52 per cent. of water. The other three ores are brown hematites, with an argillaceous base; that from Manikgur is pisolitic, and the other two have a strong resemblance to laterite.

**MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ROBERT NAPIER, G.C.B.**, Military member of the Supreme Council, is to be War Minister for India, says the *Englishman*, and "is busily engaged in organising the new department, which will swallow up or annihilate the present secretariate office and machinery, and thoroughly assimilate the management of our war and military affairs to that existing in England, and in other European countries ranking as first class military Powers. This innovation, the time for which has fully arrived, will impart a solidity to the management of our military affairs in India, and all over Asia, in which hitherto they have been very deficient; and as all the departments which have heretofore acted, to a great extent, separately and independently of each other, the Adjutants-general, Quartermasters-general, &c., will henceforth be under the orders and control of the War Minister, in conjunction with his excellency the Commander-in-Chief; the military administration will assume a homogeneity and unity of action that must be highly advantageous. We have heard mention made of the names of officers who are likely to get employment in the new department; but as we believe that these arrangements have not as yet been definitively settled, we refrain from publishing them."

**BHAWULPORE, Nov. 27.**—The cruel Nawab still remains unpunished for murdering his minister, Ahmed Khan, and his sons. The Punjab Government have not interfered in the matter. Only the surviving members of the deceased minister's family have been brought from Bhawulpore, and placed at Mooltan. A case is now pending here before the authorities, in which many eunuchs are implicated, for purchasing a number of children for their cruel and illegal purposes. A reference has been made to Government how to punish the culprits.

**ACCIDENT TO SIR ROBERT GARRETT, K.C.B.**—The *Mofussilite* regrets extremely to hear of a serious accident which happened to General Garratt (commanding the Umballah Division), on the 10th December. His charger fell with him, and two of the general's ribs and his collar bone were broken, and he has sustained other very severe injuries.

**CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT.**—From the annual report of the business of the Calcutta Small Cause Court for the year terminating on the 30th April, 1861, it appears that the aggregate number of cases instituted during the past year was 31,777, the average number daily being 125. The amount carried to the credit of Government on account of fees, &c., was Rs. 1,39,165-11-8, while the total expense of the establishment was Rs. 1,06,782-8-11, leaving a balance of Co.'s Rs. 32,383-2-9 in favour of Government. As the Court-house is Government property, the total expenditure, amounting to Rs. 1,06,782-8-11, mentioned in the foregoing sentence, does not include a sum of Rs. 5,500 on account of the rent of the premises occupied by the Court, which have been estimated, but not actually incurred. Although the number of cases instituted in the past official year is less by 510 than that instituted in the previous year, the amount litigated exceeded by Rupees 43,936 that of the previous year, and the net amount credited to Government, as above stated, is the largest since the establishment of the Court. Of the 31,777 cases instituted 31,094 were set down for hearing, of which 17,247 were actually tried, 13,048 having been decided in favour of plaintiffs, and 4,199 having been either dismissed or nonsuited; 10,404 were compromised before being called on for hearing, 3,443 were struck off for non-appearance of the parties, and 179 remained undecided on the 30th of April, 1861.

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**—The *Englishman* says that "in future no exchanges, as hitherto effected between Royal Medical officers in this country, will be allowed by the Home authorities, military and medical; and all these arrangements must be made or sanctioned by Dr. Gibson, director general of the Army Medical Department in England. So determined is the director general to put a stop to medical officers in India effecting exchanges of regiments and appointments to suit their own views and convenience, that, as we hear, he has actually annulled one of these arrangements made in the commencement of the year, between the surgeon of the Carabineers and a medical officer on the staff out here, by which the former remained in the country and the latter went home with the regiment to England. We understand that these two officers have been ordered to resume their former positions, one coming back to India, and the other going to England. In future, whenever a medical officer leaves a regiment in India on sick leave or private affairs, or from any other reason whatever, he will not, on any account, be allowed to effect an exchange or make any personal arrangement; but the officer on the medical staff out here who has been longest on service in India will succeed to the medical charge of the vacant corps as a matter of right, if there is no valid reason for his exclusion. Only recently a Queen's medical officer, in charge of a regiment very near the presidency, expressed his intention of effecting an exchange and remaining in the country; but he was peremptorily informed that no such thing would be allowed, and that he must return with his corps to England. We think that the rule is just and requisite, though it puts an end to several very convenient arrangements which have hitherto ruled in these matters."

**"CAVE CANEM."**—By advices received from Indore, by the *Englishman*, "we learn a new device of the restless sowers of sedition in Central India. Two dogs have lately traversed a wide district, each with an *i tahr* or proclamation fastened round his neck, accompanied with an order to feed and pass the animals from village to village, a mission which appears to have been fulfilled for a length of time, and over a considerable extent of country, before the strange couriers attracted any attention from the authorities."

**OFFICERS ABOUT TO RETIRE.**—Lieut. Fitzgerald, 66th N. I.; Major Fooks, 50th N. I.; Lieut. Gordon, 7th N. I.; Major Blgrave, 26th N. I.; Col. Hicks, 69th N. I.; Major Richards, 25th N. I.; Col. Clarke, 25th N. I.; Major Shakespeare, 25th N. I.; Capt. Wallace, 51st N. I.; Col. Moir, 28th N. I.; Col. Landers, 9th N. I.; Capt. Trotter, 43rd N. I.; Col. Garrett, 64th N. I.; Col. Michell, 56th N. I.; Major Fenwick, 30th N. I.; Col. Masters, 2nd Light Cavalry; Major G. Boileau, 34th N. I.; Major Stevens, 41st N. I.; Major Hall, 52nd N. I.; Major Phillips, 3rd Europeans; Major Nation, 3rd Europeans; Col. Mayhew, 65th N. I.; Col. Wollen, 19th N. I.; Lieut. Col. Sismore, 69th N. I.; Major Ferris, 12th N. I.; Major Coke, 10th N. I.; Major Raikes, 67th N. I.; Col. Kennedy, 70th N. I.; Col. Ewart, 30th N. I.; Major Greene, 70th N. I.; Major Ross, 42nd N. I.; Major T. Boileau, Cavalry; Col. Graham, 66th N. I.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**Nowgong, Nov. 20.**—You are already aware of the occurrence of a serious outbreak in the Nowgong district, attended with the murder of Lieut. Singer, Third Class Deputy Commissioner, and I may now add that in consequence the steamer *Lucknow* has been taken up for conveying Sepoys as well as reinforcements from Gowhaty to Nowgong. Lieutenant Singer's corpse was found in the Kulling River, and sent down to Gowhaty by the Darogah of Gazee. This outbreak reveals the weakness of the executive power in this Province, arising from the paucity of troops, caused by the reduction of the local regiments, and the absence of the means of transport and communication. Lieutenant Bartleman, 47th Regiment Native Infantry, has proceeded to Sonapore, to take the detachment posted there to Gazee, and eventually to Phoolgooree, in Nowgong. Lieut.-Col. Richardson, at Cherra, has been instructed to send a detachment to some advantageous position on the Northern borders of Jynteesh. The country a little way from the Station of Nowgong towards Phoolgooree is deserted; but the presence of the Deputy Commissioner there has restored confidence to the innocent, and it is expected that the guilty persons implicated in the late outbreak will soon be arrested and punished.—*Englishman.*

**HEAD QUARTERS' CAMP.**—The *Delhi Gazette* states, on the authority of a correspondent from Sir Hugh Rose's camp, that his Excellency expressed himself much satisfied with his visit to Umritsur, which place the camp had just left. Sir Hugh Rose minutely inspected the fort at Govindghur, and observed that he thought it was valuable as a place of refuge, but he objected to the walls on account of their height, which renders them not only liable to be easily destroyed by an enemy, but their debris would fill up the ditch and facilitate an attack. The question of places of refuge in case of disturbances for the Christian community at different stations will, we understand, be shortly taken up and settled. The letter adds:—"His Excellency finds the system of workshops getting on well in the regiments he has inspected, and when fully instituted it is believed they will give good employment to the men and decrease crime and drunkenness, which often besets men for want of something to do. On the 5th the camp reached Mean Meer, and will probably remain there till Monday. There are only the 27th N.I., the Mooltanee Horse, Wing of her Majesty's 94th Regiment, and two troops of Horse Artillery here. His Excellency is very minute in his inspections. We shall probably leave this on Monday for Sealkote, and eventually for Peshawur. His Excellency is about to give Col. Harris, of the 101st Regiment, a Brigade command. He is an old and good officer, and having elected for local service, vacates his present command on the new line regiment being fully organised and established. Lieutenant-Colonel Sarel, the new Assistant Adjutant-General of Cavalry, joined the camp the other day. His Excellency will make a very minute inspection of the cantonments here."

**INCOME-TAX.**—The new Act, which allows payment of Income-tax at the same rate as last year, is applied to the chief divisions of Bengal.

**INDIAN JAILS.**—The following table, compiled from Reports on Indian Jails, shows the number of convicts on any given day in the jails of India, their annual cost, and the value of their so-called labour:—

|                     | Number of Jails. | Number of prisoners on a given day. | Cost per Head. | Value of Labour. |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Bengal 1860-61      | 54               | 17,524                              | 39-8           | 2,37,596         |
| Madras "            | 32               | 5,955                               | 58             | 1,57,808         |
| Punjab "            | (20)             | 10,504                              | 21             | 1,69,902         |
| Oude "              | 12               | 2,011                               | 43             | 5,272            |
| Pegu "              | 6                | 1,957                               | 89             | —                |
| Tenasserim "        | 4                | 2,279                               | 71             | 1,16,579         |
| N.W. Provinces 1859 | 40               | 13,865                              | 33             | 2,01,731         |
| Hyderabad "         | 5                | 1,226                               | 42-8           | 1,100            |
| Mysore "            | (4)              | 1,784                               | 50             | 65,000           |
| Bombay "            | (23)             | (6,000)                             | —              | —                |
|                     | 200              | 63,105                              |                |                  |

**MR. T. D. FORSYTH**, of the civil service, has forwarded to the Government a protest against the censure passed on him by his Excellency the Viceroy, in connection with certain note transactions in Oude.

**MAJOR HATCH**, Deputy Judge-Advocate of the Presidency Division, has been permanently appointed Deputy Judge-Advocate-General at Army Head Quarters, and is directed to join the camp of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief at Lahore. This is a new appointment, and not made before it was required, as it is obviously advisable that the Commander-in-Chief should have an experienced officer of every department permanently with him, and not be obliged to make distant references, and change his subordinates, whenever he may be on the move, as at present.

**DEATH OF MR. NORRIS.**—The *Agra Weekly Register* announces the death of Mr. Norris, the well-known pleader. No particulars are given, save that he died at Darjeeling. His connection with the famous Lucknow libel suit must be fresh in the memory of all.

**LIEUT.-COL. C. PRIOR.**—The command of the 1st Ghorka Regiment, vacated by the departure of Colonel Graham, who accepts the pension and retirement offer of Sir Charles Wood, has been conferred by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on Lieutenant-Colonel C. Prior, of the late 64th N. I., who has hitherto been doing general duty at Jullundur. Lieutenant-Colonel Prior is a young and energetic officer; did excellent service as Assistant-Adjutant-General at Lahore in the trying time of 1857, and has previously served in Afghanistan and on the North-West frontier.

**MEAN MEER, Dec. 3.**—His Excellency General Sir Hugh Rose, G.C.B., K.S.I., Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Mean Meer yesterday morning. His excellency held a levee at noon, and inspected the troops later in the day. In consequence of Brigadier-general Ferryman, who has held temporary command of the division during the absence of Major-general Windham, having fallen under the displeasure of the Chief, and been in consequence remanded to his regiment (H.M.'s 75th), the next senior officer at the station, Colonel Gaitskill, C.B., commanded the brigade on the occasion.

**THE QUEEN'S BAYS**, on their march down country to embark at Calcutta for England, have been halted at Cawnpore, by orders from the Horse Guards, and been directed to stand fast for the present. The order has come out from England in consequence of the home military authorities having found out that the Bays are not required there, whilst the Indian military authorities know that they are not required here, and are anxious to get rid of an expensive European Cavalry regiment as a measure of financial economy.

**DEROJET, Nov. 25.**—The Commissioner of the district has proceeded to Tonk, to investigate the case of five grass-cutters killed by Mahsoods. General Van Cortlandt has returned from Cashmere, and assumed the charge of his former post at Hissar. The Punjab Government have asked the Mahsood chiefs for a certain quantity of alleged coal that has of late been discovered there, to examine whether it is likely to answer any useful purpose. The Punjab chiefs and Sirdars have been requested by the Supreme Government to introduce the cultivation of cotton into their respective territories.

**THE FRONTIER COMMAND.**—Major-General Sir Sydney Cotton, K.C.B., is about to vacate the command of the Peshawur Division, and returns to England; and we understand that the Government has selected the general officer in India most conspicuously fit, from every qualification, to succeed him in that most important and responsible post; Brigadier-General St. G. D. Showers, now commanding the Presidency Division, is going up to take possession of our North-Western frontier.

**THE COMPANY'S EUROPEAN REGIMENTS.**—Her Majesty has been pleased to direct that the 101st, 102nd, and 103rd Regiments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Fusiliers, shall have the honour of bearing the designation "Royal."

**BUNDELKUND.**—Letters received from Bundelcund state that there is an uneasy feeling among the Europeans regarding the released mutineers, and that their position has been brought to the notice of the supreme Government.

**RAJPOOTANA.**—We hear from Jodhpore that a severe fight has taken place between the Rajah's troops and outlaw Thakoors, in which several lives have been lost. The Thakoors' party, after much loss, have retreated; the Rajah's troops still hold the ground.

**COLONEL ELLIOT**, Commissioner of Nagpore, is gazetted as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. We had understood that Colonel Elliot's health would have prevented him from undertaking such very onerous duties.

**OPIMUM SALES.**—The particulars of the last opium sales are as follows:—

|         | Chests. | Highest. | Lowest. | Average.   | Proceeds. |
|---------|---------|----------|---------|------------|-----------|
| Behar   | 1,244   | 1,555    | 1,325   | 1,537-12-9 | 19,13,020 |
| Benares | 599     | 1,505    | 1,490   | 1,498-0-7½ | 8,97,325  |

Thus far the actual proceeds from the sales are not more than Rs. 10,60-20 below Mr. Laing's estimate.

**SILVER FETTERS.**—The *Englishman* states that the young Rajah of Cooch Behar, who apprehended a brother of the Nana, is so convinced of his identity that he put fetters on him, but of silver. The criminal is coming down to Calcutta under only native guards.

**MISSIONARY PROGRESS.**—The report of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society records the success of the Rev. Mr. Pearson, their missionary to the soldiers stationed at Barrackpore. We have been witnesses of his success. One colonel of a regiment has repeatedly stated to the missionary that the change which has taken place in his men since they came to Barrackpore is almost incredible; that "instead of having forty or fifty men in the guard room every morning, they have now scarcely any." It is a pity General Wheler should commit himself to the opinion, and that Mr. Pearson should quote it so as to mislead his supporters in England, that "the work of converting India is almost hopeless unless something be done for the soldiers and Europeans." Let both works go on without injury to each other.—*Friend of India.*

**MAJOR JOHNSON**, of the 62nd N.I., one of the luckiest men in the army, as far as promotion goes, has consented to take the bonus of £200 a-year only, as he is not entitled to any pension. He entered the service in 1841, and was promoted to his majority on the 18th of December, 1857. He is now seventeenth on the list for promotion to lieutenant-colonel. His retirement will promote Captain Denniss and Brevet Captain Leven to higher grades.

**COLONEL TOMBS**, C.B. and V.C., is, we learn, to have a brigade very shortly. Probably he may take over that of Dinapore, on Colonel Burney's retirement.

**DELHI, Dec. 10.**—The 1st Bengal Cavalry marched in this morning under command of Colonel C. T. Chamberlain. The regiment appears in first rate condition, both men and horses. The 46th regiment resumed their march this morning. The cricketers of the 46th played those of the 82nd a friendly match yesterday; the 82nd won, with seven wickets to go down. A strong south-west wind has been blowing for the last day or two; sending up such clouds of dust as to render out of door amusement anything but agreeable, always except those that can be indulged in in the public gardens.



## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Dec. 9. Patmos, Spring, Melbourne; Margaret Jane, Russell, Hong Kong; Shah Allum, Jallcoert, Singapore; Iskender Shah, Shoomith, Penang.—10. France Collet Taverner, Corps, Penang.—13. Ida Ziegler, Reynolds, Auckland; Blenheim, Atkinson, London; Wide Awake, Swanson, Hong Kong; Good Hope, Miller, Liverpool; City of Edinburgh, Soden, Glasgow; Ironside, Vaux, Leith; Coringa, Wilson, London.—14. Ayrshire, Dugdale, Singapore; Colombo, Dunn, Suez; Gyrn Castle, Edward, Liverpool; Mars, Anderson, London; Stidband, Baird, Cadiz; Hougmont, Flamly, London.—15. Bona Ventura, Laing, Liverpool; Sovereign, Thom, Moulmein; Mayaram Dayaram, Brady, Mauritius.—16. Atalanta, Spratly, Melbourne.—17. Gustava, Caullett, Bourbon; City of Perth, Robertson, Glasgow.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Patmos.—Mrs. Buck and child.  
Per Ida Ziegler.—Dr. McMiller, Mrs. Lincoln.  
Per Blenheim.—Mrs. Murdoch and child, Mrs. Bright, Mrs. Usbury, Mrs. Hewlett, Mrs. Parsick, Dr. Woodford's two children, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Swaine, Miss Maret, Capt. Owen, Ens. Wyatt, Mr. Christie, Mr. Richardson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Bright, Rev. Mr. Hewlett, Mr. Battersby, Rev. Mr. Usbury, Mrs. Ray, Mrs. Dawline, Miss Aity, Mr. James.  
Per Good Hope.—Mrs. Miller, Miss Louisa Miller.  
Per Wide Awake.—Mrs. Bream, Miss Bream.  
Per Coringa.—Lieut. Gledstanes, Mr. Scott.  
Per Bona Ventura.—Mr. H. M. Mauns.  
Per Mayaram Dayaram.—Mr. and Mrs. Crawford and three children, Capt. H. Wood, Mrs. Brady.  
Per Atalanta.—Dr. R. M. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Hart and four children, Mr. Bresherton, Mrs. Lyle, Miss Beale, Miss Santele, Mr. Cheek, Mr. Johannes.  
Per Hougmont.—Mrs. T. Flamly, Mr. Beatson, Mr. Palmer, Mr. T. Hamilton, Mr. J. McDonald, Mr. E. L. Asher, Mr. G. D. Cooke, Mr. B. Back, Mr. T. F. Owen, Mr. J. Shidou, Mr. J. R. Cutts, Mr. A. Fenner, Mr. G. M. Duff, Mr. J. M. Doering, Mr. Thompson, Miss McCulloch.  
Per Mars.—Mr. Fairweather.

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 6. Emily St. Pierre, Wilson, New Brunswick.—7. Sardina, Nelson, Mauritius; Florence Nightingale, Sharp, Liverpool; Sarah Newman, Gibson, London via Cape.—8. Blanche Moore, Nickels, London; Pudsey Dawson, McKenzie, Liverpool.—9. Horsa, Bogart, Liverpool; William Prowse, Williams, Havre; Areta, Scott, London; Decide, Frazer, Martique; Oscar, Parman, London; Jalawar, Webster, Akyab; Geo. Heinrich, Smidt, Hamburg; Hydaspes, Forster, Madras and London.—10. Dunsandle, Guider, Bombay.—11. Astrea, Nickels, Colombo; Candia, Stewart, Suez; Nile, Owen, London via Madras; Peter Anna, Lefevre, Bourbon; Gondola, Shewan, Cape Town; John Wood, Dawson, Mauritius.—12. Early Dawn, Eves, Bombay; Delange, Gaudelier, Bourbon; Magenta, Javorin, San Francisco; Geneva, Barnes, Madras; Rein Blanche, Daly, Bourbon; Nasree, White, Bombay and Galle.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Dec. 22, 1861 (by Telegraph.)

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                | Sell.           | Buy. |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------|
| Transfer 4 percent. ....       | Nominal.        |      |
| New Company's Rupee 4 do. .... | 87 0½           |      |
| 3rd Sica Rupee 4 do. ....      | 80 12 to 81 0   |      |
| Public Works, 5 do. ....       | 96 4 to 96 8    |      |
| Ditto, 5 do. ....              | 98 0            |      |
| New 5½ do. ....                | 105 0½ to 106 0 |      |

## BANK OF BENGAL.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) ..... | 3½ per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days) .....  | 5½ per ct. |
| Interest on Deposit of Govt. Paper .....       | 4 per ct.  |
| Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....         | 4 per ct.  |
| On deposit of Goods, &c. ....                  | 5½ per ct. |

## EXCHANGES.

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....     | 2 0½        |
| Do. with documents, do. ....               | 2 0½ to 0 0 |
| American Bills under credit, do. ....      |             |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....       | } Nominal.  |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....            |             |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight ..... |             |

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

|                                 |               |              |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 4 percent. Stock Receipts ..... | Sa. Rs. 100   | Co.'s Rs. 75 |
| 4 ditto Government Paper .....  | Sa. Rs. 100   | " 75         |
| 4 ditto ditto .....             | Co.'s Rs. 100 | " 75         |
| 5 ditto ditto .....             | " 100         | " 90         |
| 5½ ditto ditto .....            | " 100         | " 96         |
| New Treasury Bills .....        | " 100         | " 98         |

## JOINT STOCK SHARES

|  | Paid up.  | Present value at Co.'s Rupees. |
|--|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Bank of Bengal .....                           | 4000 each | 6500 to 6550                   |
| Agra Bank (Limited) .....                      | 500       | " 780 to 800                   |
| Oriental Bank .....                            | £25       | " No sales.                    |
| Hogbly .....                                   | 1000      | " 950                          |
| Delhi Bank .....                               | 500       | "                              |
| Commercial Bank .....                          | £250      | " No sales.                    |
| Calcutta and Burmah .....                      | £500      | " 500 nom.                     |
| Mercantile Bank .....                          | £1000     | " 1,000                        |
| Simsa Bank .....                               | £500      | " 550                          |
| People's Bank .....                            | 75        | " par                          |
| India General Steam .....                      | 1000      | " 1425 to 1450                 |
| Ganges Company .....                           | 500       | " 570 to 575                   |
| Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....            | 1000      | " 1850 to 1900                 |
| Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) ..... | 600       | " 610 to 620                   |
| Hogbly (Eastern) .....                         | 1000      | " 950 to 975                   |
| East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....        | 100       | " 40 to 45                     |
| Bonded W-rehouse Association .....             | 445       | " 580 to 600                   |
| Calcutta Docking Company .....                 | 700       | " 1150 to 1175                 |
| Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....           | 10        | " 13-14 each.                  |
| Assam Company .....                            | 300       | " 470 to 480                   |

|                                    |      |              |
|------------------------------------|------|--------------|
| East-India Railway Company .....   | £20  | " 206 to 208 |
| East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .. | 1000 | " No sales.  |
| Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) ..  | 75   | " 35 to 40   |
| Bengal Printing Co. (Limited) ..   | 100  | " 155 to 160 |

## PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                  |                      |                |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Sovereigns .....                 | each, Rs. 10         | 3½ to 10 4½    |
| Doubloons .....                  | "                    | 32 6 to 32 8   |
| Madras Gold Mohurs .....         | "                    | 15 2 to 15 0   |
| Old Gold Mohurs .....            | "                    | 20 4 to 20 8   |
| New Gold Mohurs .....            | "                    | 15 8 to 16 0   |
| China Gold Bars .....            | persicca wt., Rs. 16 | 5 to 16 6      |
| Gold Dust (Australia) .....      | "                    | 15 15 to 16 0  |
| Sycee Silver Co.'s Rs. 100 ..... | "                    | "              |
| Spanish Dollars .....            | per 100 Rs. 224      | 0 to 225 0     |
| Mexican do. ....                 | "                    | 220 8 to 221 0 |

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £3 to £3. 5s. to £3. 15s. per ton.  
To Liverpool, nominal.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (Calcutta, Dec. 26, by telegraph to Bombay).—*Shirtings*, Grey, prices easier, importers pressing sales. *Twist*, Mule, generally better. *Indigo*, still very brisk, prices slightly easier. *Copper*, Sheathing, declined to Rs. 40-12 annas, no demand. *Tile*, nominally, Rs. 38-12 annas, inquiry. *Sugar*, no transactions for England. *Rice*, same, large shipments. *Saltpetre*, 5 per cent. refined, Calcutta refined sold at Rs. 7½. *Hides*, very scarce, prices Rs. 1 to 2 higher.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

AKYAB AND DACCA TELEGRAPH.—The Myoc cable connecting Akyab with the Dacca line of telegraph has been laid. With the exception of a small patch still requiring to be laid down at Pudda, the line between that station and Calcutta is in excellent working order. A message has been received in Rangoon from Calcutta which had been only twenty two hours in transit. When all repairs are completed, it is expected that messages will be transmitted in six hours.

RANGOON AND MAULMAIN.—The following shows the trade of Rangoon and Maulmain for 1860-61:

|                | Imports and Exports. | Duty.    |
|----------------|----------------------|----------|
| Rangoon...     | Rs. 2,10,61,869      | 5,88,565 |
| Maulmain ..... | 97,66,059            | 1,00,481 |

If Akyab be added, we may consider the trade of British Burmah as four millions sterling, and its customs revenue at ten lacs.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—The total amount collected in Madras for the Famine Relief Fund was Rs. 74,392, of which nearly one third was contributed by natives. The surplus is Rs. 23,000, which is to be kept in hand as, thanks to the ryotwar system of Madras, there is a prospect of deficient crops and prices at famine rates. The London Committee have directed the surplus of their contributions to be reserved against a recurrence of similar evils.

NATIVE GIRLS' SCHOOL.—Lady Denison recently presided at the examination of the Native Girls' Schools attached to the Free Church Mission, Madras. The success has been so great that it is intended to double and in some classes quadruple the fees.

VISCOUNT HAMILTON AND LORD LISTOWEL have arrived at Madras, with the intention of proceeding on a sporting tour to Vizagapatam. We are glad to see that India has at last attracted the attention of tourists, who may subsequently make their knowledge conducive to her welfare. We believe it to be utterly impossible for any European to travel in this extraordinary country without ever afterwards taking a deep interest in the prospects and prosperity of its teeming millions.

VICAR APOSTOLIC OF MYSORE.—The *Madras Examiner* contains the text of the Pope's Brief, appointing the Vicar Apostolic of Mysore, Visitor Apostolic of all the missions in the East Indies, in the room of the late Bishop of Drusipare, Pondicherry, who died not long ago. The new Visitor is invested with "all the same faculties, prerogatives, and indults," and appointed to finish the Apostolic visitation. The document is "given at Rome, at St. Peter's, under the ring of the Fisherman."

SIR WILLIAM DENISON has been suffering from an attack of fever, which prevented his attendance both at the birthday ball and at the examination of Free Church Schools. The matter is scarcely to be wondered at, as his Excellency has frequently exposed himself to the sun; and, under such circumstances, an attack of fever is a mere question of time.

RANGOON INSTITUTE.—We notice the success of the Young Men's Literary Society of Rangoon, during the second year of its existence. It consists of forty-two members. Its debates and lectures during the year show no little intellectual activity. The Dalhousie Institute of Calcutta, the Institute of Howrah, and this Young Men's Society of Rangoon are the means of most extensive good.

THE INAM COMMISSION.—The number of cases decided by the Inam Commission during the month of October was 13,852 which raises the total number of cases decided, from the commencement of the undertaking to 2,21,321. Besides these 13,848 cases of village service Inams were registered during the month, of which 8,760 come under the head of Government village servants, which under the rules are enfranchised on 5-8ths of their assessment, and 5,088 under the head of Village Artisans. The total number of the several descriptions of service Inams registered up to the end of October is 94,752. The total number of titles confirmed to the end of October was 1,78,442; of which 30,027 were in respect of religious and charitable grants of a permanent character; 94,207 were personal Inams enfranchised at the option of the Inamdars; 50,294 were personal Inams enfranchised compulsorily; and 3,824 were personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures. The total number of title deeds which had reached the hands of the Inamdars up to the end of last month was 1,10,083. The total amount of quit-rent payable to Government in addition to former Jodi is Rs. 2,04,860. The amount paid in redemption of the quit rent is Rs. 9,417-12-8. The combined quit-rent payable to Government for the future upon personal Inams confirmed to the holders amount to Rs. 4,85,221. Of the number of personal grants confirmed during the month under report, 67 were cases of Jangi Kattubadi and Kavilgar Inams, assessed at Rs. 872-0-0 and charged with a future quit-rent of Rs. 434, which being added to the number of this class of Inams previously disposed of, raises the total number of Police Inams enfranchised to 2,566, assessed at Rs. 64,598, and charged with a future quit-rent of Rs. 36,064.—*Times*, Dec. 13.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Dec. 14. str. Hydaspes, Forster, Calcutta; Fury, Haslip, Rangoon.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Hydaspes.—Lieut. Jones, Mrs. Harries and children, Serg. Barsullette, E. B. De Parcy.  
Per Fury.—Mons. Guidamon.

## DEPARTURES.

Dec. 13. Good Success, Morrison, Moulmein.—15. Calliope, Tunniore, Mauritius.—16. str. Burmah, Gray, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Burmah.—Q. Pernon, Esq., Dr. Carmichael, Mrs. E. Vanderputt.

## BOMBAY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

KHAN BAHADOOR PESTONJEE SORABJEE, the well-known mail contractor of Poona, died early on the morning of the 25th December, at his residence in Poona.

ASSISTANT-SURGEON LORD, Civil Surgeon of Rajcote, has been appointed Superintendent of Mahableshwar, and we are informed that his successor in Kattywar is likely to be Assistant Surgeon Butler, of the 2nd Grenadiers.

THE BHEELS are again giving trouble in Khandeish.

THE REV. T. BOAZ, LL.D., has gone to his rest. Dr. Boaz was a missionary in India for twenty-five years, in connection with the London Missionary Society. He was for many years pastor of Union Chapel, Calcutta; and was also editor of the *Cal. Chr. Advocate*. He was a man of great activity and energy, and enjoyed in a high degree the respect of those that knew him.—*Bombay Guardian*.

**MR. A. KINLOCH FORBES**, Acting Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial, and Educational Departments, has been appointed Acting Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, in room of Mr. R. Keays, proceeded to Europe on sick leave. By the elevation of Mr. Forbes to the Sudder bench we have now three of the ablest Civil Servants who have ever sat together in the Court, Messrs. Hebbert, H. Newton, and Kinloch Forbes. They are judicial officers of ripe experience, great industry, and extensive knowledge of native character. The nomination of Mr. Forbes reflects credit on Government at a time when the High Court is being organised.

**FRENCH WAR-SHIPS AT BOMBAY.**—Two ships of war of the French navy, the *Hermione* frigate, of 51 guns, bearing the flag of the Commodore of the African squadron, and a gunboat, are now lying in the port of Bombay. The *Hermione* is a fine ship, with a crew of 400 men, and a complete armament of rifled guns (32 pounders). The usual courtesies have been exchanged between the French officers and the Commodore and officers of the Indian Navy now in harbour; but it is to be regretted that the Royal Navy of England is not at present represented in Bombay by even so much as a gunboat. Moreover, the *Hornet*, which went out the other day, had not a rifled gun on board. We may mention, however, for the satisfaction of the public, that the *Sidon* and two or three other ships are now due at Bombay, and on their arrival our naval force in these waters will make a very respectable appearance.

**BARODA, Dec. 20.**—Last evening the Guicowar left Baroda, under a salute of seventeen guns, for Kattywar, on a tour of inspection for three months. It is rumoured by his own subjects that he will make this tour a matter of speculation, and will return with no less than thirty lakhs of rupees, that he will receive in the shape of Nazarana (presents), or exact that sum from the tributary chiefs. The resident accompanies him a portion of the way, and will return within six weeks, during which time Lieutenant Fenwick will personify the Burra Sahib. Two companies of H.M.'s 28th Regiment N. I., under command of Lieutenants Farquharson and Carpendale, are sent in attendance upon him, besides his own 2nd Regiment, commanded by Captain James Hykoop, four guns under Captain Hardy, and other followers of multifarious duties, either on foot or mounted on horses, camels, or elephants, amounting in all to eight or nine thousand souls, accompany him. By-the-bye, I must not omit to state that about a fortnight ago, for two days, the Guicowar's little army underwent a general review. The army consists of three native infantry regiments, each having a captain and two subaltern officers, a cavalry regiment, called the "black horse," after the colour of the uniform, with an officer, a resalla or irregular horse with one officer, two batteries with one officer in each, and two silver guns with one officer. All these are under the command of one colonel. The resident and several officers of her Majesty's service were present. One and all declared that the officers and men went through their manœuvres most creditably, and the resident did not hesitate to speak to Colonel Devine, highly commending his labours in organising the army and training them so efficiently, desiring him at the same time to express his sentiments of approbation to the officers and men under his command. His highness in consequence the next day arrayed Colonel Devine's uniform with a valuable gold medal set with a rich brilliant.—*Bombay Gazette.*

**COLONEL E. L. RUSSELL**, late Remount Agent, has been appointed to succeed Colonel Barr as Military Accountant. Colonel Barr, it will be remembered, has been nominated to succeed Colonel Swanson, who retires.

**MAJOR GRAVES**, of the Guzerat Horse, is appointed to the command of the 2nd regiment Sind Horse, in room of Major Green, C.B., proceeded to Europe on furlough.

**MR. SHAW STEWART**, Under-Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial, and General Departments, has been appointed to act for Mr. Forbes in the Secretariat.

**BOMBAY WEEKLY MAIL.**—The Government of India has informed the Trades' Association of Calcutta that the new arrangement of a weekly mail *via* Bombay, as a substitute for the direct mail to Calcutta, will not be carried out till next November, when railway communication will be much extended. By that time the Thull and Bhoze Ghaut inclines will be completed, and the only railway break will be between Benares and Jubbulpore.

**MR. WILLIAM LONDON**, Administrator-general of Bombay, has been appointed Sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

**LIEUT.-COLONEL POTTINGER, C.B.**, of the Royal Artillery, has been appointed to succeed Colonel Davidson, as Commissary-General of Bombay. Colonel Pottinger has never served in the Commissariat, and he supersedes one of the ablest commissariat officers to be found in any army, Colonel Birdwood.

**ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.**—At the anniversary meeting of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, the office bearers were re-elected, the Hon. W. E. Frere, president, Dr. Wilson, honorary president, and U. J. Carter, Esq., F.R.S., secretary. The society consists of ninety-eight members, of whom twenty are non-resident. During the year fifteen original communications were read. The report pronounced the labours of the Shastree, who had been employed to decipher the inscriptions in the Caves at a large expense supplied by Government, "utterly valueless."

**PARSEE COMMISSION.**—The following gentlemen have been appointed a Commission in pursuance of the orders of the Legislative Council of India, to inquire into and report on the petitions of the Parsees of Western India, for the enactment of a special law to regulate marriages, divorce, and inheritance among them:—Sir Joseph Arnould, President, Henry Newton, Esq., Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Rustumjee Cursetjee Mody, Esq. Each member of the Commission will receive a bonus of Rs. 1,250.

**KURRACHEE AND ADEN TELEGRAPH.**—The steamer *Telegraph*, despatched to restore the cable between Kurrachee and Aden, reached Muscat the other day, and left that place again for coal. From experiments made to test the cable, there is very little doubt the damages are close on to shore, and easily repairable; notwithstanding this, Government will proceed with the project of the land line.

**SUDASHWGHUR.**—Commander H. A. Fraser, of H.M.'s Indian Navy, has completed his survey of the harbour of Sudashwghur, and made his final report. By an inexpensive breakwater it can be made an excellent shipping port at all seasons of the year.

**BANK AT KURRACHEE.**—According to the Sind papers, the Bank of Bombay is about to establish a branch at Kurrachee. "The branch will act as Government bankers also, and so effect a saving to the State, as it will not then be necessary to keep up the Treasury establishments in the three divisions of the province. The Military Pay Office of the Division is to be reorganized likewise, no longer disbursing actual cash, but paying by means of checks on the Government bankers, the accounts being compiled in Bombay."

**THE NANA.**—A story was going the rounds yesterday (Dec. 17) to the effect that our friend the Nana (for it really saves a good deal of circumlocution to assume that he is the man) had had his shoes examined, and papers found therein which had caused him to be incarcerated in the Sudder gaol. We learn on inquiry that this is not the case. He has, it is true, been locked up, but the story of the letters is a fabrication. He has, we learn, merely been sent to the gaol as a measure of additional security, until answers can be received from the magistrate at Cawnpore, and from Major Johnstone at Dwarka, to both of whom photographs of the prisoner have been sent for identification. There has nothing else of importance transpired since our last. We are informed that it is by no means certain that the inscription on the seal, of which so much has been made, is really "Shah in Shah." It is extremely difficult to decipher.—*Bombay Times of India.*

**MR. JAMES B. PRILE**, Assistant-Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division, has been appointed to act as Under-Secretary, in succession to Mr. Stewart.

**CASTE PREJUDICE.**—Moral courage would seem to be far more difficult to the Hindoo than physical. The *Bombay Gazette* tells us that Mahiputram Rupram, the Deputy Educational Inspector, who recently visited England, though a Brahmin, after long holding out against the social persecution of his fellows, has at last humiliated himself to apply for re-admission to caste. Amid other disgraceful acts of penance, he swallowed a disgusting pill composed of the five products of the cow. Worse still, the leading men of his caste, thinking that a man of so little decision of character and self-respect would be no great credit to them, resolved that, as the Shastras require repentance as well as atonement in such a case, and as the professing penitent still continued to pride himself on his travels, he could not be restored.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 12. Venetia, Bowen, Liverpool.—13. str. Jeddo, Brown, Suez; str. Curisies, Roussun, Galle.—14. str. Bombay, Bennett, Colombo and Malabar Coast; Canada, Ingelton, Calcutta; Westminster, Pickering, Hong Kong.—16. *Hermione* (frigate), Duzaree, Bourbon; Amoor, Potts, Aden.—17. Dussanier, Conlon, Bordeaux; Snowdrop, Armstrong, Kurrachee; Macduff, Blacklock, London; Lauderdale, Bower, Hong Kong; Protector, Clarke, Liverpool; Her Majesty, Seymore, London.—18. Coromandel, Bantey, Bordeaux.—19. Clara Wheeler, Hiltz, Aden; str. Robert Lowe, Congabten, London.—20. str. Bombay Castle, Wedge, Hong Kong; Peter Maxwell, Marshall, Aden.—21. str. Ottawa, Wright, Hong Kong; Anherst, Henderson, Moulmein; Challenge, Thorne, Hong Kong.—22. Southern Cross, Bristow, Kurrachee; Esperance, Nicholas, Kurrachee; Mornington, Lowen, Calcutta; Ticonderago, Sloughton, Rangoon.—23. str. Lightning, Taylor, Calcutta; Tudor, Wherland, Liverpool; Fata Rahuman, Carey, Calcutta; Good Success, MacGregor, Hong Kong; Catherine Glen, Purdy, Calcutta.—24. Earl of Clare, Wilson, Calcutta; Recorder, Asbom, Liverpool; Daniel Shkop, Cuthby, Hong Kong; Kusarovic, Gray, Siam; Frenchman, Galloway, London; Punjab, Ayies, Macao.—25. Admiral, Clarke, Hong Kong; str. Gauge, Sparks, Suez.—26. Thornhill, Cunningham, Liverpool; H. B. Midway, Webb, Sunderland; Champion, Owen, Moulmein.—27. P. and O. str. Orissa, Parish, Suez.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. str. Jeddo.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Skinner, Lieut. Seton, Mr. Cruickshanks, Mrs. Battiscombe and two children, Mrs. Barr, Miss Rogers, Miss Davies, Mrs. Holt and infant, Mr. Johnston, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Colston, Mrs. Close and infant, Mrs. Glover and infant, Miss Moyle, Mr. Fergusson, Mrs. Penisons, Mr. Davis, Miss Wright, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce and infant, Mrs. Kennedy and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Foster. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Macnee, William Angus, Mr. Twemlow, Capt. and Mrs. Gully, Maj. and Mrs. Schneider, Maj. Francis, Miss Hampton, Lieut. and Mrs. Cockburn, Mr. and Mrs. Cummins, Col. Turner, Mr. Munchejerie Byranjee Colah, Capt. Moore. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Cornick, Col. Pott, Mr. and Miss Leggett. From MALTA.—Miss Grant, Asst. surg. Bayly, Mr. Melville.  
Per str. Bombay.—Mr. Bordes, Mr. Donche, Mr. Greene, Mr. Redish.  
Per Westminster.—Maj. Gordon and family.  
Per Snowdrop.—Mr. J. Edward, Capt. Ord.  
Per str. Robert Lowe.—Mr. Colledge, Capt. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Minsten, Miss Hornsby.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Ottawa.—Lieut. Overton.  
Per Anherst.—Mrs. Duncan, Mrs. Osborne and two children.  
Per Challenge.—Maj. Richard, Capt. Neale, Capt. Chapman, Lieut. Kennedy, Ens. Giradot, Ens. Hudson, Surg. Laurence, Asst. surg. Blance and twelve hundred men of H.M.'s 3rd regt.  
Per Southern Cross.—Capt. Vivian, Punjab Irreg. Cav.; Lieut. Parsons and lady, Lieut. Hilt, H.M.'s 7th regt.; Mr. Parke, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Rhodes, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Hilton, Mr. and Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Bristow.  
Per Admiral.—Capt. Pike, Mr. C. B. Cama, Mr. J. Pestonjee.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 13. Hurry Paddmsey, Richardson, Liverpool; Behar str., Brooks, Aden and Suez; Lancasterian, Pearson, Liverpool.—13. Owaungandy, Taylor, and Sultana, Smith, Liverpool.—14. Scindian str., Beyis, Kurrachee; Dawn of Hope, McKie, Liverpool.—16. Emeu str., Remondson, China, &c.; Shattlesbury, Bannison, Liverpool; Angitor, Nacoda, Colombo and Madras; Havelock, Gandv, Liverpool.—18. Bushire Merchant, Jones, Calcutta; Hyderee, Miles, Mauritius; Labrador, Quinn, Liverpool.—20. Belgravia, Penticost, Liverpool.—21. Trevelgan, Brown, London.—22. Samuel C. Grant, Hinkley, Rangoon; Pioneer str., Mason, Persian Gulf.—23. Edwin Fox, Fergusson, Colombo.—24. Fatty Allum, Profamo, Judda.—26. Bbington, Tilson, Liverpool; Lady Blessington, Bennett, Calcutta.—27. P. and O. str. Jeddo, Browne, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Jeddo.—For ADEN.—Ens. Pri-deaux, 15th Regt. N.I. For SUEZ.—Mr. H. Ash. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Park, Capt. G. Twiss, Col. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Gonne and two children, Mrs. Barrow, Maj. and Mrs. Haugh and infant, Mrs. Springer, Miss Morris, Mr. E. McCudden. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Peel and two children, Col.



place with his followers and escaped down the other side of the mountain, leaving behind him four killed. All his property fell into the hands of the Sarawak force, including the iron swivel guns and rifles taken by him from Messrs. Brereton and Lee, when the latter gentleman lost his life on the Sakaran river nine years ago. Whether Rentaub will succeed in evading pursuit remains to be seen, but there can be little doubt that his power and influence have been destroyed, and that he will have great difficulty in ever again drawing together any considerable force.—*Singapore Free Press.*

**JAVA, Nov. 30.**—The news from Banjermassing is of a mixed character. Antassari, on hearing of the large force advancing against him, had shifted his quarters and retired further into the interior, where it will be difficult to follow him. The Regent of Amunthay on the 9th November proceeded with a well armed retinue in the direction of the rebels in that quarter for the purpose of bringing them to submission. Major de Rochemont tried to persuade him against this on account of his advanced age, and advised him to leave the duty to one of his sons, but he persisted in advancing towards the insurgents. On his approach he was received with defiant shouts and a discharge of musketry, and a struggle followed, in the midst of which one of the insurgents, unnoticed by the Regent's troops, sprang into the old chief's prahu and stabbed him with a spear, from the effect of which he died next morning. One of his sons was also wounded. Captain Van Langer, with a strong force and a howitzer, was afterwards sent to the place, and dispersed the insurgents. In the Martapura and Tanah Laut districts the fugitives were coming in by hundreds and submitting themselves. Amongst others was a woman, who, in the past year had been known by the title of Tumonggong, and had taken part, in male attire, in several engagements with the Dutch troops.—*Singapore Free Press.*

**DECAY OF THE NUTMEG-TREE.**—The nutmeg plantations in the island of Singapore are decaying very rapidly, and this, joined to the extremely low prices obtainable for the produce, is leading to the cultivation in many cases being entirely abandoned, while in others only a few hands are kept on to collect the fruit. On one large plantation, where fifty coolies used to be employed, the number has now been reduced to fifteen, and the expenses for manure, &c., have been similarly curtailed. The capital sunk in these plantations, especially those formed within the last eight or ten years, will be a dead loss to the planters, except in a few instances where the land has been near enough to the town of Singapore to give it a value for building purposes. In the course of a very few years there will not be one thousand nutmeg-trees left in Singapore. No satisfactory explanation has yet been assigned for the rapid and simultaneous decay of the nutmeg-tree both in Penang and Singapore.—*Singapore Free Press.*

**COCHIN CHINA.**—The *Penang Gazette* contains information relating to the state of Cochin China. The native Government is persecuting the Christians with great rigour. A French missionary in the interior had a narrow escape lately. His people advised him to fly to Saigon, which he did, along with two old priests who had taken refuge with him and fifteen pupils. At Tongkin the persecution is dreadful. All the European missionaries and native priests have been obliged to flee for their lives. "A pestilence prevails in the territory between Hué and Tongkin, which is killing all the cattle. The people are unable to till the ground, and famine is general. The Bishop of Southern Tongkin, and a native priest, have suffered martyrdom. Another priest died in jail before he could be taken out for execution. A deacon and six catechists have been banished to Central Cochin China, and another deacon is still imprisoned. The Bishop of Northern Cochin China has escaped, and is now in Hong Kong. A priest of his diocese, named Trung, from the Penang College, has suffered martyrdom. The king has determined to fight the French to the last, and is fortifying Hué strongly." These incidents are narrated by a student, who arrived in Saigon from Hué on the 10th September.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Dec. 4.—No. 2,200.*—The Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal div. of the Pres. of Fort William Mr. E. S. Pearson, C.S., who reported his return fr. furl. on 29th Nov.

*Dec. 5.—No. 2,201.*—Rev. B. Sharp, app. an asst. chapl. on Bengal estab., reported his arrival on 30th Nov., per str. *Agamemnon*. Mr. Sharp's serv. are placed at disp. of Govt. N.W.P.

*Dec. 6.—No. 2,202.*—The underment. gentlemen, app. by the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India members of H.M.'s C.S., on Bengal estab., reported their arr. at Pres. on 29th Nov.:

*Messrs. R. Perch, W. E. Ward, J. H. Fisher.*  
*Foreign Dept., Dec. 6.—No. 407.*—Lieut. R. C. Burn, offic. mag. of Moulmein, received ch. of office of asst. comnr. 1st cl., Amherst, fr. Capt. E. B. Sladen on 26th Oct.

Mr. J. K. Macrae, asst. comnr. 2nd cl., Amherst, assu. ch. of 1st cl. asst. comnr.'s court fr. Lieut. R. C. Burn on 1st ult., in add. to his own du.

*No. 408.*—Mr. F. St. C. Williams, extra asst. comnr. in Oude, resu. ch. of his du. in the dist. of Mohumdee on 7th ult.

*No. 409.*—Capt. H. Fraser, 2nd asst. to resident at Hyderabad, resu. ch. of his du. on 23rd ult.

*No. 410.*—Lieut. J. G. Closte, 31st Madras L.I., to be an asst. comnr. 2nd cl. in Tenasserim and Martaban Prov., v. Lieut. C. Hill.

*Public Works Dept., Dec. 6.—No. 260.*—Lieut. C. E. Delafosse, Bengal art., as soon as placed at disp. of pub. works dept., will proc. to Jubulpore, reporting his arrival to the chief engr. at Nagpore.

*Dec. 6.—No. 1,110.*—H.M. has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a cadet for the infantry in H.M.'s Indian military forces at the presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service and prom. to ensign:—

Infantry.—Mr. W. H. Hyne; date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 2.

*No. 1,111.*—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Capt. and brev. maj. O. Wilkinson, 4th Eur. L.C.; Capt. J. E. T. Nicolls, engs., dept. of public works; Capt. E. J. Spilsbury, Bengal staff corps, dep. commissioner, Henzadah, Pegu, on leave for 15 mo. from Dec. 10, 1860; Capt. H. L. Robertson, late 65th N.I.; Lieut. J. Birney, engs., dept. of public works; Lieut. E. F. Browne, late 15th N.I., and Lieut. J. H. Blunt, late 49th N.I.—Date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 30.

*No. 1,112.*—Appointments:—

#### PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

Corps of Guides.—Lieut. W. S. Brooke, of the late 2nd N.I. (grenadiers), to offic. as doing duty officer, v. Lieut. Forlong, offic. as adjt. of the regt.

3rd Punjab Inf.—Lieut. C. K. Mackinnon, of the late 63rd N.I., to do duty.

3rd Sikh Inf.—Lieut. F. T. Bainbridge, doing duty officer and offic. adjt., to be adjt.

*No. 1,113.*—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. G. French, M.D., are placed at disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

*No. 1,115.*—The following orders, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed:—

*No. 233, dated Nov. 21.*—Granting Capt. Prescott, comd. 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, two mo's. leave from date of quitting Hingolee to Bombay, prep. to sick leave to Europe.

*No. 1,116.*—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Eur. on leave on m.c.

Lieut. A. H. F. Campbell, 4th Eur. regt., for twenty mo., under new regs.

Lieut. A. H. Taylor, late 3rd Eur. L.C., for twenty mo., under new regs.

*No. 1,117.*—H.M. has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be cadets for the infantry in H.M.'s Indian military forces at the presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service and promoted to the rank of ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:—

Infantry.—Messrs. W. H. Browne, E. M. Forbes, H. J. Woodward, and R. F. Sandeman, date of arr. at Fort William, Nov. 30, 1861.

*No. 1,122.*—The underment. officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on furl.:

Capt. J. C. Bonamy, late 32nd N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

*No. 1,123.*—The underment. officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave on m.c.:

Capt. F. D. Urquhart, of the regt. of art., examiner, pay dept., for 20 mos., under new regs.:

*No. 1,124.*—The underment. officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on furl.:

Second Capt. F. S. Stanton, corps of engrs., dep. consulting engr., railway dept., Bengal, for 2 years, under new regs.

*No. 1,125.*—Capt. J. MacDougall, late 19th N.I., is permitted to proc. to Australia on m.c., and to be abs. from Bengal on that account for 2 years, under old regs.

*Dec. 9.—No. 2,217.*—The Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to grant to Mr. R. H. Williamson, postmaster gen. of Madras, leave for 3 mo., fr. Jan. 11, 1862, or fr. any subsequent date on which he may be relieved of his office.

*No. 2,218.*—The Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to att. Messrs. G. Graham and G. E. Mak-Gill, of the C.S., rep. qualified for the public service, to the Bengal div. of the pres. of Fort William, and Messrs. J. D. Tremlett and F. S. Growse to the N. W. Provs., the Punjab, and Oude.

*No. 2,219.*—Messrs. J. D. Tremlett and G. E. Mak-Gill, junior civil servants, have obtained certificates of high proficiency in Oordoo and Bengalee respectively.

*Dec. 10.—No. 2,220.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit the Rev. W. Sturrock, who has completed an actual residence of upwards of fifteen years in India as a chaplain on Bengal estab., to ret. fr. the serv. fr. Feb. 20.

*Foreign Dept., Dec. 10.—No. 430.*—General.—Lieut. P. B. P. Gough, junior asst. to the comsr. of Mysore, has leave for 2 mo., fr. 1st ult.

*Financial Dept., Dec. 7.—No. 211.*—Leave:—Dr. R. Stuart, in charge of the artificers of the mint and the officers of the customs preventive serv., Calcutta, has leave, on m.c., for 12 mo.

Appointment:—Dr. K. B. Stuart is app. to offic. as surg. to the artificers of the mint and officers of the customs preventive service during absence of Dr. R. Stuart.

*Dec. 9.—No. 212.*—Leave of absence for 20 mo. has been granted, under m.c., to Col. R. Baird Smith, C.B., mint master, Calcutta (since dec.).

*Public Works Dept., Dec. 7.—No. 261.*—The substantive app. of Capt. G. N. Phillips, 5th Madras L.C., as 1st class asst. engr., is to have retrospective effect fr. the 9th Oct., 1860.

*Dec. 10.—No. 262.*—Apts.—Capt. F. Cobbe, exec. engr., 3rd class, Nagpore div., is app. asst. to chief engr., Nagpore, with effect fr. Sept. 1, 1861.

Lieut. W. D. Chapman, asst. engr., 1st class, Southern road div., is app. to the ch. of the Nagpore div., with rank as exec. engr., 4th class, fr. date of joining, but is to remain at Chindwarra until further orders.

Lieut. H. G. Puckle, 28th Madras N.I., asst. engr., 2nd class, Nagpore div., is app. to act for Lieut. Chapman, in the ch. of the Nagpore div., dur. that officer's abs.

*No. 1,128.*—The following promotions and alteration of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Infantry.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. Butler, to be col., from Nov. 14, v. Maj. gen. (col.) J. Hoggan, C.B., late 45th N.I., dec.

Late 56th N.I.—Maj. W. C. Gott, to be lieut. col., Capt. W. M. Cafe, v.c., to be maj., Lieut. (brev. capt.) A. B. Beaton, to be capt., from Nov. 14, v. Maj. gen. (col.) J. Hoggan, C.B., late 45th N.I., dec.

General List.—Ens. H. P. Streetfield, to be lieut., from Nov. 14, v. Maj. gen. (col.) J. Hoggan, C.B., late 45th N.I., dec.

#### Alteration of Rank.

Infantry.—Col. (maj. gen.) Sir P. Grant, G.C.B., from Sept. 2, 1861, v. Gen. (col.) S. H. Tod, late 60th N.I., dec.

Infantry.—Col. T. H. Shuldham, and Lieut. col. J. DeW. C. J. Moir, from Nov. 2, 1861, v. Gen. (col.) Sir W. Richards, K.C.B., late 26th N.I., dec.

Late 28th N.I.—Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) C. T. Chamberlain, and Capt. G. C. Hankin (staff corps) from Nov. 2, 1861, v. Gen. (col.) Sir W. Richards, K.C.B., late 26th N.I., deceased.

General List.—Lieut. C. W. G. Perreau, from Nov. 2, 1861, v. Gen. (col.) Sir W. Richards, K.C.B., late 26th N.I., dec.

Lieut. E. A. Vine, from Nov. 10, 1861, v. Lieut. J. J. O'Brien, gen. list, dismissed.

*No. 1,129.*—The underment. officers have reported their return from England:—

Lieut. D. Macintyre, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in com. 2nd Goorkha (the Sirmoor rifle) regt., Lieut. H. C. Cattley, 62nd N.I., date of arr. at Bombay, Nov. 27, 1861.

2nd Capt. F. S. Taylor, of engrs., Capt. E. Thompson, Bengal staff corps, dep. comr., Oude, on furl. for 6 mos., from July 9, 1861, date of arrival at Fort William, Nov. 30, 1861.

Lieut. D. W. G. Fairfield, of art., Lieut. F. A. Stubbs, of art., Lieut. J. P. Sherriff, late 35th N.I., ditto Dec. 2, 1861.

*No. 1,130.*—The servs. of Capt. (brevet maj.) F. G. Crossman, of the late 45th N.I., are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

*No. 1,131.*—Lieut. G. Quin, late 43rd N.I., has an extension of leave from Sept. 24, 1861, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from m.c. to Eur.



## PAID SERGEANTS OF MUSKETRY.

No. 1,132.—It is hereby notified that the rt. hon. the Sec. of State for India has, in a military despatch No. 429, dated Oct. 31 last, authorised the appointment of paid sergeant instructors of musketry to all cavalry regts. in India armed with breech loading carbines.

No. 1,133.—H.M. has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a cadet for the infantry in H.M.'s Indian military forces at the presy. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service and promoted to the rank of ens. from the date assigned to him in G.G.O. No. 975 of Oct. 25, 1861:

Infantry.—Mr. R. A. Price, date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 2, 1861.

Home Dept., Dec. 13, No. 2,244.—Mr. A. Magniac has been per. to resign the civil service.

Foreign Dept., Dec. 13, No. 99.—Military.—Capt. F. L. Mackeson, second in comd., Meywar Bheel corps, to be second in comd., with effect from Oct. 4 last.

No. 101.—Lieut. J. Blair, adjt. 1st regt. central India horse, is app. to offic. as second in comd., and Lieut. J. Low is appd. to offic. as adjt. from 18th ult.

No. 442.—General.—Capt. T. H. Chamberlain, assist. to the general supt. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee, resd. charge of his duties on 80th ult.

No. 443.—Maj. T. P. Sparks, judicial dep. comr., Rangoon, has privilege leave from 1st to 25th inst.

Maj. Sparks made over charge of the current duties of his court to Mr. G. Hough, assist. comr., on 30th ult.

No. 444.—Maj. J. P. Nixon, political agent at Jodhpore, has privilege leave for sixty days from 4th inst., or from date on which may avail himself of it.

Capt. G. Hamilton, assist. gov. gen. agent in Rajpootana, will conduct the current duties of Maj. Nixon's office in addition to his own present duties.

Public Works Dept., Dec. 12.—No. 264.—Leave of absence.—Leave of abs. on m.c., under new furlough regts., is granted to Capt. S. J. Batten, 4th class exec. eng., Bassein div., from Nov. 28, 1861, to Dec. 31, 1862, to Bangalore and Neilgherries.

Dec. 13.—No. 265.—Promotion.—Mr. E. B. Medley, probationary asst. eng., Lahore and Peshawur road, is prom. to grade of asst. eng., 2nd class.

No. 266.—Appointment.—Capt. F. S. Taylor, engineers, is appd. a dep. consulting engineer in railway dept. and posted to Bengal, with effect from date on which he joined.

No. 267.—Re-appointment.—Mr. T. H. Williams is re-appd. to public works dept. in the grade of overseer, and posted to Oudh.

Dec. 12.—No. 1,134.—The services of the undermentd. officers of the corps of engr. are placed at disp. of public works dept.:

Capt. F. S. Taylor.

Lieut. J. Birney.

No. 1,135.—The services of Lieut. F. Coddington, arty., are placed at disposal of foreign dept.

Dec. 13.—No. 1,136.—Col. A. H. Ferryman, c.b., H.M.'s 75th regt., comg. the Lahore division, temp. with rank of brig. gen., is removed from that com.

Brig. A. C. Errington, H.M.'s 51st regt., the next senior officer in the division, will exercise the com. of Lahore division until the arr. of Major gen. C. A. Windham, c.b.

Col. S. T. Christie, c.b., H.M.'s 80th regt., is app. a brig. on the estab., in room of Brig. J. L. Dennis, who is removed from the com. of Delhi.

No. 1,137.—The undermentd. officers have reported their dep. on the date specified opposite to their respective names:

Capt. W. Briggs, of the Bengal staff corps (late 71st N.I.), sub asst. coms. gen., on leave for 20 mo.; G.G.O. No. 919, of Oct. 11. Major W. R. Forster, unatt., comdnt. 13th (Shekawatee) N.I., on leave for 15 mo.; G.G.O. No. 903, of Oct. 4. *Indiana*, Nov. 4.

Lieut. C. R. Cock, late 20th N.I., on leave for 18 mos.; G. G. O., No. 1,056, of Nov. 19; Maj. E. Hall, late 52nd N.I., comdnt. 39th (the Allygurh) N.I., on leave prep. to retirement; G. G. O., No. 1,060, of Nov. 19; *Simla*, Nov. 24.

Capt. G. D'Aguiar, late 4th N.I., on furl. for 2 years; G. G. O., No. 1,098, of Nov. 30; *Hydaspes*, Dec. 9.

No. 1,138.—The undermen. officer is perm. to proc. to Europe, on leave, m.c.:

Lieut. G. L. K. Hewett, late 41st N.I., 2nd Bengal cav., for 15 mos., under new regts.

No. 1,140.—The serv. of the underment. officers are placed at the disposal of the public works department:

Maj. D. Briggs, of the Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. B. J. Goldie, of the corps of engr., att. to the sappers and miners.

## SERGEANTS OF MUSKETRY.

No. 1,141.—With ref. to G.G.O. No. 662, dated July 30, laying down the establishments to be borne on the strength of H.M.'s cavalry and infantry regts. serving in India, it is hereby notified that a sergeant instructor of musketry is authorized to each of H.M.'s infantry regts.

A trained school-master, or, when one is not available for appointment to a regt., a school-master sergeant, is allowed to each of H.M.'s cav. and infantry regts. serving in India.

No. 1,142.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. temp. appts. in the department of the adjt. gen. of the army, with effect fr. the date of departure on leave, prep. to retirement of Lieut. col. W. A. J. Mayhew, adjt. gen. of the army, and until further orders:

Lieut. col. H. W. Norman, c.b., dep. adjt. gen., to offic. as adjt. gen. of the army.

Capt. G. L. Fraser, offic. 1st asst., to offic. as dep. adjt. gen. of the army.

Maj. A. B. Johnson, offic. 2nd asst., to offic. as 1st asst. adjt. gen. of the army.

Capt. G. E. Holmes, maj. of brig., Jullunder, to officiate as 2nd asst. adjt. gen. of the army.

No. 1,143.—The foll. orders, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, are conf.:

Dated Nov. 28.—No. 235.—Conf. the regtl. order by the officer comdg. 3rd cav., Hyderabad contig., dated the 11th inst., directg. Lieut. Johnson, 2nd in com., 3rd cav., Hyderabad contig., to officiate as adjt. in add. to his dus. as 2nd in com., fr. the 12th idem., consequent on the dep. of Lieut. and adjt. Watson, 3rd cav., Hyderabad contig., on leave.

Dated Nov. 29.—No. 237.—With advertence to G.G.O. No. 1,052 of 1861, appg. Lieut. Justice, 2nd in com., to the 6th inf., Hyderabad contig., directing that officer to cont. to act as 2nd in com., in add. to the dus. of adjt. in the 5th inf., Hyderabad contig., until further orders.

## DISTRIBUTION OF DELHI PRIZE MONEY.

No. 1,147.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to authorise the immediate issue of a first distribution of the Delhi prize booty at the rate of 86 (eighty-six) rupees each share.

Bills in duplicate for the amount of the shares are to be sent to the General Prize Committee, Calcutta, by whom they will be passed for payment by dist. paymrs.

When the bills shall have been discharged and paid, comdg. officers of corps will be careful that the prescribed acquittance rolls are duly forwarded to the General Prize Committee.

The General Prize Committee will prepare, as soon as practicable, statements showing the names of the European officers and soldiers entitled to share who have left India, and the amount payable to each, for transmission to H.M.'s Secy. of State for India, in order that the sums due to parties in England may be passed to them at the earliest possible date.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Camp Mote, Dec. 6.—No. 1,243a.—The hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following appts. and transfers:

Capt. W. Carnell, late commandant of the Mhair regt., is appd. to be district superint. of police in the 3rd grade, with effect from 1st inst., and is posted to the district of Ajmere.

No. 1,244a.—Maj. R. Barter is permitted to resign his appt. as district superint. of police at Moora-dabad, and his servs. have been replaced at the disposal of the govt. of India in the military dept., at his own request.

No. 1,245a.—Lieut. L. Forbes, district superint. of police at Etawah (on leave), is transf. to Mooradabad.

No. 1,246a.—Capt. M. F. Evatt (on leave), is removed from Banda, and is posted to the district of Etawah.

Ens. R. J. Young, asst. insp. gen., is prom. to be district superint. of the 5th grade, and posted to Banda.

Lieut. A. W. Franks, asst. insp. gen., Rohilcund div., is appd. to act as district superint. of police at Etawah, during leave of Capt. Evatt.

Mr. Sterndale, adjt. of the Jhansie divisional mil. police, and act. district superint. of police in Jaloun, is appd. to act as asst. insp. gen. of police in the Rohilcund div., v. Lieut. Franks.

Mr. Simpson Boileau is appd. asst. insp. gen. of police and posted to Allahabad, v. Ens. R. J. Young, prom.

The above transfer and appts. will take effect from the date of Major Barter's resignation.

Camp Jhansie, Dec. 10.—No. 3,087a.—Mr. J. S. Campbell, of the Bengal C.S., has reported his return from the leave for 15 mos. granted him in Orders No. 574a, dated March 19, 1860.

Dated Allahabad, Dec. 11.—No. 1,524.—Leave of abs. for 1 mo. from 10th inst., under m.c., is granted to Rev. J. Baly, chaplain of Allahabad, in extension of that for 2 mos. granted in orders of the 6th ult., No. 2,839a.

Police Dept., dated Camp Ait, Dec. 4.—No. 1,234a.—Capt. G. Swiney, dist. comdt. of the Jaloun mil. police, is app. to act as comdt. of the Jhansie divisional military police, from the 11th ult., during the abs. of Major W. Davis, on special duty.

Dated Camp Poonch, Dec 5, No. 1,238a.—Major G. A. St. P. Fooks is permitted to resign his appointment as dist. superint. of police of the 3rd grade,

and his servs. are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India, in the military dept.

## MILITARY POLICE, JHANSI DIVISION.

Dec. 6.—The insp. gen. of police in communication with the district officers and commandants of the military police in the districts of the Jhansi div. will take such measures as may be necessary for the formation of the constabulary force, by incorporating with the new police, the military, municipal, thannah, ferry, cantonment, or other police which have hitherto existed as separate bodies.

The native officers and men belonging to the bodies of police abovementioned, who are best fitted for service in the reformed police, will be selected and drafted into the force. The rest will be discharged according to orders, and instructions which have been communicated to the insp. gen. of police.

As the mil. police will thus cease to exist as a separate body in the div. of Jhansi from Jan. 1, the appts. of divl. and district comdnt., and of divl. adj. of mil. police, will be abolished in the said div. from the same date, viz., Jan. 1.

The Mhair and Mhairwarah local batts., having been a amalgamated, enrolment of the constabulary force, required for the district of Ajmeer and Mhairwarah, will commence on Jan. 1, 1862. Supernum. attached to the batt., because of the amalgamation of the Mhair and Mhairwarah local batts., will be absorbed in the constabulary, the men or officers thus absorbed being those selected by the district superint. on account of their superior fitness for civil police duties.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, PUNJAB.

General Dept., Dec. 5.—No. 2,550.—Leave.—Capt. W. Paske, asst. comr., for 8 weeks fr. date of depart., to enable him to proc. to Calcutta, prep. to m.c. to Eur.

## OFFICERS' LETTERS.

Dec. 12.—No. 2,612.—Officers addressing letters on personal matters are requested to take notice that communications of this nature are not to be franked as on H.M.'s serv.; and that any future neglect of this rule will subject them to the penalties laid down by the Post-office rules.

No. 2,613.—Asst. surg. G. A. Watson was in med. ch. of civ. station of Goordaspore fr. Oct. 14 to 10th inst., both days inclusive.

No. 2,619.—The serv. of Rev. H. Tuson, chapl. of Ferozepore, are placed at disp. of Govt. N.W.P., with effect fr. such date as he may be relieved fr. his du. at Ferozepore.

ERRATUM.—In Panjab order No. 2,599, Dec. 10, posting Mr. T. W. Bailey, for "Umritsur," read "Jullunder district."

Revenue Dept., Dec. 13.—No. 1,957.—Leave.—Maj. H. C. Johnstone, rev. surveyor, Delhi div., has priv. leave for 1 mo., with effect fr. date he may avail himself of same.

Gen. Dept., Dec. 6.—Leave.—No. 2,559.—Lieut.-Col. C. R. Browne, comr. of Delhi, has usual leave from 15th inst., or from the date of his making over charge of the div. to proceed to Calcutta, preparatory to retiring from the service.

Dec. 7.—No. 2,568.—Capt. T. F. Forster, assist. comr., has obtained 8 weeks' leave, from 20th Jan., or from the date of his availing himself thereof, to proceed to Calcutta, preparatory to applying for furl. to Eur. on m. c.

Dec. 9.—Appointments.—No. 2,584.—Gen. H. C. Van Cortlandt, C.B., dep. comr. of Hissar, to offic. as dep. comr. of Mooltan.

No. 2,585.—Lieut.-Col. F. E. Voyle, dep. comr. of Mooltan, to offic. as dep. comr. of Thanesur.

Dec. 10.—Appointments.—No. 2,598.—Mr. D. C. M. Gordon, offic. as ex. assist. comr. of the 3rd class, is confirmed in that appointment, in room of Abdool Huq, superand.

No. 2,599.—Mr. T. W. Bailey is appd. to offic. as ex. assist. comr. of the 3rd class, and posted to the Umritsur dist.

Transfers.—No. 2,600.—Capt. A. A. Munro, offic. dep. comr. of Bunnou, to offic. as dep. comr. of Kohat.

No. 2,601.—Capt. J. B. Smyly, offic. dep. comr. of Shahpore, to offic. as dep. comr. of Bunnou.

No. 2,602.—Capt. H. J. Hawes, dep. comr. of Roh-tuk, to offic. as dep. comr. of Shahpore.

No. 2,603.—Capt. H. B. Urnston, offic. dep. comr. of Thanesur, to offic. as dep. comr. of Roh-tuk.

No. 2,604.—Capt. G. W. Davies, asst. comr., Um-ballah, to offic. temp. as dep. comr. of Thanesur.

No. 2,605.—Capt. J. R. G. G. Shortt, asst. comr., fr. Kohat to Peshawur dist.

No. 2,606.—Mr. R. E. Egerton, dep. comr. of Lahore, is transf. to Goordaspore, with effect fr. 12th instant.

Capt. Hall will offic. as dep. comr. of Lahore. Police Dept.—No. 718.—Lieut. C. B. Urquhart having tendered his resignation of the appt. of dist. supt. of police, the servs. of that officer are replaced at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

Dec. 9.—No. 280.—The Murdan garr. order, dated Nov. 22 last, by Lieut. col. H. B. Lumsden, c.b., comdg., directing Asst. surg. N. D. S. Wallich, corps of guides, to receive med. ch. of the Peshawur mountain train batt., fr. Nov. 22 last, in add. to his other du., is confirmed.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Camp Giraha, Nov. 25.*—The underment. officers have been perm. by the Sec. of State for India to count as service for retiring pension the periods of m.o. specified opposite their respective names, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 1,113 of Sept. 1, 1857:—

Lieut. J. Bonham, art., 18 mo.  
Brev. maj. H. Le P. Trench, late 35th N.I., 15 mo.  
Brev. maj. J. W. Sanders, late 41st N.I., 18 mo.  
Brev. maj. F. W. Lambert, late 56th N.I., 18 mo.  
Lieut. C. C. Taylor, late 56th N.I., 15 mo.  
Brev. col. H. F. Dansford, c.b., late 59th N.I., 15 mo.

Asst. surg. W. F. Clark, med. dept., 18 mo.  
*Head Quarters, Camp Umritsir, Nov. 29.*—The C. in C. is pleased to announce that the Govt. have approved the recommendation of H.E., that substantive or regimental majors shall in future be eligible for app. to 2nd in com. of local and irreg. corps.

The undermentioned officers are directed to join and do du. with the corps specified:—

Lieut. F. H. Macnaughton, late 5th Eur. cav., H.M.'s 19th hussars.

Lieut. A. L. Playfair, late 6th Eur. regt., H.M.'s 77th foot.

Lieut. W. J. Parker, late 4th N.I., do. du. with the 12th (the Kelat-I-Ghulzie) N.I. H.M.'s 89th foot.

Lieut. A. W. Hearsey, late 57th N.I., H.M.'s 104th Bengal fus.

Lieut. H. L. A. Tottenham, late 67th N.I., 38th (Agra) N.I.

The following officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on the dates specified opposite their respective names:—

Lieut. R. Gunning, late 14th N.I., on 15th inst.

Lieut. M. G. Taylor, late 14th N.I., on 18th inst.

Ens. E. J. Webber, gen. list, on 18th inst.

Ensigns F. W. Glasford and E. Hughes, gen. list, attached to H.M.'s 35th foot, are app. to do du. with 104th Bengal fus., which they will join at once.

Asst. apoth. J. Reily, of the sub. medical dept., is dismissed the serv., from 19th inst., in conformity to the sentence of a dist. court martial which assembled at Meeran Meer on 16th idem.

Hospital apprentice T. Teer is, at his own request, perm. to res. his appt. in sub. med. dept.

*Head Qrs., Camp Umritsir, Dec. 1.*—In order to enable executive commissariat officers to reduce the establishments maintained for moveable columns, when the actual number of troops present at a station may be less than the complement fixed for a column, the C. in C. is pleased to direct that the list of corps composing these columns which staff officers are now required to furnish to the auditor (examiner) of commissariat accounts, shall in future be published every month in station orders, for the information and guidance of officers of the commissariat department.

Sergeant J. Fitzsimons, late asst. supervisor public works dept., is reduced to the rank of gunner, for misconduct, and is to be attached to a regt. at Jubulpore, until instructions for his disposal are received from Brig. G. H. Swinley.

Leave of absence:—

Late 4th Eur. L.C.—Lieut. H. M. Caulfield, for 4 mos., from date of availing himself of the same, to remain at the presy., for the purpose of studying the Native languages.

Late 5th Eur. L.C.—Brev. col. G. M. C. Smith, for 2 mos., from date of availing himself of the same, to visit the presy., prep. to submitting an application to retire from the service.

Bengal Staff Corps.—Major H. M. Garstin (comdt. 42nd Assam L.I.), from Oct. 29 to March 1, 1862, to visit the presy., on m.o.

*Hd. Qrs., Meer Meer, Dec. 5.*—Surg. C. F. Warneford, 15th (Loodianah) regt., to assume med. ch. of wing 21st N.I. and details of nat. cav. on dep. of Surg. C. R. Francis fr. Lucknow.

Asst. surg. R. K. Buckell, lately arrived at Meer Meer, to do du. temp. with 94th foot.

Lieut. H. J. Wilkin, 7th hussars, to be A.D.C. to Maj. gen. Sir R. Garrett, k.c.b., fr. Nov. 1, v. Dallas.

Dec. 6.—Surg. maj. E. Hare, 104th Bengal fus., has leave fr. Dec. 1 to March 1, 1862, to Pres., to appear before a med. committee.

Ens. A. Y. Yule has leave fr. Nov. 20 to July 20, 1862, to Pres., to appear before a med. board.

Dec. 7.—Asst. surg. H. S. Smith, do. du. with art. at Umballa, to proc. at pub. expense to Thanosur.

Lieut. H. L. A. Tottenham, late 67th N.I., and Lieut. C. A. de Kantzowe, late 48th N.I., to do du. with a detach. of invalids at Agra.

Lieut. J. Thomson, late 34th N.I., to be a paid du. officer to 13th N.I.

Lieut. C. D. Broadbent, 2nd batt. rifle brigade, to com. a party of invalids procg. towards Mooltan; and Lieut. C. W. Robinson, same corps, and H. O. Jones, 7th hussars, to do du. with the party.

## Courts Martial.

LIEUT. C. GRANT, 45TH BENGAL N.I.

*Head Qrs., Camp Umritsir, Nov. 28.*—At a general court martial assembled at Dum Dum on Oct. 28, 1861, Lieut. Charles Grant, of the late 45th N.I.,

doing duty with the provisional infantry regt., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in the following instances:—

First instance.—In having, at Dum Dum, on the 6th of Aug., 1861, in company with a bombardier of artillery, gone into the sergeants' mess of the provisional infantry regt., and there remained for about an hour, during which time he partook of brandy in company with the said bombardier, and became intoxicated.

Second instance.—In having, through the effects of intoxication, rendered himself unfit to attend evening parade of the regt. on the day above named, and fallen on the parade ground in presence of the regt.

Finding.—Guilty of the first instance, to the extent of having been at the mess of the provisional infantry regiment in company with a bombardier; but not guilty of the remainder of the first instance, of which remainder it accordingly acquits him. Guilty of the second instance; and guilty of the pre-amble of the charge.

Sentence.—To be dismissed the service.

(Signed) F. W. BURROUGHS, lieut. col., late 17th N.I., President.

Dum Dum, Oct. 28, 1861.

(Signed) HUGH ROSE, General, C. in C. in India.

Camp Jullundur, Nov. 19, 1861.

The sentence of dismissal will have effect from the date of its promulgation at Dum Dum.

CAPT. M. G. BRABAZON, LATE 60TH N.I.

*Head Quarters, Camp Jhundeala, Nov. 27, 1861.*—

At a general court martial assembled at Cawnpore on Saturday, the 5th day of October, 1861, Captain Martin Godfrey Brabazon, late 60th N.I., doing duty with the 6th N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Cawnpore, on the 3rd of August, 1861, appeared at the quarters of the brigadier commanding the station, where he had been directed to attend, in a state of intoxication.

Finding.—Guilty of the charge preferred against him.

Sentence.—To be dismissed from H.M.'s service.

(Signed) J. D. KENNEDY, Colonel, President.

Cawnpore, Oct. 8, 1861.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) HUGH ROSE, Gen. C. in C. in India.

Camp Jullundur, Nov. 19, 1861.

The sentence of dismissal will have effect from the date of its promulgation at the head quarters of the 6th regiment native infantry.

## Officers on Courts Martial.

*Head Qrs., Camp Jullundur, Nov. 21.*—With the sanction of Government, the C. in C. directs that the following para., viz., para. 3, page 5, of H.M.'s regulations, shall be substituted for para. 5, sect. XVIII., of the military regulations, as modified by G.O. dated Nov. 23, 1857:—

"Officers of the regimental staff, or of the civil departments, when called upon to attend as members of courts martial, courts of inquiry, and Boards of investigation or survey, are to sit and vote by seniority, according to their relative rank. The president must in all cases be a combatant officer. When no available officers of the regimental staff or civil department can be found junior to the president, the Board is to be completed by combatant officers, and the required staff or departmental officers are to attend to give any evidence or opinion the Board may consider necessary."

Government having sanctioned the temporary appointment of an assistant adjutant general of cavalry, at head quarters, during the present tour of inspection of the C. in C., his Excellency is pleased to nominate Brevet lieut. col. H. A. Sarel, of the 17th Lancers, to the situation.

## The Budget: Appropriation of Savings.

*Financial Dept., Allahabad, Nov. 1, 1861.*—The following extract from the proceedings of the Govt. of India, with resolution by the Gov. gen. in Council regarding the appropriation of savings of establishment for contingent expenses, is published for general information:—

No. 12,262.—Extract from the proceedings of the Govt. of India, in the Financial Department, dated Sept. 18, 1861.

Read the following:—  
From the Auditor General of India to the Secy. to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept., No. 655, dated Aug. 14, 1861.

SIR,—The Civil Paymaster in Bengal, in an office memorandum, dated 9th inst., submits the question, whether under the Budget rules undrawn salary can be applied to contingent expenditure, and as the

point does not appear to have been determined by authority, I have the honour to submit the case for the consideration and order of Govt.

2. The circumstances which gave rise to the inquiry are the following:—

The Director of Public Instruction applied to the Govt. of Bengal for permission to appropriate the undrawn salary of the Assistant Professor of Law, amounting to Rs. 300, to the purchase of law books for the library. The junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in his letter to the Director of Public Instruction, No. 295, dated 22nd ult., states that "the Lieut. Gov. has no objection to the application of the undrawn salary of the Asst. Professor of Law to the purchase of law books for the library, as suggested by Mr. Montrieux, provided it can be done under the Budget rules, but he agrees with you in thinking that it would be advisable to purchase with it standard law works other than reports."

3. Under these orders, the principal of the presidency college has drawn a bill (copy annexed) for the amount, and presented it for audit. The Civil Paymaster, with reference to the provisional sanction accorded by the Lieut. gov., has accordingly instituted the present inquiry.

4. The conditions under which the local Governments are permitted to exercise a discretionary power over the sums allotted for particular heads of service within the amount set apart for each class \* contain the proviso that "no salary of any officer appointed by any government can be altered or re-distributed without the sanction of the Govt. of India previously obtained," and although the alteration or re-distribution of salaries may primarily be attended to rather than the appropriation of undrawn salary, yet the objection appears to bear equally upon both, as otherwise expenditure of a contingent nature refused by the supreme Government might be effected by allowing vacancies to remain open to the detriment of the public service and the neglect of the just claims of individuals, and applying the sums thus accruing from civil salaries to the contingent expenditure. It is not easy to provide a rule which shall meet the requirements of all cases, but it might be desirable to limit the action of the local Government without specially interfering with their existing powers, by enacting as a rule that ordinary casual savings only from salaries or establishments should be applied to other purposes, and that all other savings should lapse to the State.

5. The mode in which the amount available is applied for in the case appears open to special objection. It is, in fact, an advance for the purchase hereafter of law books that is required, and the audit of the Civil Paymaster, if given, will afford no security to the Government that the money has been properly expended. A bill for undrawn salary certainly ought not to be susceptible of audit, and if the amount be diverted to other purposes, the actual application of the sum available should be brought within the cognizance of the Civil Paymaster, who should audit the prescribed expenditure on the production of the usual bills or vouchers.

*Financial Dept., Fort William, Sept. 18, 1861.*—Resolution.—The Gov. gen. in Council is of opinion, with reference to the above inquiry of the auditor, that local Governments have authority, under the first condition given in paragraph 3 of the financial resolution of Nov. 15, 1860, to authorise such a re-distribution of charge as will allow of savings of salary being appropriated to contingencies, provided that the sum total of the Budget grant is not exceeded, and the change in the allotment of the charge is immediately reported to the financial department. H.E. in Council agrees, however, with the Auditor-general as to the necessity of fixing a limitation of such power, and he is accordingly pleased to rule that ordinary casual savings only shall be applied to such purposes.

## MADRAS.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Fort St. George, Dec. 12.—No. 438.*—Capt. A. S. Moberly, engns., 1st cl. dist. engr., public works dept., is perm. to proc. to Eur., on m.c., for 12 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

## STAFF CORPS.

Dec. 13.—No. 439.—The following officers having on or before Oct. 21, 1861, applied for admission to the staff corps constituted by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, are appd. to the Madras staff corps, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Maj. T. Thompson, 34th L.I., agent for remounts.  
Capt. (brev. maj.) C. Burton, 42nd N.I., dep. judge adv. gen.

Capt. (brev. maj.) H. Drury, 45th N.I., comdgd. Resident's escort, Travancore and Cochin.

\* Orders of Govt. of India, Financial Dept., No. 11,322, dated Nov. 15, 1860.

Capt. W. G. Owen, 11th N.I., senr. asst. to the coll. and mag. and agent to the Govt. of Fort St. George, in Vizagapatam.

Capt. H. L. Grove, 3rd M.E. regt., supt. of Mofussil police.

Capt. A. B. Cumberlege, 41st N.I., asst. comr., 1st cl., Nagpore.

Lieut. R. H. Biddome, 42nd N.I., 1st cl. asst. conservator of forests.

The underment. officers having completed 20 years' service, 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majors, fr. Feb. 18, 1861, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. (brev. maj.) C. Burton.

Capt. (brev. maj.) H. Drury.

Capt. W. G. Owen.

No. 1,108.—The undermentioned officer having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt., from Feb. 18, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. R. H. Biddome.

Dec. 13.—No. 440.—The undermentioned officers, having completed 20 years' service, 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majs., fr. the dates specified opposite to their names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. J. N. P. D. Mackellar, fr. Dec. 10.

Capt. J. C. P. Prescott, Capt. H. T. Campbell, and Capt. E. T. Boddam; fr. Dec. 11.

The underment. officers having completed 12 years serv., 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt. fr. dates specified to their names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieuts. F. G. Hankin and C. H. Beddek; fr. Dec. 11.

Lieuts. H. T. Stuart and R. C. Burn; fr. Dec. 12.

No. 441.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

43rd N.I.—Sen. Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) A. Drury, to have the regtl. position of capt., with date Nov. 30, v. Campbell, dec.

Inf.—Sen. Ens. (general list) W. L. Ranking to be lieut., v. Cox, 1st N.I., prom.; date of com., Oct. 27.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by the permission of the Home Govt. without prejudice to their rank:—

Lieut. col. G. DeSausmarez, 21st N.I., and Lieut. W. F. Wright, qrmr. and interp. 44th N.I., attached to the staff corps on probation; arrived at Madras on Dec. 10.

The serv. of Capt. G. V. Winscom, of the engrs., dist. engr., Tinnevely, are replaced at the disposal of the Prov. C. in C., with a view to his employment as comdt. of the corps of sappers and miners.

The undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Prov. C. in C.:—

Capt. A. R. Clephane, staff corps, from Jan. 1, or date of being rel.

Capt. G. Bagot, H.M.'s 69th foot, from Jan. 1.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Eur.:—

Lieut. C. J. Elliot, 11th N.I., on m.c. for 20 mo., under the regulations of 1854, and to embark from Rangoon.

Lieut. F. W. Merritt, 9th N.I., on m.c. for 18 mo., under the regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. A. C. Forth, 14th N.I., on furl., under old regs.

Lieut. R. Farrer, 21st N.I., is perm. to proc. to Eur. and Australia, on furl., under the old regs.

The underment. officers are prom. to the rank of capt. by brevet fr. the dates specified against their names, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. A. H. Cooke, 21st N.I., Dec. 11.

Lieut. W. M. Williams, 13th N.I., Dec. 12.

Judicial Dept., Dec. 13.—Capt. R. N. Taylor, staff corps, having been rel. by Col. Colbeck in the office of mag. of police for the town of Madras, is replaced at disposal of the Prov. C. in C.

Dec. 13.—No. 442.—The servs. of the underment. lieut. cols. of art., holding the appt. of commissaries of ordnance, are placed at disposal of the Prov. C. in C., under provisions of clause 5, para. 11, of G.O.G.G. June 10, 1853, No. 489:—

Lieut. col. T. H. Campbell.

Lieut. col. H. C. Wade.

No. 444.—The foll. notification is published in general orders:—

Financial Dept., Dec. 6.—The underment. gentleman has obtained leave of abs. fr. his station:—

Assist. surg. A. J. Scott, M.D., assist. assay mast. and chemical examr. at the presdy. for twenty mos., to proceed to Eur. on m.c.

Dec. 13.—No. 445.—The following list of rank of cadets for the Madras engineers, cavalry, and infantry, is published:—

No. 4.—List of rank of cadets for the Madras engineers, cavalry, and infantry:—

For the Engineers.

To rank from the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, viz.:—

J. L. L. Morant, R. P. Pennefather, A. R. Edgcome, June 10 1859.

S. C. CLARKE, Dec. 9, 1859.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of his departure from this country, viz.:—

C. M. A. Morant; overland, Sept. 20.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of their departure from this country, and in the following order, viz.:—

A. F. Kenny, J. J. Fletcher, and W. H. Barham, Sept. 11.

E. H. Fisher, *Queen of the South*, Oct. 1.

F. T. Powis, *Trafalgar*, Oct. 2.

(Signed) T. T. PEARCE, Military Sec.

Military Dep., India Office, Oct. 13 1861.

Dec. 13.—No. 446.—The foll. notifications from the Calcutta Gazette are republished in G.O.:—

Public Works Dept., General Establishment, Fort William, Nov. 29, 1861.—No. 255.—Notification.—In continuation of notification No. 245, dated Nov. 15, 1861, it is hereby notified that the replacement of the servs. of Lieut. T. Robertson, 2nd class. asst. engr., Great Deccan Road div., at the disposal of the Madras Govt., had effect from Nov. 15, 1861.

No. 256.—Leave of Absence.—Leave of abs. for 6 weeks is granted to Capt. P. St. G. Græme, 2nd class asst. engr., Napore Eastern Road div., prop. to applying for furl. to Eur. on m.c.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Dec. 10.—Capt. G. Harkness, 25th N.I., acting interp. to H.M.'s 3rd batt. 60th rifles, is app. to act as interp. to H.M.'s 69th regt., with effect fr. date of debarkation at Madras of regtl. hd. qrs.

#### ROYAL REGIMENTS.

No. 103.—With the sanction of Govt., the following general order by H.E. the C. in C. in India is republished:—

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Simla, Nov. 8.—The C. in C. has much gratification in publishing the following Horse Guards G.O. No. 792, dated 5th Aug. last, for general information:—

"H.M. has been pleased to direct that the following regts., viz.:—

101st regt. Bengal fusiliers.

102nd regt. Madras fusiliers.

103rd regt. Bombay fusiliers.

should have the honour of bearing the designation 'Royal.'"

The following posting is ordered:—

Surg. major B. S. Chinmo, to 44th N.I.

Asst. surg. C. Lee, of the str. *Coromandel*, affording med. aid to the details (European and native) proceeding to Vitoria and the Straits on that vessel on the 5th inst.

Dec. 13.—Maj. J. G. Halliday, 12th N.I., is appd. to do duty with 50th N.I.—to join.

Leave of absence:—

Maj. R. Chester, 7th N.I., from date of departure till Dec. 31, 1861, prep. to retiring from the service.

Lieut. G. P. Worster, 52nd N.I., from date of departure till May 31, 1862—Madras, m.c.

## BOMBAY.

### CIVIL.

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Dec. 12.)

*Bombay Castle*, Dec. 6.—Mr. R. Keays, puisne judge of the Sudder Adawlut, is allowed a furl. to Eur. on m.c. for 6 mos.

Mr. C. Gonne, judge of the Small Cause Court at Ahmednuggur, has leave from 22nd to 27th inst., prep. to England on furl.

Mr. J. F. Hore, 1st judge of the Court of Small Causes, having resumed charge of his office on the 30th ult., the unexpired portion of the leave of abs. granted to him by H.M.'s Sec. of State for India on July 8 last is cane.

Mr. M. Melvill assigned charge of his app. of asst. judge and session judge of the Konkan on the 5th inst.

Capt. Elphinstone is app. an asst. to the coll. and mag. of Khandeish during the period he may act as superint. of rev. survey and assessment.

The superint. of bazars at Neemuch is app. coll. of stamp rev. for that cantonment.

The superint. of bazars and cantonment mag., Sholapoor, is app. to assist the coll. in carrying out the provisions of Act XVIII. of 1861, in the military bazars in that collectorate.

Mr. J. Colebrook is app. asst. to the superint. of stamps. This app. is to have effect from Sept. 21 last.

Mr. J. Gibbs, special commr. Income-tax for the town and island of Bombay, is all. a furl. to Eur. for 3 years from Feb. 27 next.

Capt. C. J. Griffith, settlement officer, Deccan and Sattara, Capt. A. T. Etheridge, settlement officer, Southern Mahratta country, and Mr. J. B. Peile, settlement officer, Guzerat, are in future to be designated as follows:—

Capt. C. J. Griffith, and A. T. Etheridge, assts. to the revenue commr., S. D.

Mr. J. B. Peile, asst. to the revenue commr., N. D.

The proms. of Messrs. Newham, Wyllie, Worthington, and Richey, fr. the 6th to the 5th class, have been made fr. the 22nd Feb., 1860, and not fr. 22nd Feb., 1861, as stated in the govt. notific. dated 9th Nov., 1861.

The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. arrangts. in the public works dept.:—

Mr. R. Woodhouse, 3rd class exec. engr., to act as exec. engr. Hyderabad.

Lieut. Smith, asst. engr., on being relieved by Mr. Woodhouse, to resume his dus. as asst. to the exec. engr., Lower Narra.

Capt. Maunsell is conf. as exec. engr., Kurrachee station and port.

Lieut. C. A. Goodfellow is app. to act as exec. engr., Deesa and Abcoo.

Rev. F. Gell, junr. chap. of Poona, is app. to do du. at Khandalla and Poorundhur, visiting each station on alternate Sundays.

Rev. H. H. Brereton, chap. of Dharwar, is app. to do du. at Poona.

These arrangts. to take effect fr. the 15th ult.

Rev. H. H. Brereton, chap. at Poona, is allowed 1 mo.'s priv. leave.

Rev. R. F. Colvin is app. senr. chap. of the Church of Scotland, in succ. to Rev. G. Cook, ret.

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Dec. 19.)

Mr. A. K. Nairne, asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad, has leave for 2 mo.

W. Loudon, Esq., to be sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.

The leave of absence, for 12 mo., granted to Mr. J. L. Johnson, 2nd judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes, under date 29th ult., is to have effect fr. 7th instead of 1st inst.

A. V. Ward, Esq., asst. surg., to be asst. mag. in the Tanna Collectorate while act. as supt. of Matheran.

Capt. J. Harpur took ch. of the Gujarat irreg. horse on Nov. 4 last, v. Maj. Graves, who res. the com. on his prom.

Lieut. R. Johnstone acted as comdt. of the Sattara local corps and police, fr. Aug. 28 last, to the date of his giving over ch. to Lieut. Carr.

Asst. surg. A. V. Ward, in med. oh. of Matheran, is appd. act. supt. of that station, and asst. to the coll. of Tanna.

Mr. G. Inverarity, coll. and mag. of Sattara, has leave to Eur., for 6 mo., fr. date of the sailing of the last str. in March next.

Asst. surg. R. G. Lord is appd. supt. of Mahableshwar.

Mr. A. C. Trevor, of the C.S., has been allowed to reside at Surat for the purpose of studying the Hindoostanee language.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to appoint the officers named below as municipal commissioners for the town of Kaira:—

Capt. T. Nuttall, superint. of police.

Lieut. Walker, of the *Ajdaha*, assumed charge of the duties of inspector of Bombay S.N.C.'s mail steamers at this port from Dec. 10, 1861, v. Lieut. Mitcheson, transferred to the *Clyde*.

Rev. D. Macpherson, asst. chaplain of the Church of Scotland, is app. to do duty at Kurrachee.

Rev. W. Middleton will for the present do duty at Bombay.

(From the *Bombay Govt. Gazette*, Dec. 26.)

Dec. 24.—Lieuts. J. S. Carr and F. P. Bartholomew, respectively, act. and asst. superints. of pol. at Sattara, are vested with the powers of asst. mag. in that zillah.

Messrs. A. L. Spens, 2nd asst. mag., and Vittul Rao Narayan, dist. dep. mag. of Belgaum, are vested with power to inflict corporal punishment under Act I. of 1853.

Lieut. H. Daniell, adj. of the Gujarat irreg. horse, is app. an asst. mag. in the Ahmedabad and Surat zillahs.

Baron A. de Hochepeid Larpent to be judge of the Small Cause Court at Ahmednuggur.

Under the provisions of Act I. of 1853, Messrs. E. H. Percival and A. H. Spry, act. 2nd and 3rd asst. mags. of Kaira, are vested with the power to inflict corporal punishment.

Mr. A. Kinloch Forbes is app. to act as puisne judge of the sudder dewanne and sudder foudjdar adawlut.

Mr. J. MacFarlan, 2nd class dep. coll., Hyderabad, is allowed leave of abs. to Eur. for 6 mo.

Mr. R. R. Beynon, superny. asst. superint. revenue survey, Hyderabad assigned dists., has been prom. to the grade of asst. superint.

Mr. M. J. M. Shaw Stewart to be act. sec. to Govt. in the judicial, political, secret, Persian, and educational depts.

Mr. J. B. Peile to be act. under secy. to Govt.

Mr. Patrick O'Reilly, probationary asst. engr. in the public works dept., is prom. to the grade of 2nd class asst. engr.

Messrs. W. S. Howard and E. Compton, prob. asst. engrs. in the public works dept., have passed an examination in the Oordoo language.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

## STAFF CORPS.

The foll. officers having applied for admission to the staff corps, are app. to Bombay corps:—  
Lieut. Alfred Phillips, 29th N.I., late asst. superint. rev. survey.

Lieut. John Bouchier Fenwick, 23rd N.I., sub asst. comy. gen., Bombay.

Lieut. Reginald Bythell, 56th foot, late adjt. to school of musk., and A.D.C. to Maj. gen. Hale, comg. P.D.A.

The foll. officers are permitted to retire fr. the serv. fr. 31st inst.:—

| Rank and Names.   | Ordny. Pensn.    | Special Annty. in addition. |
|---|------------------|-----------------------------|
| Lieut. col. (col.) A. P. Le-Messurier, 10th N.I. ...            | As a Colonel ... | £550                        |
| Lieut. col. (col.) D. Davidson, 14th N.I. ...                   | "                | 500                         |
| Lieut. col. (col.) Sir P. M. Melvill, K.C.B., 18th N.I. ...     | "                | 450                         |
| Lieut. col. (col.) G. LeG. Jacob, C.B., 5th L.I. ...            | "                | 400                         |
| Lieut. col. (col.) A. Shephard, C.B., 1st Eur. regt. (fus.) ... | As a Lieut. col. | 350                         |
| Lieut. col. (col.) N. P. MacDougall, 8th N.I. ...               | As a colonel ... | 300                         |
| Lieut. col. (col.) J. Swanson, staff corps ...                  | "                | 280                         |
| Lieut. col. (col.) D. M. Scobie, 17th N.I. ...                  | "                | 280                         |
| Lieut. col. (col.) J. R. Kelly, 19th N.I. ...                   | "                | 260                         |
| Lieut. col. (col.) R. Shortrede, 22nd N.I. ...                  | "                | 250                         |
| Lieut. col. (col.) G. Pope, C.B., 14th N.I. ...                 | "                | 250                         |
| Lieut. col. J. Holmes, C.B., staff corps ...                    | "                | 200                         |
| Lieut. col. C. G. G. Munro, 16th N.I. ...                       | "                | 200                         |
| Lieut. col. C. R. Hogg, 24th N.I. ...                           | As a Lieut. col. | 200                         |
| Lieut. col. E. A. Guerin, 2nd Eur. regt. ...                    | As a Colonel ... | 200                         |
| Lieut. col. W. H. C. Lye, 3rd Eur. regt. ...                    | As a Lieut. col. | 200                         |
| Lieut. col. G. C. Stockley, 28th N.I. ...                       | As a Colonel ... | 200                         |
| Lieut. col. E. Andrews, 7th N.I. ...                            | "                | 200                         |
| Lieut. col. A. C. Honner, 1st N.I. ...                          | As a Lieut. col. | 200                         |
| Lieut. col. W. G. Arrow, 23rd N.I. ...                          | As a Captain ... | 200                         |
| Lieut. col. E. Boynes, 20th N.I. ...                            | As a Colonel ... | 200                         |
| Major C. R. Whitelock, 11th N.I. ...                            | As a Lieut. col. | 200                         |
| Major W. Ballingall, 24th N.I. ...                              | As a Captain ... | 200                         |
| Major F. Westbrooke, 18th N.I. ...                              | As a Major ...   | 200                         |
| Major (lieut. col.) H. W. Evans, 9th N.I. ...                   | As a Colonel ... | 200                         |
| Major (lieut. col. staff corps) K. Jopp, staff corps ...        | "                | 180                         |
| Major A. E. Saunders, 2nd Eur. regt. N.I. ...                   | As a Major ...   | 160                         |
| Major T. L. Jameson, late 29th N.I. ...                         | "                | 150                         |
| Major A. Crawford, 3rd Eur. regt. ...                           | "                | 150                         |
| Major F. A. C. Cane, 15th N.I. ...                              | "                | 150                         |
| Major G. L. Lye, 28th N.I. ...                                  | As a Major ...   | 150                         |
| Major W. F. Hunter, 2nd L.C. ...                                | As a Captain ... | 150                         |

**Bombay Castle, Dec. 12.**—Col. J. Liddell, C.B., is appointed a brig. of the 1st class, and to the com. of the garrison of Bombay, in succession to Col. Sir Charles Stuart, K.C.B., proceeding to England on furl.

The appointment of Capt. R. M. Westropp, of the 14th reg. N.I. to the staff corps, by general order No. 571, of Oct. 23, is cancelled.

## STAFF CORPS.

**Dec. 16.**—The undermentioned officers who were on staff employ on Feb. 18, 1861, but whose service in permanent appointments had been for less than one year at that date, are admitted as probationers to the Bombay staff corps, subject to the conditions prescribed in par. 75 of G.O.G.G. No. 332 of 1861. The date from which each will be considered to have been permanently appointed will hereafter be notified.

Lieut. William Henry Ross, 23rd N.I., adjt. 23rd regt. N.I.

Lieut. Francis James Thomas Ross, 16th N.I., dep. coll. and mag., Sind.

Lieut. Frederick Pelham Bartholomew, 28th N.I., late qrmr. and interp., 28th regt. N.I., and act. assist. supt. of pol., Ahmedabad.

Lieut. Arthur John Doig, 15th N.I., late act. qrmr. Jacob's rifles.

Lieut. Edward William West, 28th N.I., qrmr. and interp.

Lieut. John Jacob, 22nd N.I., doing duty officer Mayn's horse, now adjt. Deolee irreg. horse.

Lieut. Arthur Neil Bruce, 4th N.I., (or rifles) assist. agt., gov. gen., Rajpootana.

Lieut. Elliott Seward Ostrehan, 25th N.I., late supt. of bazaars, Aurungabad, now assist. supt. of bazaars, Poona.

Lieut. Thomas Lyons Fraser, 14th N.I., actg. qrmr. and interp. 14th regt. N.I.

Lieut. Gordon Forbes Birdwood, 23rd N.I., assist. qrmr. and interp., 23rd regt. N.I.

Lieut. Charles Wodehouse, 12th N.I., doing duty officer 30th regt. N.I., or Jacob's rifles.

Lieut. Herbert Bruce Jacob, 24th N.I., actg. qrmr. and interp., 24th regt. N.I.

Lieut. Henry Nicholas Reeves, 6th N.I., assist. polit. agent, Kutch.

**Bombay Castle, Dec. 6.**—The furl. to Eur. granted to Asst. surg. J. M. Knapp is ext. to 18th ult.

The underment. officers are allowed furl. to Eur. on m.c.:—

Lieut. Pye, attached to H.M.'s 23rd regt. N.I., for 18 mos.

Lieut. E. H. Shewell, qrmr. of H.M.'s 21st N.I., or marine batt., for 20 mos.

Ens. J. Galway, of H.M.'s 26th N.I., for 18 mos.

**Dec. 10.**—Brev. maj. J. J. Lourie, attached to H.H.'s 7th N.I., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos. on m.c.

Lieut. E. T. Webb, of H.M.'s 20th N.I., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos.

Lieut. R. P. Mainwaring, of H.M.'s 20th N.I., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos.

Ens. E. G. Sturt, attached to H.M.'s 6th N.I., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos.

## FORAGE ALLOWANCE.

**Dec. 11.**—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 450, dated Aug. 29 last, it is directed that the cost of forage supplied by the commissariat to mounted corps and field batteries, will be charged in the accounts of that department like any other army supplies. The audit department, in checking the regimental consumption, will see that the quantity of grass required to be supplied by the grasscutters under regimental arrangement, is accounted for in the monthly forage accounts.

2. The forage allowance at present drawn by commanding officers, on account of horses unprovided with grasscutters, will cease from Jan. 1 next, or from the date of expiry of existing contracts for the supply of forage.

3. As mounted regiments will, under the new arrangement, be relieved from providing forage, the following scale of allowance is fixed in lieu of that at present granted for keeping the monthly forage accounts:—

For a dragoon regiment, Rs. 40 per mensem.

For a troop of horse artillery, Rs. 15 per mensem.

For a field battery, Rs. 10 per mensem.

4. When lucerne is provided, it will be purchased regimentally, and charged for in contingent bills, to be discharged by the commissariat.

5. The money allowances specified in paragraph 8 of the G. G. O. No. 450, dated Aug. 29 last, being considered insufficient, the advance will be limited by the condition that it does not exceed Rs. 4 for each horse, unprovided with a grasscutter.

6. Henceforward officers commanding mounted corps and field batteries will address the adjutant-general of the army, through the prescribed channel, on all matters relating to forage and rationing of horses.

**Dec. 21.**—The foll. appts. are made:—

Lieut. col. J. Pottinger, C.B., to be comy. gen., v. Col. Davidson.

Maj. J. B. Dunsterville to be dep. comy. gen., v. Col. Pope.

Col. J. B. Woosnam, who is expected to arr. by the next mail, to offic. as inspec. gen. of ordnance.

Lieut. col. Barr, staff corps, to offic. as controller of military finance on the retirement of Col. Swanson.

Lieut. col. Vincent, staff corps, to offic. as account., milly. and naval depts., v. Barr.

Maj. Coley, 10th N.I., to offic. as milly. and marine paymr. at the pres., v. Vincent.

Maj. C. P. Rigby, H.M.'s Consul at Zanzibar, is allowed a furl. to Eur., on m.c., for 18 mo., from Nov. 20 last, the date of his leaving Aden.

Capt. J. A. Smith, of H.M.'s 6th N.I., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 2 years.

**Dec. 19.**—The foll. list of rank of cadets appd. for the Bombay Presidency is published for general information:—

List of rank of cadets for the Bombay engineers and infantry:—

For the Engineers.  
E. O. Seton, E. D'O. Twenlow, J. D. Cruickshank, and C. A. McG. Skinner.

For the Infantry.  
A. L. McNair, and W. S. Hore.

**Dec. 20.**—The foll. officers, having applied to retire from the service on the 31st inst., are allowed to proc. to England by the steam-vessel of the 27th:—

Cols. D. Davidson, and G. Pope, C.B.

The Govt. of India has decided that art. officers having the rank of lieut. col. substantively shall not hold the office of commissary of ordnance. The servs. of Lieut. col. Biggs and Lieut. col. Hawkins, of the art., are accordingly placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

The foll. appts. are made:—

Maj. Haggard to be commissary of ordnance, Belgaum brig., v. Lieut. col. Biggs. Maj. Haggard will continue to offic. as principal commissary or ordnance.

Capt. Swanson to act as commissary of ordnance, Belgaum brig.

Capt. Mellersh to be commissary of ordnance, Scinde div.

Capt. Murray to be commissary of ordnance, Mhow div., v. Lieut. col. Hawkins. Capt. Murray will continue to act as commissary of ordnance, N. div., till relieved by Capt. Clarke.

Capt. Clarke to act as commissary of ordnance, Mhow div., till reduction of the Ajmere Arsenal is completed, after which he will join at Ahmedabad as offic. commissary, N. div.

## LETTERS OF CREDIT.

With reference to the rules published in the *Government Gazette* of Oct. 17 last, on the subject of letters of credit and cheques, the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that the system of payment by cheques shall have effect from Jan. 1 next in the milly. dept. of this presy.

The controller of military finance will issue any subsidiary orders that may be found necessary to give effect to the above rules.

**Dec. 24.**—Lieut. F. Warden, of H.M.'s 2nd Eur. regt., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo.

Vet. surg. C. E. Barton, of H.M.'s 1st L.C. (lancers), is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 3 years.

The underment. officer, who was on staff employ on Feb. 18, 1861, but whose service in permanent appt. had been for less than one year at that date, is admitted as proba. to the Bombay staff corps:—

Lieut. J. P. Grant, 18th N.I., asst. superint. rev. surv., Hyderabad assigned dists.

Capt. J. T. Newall, of the staff corps, asst. to the agent to Gov. gen. for the states of Rajpootana, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 mo.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Poona, Dec. 12.**—Lieut. W. H. Wilson, 18th N.I., is app. to act as qrmr. and interp. to 21st N.I., or marine batt., dur. abs. of Lieut. Shewell.

Leave of absence:—  
Staff capt. J. G. Scott, fr. date of departure, for 30 days.

2nd Eur. N.I.—A. E. Saunders, fr. date of departure fr. Khundalla, for 30 days.

**Dec. 13.**—Leave of absence:—  
1st Regt. Lt. Cav. (Lancers).—Lieut. Stephens, fr. Dec. 12, 1861, to Mar. 12, 1862.

**Dec. 14.**—Maj. J. W. Schneider, of 2nd gren. regt. N.I., ret. to duty, without prejudice to his rank, on Dec. 13.

Lieut. P. Hodgson, 22nd N.I., has been rep. qualified in Hindoostanee for staff employ.

**Dec. 16.**—Maj. Graves is app. to com. of 2nd regt. Scinde horse, fr. date of his vacating com. of Guzerat horse, v. Maj. M. S. Green, who vacated on proceeding to Eur. on furl.

Leave of absence:—  
2nd Regt. Scinde Horse.—Maj. J. C. Graves, fr. Dec. 1 to 31, to remain in Bombay.

**Dec. 17.**—Lieut. col. J. E. Collings, H.M.'s 33rd foot, is app. president of the European general court-martial ordered in G.O. of the 4th inst. No. 1,421, to assemble at Bombay, in room of Col. C. Birdwood, of 3rd N.I., relieved fr. the duty.

**Dec. 19.**—2nd Capt. A. R. Stevenson, 21st brig. royal art., is app. adjt. of art., Mhow division of the army.

Asst. surg. N. Hopkins, gen. du., Aden, is app. to the med. charge of 27th N.I., or 1st Belooch batt., v. Niven.

Leave of absence:—  
Staff.—Capt. J. N. Crenlock, jun. dist. inspec. of musketry, fr. Dec. 20, 1861, to Jan. 20, 1862.

Att. to 1st Eur. Regt. Fusiliers.—Lieut. J. R. Lee, fr. Dec. 18, 1861, to Jan. 20, 1862.

**Dec. 20.**—Cav. cadet C. A. Owen, recently arr. fr. England, is att. to do dn. with the 3rd drag. gds.

The foll. order is conf.:—  
**Dated Oct. 17, 1860.**—By the officer comdg. 2nd Eur. L.I., app. Lieut. Edwards, asst. officer instruc. of musketry.

## REDUCTION OF THE 3RD N.I.

**Bombay, Dec. 23.**—The C. in C. directs that the strength of the 3rd N.I. be reduced to that authorised in G.O. No. 289, dated 21st May last.

The comdg. officer will be guided by para. 26 of the Govt. G.O. above quoted, in disposing of the supernumeraries of the corps under four years ser-



vice and those who may be physically fit, but desirous of taking their discharges, and by Bengal G.O. No. 907, dated Oct. 8, 1861, who may be recommended by the regt. surg. for discharge.

The gen. officer comdg. the Poona div. of the army will be good enough to assemble an invaliding committee on the arr. of the regt. at Malligaum, constituted according to the provs. of para. 28 of the G.O. of the 21st May last.

Attention is called in the reduction of the 3rd N.I. to the established strength, to G.O.C. No. 917, dated Aug. 8, 1861, and to the rule which allows fifty supernumeraries per regt.

Poona, Dec. 18.—Ens. J. M. Heath, att. to 11th N.I., passed colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee.

Leave of absence:—

6th N.I.—Lieut. P. D. Malden, fr. Dec. 15 to Jan. 20, 1862.

12th N.I.—Lieut. col. J. Holmes, fr. 10th to 31st Dec.

17th N.I.—Lieuts. G. E. Blew and S. A. Smith, fr. Dec. 27 to Jan. 27, 1862.

Dec. 23.—Lieut. A. C. Currie, 3rd South. Mahratta horse, has passed exam. in Hindoostanee.

Dec. 24.—Sergt. major H. Brougham, 19th N.I. (local), is discharged from the serv. on a pension of 2s. 6d. a-day in Europe.

Leave of absence:—

Regt. of Art.—Lieut. J. Grierson, fr. 1st to 31st Dec., to remain at Kurrachee, on m.c.

3rd Eur. Regt.—Lieut. Louis, fr. Sept. 8 to Dec. 31, to Ghizree, on m.c.

Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals T. Mackenzie, c.b., is app. insp. gen. of hospitals, with temp. rank, fr. date of Dr. Scott's departure for Eur. on furl.

Mr. B. O. Seton is admitted to the service as cadet of engr. on this estab.

The undermentd. gentlemen are admitted to the service as cadets of engr. on this estab.:—

Messrs. E. D'O. Twemlow, J. D. Cruickshank, and C. A. M. Skinner.

## NAVAL.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Dec. 9.—Messrs. Rutherford, Loraine, and Oldham, mates supernus. of the *Ajdaha*, to the *Berenice*.

Messrs. Athey and Milne, acting masters, and Guthrie, acting 1st class 2nd master, from the *Berenice* to the *Ajdaha*, as supernus.

Dec. 10.—Lieut. C. B. Templar, of the *Prince Arthur*, was perm. to reside on shore at the Sanitarium, on m.c. from 7th inst.

Lieut. Walker is app. Inspector of Bombay Steam Navigation Co.'s str., v. Mitcheson.

Mr. J. McCall, 2nd class engr., supernu. of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to the *Berenice*.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 6.—Capt. J. Stephens is all. a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., on m.c., under new regs.

Asst. surg. McGrath is all. a further ext. of leave to rem. at Mahabeshwur until 31st inst., on m.c.

No. 193.—Promotion:—

Senior Mate J. Strong to be lieut., v. Carey, dec.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted in G. O. dated Oct. 12 last, No. 129, to Lieut. W. P. Mitcheson is cancl. fr. 27th ult., the date of that officer's return to duty.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Dec. 13.—Mr. Ford, purser, supern. of the *Ajdaha*, is to proc. by P. & O. co.'s str. which leaves this on the 16th inst., to Calcutta, for the purpose of joining the *Ferooz*.

Mr. W. Powell, midshipman of the *Falkland*, is to be transf. to the *Ajdaha*.

Mr. McCarty, midshipman supern. of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to the *Falkland*.

Mr. S. Patterson, superint. engr., was transf. fr. the *Prince Arthur* to the *Ajdaha* for duty in factory.

Mr. H. Robinson, captain's clerk, supern. on board the *Falkland*, was perm. to reside on shore at the naval sanatorium, on m.c.

Mr. A. Weatherall, midshipman, supern. of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transf. to the *Victoria* as supern.

The servs. of the actg. masters and actg. 1st class 2nd masters below named, superns. on board the *Ajdaha*, being no longer needed in the Indian navy, they are to be discharged the service, and be paid the gratuity specified in G. O. No. 1,749 of the 30th ult.:—

Mr. D. Milne, actg. master; Mr. J. C. Fleming, actg. master; and Messrs. Guthrie, Ash, and Talputt, actg. 1st and 2nd class masters.

Dec. 16.—Mr. Fuller, midshipman of the *Falkland*, is to be transferred to the *Ajdaha*, as a supernumerary.

Dec. 17.—Mr. T. W. Burt, mate of the *Victoria*, is to be store account. of that vessel from Oct. 2, 1861, v. Mr. actg. mr. Barras.

Mr. Loraine, mate of the *Berenice*, to be store account. of that vessel from the 10th inst.

Dec. 18.—Mr. J. H. Jones, actg. 1st cl. 2nd master of the *Coromandel*, was permitted to resign the service at Calcutta on Nov. 16 last.

Dec. 19.—Mr. J. Athey, actg. mr. supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is to be directed to proceed by the first opportunity to Margill, for the purpose of joining the *Comet*, and he is permitted to make his own arrangements for his passage, there being no Govt. vessel proceeding to that port.

Dec. 20.—The priv. leave granted Mr. H. Williams, purser, by squadron orders of the 27th ult., is extended to 9th inst.

Mr. H. Williams, purser, having returned from priv. leave, is to remain on shore on special duty fr. that date, until further orders.

Comdr. F. W. Hopkins, comdg. the *Dalhousie*, is allowed 15 days' priv. leave to proceed to Ahmednuggur from this date.

Dec. 24.—Mr. W. Anderson, 1st class engr., supernumerary on board the *Ajdaha*, having been recommended to reside on shore on m.c., and there being no accommodation for him in the European General Hospital, he is permitted to live in his own house, and port surgeon will afford him medical attendance.

## Military Letters.

### INDIAN NAVY.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 18.—The decision contained in the following extract, paragraph 89, of a letter from the Secretary of State, No. 819, dated 10th August, 1861, to the address of the Government of India, is applicable to officers of the Indian naval service also:—

"39th. In the same (55th) paragraph of your despatch, you expressed an opinion that the boon of 20 months' leave on sick certificate, with retention of appointment granted to officers of the staff corps may be extended to all officers of the other branches of the service. I have much pleasure in acceding to this recommendation, and I authorise you to give it effect immediately in the three Presidencies. I have no objection extending this boon to officers now on furlough in all cases in which you may think it desirable to recommend it."

## BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, wife of Capt. G., son, at Rawul Pindee, Dec. 11.

ALEXANDER, wife of H. A. R., daughter, at Soory, Dec. 13.

BAIN, wife of J., son, at Bombay, Dec. 20.

BAYNE, Mrs. J. C., son, at Chinshepogly, Dec. 15.

BLEAGBY, wife of G. B., daughter, at Saugor, Dec. 8.

BOLEAU, wife of Major T. T., son, at Muttra, Dec. 14.

BOWLES, wife of Lieut. H., son, at Nynsee Tal, Dec. 8.

BROWNE, wife of J., daughter, at Rawul Pindee, Nov. 5.

CAMPBELL, Mrs. W., daughter, at Sooree, Dec. 18.

CAMPBELL, wife of J., son, at Madras, Dec. 12.

CASTLE, wife of C. T., son, at Futtehpore, Dec. 11.

CHARRIOT, Mrs. J. A., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 12.

COMBE, wife of Capt. J. J., son, at Belgaum, Dec. 13.

CORNS, wife of W., daughter, at Deeksal, Dec. 18.

CUNNINGHAM, wife of Dr. J. M., son, at Bareilly, Dec. 7.

DINGER, wife of T. H., son, at Thyetmew, Nov. 11.

HASTED, wife of Lieut. J. C., daughter, at Masulipatam, Dec. 10.

HEFFRON, wife of J., son, at Poona, Dec. 17.

HIGGINBOTHAM, wife of J., son, at Madras, Dec. 11.

HINE, wife of W., son (stillborn), at Futtehpore, Dec. 15.

HOUGHTON, wife of H. L., son, at Tumlook, Dec. 10.

JACOB, wife of Capt. H. E., daughter, at Bombay, Dec. 18.

KENNELLY, wife of D. J., son, at Colaba, Dec. 17.

LANCASTER, wife of D., daughter, at Lucknow, Dec. 8.

MARSHALL, wife of G., son, at Bombay, Dec. 16.

MIDDLETON, wife of T. B., daughter, at Etawah, Dec. 5.

MORGAN, wife of W. J., daughter, at Bombay, Dec. 14.

PENGELLEY, wife of Lieut. W. M., son, at Bombay, Dec. 13.

PETERS, wife of K. C., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 9.

PRICHARD, wife of J. T., daughter, at Agra, Dec. 16.

ROSS, wife of Capt. W. A., daughter, at Chowringhee, Dec. 7.

ROSTAN, wife of J. H., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 14.

ROWLANDSON, wife of Lieut. G., son, at Secunderabad, Dec. 11.

SMITHETT, wife of H., daughter, at Benares, Dec. 18.

STANTON, wife of J., son, at Kalbadavie, Dec. 7.

SWINBURNE, wife of Maj., son, at Belgaum, Dec. 9.

WALLACE, wife of Rev. J., son, at Surat, Dec. 11.

WILKINSON, wife of J. C., son, at Madras, Dec. 14.

## MARRIAGES.

BUDGETT, C. S., to Mary E., daughter of the late Rev. J. Davies, at Byculia, Dec. 17.

BURNBY, R. T., to Julia, daughter of the late Maj. C. H. Naylor, at Simla, Dec. 10.

COURT, Lieut. H. S., 44th N.I., to Mary E., daughter of C. A. Johnston, Dec. 17.

GALLOWAY, J., to Jane H., daughter of the late Maj. V. W. de Villeneuve, at Calcutta, Dec. 12.

LECKY, R. D. D., to Rosabelle, daughter of T. Velloys, at Dinapore, Dec. 2.

MACNAMARA, N. C., to Isabella C., daughter of J. Forlong, at Mozufferpore, Dec. 12.

MONTGOMERIE, Capt. A., to Annie, daughter of Col. J. W. H. Jamieson, at Meerut, Dec. 5.

PICTET, Capt. T., to Rose, widow of the late Lieut. Arnot, at Bolarum, Dec. 10.

WITHER, F. O. B., to Harriet K., daughter of Col. Bayley, at Bangalore, Dec. 17.

## DEATHS.

ABBOTT, Col. P., at Delhi, Dec. 6.

CAMPBELL, Maj. Ivie, Dep. Comm., West Berar, at Ellichpore, Nov. 29.

CHRISTIAN, Lieut. Andrew W., 22nd Bengal N.I., at Lucknow, aged 22, Dec. 12.

CURR, James, on board the *Indiana*, at sea, Nov. 11.

DRAKE, William G., inf. son of G., at Madras, Nov. 30.

FLORE, Johanna, widow of the late G., at Chittagong, aged 65, Nov. 19.

FULTON, James, at Manora, Dec. 9.

HARRISON, Leslie N. H., inf. son of H. A., Nov. 8.

HANE, Alexander J., at Madras, aged 49, Dec. 1.

LOCKE, Charlotte J., daughter of S. R., at Chilton, aged 6, Dec. 12.

NORWOOD, Capt., 8rd drag. gds., on board P. and O. Co.'s str. *Orissa*, in the Red Sea, Nov. 22.

OALTS, Charles, infant son of H., at Calcutta, Dec. 16.

OALTS, H. J., infant son of H., at Hazrapore, Dec. 1.

PINKERTON, Asst. surg. J. W., R.A.

STEPHEN, Catherine, wife of J., at Dacca, aged 25, Dec. 10.

SYKES, infant son of Capt. W. H. F., at Bombay, Dec. 20.

THOMPSETT, Capt., H.M.'s 44th regt., at the Fort, Bombay, Dec. 15.

THOMSON, Julia M., wife of Lieut. col. G. L., at Delhi, aged 31, Dec. 6.

WORMALD, Ethel B., infant daughter of Col., at Kirkee, Dec. 15.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

January 14.

1st Drag. Gds.—Cornet J. Nethercote to be adjt., v. Lieut. D. Wale, res.

6th Drags.—J. J. H. Cottle, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Smith, prom.

33rd Foot.—Lieut. G. B. Deare, fr. 53rd foot, to be lieut., v. C. F. Mundy, exch.

44th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. H. W. Devlin to be asst. surg., v. E. G. McDowell, exch.

51st Foot.—Paymr. W. C. Friend, fr. 36th foot, to be paymr., v. G. H. Shuttleworth, transf. to 15th foot.

60th Foot.—Capt. G. R. S. Black, fr. 99th foot, to be capt., v. Medhurst, exch.; Staff asst. surg. G. E. Gascoven to be asst. surg.

74th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. W. O'Halloran to be asst. surg., v. A. Chester, app. to staff.

79th Foot.—Ens. A. Hutton to be lieut., by purch., v. F. P. Campbell, prom., by purch., in Ceylon rifle regt.; C. R. K. Fergusson, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Hutton.

90th Foot.—Capt. J. C. Rattray to be maj., without purch., v. Brev. lieut. col. G. J. Wolseley, ret. on h.p.

99th Foot.—Capt. J. W. Medhurst, fr. 60th foot, to be capt., v. Black, exch.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Lieut. F. P. Campbell, fr. 79th foot, to be capt., by purch., v. B. C. W. C. Bloxsome, ret.

## BREVET.

Capt. and brev. maj. A. Need, 14th hussars, to be lieut. col. in the army.

To be Majors in the Army—2nd Capt. T. J. Mac-lachlan, Bombay art.; Capt. T. C. Alban, Bombay inf.; C. H. Palliser, Bengal inf.; H. Clerk, Madras inf.; H. C. Dowker, Madras inf.; J. A. M. Macdonald, Bombay inf.; G. E. Rose, rifle brig.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the decease of Lieut. gen. D. Daly, on Dec. 19, 1861:—

Maj. gen. A. T. Maclean, col. of the 13th hussars, to be lieut. gen.; Maj. gen. Sir E. Lugard, k.c.b., promoted for distinguished service on July 20, 1858, to be placed upon the fixed establishment of maj. generals.

## COUNTRY AGENTS:—

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*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

*\*.\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, January 21, 1862.

## A HARD CASE.

IN our correspondence columns will be seen a letter from a gallant officer who has suffered much in his country's service, and who is now compelled by ill-health to retire into private life, on the magnificent pension of one hundred and twenty pounds per annum. For nearly sixteen years he remained at his post, and was actively engaged in the suppression of the Sepoy rebellion and at the siege of Delhi. The hardships he underwent in the cheerful discharge of his duty so utterly ruined his constitution that it was with great difficulty he reached his native land. He has now been two years and a half at home, which, under the new regulations—if sick leave were allowed to count—would entitle him to the full pension belonging to his rank. It certainly does seem a very hard case that officers who have served so long and so faithfully, and who are incapacitated by wounds or ill-health contracted on active duty, should be deprived of every advantage beyond the miserable pay of the grade on which they are forced to retire. Owing to the slowness of promotion, by reason of the seniority system, an officer after fifteen or sixteen years' continuous service might still be a subaltern, and of this there are very many instances. In that case the paltry sum of £90 per annum would be the measure of his country's gratitude, and on which he would be expected to maintain the appearance of a gentleman, and very likely have to support a young wife and an increasing family. Sir Charles Wood has exhibited such an earnest disposition to act handsomely by the old Company's officers that we feel assured he will look with a kindly eye on the hardships here complained of. By extending the £50 bonus to all who have broken down in consequence of wounds and exposure to the climate he will earn not only the heartfelt gratitude of those whom he has benefited, but will also, at a very trifling cost, render an act of justice to many meritorious officers, and assert the national reputation for generously requiting courage and fidelity. It used to be said, "The good people of England pay well and hang well." They have of late, to a great extent, given up hanging, but that is no excuse for giving up the other characteristic likewise. At all events, we trust that her Majesty's Secretary of State for India will take care that, so far as it rests with him, men who have deserved well of their country shall still be suitably rewarded, even though more rogues should escape the gallows than was formerly the case. Our correspondent suggests that twelve years' service should be taken as the minimum, and, taking all circumstances into consideration, the suggestion appears both just and practicable.

## MR. LAING ON THINGS IN GENERAL.

IN the absence of more exciting matter for editorial comment, it may not be out of place to make a few remarks on Mr. Laing's reply to the congratulatory address of the Landholders' Association. Before doing so, however, we may briefly allude to certain observations which fell from him at an earlier part of the day while receiving a deputation from other locally influential bodies. The community of interests between Natives and Europeans attracted his special attention as exemplified in the action of heavy import duties on manufactured goods, the reduction of which is demanded by both parties. The foreign merchant naturally desires this because his import trade, if not paralysed, is at least greatly injured; nor is the native trader less anxious to attain the same object, because he knows that his export business largely depends upon the quantity of goods he can take in exchange. Cheap and good clothing is, besides, one of the most urgent wants of the population, and a very wide-spread inconvenience is felt if it be not procurable. But then any further reduction in duties must be contingent "on the temper of the country, the continuance of tranquillity, the subsidence of animosities of race and party, and the growth of an enlightened and influential public opinion to support the Government in enforcing economy both in India and in England." With regard, then, to the Cotton Question, if the supply from India is to be of a permanent, and not of a mere transitory, nature, it is absolutely necessary that more attention shall be paid to the cultivation of the plant, the cleansing of the cotton-wool, and to its careful packing and conveyance to the seaboard. If it be true that an acre of land in the Southern States of America yields from two to three hundred pounds of cotton, worth sixpence per pound, while the same extent of land in India produces only one hundred pounds, worth no more than fourpence per pound, it is manifest that the latter can have no chance in competing with the former. But if by using better seed and by improved cultivation the Indian cotton can be brought to equal that from Orleans in quality and almost in quantity per acre, their relative conditions will then be entirely changed, and the Indian cotton will permanently occupy the best position in the Liverpool market. That this event is possible of attainment appeared more certain to the honourable gentleman than it does to ourselves, unless the Civil War in America be protracted to such a length as to compel the Lancashire manufacturers to sacrifice routine to expediency, and to regard that as the best system of political economy which supplies them with their raw material when it is most pressingly required.

In reply to the Landholders' Association, Mr. Laing applied himself more particularly to three points—the old Civilian theory of government, the Law of Contracts, and Coolie Emigration. Under the first of these heads he insisted upon the good policy of encouraging independent European settlers to invest their capital in local enterprises. The just and equal rights of the Natives must, of course, be respected, but there is nothing incompatible between upholding existing rights and assuring protection to the foreign colonist, whose course is everywhere marked by improvement. "When the factory appears, the jungle disappears, the

wild beast of the forest recedes, and the ryot increases and multiplies. Instead of the deadly *Teraï*, in the course of a few years we shall have, if we succeed in attracting European capital, a belt of tea and coffee plantations fringing the lower slopes of the Himalayas, from Assam to the Punjab, and, instead of remaining a *terra incognita*, the rich cotton soil of Central India will be the greatest source of supply of this staple article for the mills of Lancashire. The man must be mad who would dream of arresting this tide of progress, and of keeping this great empire, with its boundless resources, as a sort of Jesuit California or Paraguay, where no unhallowed outsider is to intrude between the select official and the subject native."

As to the Contract Law which the Bengal planters have so urgently demanded, and which Lord Canning likewise judged indispensable, Mr. Laing condemns the radical misconception of its purport and tendency in supposing that it was ever intended to assist one section of the European community at the cost of the Native rural population. Why, the Natives are more likely to be benefited by such a measure than any others. The Englishman has a wide field before him where to choose his future habitation. Australia, New Zealand, and Canada open their arms to him, and offer every encouragement for the introduction of his intelligence, capital, and enterprise. If it be desired, therefore, that he shall be tempted to fix his home in the sultry East, far from his own people, it is at least essential that his property should be fully secured to him. "Bad security is only another word for high interest, and if the practical remedy against breach of contract is slow and expensive, the lender, whether he be European or Native, must compensate himself, either by paying for the produce below its market value or by charging an usurious rate for his advances." Thus the Native population has little reason to be grateful to those who retarded the passing of Mr. Cecil Beadon's Bill.

The other topic alluded to by Mr. Laing relates to the important question of labour. As he rightly observed, there is no redundant supply of labour in India. A very much larger population could be maintained with advantage were agriculture better understood. But to force immigration is clearly impossible. At present there are many bidders in the market. The Mauritius, Ceylon, Australia, the West Indies, and the French settlements, are all crying aloud for labourers, and offering tempting terms to lure the industrious Coolies from their ancient homes. It is not for the Government to interfere with the course of what is clearly a free trade, in which the best price will command the best article. If the new settlers, therefore, stand in need of labour, they must be prepared to pay for it, on terms mutually advantageous.

These sensible and decidedly practical views on "things in general" were expressed in clear, manly, vigorous English, which left no doubt of the speaker's sincerity and earnestness. It certainly augurs well for the future prosperity of India that its rulers are at last setting themselves to thoroughly understand the character of the people and the requirements of the country they have been appointed to govern. A splendid opportunity awaits Lord Elgin, nor may we doubt that he will turn it to good account.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## PRAISE AND POVERTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—I know that the retirement of Indian officers is a subject with which your pages have been inundated; but trusting to your power and sense of justice I appeal for assistance, in the names of such officers of the late East India Company's Service who, through ill health and wounds contracted on duty, are forced to leave India, and whose period of service being under twenty years, precludes their obtaining either the £50 additional income, or anything beyond the half-pay of their rank: in many—most—cases, owing to slow promotion, but a subaltern's, after sixteen and eighteen years' service.

It should be remembered that, before our transfer to the Royal army, we had in each regiment bonus funds, by the aid of which a sum, varying from £50 for the junior ensign to £3,000 for the major, was obtainable on retirement, independent of length of service, and this laid out at interest added something to the scanty £90 per annum of a wounded subaltern.

I can instance many—myself among others—who, from exposure to bad climates in more than one campaign, and wounds in the last, have been driven home with shattered health and constitution so utterly ruined as to preclude returning to India; and this after eighteen years' service. Regimental funds being broken up, there is no prospect of a larger income than £90 yearly to the subaltern, and £120 to the captain, unless the Government will sanction the additional £50 per annum now given only to officers entitled to retire after twenty years' absolute service in India, being given to all after twelve years' service, who can show that ill health was contracted by exposure on service, and who can also produce a medical certificate showing their inability to serve longer in India.—I am, yours obediently,

RUINED.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**RED SEA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.**—The steamer with the new cable for the repair and restoration of the eastern division of the telegraphic cable between Aden and Kurrachee left London on the 1st January, and Mr. Latimer Clark, one of the engineers of the Telegraph to India Company, proceeded with the staff by the steamer of the 4th January. It is stated that the attention of the engineers will be first directed to the land line belonging to the company between Alexandria, Cairo, and Suez, which will be at once made available, and a temporary station established about March next at the entrance of the Gulf of Suez, upon one of the islands of Shadwau or Jubal, at which telegraphic messages to and from India, China, and Australia will be received and despatched. This, a distance of 360 miles from Alexandria, shortening the time by about 36 to 40 hours, is an important step, as securing certain priority of information to those who avail themselves of it, as by the recent completion of the Malta-Alexandria cable the communication will be perfected between all parts of England and the Jubal station in the Red Sea. From the latter point the India, China, and Australia messages will be conveyed by the Peninsula and Oriental Company's steamers, under the sanction, already obtained, of her Majesty's Postmaster-general, until further advances shall have been made in the repairs or reconstruction of the cable. It is, therefore, recommended that merchants and others who require to make use of the line should give their instructions in anticipation, so that so soon as the notices of the completion of the Jubal station are issued, probably early in March, their correspondents may be aware of the advantages to be derived from it, and transmit their communications accordingly. It is further stated that the cost of a message between any part of England and any of the following places at which the company have agents will not exceed £3 for a single message, viz., Aden, Bombay, Galle, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, King George's Sound, Melbourne, Sydney, Mauritius, and Reunion.

**SPECIE FOR THE EAST.**—The amount of specie sent to the East by the outgoing steamer *Ceylon* yesterday was £107,082, of which £4,307 in gold is for Madras and Alexandria; and £102,775, nearly all silver, for China and the Straits.

**THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY** have for the present ceased to issue debentures, having raised £1,500,000, or three-fourths of the total sum to be ultimately so obtained by them. The new shares, to the amount of £1,000,000, which they have just put out, complete the share capital estimated to be required for this undertaking.

**THE EASTERN BANK.**—In February last William Henry Stephens, designated as a "newspaper proprietor, formerly residing at Upper Belgrave-place, in the county of Middlesex, and now residing at Dunoon, in the county of Argyll," obtained sequestration at his own instance. In his statutory examination the bankrupt said:—"I came to Scotland for sequestration, partly to avoid exposure in London, and partly because I understood that the matter could be carried through more cheaply in Scotland; and this was of importance to me, as my father had refused to make any advances for the purpose unless I came to this country. I was recommended to come to the county of Argyll in particular because I was not well, and because it was a quiet place, where unnecessary publicity would be avoided." The bankrupt was discharged on the 17th of September; but meantime a petition for recalc had been presented to the Court of Session in behalf of two non-concurring creditors. The case was disposed of by the Second Division of the Court last week. Lord Justice Clerk, in giving judgment, said the present was a strong case for recalc, and it seemed most expedient that the bankrupt's estate should be distributed among his creditors, according to the law of England. The bankrupt was an Englishman, who had no connection with Scotland, whose creditors, with trifling exceptions (if any), were English, whose estate (if any) was in England, and whose avowed object in coming to Scotland was to obtain sequestration. It was a sequestration devised and intended in its origin and whole object, not for the benefit of creditors or for the distribution of the bankrupt's estate, but for the benefit of the bankrupt alone, its sole object being to obtain his discharge. The claims of the creditors who had been certified as concurring had not been ranked on the estate, or even properly lodged in the sequestration. The fact of a discharge having been obtained under these circumstances could, therefore, not be much regarded. The more he examined into the case, the more satisfied he became that this sequestration had been a mere mockery of the process of sequestration.—*Times*, Jan. 14.

**THE ANDAMAN ISLANDERS.**—At the Ethnological Society, on the 14th inst., Mr. J. Crawford, president, in the chair, the paper read was "On the Osteology and Dentition of the Aborigines of the Andaman Islands," by Professor Owen. The Andaman Islands are inhabited by a race of black dwarfs, notorious for their audacity and implacable hostility to strangers. They go entirely naked, and the females are subjected to indiscriminate intercourse, until chosen or allotted as wives, when they are required to be faithful to their husbands, and to serve them. Their dead are covered with leaves, and tied up into a bundle with cordage of strong creepers, the ends being knotted together to form a sling to carry it to the grave. This is a small hole, three feet deep, dug with a pointed stick, the earth being thrown out with the hand; and two or three months after the burial of the corpse, when the flesh has rotted and been eaten away by the land crabs and ants, the bones are exhumed and taken to the encampment by the relatives, who each select one as a relic, the skull belonging to the nearest of kin. The skeleton described by Professor Owen was that of a male Andamaner, brought to England by Dr. Mouatt, the Inspector of Indian Prisons. From the dimensions of the bones, the body was about four feet ten inches in height. The skull is oval; the frontal region rather narrow, but not low. There is no similarity between it and the African negroes, nor with the Papuan, Australian,

the Malayan, or the Mongolian types. Professor Owen saw no anatomical grounds for deriving the Andaman people from any existing continent, but by these remarks he did not intend any encouragement to a belief that they had originated in the locality to which they were now limited. He thought we should rather look back to one of those ancient continents with the destruction of some of which geological, geographical, and zoological researches have made us acquainted. The Andaman Islands may have been part of some former extent of dry land distinct from, and perhaps even pre-existent to, that neighbouring continent which has been the scene of the elevation of the Himalayan mountains within the tertiary period. Antecedent generations of the race may have co-existed with the slow and gradual geological changes which have obliterated the place of their primitive origin. In every essential human character the Andamaners participate with their most gifted brethren, and they in no way approach the orangs and chimpanzees except in their diminutive stature. Dr. Mouatt, Lieutenant Heathcote, Professor Busk, Mr. Lubbock, Dr. R. King, and Dr. Knox took part in the instructive discussion which followed the reading of the paper.

**THE NATURAL PRODUCTIONS OF THE EAST.**—By the last overland mail Mr. Fortune has returned from his expedition to Japan, and brings home a valuable collection of hardy trees and shrubs, quite new to this country. A very large number of them are remarkable for having their foliage beautifully variegated, and, as they are likely to prove perfectly hardy in England, they may be expected to produce a striking effect in our landscapes. In passing through China Mr. Fortune paid a visit to Peking, where, owing to the kindness of her Majesty's Minister, Mr. Bruce, he was able to add some trees and shrubs of great interest to his collection, among them a fine evergreen oak and some arborescences of gigantic size. As the climate of this part of China is extremely cold in winter, these trees will, no doubt, prove perfectly hardy in Europe.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.**—A prospectus has been issued for establishing a new steam line to India, to be called the British and Eastern Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of £750,000, in £10 shares. The intention is to construct a fleet with extensive accommodation for passengers, such as will admit of facilities for those of second-class as well as first, and also for the conveyance of troops, railway operatives, and the large number of persons who are likely henceforth to be brought into that line of travel by the rapid development of India, and who are at present compelled by the necessarily high scale of existing fares to take the long sea route.

**THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.**—A deputation from the Cotton Supply Association, consisting of Mr. J. B. Smith, M.P., Mr. Kershaw, M.P., Mr. J. Cheetham, President of the Association, Mr. E. Ashworth, Vice-President, Mr. W. Wanklyn, Mr. E. Walmsley, Mr. Hugh Mason, and Mr. S. O. Sutton, secretary, introduced by Mr. Bazley, M.P., and a deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, consisting of Mr. J. A. Turner, M.P., Mr. M. Ross, Vice-President, Mr. A. Cassels, Mr. Henry Ashworth, Mr. M. Gladstone, and Mr. J. Purder, introduced by Mr. Aspinall Turner, M.P., waited on Lord Elgin on Saturday afternoon.

**DEPARTURE OF SIR JOHN INGLIS.**—Major-General Sir John Inglis, K.C.B., the hero of Lucknow, who goes out to take command of the forces in Corfu, arrived in Liverpool on Friday night, and embarked on board Messrs. Burns and McIver's steamer *Marathon*, which sailed on Saturday for Italy and the Adriatic.

**THE COMMAND IN CHINA.**—Colonel C. W. D. Staveley, C.B., of the 44th Regiment, will succeed to the command of the troops in China, in the room of Major-General Sir John Michel, who returns home, we believe, from ill health. Colonel the Hon. Francis Colborne, C.B., of the 6th Foot, will in all likelihood be appointed Deputy-Quartermaster-General at the Mauritius, in succession to Colonel Sir Henry Johnson, whose period of service on the Staff expired some months since.

**MEDICAL MISSION IN PEKIN.**—The Rev. Joseph Edkins, writing to the *Patriot*, from Tien-tsin, says:—"Dr. Lockhart, by the assistance of Mr. Bruce, has now commenced a hospital in the metropolis itself, but some months must elapse before any further step can be made, so we are informed, in proceeding with missionary work in that vast and important city. We have, however, the assurance now given us that ultimately Protestant missionaries will be allowed to reside in Pekin and carry on their labours there with as much liberty as missionaries of the Papacy. Admiral Hope and Mr. Bruce have both expressed their opinion that by the treaty this right cannot be denied to us."

**CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS.**—(*Foreign Office, Jan. 13.*)—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. H. Sonnenkalb as Consul at Point de Galle, Ceylon, for H.M. the King of Prussia, and Mr. R. Zapp as Consul at Singapore, for H.M. the King of Hanover.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

January 11. Navarino, Greives, Rangoon.—13. City of York, Connell, Calcutta; Adelaide, Huntley, Mauritius; Yarra, Graham, Manila; Star of Peace, Hale, Calcutta; Assyrian, Shepherd, Shanghai.—14. Pegasus, Penrice, Shanghai; Alfred the Great, Loutit, Tutuoreen.—15. Surrey, Lash, Calcutta; George Washington, Dempster, Japan.—16. Undaunted, Clare, Calcutta; Ballarat, Jones, Shanghai.—17. St. Ja, Nowell, Bombay.—18. City of Durham, Blacklock, Madras; Cornwallis, Nursey, Ceylon.

The Salem, Watt, from Maulmain, was abandoned 12th January, in the English Channel, having been struck by a sea; six lives lost. The vessel was afterwards picked up and towed to Guernsey.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ceylon, from Southampton, Jan. 20, to proceed per str. Colombo, from Suez.—For MALTA.—Comdr. C. J. Balfour, R.N., Comdr. R. H. Harvey, R.N., Lieut. F. W. Wilson, R.N. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. W. G. R. and Mrs. Tyler, Mr. J. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. F. V. Nugent and two children, Mr. Lobb, Mr. Lane, Mr. C. Simpson, Lieutenant E. O. B. Horsford, Mrs. G. Ramsay, Rev. J. H. Budden, Mr. Harris, Mr. R. W. Napier, Mr. W. Mann, Mr. Calden, Rev. K. S. Macdonald, Mr. G. Ross, Mr. B. Wemyss, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Broadhead, Colonel Strachey, Capt. and Mrs. Sibley, Mr. and Mrs. Gooch, Mr. C. A. Cave, Miss Richards, Ens. J. C. Bradshaw, Capt. W. H. Best. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Edwards, Mr. F. R. Brown. For CEYLON.—Mr. E. Hope, Lieut. R. W. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Jolly and two daughters, Major Tupper, Mrs. Mead. For HONG KONG.—Mr. T. G. Newton, Ensign F. T. Blake, Mr. H. Lempiere, Mr. W. Fentiman, Mr. J. H. Wright. For CHINA.—Mr. W. R. Abbott, Mr. A. Stewart, Mr. G. Fabian, Mr. G. Nicholls, Mr. J. W. Compton, Mr. E. Irish. For SINGAPORE.—Bishop of Labuan, lady and infant, Mr. Marshall.

Per str. Euxine, from Marseilles, Jan. 29, to proceed per str. Colombo, from Suez.—For MADRAS.—Ens. Hanvick, Mr. W. H. Arbuthnot, Mr. Aubenar, Lieutenant A. C. Sargeant, Mons. Franquet. For HONG KONG.—Mr. G. Moul, Mr. P. Jenny, jun., Mr. Fry, Mr. Satchell. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. P. Nordern, Capt. H. D. Battye, Major gen. S. Corbett and daughter, Major Pownall, Major Medley, Lieut. Austin. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Monnier. For ALEXANDRIA.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Tyrwhitt, Mr. and Mrs. York, Rev. Mr. Prout, Mr. W. Jones, Mr. Hopton, Mr. H. Bowyer, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Burton, Mr. C. Brook. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. H. W. F. Lichtenberg. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Le Marchand.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)  
January 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Robertson, Mr. B. H. Ellis, Capt. B. Cumberland, Mr. Yates, Mr. E. Gardener, Mr. C. A. Davies, Mr. E. de Crepine, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Echaz, Mr. Tanner and two children, Mrs. Swobada, Mr. John F. Fleming, Mr. J. T. Dawson, Mr. A. T. Balli, Mr. G. R. Drummond, Mr. C. Collette, Mr. Morris, Capt. T. T. Turton, Mr. Hutchinson, Mons. N. Haussen, Rev. J. Cooper, Rev. W. Soanes, Capt. and Mrs. Waddington, Miss Christison, Mrs. C. Deacon, Mr. Watson. For HONG KONG.—Mr. H. B. Gibb, Mr. P. H. Underwood. For SUEZ.—Mr. F. F. Sankey. For HONG KONG via BOMBAY.—Mr. W. H. Hunt, Mr. E. Whittall.

February 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. W. Allen, Mrs. H. L. Dampier and infant, Mr. J. Boesch, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cardew, Mrs. Daly and child, Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Bruce and child, Miss Nicholson, Mr. J. W. Miller, Miss Smith, Mr. Jno. Brown, Mr. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Miss Worgan, Rev. W. C. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. J. G. Shaw, Lieut. J. C. C. Doune, Mrs. Col. Dunsford, Mr. Hallett, Mr. and Mrs. Todd and infant, Mr. George Grasseman. For MADRAS.—Capt. Jones, Lieut. H. Woods, Mr. Jno. Campbell, Mrs. Watson, Miss Leggett, Miss Ross, Mrs. Warden, Hyder Jung Bahadur, Capt. G. W. Money, Mr. H. H. Franck. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Michel and infant, Mr. Larkin and friend, Mr. Vacher, Mr. F. Solly. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Schmidt. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. G. Lehman, Mr. and Mrs. Auchincloss. For CEYLON.—Mr. W. Turner. For CHINA.—Commanier T. M. Jones, R.N.

February 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. C. B. Ker, Lieut. and Mrs. Hickman, Mr. and Mrs. P. Tucker, Major W. F. Eden, Major J. D. Macdonald, Mr. Jno. Brown, Capt. J. W. W. Oaker, C.B., Miss Ker, Capt. and Mrs. H. Phillips, Miss Ker, Mr. and Mrs. Bay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harding, Lieut. A. Whiting, Dr. B. Thorp, Mr. G. Robertson, Miss S. Barton, Lieut. Hamilton, Mr. W. McCulloch. For SINGAPORE via BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Haakman and infant, Mr. R. H. Dech. For ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand and infant.

February 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. A. Crawford, Major A. Robertson, Mr. W. G. Young, Capt. P. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. R. King, Mr. H. P. Owen, Capt. and Mrs. Longmore, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. R. Bartholomew, Mrs. R. S. Long, Mr. Sparks, Mr. E. Plowden, Mr. R. Bainbridge, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Seton, Mr. and infant, Miss Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Mount, Mr. Spouta, Miss Mary Fyre. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Melvourne and infant, Mr. W. Stevenson, Mr. Cazavan, Mr. H. B. Muir, Miss Black. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Ridgway and friend. For MADRAS.—Capt. R. Church. For CEYLON.—Asst. surg. G. F. Davis. For HONG KONG.—Don F. Otin y Mesia. February 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. F. S. Chapman.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

PLAYFAIR, Mrs. Lyon, of a daughter, at 14, Abercromby-place, Edinburgh, Jan. 6.

WISE, the wife of Capt. D. W., H.M.'s Indian Army, of a daughter, at Feltons, near Reigate, Jan. 14.

### MARRIAGES.

BELL, Rev. W. C., chaplain, Jessore, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Ismay, Esq., at Christ Church, Croydon, Jan. 16.

DERDIN, William M., late of the Bengal Civil Service, to Elizabeth L., daughter of the late William A. Pringle, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, at St. John's Episcopal Chapel, Edinburgh, Jan. 16.

YOLLAND, Rev. John, to Emma L., daughter of the late Capt. Pace, of the Madras Army, at Brighton, Jan. 14.

### DEATHS.

CHRISTIE, J. W., late of Bombay, aged 73, Jan. 12.

HASELWOOD, Elizabeth, widow of the late Major Alexander M., Bombay Army, at 6, Somerset-terrace, Jan. 12.

LORD, Capt. E. C., formerly of the Bombay Army, at Alderley-lodge, Gloucestershire, aged 78, Jan. 16.

REMPY, Sarah P., daughter of William, of Calcutta, at 36, Queen's-road, St. John's Wood, aged 17, Jan. 10.

RICHARDSON, John, infant son of Henry, Bengal Civil Service, at Wanstead, Essex, Jan. 7.

## India Office,

January 21, 1862.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. S. Stanton, Engrs.; Lieut. H. B. Sanderson, 25th N.I.; Conductor G. A. Shipp, Ordnance Dept.; Ens. H. J. Baylis, Unposted.

Madras Estab.—Capt. A. S. Moberly, Engrs.; Capt. J. Curtis, 8th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. E. H. Shewell, Staff Corps; Lieut. E. T. Webb, 20th M.I.; Ens. J. Galway, Unposted.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. maj. F. J. Mouatt, Med. Estab.; Capt. H. Phillpotts, 15th N.I.; Capt. T. Pierce, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Capt. G. W. Money, 3rd Lt. Cav.; Lieut. J. F. G. Shirrefs, 25th N.I.; Lieut. J. S. Stewart, 39th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. T. Leith, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. Douglas, 15th N.I.; Asst. surg. R. C. T. Thorp, Med. Estab.

#### NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Purser F. W. Daniell.

### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

#### MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Capt. T. T. Turton, 47th N.I., 2 mos.; Lieut. J. W. Osborne, c.b., Staff Corps, 6 mos.; Capt. J. Daniel, 16th N.I., 3 mos.; Brev. maj. P. A. Brown, 1st Eur. Regt., 6 mos.

Bombay Estab.—Col. J. M. Glasse, Art., 5 mos.; Conductor P. Mairs, Ordnance Dept., 6 mos.

#### NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Mate T. M. Lambard, 4 mos.; Mate W. C. Booth, 6 mos.; Commander H. Grounds, 6 mos.; Capt. E. S. Daniell, 2 mos.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. E. Stevenson, 3rd Eur. Regt.

#### NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Captain's Clerk W. H. Usher, Indian Navy.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

|   | Actual Sales.  |  |      |
|---|----------------|--|------|
|   | At per Rupee.  | Interster taking Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100. |      |
| East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. .... | Sa. R. 1s. 8d. | —  | —    |
| 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.)  | —              | —  | —    |
| 2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicra) of 1828-29  | —              | —  | —    |
| 3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicra) of 1832-33  | —              | —  | —    |
| 4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36   | —              | —  | —    |
| 5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43   | —              | —  | nom. |
| 3½ per Cent. 1853-54  | —              | —  | —    |
| 4½ per Cent. 1854-55  | —              | —  | —    |
| 5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55   | 1 11½          | 99   | —    |
| 4½ per Cent. of 1856-57   | —              | —  | —    |
| 5 per Cent. of 1856-57  | 2 0            | 99½  | 100  |
| 5½ per Cent. of 1859-60   | 2 1            | 105½   | —    |

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

|                | Commercial and Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. | Post Bills and Interest Bills. Dem. | Indian Government drawing rate. 60 days' sight. |
|----------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Calcutta ..... | 2s. 0d.                                    | 2s. 0d.                             | 2s. 2d.   |
| Madras .....   | 1s. 11½d.                                  | 2s. 0d.                             | 2s. 2d.   |
| Bombay .....   | 2s. 0½d.                                   | 2s. 0d.                             | 2s. 2½d.  |

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares.                                     |   | Paid. | Prices.       |
|---|---|-------|---------------|
| £.  |   |       |               |
| India Stock .....                           | 234   |       |               |
| India 5 per cent. ....                      | 106½  |       |               |
| India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.              | 79  |       |               |
| India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper               | 99½ to 100  |       |               |
| India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent. .... | 106 5½  |       |               |
| India Stock Debentures, 1858                | 95½   |       |               |
| India Stock Debentures, 1859                | 95½   |       |               |
| " " " 1863                                  | 110 to 99½  |       |               |
| " " " 1864                                  | 99½   |       |               |
| India 5 per cent. " account ..              | 106½  |       |               |
| India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.                | 104½  |       |               |
| India Bonds (£1,000) .....                  | 24s. pm.  |       |               |
| Ditto (under £1,000) .....                  | 24s. pm.  |       |               |
| RAILWAYS.                                   |   |       |               |
| Stock                                       | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) | all   | 98½ to 100½   |
| 5   | Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)                        | all   | 41 ½          |
| Stock                                       | Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)                       | 100   | 99½ to 100½   |
| Stock                                       | East Indian .....                                   | all   | 101 to 102    |
| 100   | Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentrs.                           | all   | 99 to 101     |
| Stock                                       | Ditto 5 per ct. deb. .... 1864                      | all   | 101 to 102    |
| 100   | Ditto 1865-70                                       | all   | 101 to 102    |
| 100   | Ditto 1866-71                                       | all   | 101 to 102    |
| Stock                                       | Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)            | 100   | 99½ to 100½   |
| 20  | Ditto (New ditto) .....                             | 12    | 4 dis. par.   |
| 100   | Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip                      | 100   | 100½          |
| Stock                                       | Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)                           | 100   | 90 to 92      |
| Stock                                       | Ditto 5 per cent. ....                              | 100   | 99½ to 100½   |
| 20  | Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)                | 100   | 92 to 94      |
| Stock                                       | Ottoman Rail. (Smyrna to Adin) .....                | 11    | 8 to 7 dis.   |
| Stock                                       | Sinde 5 per cent. ....                              | 100   | 101 to 102    |
| 20  | Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)        | 100   | 94 to 98      |
| 20  | Punjab (5 per ct.)                                  | 15    | 4 dis. par.   |
| BANKS.                                      |   |       |               |
| 100   | Agra and United Service lim.                        | 50    | 85 to 87      |
| 40  | Australasia .....                                   | all   | 64 to 66      |
| 25  | Bank of Egypt .....                                 | all   | 21½ to 23     |
| 20  | Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China                       | all   | 20 to 20½     |
| 25  | Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China .....       | all   | 33 to 35      |
| 25  | Oriental Bank Corporation ..                        | all   | 53 to 54      |
| 20  | Ottoman Bank .....                                  | all   | 19 to 20      |
| MISCELLANEOUS.                              |   |       |               |
| 10  | E.I. and London Shipping ...                        | 2½    | 1½ to 1½ dis. |
| 10  | Do. do. B .....                                     | 7½    | 1½ to 1½ dis. |
| 20  | East India Irr. & Can. ....                         | 1     | par. 4 pm.    |
| 20  | Madras Irrig. and Canal .....                       | 1     | 2½ to 2½ pm.  |
| 10  | Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)                        | all   | 34 to 44      |
| 20  | Nerbudda Coal and Iron .....                        | 5     | 1½ to 1½ dis. |
| 1   | Oriental Gas .....                                  | all   | 14 to 14      |
| 10  | Ditto New .....                                     | all   | 14 to 14      |
| 10  | Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)                        | all   | 72 to 74      |
| 50  | P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ....                       | all   | 11 to 13 pm.  |
| 20  | Ditto New .....                                     | all   | 19 to 20      |
| 1   | Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph                          | all   | 11 to 11      |
| 1   | Submarine Telegraph Scrip                           | all   | 11 to 11      |
| 1   | Ditto Registered .....                              | all   | 4 to 6        |
| 10  | Ditto .....   | all   | 4 to 6        |
| 2   | Telegraph to India .....                            | 1     | 4 dis. prem.  |

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The growth of cotton in India is at present nearly double  
that of the Southern States of America, and admits of an  
almost indefinite expansion without the stimulant of extreme  
prices, but only with improved transport, and such aids as  
this Company propose to afford.

The exports from Bombay alone increased 60 per cent. in  
the 13 years ending 1859, beyond the previous 13 years ending  
1846, and 85 per cent. during the last two years, or at about  
the average of 10 per cent. per annum.

While India has laboured under every disadvantage from  
want of capital, European enterprise, common roads, and  
efficient means of conveyance of any kind, she has proved her  
ability to compete in point of price with every other  
country by increasing her exports at a much greater ratio than  
America has done, though the latter has been favoured with  
cheap and expeditious means of transport both by river and  
by rail, abundant capital, and Anglo-Saxon energy.

The want that this Company is originated to supply has  
been urged on public attention for fifteen years. The under-  
taking was then considered desirable, but now the require-  
ments of a trade which is on the point of being most won-  
derfully developed by the opening of the interior of India by  
railways, canals, and roads, render it absolutely necessary.

The civil war in America has suspended present supplies of  
cotton from that quarter, and placed those for the future on a  
most precarious footing, which, having stimulated the pro-  
duction in India, increases the scope and need for this Com-  
pany.

The quality of some of the cotton grown in India is even  
now nearly equal to that of New Orleans; but owing to the  
want of labour to free it quickly from seed, imperfect hand

churka cleaning, general carelessness on the part of the cul-  
tivist, great exposure both during and after picking the crop,  
the want of appliances to prepare it for export, and damage  
in transit, the portion exported is greatly deteriorated in its  
transmission to Europe; besides which it is extensively  
adulterated by the middlemen, by whom the trade has been  
exclusively conducted.

The object of this Company is, by means of European agency,  
capital, and appliances, employed in the interior of India, to  
promote yet further the export of cotton from that country in  
increased quantity and of improved quality.

This Company will provide roomy storehouses in the dis-  
tricts, and the most efficient machinery for cleaning the cot-  
ton within a comparatively short time after it is gathered; it  
will there press it into bales fit for export, secured with patent  
metallic bands that will keep the packages in their original  
shape and size, and the quality in the dry and intrinsically  
good condition in which it is when picked, however long it  
may have to be stored.

Its European agencies in the interior will purchase produce  
direct from the growers, either on commission for exporters or  
on account of the Company for sale on samples by public  
auction at the place of shipment. Power will, however, be  
reserved to ship the produce, if there be no buyers at fair  
prices. The telegraph will enable the various inland branches  
to be instantly informed of all fluctuations in prices at the  
shipping ports, thus keeping the Company's purchasing rates  
in constant safe relation with selling values.

To all acquainted with the labour and uncertainty at pre-  
sent attending the selection of cotton in Bombay, it will at  
once be apparent that the proposed system will greatly sim-  
plify and lighten the business of the shipping houses; and  
while economising charges, it will save much loss in weight,  
quality, and time.

The management in India will be assisted by committees at  
Calcutta and Bombay; and in order to assimilate the work-  
ing of this concern to that of a private business, the managers  
will be paid chiefly by share of profit.

Mr. A. C. Brice, who has had great local experience in the  
cotton districts of India, has consented to proceed to India to  
organise the Company's first establishments.

The steam communications by land and water, now in  
course of development, are daily diminishing the difficulties of  
transport; and the establishment of a company acting in con-  
cert with this company, to undertake the carriage of goods  
on ordinary roads, will relieve those trading in the inter-  
ior from many of the cares hitherto incidental to this class of  
business.

These facilities will place the district and sea-board mar-  
kets within one week's access to each other, instead of goods  
occupying months in their transit as heretofore.

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The necessity for such increased accommodation cannot be more fully shown than by the fact that the steamers of the only existing company, even at the present high rate of passage-money, are frequently so crowded that that company are compelled to put on extra vessels, and even then passengers are obliged to secure their berths for some months beforehand; this has forced many persons, against their wish, to take the long sea voyage via the Cape.

A great demand exists also for additional freight accommodation. The present Company's vessels are so fully engaged, and have such a limited amount of stowage, that all cargo is shut out but such as can pay the high rates now charged. This necessarily causes an immense quantity of goods to be conveyed by sailing vessels round the Cape, which under more favourable circumstances would be sent overland, as shippers would only be too ready to avail themselves of the speedier and more regular transit, particularly for goods subject to deterioration by a long sea voyage.

The want of second-class accommodation by the Overland route is felt by all classes of men in India and China. The merchant, the railway authorities, the planters, and traders, each have their assistants, whom they are obliged to indent for annually on the mother country, and all these classes (especially those desirous of promoting the cultivation of cotton and tea in our Indian empire) are largely interested in supporting a company which will provide for this necessity.

In consequence of the amalgamation of the Queen's and Indian armies, a constant relief of those forces will take place, and it is reasonably assumed that were facilities for the speedy and economical transit of troops offered, the Government would readily avail themselves of it, and the ships of the British and Eastern Steam Navigation Company would thus find a great, continued, and profitable source of employment.

Every additional and improved means of intercourse with British India must materially tend to promote the prosperity of that Empire; and as the

railroads are rapidly opening out the internal resources of the country, the greater need is there for additional means of bringing the produce of her wealth home, and of introducing her goods and manufactures. This will ensure a large supply of freight both ways, at highly remunerative rates. It is, therefore, palpable that all parties connected with Indian Railways have a direct interest in giving their influence and support to this undertaking.

The Company purpose building fast and powerful vessels well fitted for passengers, and capable of large carrying powers, to sail for Madras and Calcutta, with branches to Bombay, Karachi, and China; the opening out of the North-West Provinces by the steam flotillas on the Indus and the railroads, of which Karachi is at present the terminus, necessitating that such an important port should have direct and speedy communication with England.

The vessels on the Indian side will all be fitted to consume Indian coal, which is of course considerably cheaper and but little inferior to English coal in point of efficiency; by this arrangement an enormous saving in the cost of a most important item of expenditure will be effected, and by economy in the management of the Company will, without sacrificing either efficiency or comfort, carry passengers, freight, and parcels, at greatly reduced rates, passengers being provided with a liberal table exclusive of wines, spirits, or beer; and in their cabin accommodation crowding will be avoided, thorough ventilation ensured, and the comfort and convenience of all specially studied. The Company will supply wines, &c., of the best quality, and at moderate charges, to those requiring them.

That a steam fleet can be profitably worked is evident by the great success which has attended all well-conducted private steam-ship enterprises in this country, in India, and in China.

The Company are confident that the public will support an enterprise, the necessity for which is every day more apparent, and the success of which is of such paramount importance to the free development of the vast resources of our Indian Empire. From estimates carefully prepared of the cost and maintenance of the fleet and establishments, examined by the most competent authorities, and from the calculations of returns based on the numbers of passengers, and quantity of freight and specie that may be relied on to go by the Overland Route at reduced rates, the Directors have the fullest confidence that very large dividends will be realised on the capital embarked.

Applications for Shares may be made to the Directors, at the Office of the Company, or to any of the Agents of the Company abroad.

## THE BRITISH AND EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

### FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE BRITISH AND EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited).

No.....  
Gentlemen,—I request you will allot me ..... shares in this Company, and I hereby undertake to accept the same, or any less number that may be allotted to me, subject to the provisions and clauses contained in the Articles of Association of the Company.  
I enclose ..... for ..... , being the deposit of 5s. per Share, to be paid on application for the above number of Shares.  
I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

Name in full.....  
Profession or Occupation .....  
Address in full .....  
Date .....

Any of the Bankers of the Company will receive deposits on account of the Company, and give receipts for the same.



# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

|                       |          |                      |    |
|-----------------------|----------|----------------------|----|
| Bengal .....          | Dec. 28  | Burmah(Rangoon) Dec. | 16 |
| Madras .....          | " 29     | Bombay .....         | 27 |
| Agra .....            | " 31     | Ceylon .....         | 31 |
| China(Hong-Kong)..... | Dec. 14. |                      |    |

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta Mail of the 24th December has been to all intents and purposes anticipated by the last mail from Bombay. Another trifling disturbance is reported from Assam, though this time it is the neighbouring hill tribe of the Abors who have been guilty of breaking the peace. A small band of these barbarians appears to have crossed the Burrumpootra on the 1st of December, and, falling suddenly upon a village only a few miles distant from Debrooghur, to have murdered three men, five women, and four children, besides maltreating a good many more of the defenceless inhabitants. The motive assigned for this outrage is the desire to avenge the death of an Abor who lately died in jail, into which he had been thrown for spearing a Bunniah to death in the course of a dispute. Measures have, of course, been taken to exact retribution for this savage outbreak, and to prevent the recurrence of similar attacks for the future.

An epidemic of the typhoid type has committed great ravages in the Hooghly district and in Baraset. Whole families have been carried off, and in one populous village four hundred persons perished within two months. The mortality was undoubtedly augmented by the absence of medicines and medical attendance, and in consequence the British Indian Association have petitioned the Lieutenant-governor to send the necessary remedies, with a sufficient number of sub-assistant surgeons, to the relief of the sufferers.

We publish elsewhere the rules of procedure regarding the sale of waste lands in the North-West Provinces. A similar set has been issued by the Chief Commissioner of Oude.

Sir Charles Wood's retirement scheme has been scarcely so successful as might fairly have been expected. Only 247 names have yet been sent in, and these comprise 37 captains of twenty-five years' service. Bengal furnishes 98 field officers and 19 captains; Madras and Bombay respectively 81 and 31 field officers, and between them 19 captains.

The Delhi prize money is at last being distributed, but grievous will be the disappointment of its recipients. Each share in the first distribution is valued at 86 rupees, so that a Major General (76) will receive only £653. 12s.; a Brigadier (51), £438. 12s.; a Colonel or Lieutenant Colonel (17), £146. 4s.; a Major (16), £137. 12s.; a Surgeon (15), £129; a Paymaster (12½), £107. 10s.; a Captain (12), £103. 4s.; an Adjutant. Assistant Surgeon, Interpreter and Quarter Master (10), £86; a Riding Master (9), £77. 8s.; a Lieutenant over 7 years (7½), £64. 10s.—under 7 years (6½), £55. 18s.; a Quarter Master (6½), £55. 18s.; and an Ensign (5½), £47. 6s.

The Commander-in-Chief is described as causing an unpleasant excitement in military circles by the severity of his "wiggings," without respect of rank or person. He has summarily removed from their commands Brigadier Denniss at Delhi and Brigadier Ferryman at Lahore, because—so it is stated—of their neglect to visit the hospitals during the prevalence of cholera.

Sir Hope Grant, Commander-in-Chief in the Madras Presidency, reached his destination on the 26th December. He landed on the same day, and was sworn in under the usual salute.

The Madras papers complain of Sir William Denison's absence from the Presidency town in much the same way that the correspondents of London journals object to Lord Cowley's preference for Chantilly to the Embassy Hotel, in the Rue St. Honoré. It seems that on the occasion of a recent visit to Madras of the First Prince of Travancore, the Governor contented himself with conferring on his Royal Highness the dignity of a Fellow of the University. Fortunately, however, for the national reputation for hospitality a British merchant, Mr. Vans Agnew, of the firm of Arbuthnot and Co., took upon himself to make up for his Excellency's shortcomings, and gave a fete in honour of the Prince, which is likely to be the talk of Madras society for many a year to come.

The news from China is extremely gratifying, so far as it relates to the friendly relations existing between the Peking Government and the ministers of European countries. In Japan, too, the prospect is brightening, and a better understanding appears to have been brought about chiefly through Mr. Alcock's exertions.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Home Government to discontinue the purchase of bills in India, and to meet its requirements by drafts from London on the Indian Treasuries, sealed tenders will be received at the chief cashier's office, at the Bank of England, up to one o'clock on the 1st of February, March, and April next, for bills of exchange, payable on demand, to be drawn on the several Governments in India, at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, for sums not to exceed Rs. 40,00,000 in each month, of which not more than Rs. 10,00,000 in each month will be drawn on the Government of Madras, and the same sum on that of Bombay. For further particulars we refer to our advertisement columns.

In the same department of the present number of this journal will be seen the outline of an admirable scheme for converting the late East India College at Haileybury into a first-rate school on the plan of the collegiate establishments at Marlborough and Rossall. There is certainly an excellent opening for a public school of this description, where education of the highest order will be obtainable for little more than is now paid at a commercial academy. It might not be amiss, perhaps, if, in conformity with the traditions of the place, especial attention were paid to the training of youths for an Indian career. In any case we heartily wish success to the contemplated enterprise.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Col. Laughton, Bengal Engineers, at Simla, Dec. 18. Dr. W. S. Dicken, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, at Sealkote, Dec. 20. Capt. L. R. Newhouse, 19th Regt. Bengal Army, at Winchelsea, Sussex, Jan. 13. Lieut. H. L. Ramsbotham, 7th Bengal N.I., at 8, Portman-square, aged 24, Jan. 18.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSFIELD.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. J. Blanford, Mrs. Morgan, Lieut. Hewett, Mrs. Sykes, Capt. Browne, Maj. Carnegie, Mr. Bainbridge, Capt. Calvert, Mr. and Mrs. Leschle, Col. Brown. From MADRAS.—Lieut. A. F. Forth, Mrs. Wardman, Rev. P. S. and Mrs. Royaton, B. Grindford, Esq.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Pera, Jan. 31.—From PENANG.—Mrs. Dignam, From HONG KONG.—Mr. T. Howell, Capt. Daubert, Lieut. Col. Mann. From CALCUTTA.—Maj. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. Oatts and two children, Mrs. Stanforth, Mrs. Morgan, Lieut. Campling, Capt. Brereton, Mr. J. B. Carson, Lieut. Fisher, Mr. Bertie, Mr. G. S. Cook, Mr. J. B. Chapman. From MADRAS.—Maj. Jackson, Mr. Jackson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Mr. Shaw. From CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Horn, Mr. and Mrs. Harper and infant, two Misses Watson, Mrs. Taylor.

## BENGAL.

## COLONEL BAIRD SMITH.

In proportion to their numbers probably no corps in the world have produced so many distinguished men as the Indian engineers. To the scientific training of its officers, always the intellectual *elite* of the army, has been given the boundless career which only the East affords. In Bengal, in Madras, and Bombay, the engineers have not only constructed works more gigantic in their extent and beneficial in their results on the well-being of the people than are to be found elsewhere; not only have undertaken the defence or the capture of fortresses and cities in circumstances that almost defied science and courted despair; but have given to the civil administration of the country some of its highest and most valuable officials. Colonel Baird Smith, whose premature death India deploras, was not only as much distinguished as a soldier and engineer as any of his contemporaries or predecessors, but manifested a versatility of mind, and a grasp of the most difficult social and political questions, which few possessed. Not forty-five years of age, had he been spared to return to India with increased powers and enlarged experience, there is no position open to an Indian official to which he could not have aspired, none which he would not have adorned. The son of a country doctor in Lasswade, a village whose beauty Christopher North has immortalised in his writings, Baird Smith presents to the youth of England one of the most striking of those examples in which India abounds, of the truth that ability, united with stern rectitude, untiring industry and self-conscious modesty, may grasp the highest honours, and leave its mark on all time in the improvement of the human race.

Baird Smith's Indian career, thus prematurely cut short, extends over a quarter of a century. Attached at first to the Madras engineers, he exchanged into the Bengal corps, and till the first Sikh war was employed in the Canal administration of the North-Western Provinces under Sir Proby Cautley. There he acquired a knowledge of tenures, and an experience in questions of irrigation, which he extended by a study of the great works of Northern Italy during his furlough to Europe, and on his return by a visit to the deltas. Southern India where Sir A. Cotton had won his greatest triumphs. The results of his study of both he published in volumes which are the standard authorities on the subject. His extended knowledge he brought to bear on the completion and administration of the Ganges Canal, and in the superintendence of the whole irrigation system of the North-West he succeeded his great master. Hardly were the mutiny campaigns at an end when he was rewarded with the equally easy and dignified post of Master of the Calcutta Mint. The early signs of coming famine had no sooner appeared than his intimate knowledge of the districts likely to be affected and of the principles involved led him with singular prescience to predict its extent, and suggest remedies for its mitigation. Not quite a year ago in the columns of this journal he wrote that remarkable paper "The Famine and its Palliatives," which was adopted by the Calcutta Committee as their appeal, and roused England to its generous effort for relief. How little he spared himself during his tour in the afflicted districts in the heats and rains of so severe a season, his reports show. The disease under which he sank was fastened on him by exposure in tents to the rain. On the publication of his last and greatest report he sought rest and health in the quiet of Serampore. Perhaps his highest title to a niche in Indian history is that Report, to which India owes a fee-simple tenure, and to which the North-West will yet be indebted for a permanent settlement. The friend and admirer of Thomason, and trained up in the mistaken administrative system which was long that Governor's title to admiration, but collapsed with much else in 1857, Baird Smith's European experience and masculine intellect rejected its

errors, and with reverent hand exposed its fallacies.

His professional reputation was only less, in our eyes, than his achievements as a practical political economist. In the Sutlej and Punjab campaigns, at Roorkee on the outbreak of the mutiny, and still more at the siege of Delhi, he was ever the foremost. In action as in administration, with the sword as with the pen, he was equally ready. On his return to Calcutta in 1858 he induced him to promise, for the pages of the *Calcutta Review*, a professional sketch of the capture of Delhi contrasted with the great sieges recorded in history. Lovingly he set to the work, and as it grew upon him he begged that he might be allowed to devote to it a book. He had, we believe, completed one-half of the task when the famine interfered, and he looked forward to his enforced visit to England for the leisure which would enable him worthily to complete his record of the greatest event in the military annals of India.

The son-in-law of De Quincey, of nothing did he delight to talk more than the life and works of the most exquisite writer of English since Goldsmith. Much read and much travelled in Europe, America and the East, his powers of conversation were most extensive, though from his modesty and desire to learn as well as to teach he did not always do himself justice. Whether as the friend, the soldier, or the thinker, it will be long ere Baird Smith is forgotten. His widow and family when, on their arrival, they learn the sad news of their loss, will find consolation in the fact that India mourns with them.—*Friend of India.*

## REGIMENTAL WORKSHOPS.

Considering what vitally important matters the welfare of the British Army, and the social and moral improvement of our soldiers, are nowadays, and must increasingly continue to be, it is not enough that the public press should support and keep before the eyes of the community any measures or undertakings having these objects in view. It is the duty of the Government, which represents the public as owners of that army, also to lend its most active aid to every undertaking having a tendency to forward those most desirable ends. The morale of every army in Europe has immensely improved in our times, and is continuing to improve with every passing year; and the British soldier should not, in these our days of advanced civilization, be neglected and left to lag behind by his Government and his country.

The brutal system of discipline, with stick and lash, which once prevailed in the great Continental armies, is now obsolete, gone by and only remembered with abhorrence and contempt as an attribute of military government and command. And we hope that the day is not far distant when, by the application of civilising influences, and measures of humane improvement and amelioration, the lash and other degrading punishments in the British army will fall into the same desuetude. To effect this important object, the public and the Government ought to bring all their encouragement and their power to bear; never losing sight of the truth, happily fully recognized in our days, that the better the man the better the soldier; and, consequently, the safer the interests of the Commonwealth, and the more grand and elevated the aspect and the power of our country. We make these remarks with reference to the endeavour, now, we are glad to say, beyond the experimental stage, to found in our British corps in this country regimental workshops, and to establish them as solid and permanent institutions, which shall exist prosperously after the reign of their founder, the present Commander-in-Chief, shall be at an end, and through the commands of all his successors as long as India is ours. We should say a few words as regards the past working and present condition of these institutions, adding a suggestion which, if acted upon, will give the finishing stroke to their solidity and prosperity. The work done, and the articles turned out in the regimental workshops, are dearer, as they are better, than native work and produc-

tions; but, as is known to our countrymen in all trades, the European customer will not always, perhaps we might even say, will not generally, take the best and the dearest articles; preferring that which, though apparently cheaper at first, is, from its intrinsic inferiority, very much the most costly in the end. To meet this difficulty arising from native competition, we would suggest that an agency be established for the importation into India of all the European or other foreign material required for the regimental workshops; and that all articles, destined *bona fide* for those institutions be admitted duty free; Government also facilitating, as far as it is in its power, the carriage of the imported stock at the cheapest possible rates, if not gratis, to its different destinations. It may be objected that this would be a partial and unjust interference with free trade and equal competition, and unjust to the native workman and producer. To this we answer that the case is an exceptional one; that the object is not of mere profit, but is a humane and civilised one, whose success is of the highest and most vital importance to the army, to the Government, and to the public, and ought to be attained at any cost. Time and labour are cheap to the Native; we would make the *matériel* as cheap as possible to the European; and so make the competition somewhat fair and equal. Government allows a large drawback upon wines and spirits for officers to drink at mess, and "the trade" does not complain; and if it will allow a similar drawback upon *matériel* for the regimental workshops in India, to keep the soldiers in its employ, which means in employ of the public, out of the canteens, and orderly and guard-rooms, and cells, and prisons, no section of the community is justified in uttering a word of objection or dissent. The character of the nation is concerned in the full and thorough success of the project which we are now noticing, and of similar endeavours to elevate the character of the British soldier, and make him a useful and a happy man, and it is for the interest of all that the possibility of any thing like failure should be thoroughly guarded against and averted. The end in view is just as much one of humanity and benevolence as is that of any charity or other laudable undertaking brought before the public for sympathy and support, whilst its success is of infinitely more importance to the general community than is that of any other object now, or for a very long time past, presented to general notice. We would suggest that regimental workshops and agencies should be established at each of the three presidencies, for the importation of the *matériel* required for those institutions; that there be an office of accounts at each of those agencies in connection with all the British regiments up country; that the entire system of regimental workshops as at present existing be solidified and brought under a supervising and governing control in each presidency; and that the Government, acting in the interests of the public, admit all importations for those institutions to pass the Customs duty free. Even as matters now stand, we have no fear of the failure of our regimental workshops; but if the Government will, in a spirit of enlightenment and wisdom, adopt and improve upon the suggestion we have here made for their benefit, we shall look upon their permanent prosperity as secured.—*Englishman.*

## HORSES AND THE INDIAN CAVALRY.

Colonel Balfour, Chief of the Military Finance Department, ought to be the happiest official in India. True, since Lord Canning began to govern according to public opinion, no one has been so much abused. But he has also been most successful in saving the purse of the taxpayer, and in simplifying the details of military administration, while the abuse with which he has been honoured is very much less than he might have been led to expect from his very invidious duties. He has brought down upon himself not only individuals and departments, but presidencies. But in spite of them all he has gained a series of victories for economy and efficiency over waste and idleness, which are far more than sufficient to atone for his only fault. That

fault has made him more enemies than his stern reductions. He writes not too much but too long. Is it necessary to warn the Commissariat that he pays too high for potatoes?—the warning is spread over pages of foolscap, which treat of all subjects, from punkah fringes to the expenditure on a campaign. The truth is, Colonel Balfour is so full of information that it runs forth from him like a stream. Potatoes suggest soldiers' gardens, soldiers' gardens suggest barracks, barracks lead to the cost of their furniture, and the furniture is associated with the department which bought it, till the original subject is overlaid and lost sight of. All this, with its necessary attendant of want of brevity, has leagued against him personally a phalanx of opponents. But on public grounds we do not regret it. His panoply of facts and *dour* iron-heartedness have reduced our military expenditure to twelve millions. He deserves a civic crown from India and from England, and he will get it if he helps Mr. Laing next April, not only to declare a surplus, but to add a million to our outlay on roads and canals.

Perhaps the most wasteful of the minor branches of military expenditure was the studs from which the Indian army is supplied with horses. Financial reform was introduced into them by Mr. Kellner some time ago, but last March it was found that, while in England the number of the horses of a cavalry regiment is below the effective strength of the men, in India it has always been above. Sir W. Mansfield deserves the credit of having first reduced the number of horses 10 per cent. below the effective strength of the men. The experiment succeeded so well that the percentage of reduction was made fifteen for all India. It is a curious fact, and one that says much for the superior morality of the horses who are not endowed with free will, that where a large number of men are sick in every corps there is always a small number of horses relatively unfit for duty. Of the 2,727 cavalry soldiers in the four corps in Bengal in July last, 190 were sick and 17 in prison, while of 2,490 horses only 6 were sick. Experience since March has shown that where regiments are kept with horses even 20 per cent. below the number of men, there are more horses than really effective men to mount them.

The carrying out of this 15 per cent. reduction order has set free 2,280 horses, which are available as remounts. It will thus be henceforth unnecessary to import either Arab or colonial horses, and the studs may be maintained at diminished strength and expense. The Home authorities have determined to send out twenty of the best English stallions annually, and it is probable that the stallion brood stud at Hissar will be revived, supplying the blood cross in the first instance by these thorough-bred English stallions. The decline of that establishment Colonel Apperley ascribes to the use of Arab stallions, which, as a rule, do not give their stock their own bone. Irrespective of the 2,280 supernumerary horses, the Bengal studs, it is calculated, will yield 3,000 remounts for next year. We shall have thus in Bengal alone 5,280 horses to meet a demand of only 1,573, the number likely to be cast this year and the next. There are few of our military readers who have not made "great bargains" at those indiscriminate sales of cast Government horses which take place every October. It has been hitherto forgotten that a horse which is not fit for a cavalry corps may be well suited for a battery. This year, owing to the famine, many horses have been reduced very low by bad feeding, which with a few months' care in a stud depot would prove admirable remounts. It should not be left to annual committees to cast horses without strict supervision. As the studs of Bengal at present stand they will annually yield 1,200 remounts to meet a demand of 1,000, while there is still the surplus of this year, amounting to 2,280. It is evident in this case that Bengal should supply the requirements of the other presidencies. It is absurd that the Bombay army should be purchasing largely while Bengal is overstocked. An order should at once be given to suspend all purchase of horses for the State throughout India. The

Military Finance Department should obtain an accurate statement of the wants of all the presidencies. If there is a surplus in one let it be sent to another, so that the disgrace may not be perpetrated, as has been the case for the last twelve months, of paying Rs. 800 for each Arab at Bombay, while colonial horses imported during the mutiny at Rs. 1,000 each are sold at fifty rupees by annual committees.

The supply of horses must depend mainly on the strength of our European cavalry. On 1st July last the four British cavalry corps in Bengal, and the three which were formed out of the five Bengal corps, exclusive of the Lahore Light Horse, had a total strength of 4,000 men, or 1,200 more than in 1858, when cavalry was so urgently required. The 2nd Dragoon Guards were under orders to return to England this season, which would have reduced the excess to 615. But now, it is said, they are directed to stand fast, and the three new corps of Hussars will probably be increased to 585, the strength fixed for service in India. This burdens India with an extra charge of just £100,000 at a time when roads are so urgently wanted to send the cotton to the seaboard. We continue to protest against this injustice, only in the hope that Manchester, next session of Parliament, may be led to see how intimately it affects her prospects of getting cotton. But even that hope is faint.—*Friend of India.*

#### THE LABOUR DIFFICULTY—HOW TO UTILISE THE CONVICTS.

The only real difficulty that now impedes the path of the settler in India is that to which we have so often drawn attention—the want of labour. Queensland is about to come into the Indian market as another purchaser. It is true Government should not interfere to prevent the coolie from going where he can earn the best wages; but Government ought not to hold out any inducements to him to leave his native country, and should interfere to prevent that system of immoral crimping in the interior by which coolies are beguiled, almost like slaves, under false pretences, to come down to the baracoons at the presidencies. With this exception we would reiterate to the landholders of India the sensible advice of Mr. Laing:—"Organise internal emigration schemes, and come before the Government with well-considered practical measures by which the coolie may be transplanted as a free labourer, with due protection, sanitary and otherwise, from places where labour is redundant to places where it is deficient, and you may depend upon it that the Government of India will not object to see Assam converted into a second Ceylon or Mauritius."

But there is a way in which the State may at once supply the sparsely populated districts with labour, add a considerable income to the Exchequer, turn abandoned criminals into thriving agriculturists, and free the plains of India of that political danger which was so keenly felt in 1857, when the jails gave forth their *budmashes* to massacre and plunder. Can no plan be devised by which all convicts in India may be utilised either for great public works, or by hiring them out to private landholders? It was in this way that Rome constructed many of those aqueducts, the gigantic ruins of which are to this day the wonder of the traveller. The great pier of Syracuse, and the public buildings of that city, were erected by convicts who were employed in the stone quarries of Sicily. For centuries Europe was covered with prisons, the abode and the school of every vice; but it was not till the silent system of America collapsed that labour was practically recognised as a corrective as well as a punishment for prisoners. The magnificent breakwater at Portland has been since then constructed by convicts so as to shelter an area of one thousand two hundred miles, the value of each prisoner's work amounting to £34 a year. At Portsmouth and Chatham the dockyards have been filled with industrious prisoners, and the barren wastes of Dartmoor have been made smiling farms. Convicts were in almost every case the pioneers of our southern colonies. At this day Western Australia is beseeching England to send her more than she has

already, otherwise she too must indent on India for coolies. It is true the colonies, with this exception, have refused to receive any more of the criminal population of England. But the real reason of this refusal is the best testimony to the value of convict labour when utilised under proper supervision. It was found so difficult to secure honest and intelligent guards for the convicts that they were allowed to idle away their time very much as Indian prisoners do under their *burkundazes*. Money was spent, roads and bridges were not forthcoming, and the colonists declared against convict labour. Wherever in Australia the convicts were hired out to private farmers, the experiment was a success.

From the very imperfect and sometimes inaccurate reports on Indian gaols, issued from time to time, we have compiled the following table, which shows the number of convicts on any given day in the gaols of India, their annual cost and the value of their so-called labour. The results may be relied on as nearly correct, for Indian statistics can never be entirely trusted. Bombay has not for four years condescended to state the number of either gaols or prisoners in the annual administration reports. In the cost some reports include establishment, others do not. In the value of the labour some include that on outdoor works, such as roads, others do not.

|                         | Number of Jails. | Number of prisoners on a given day. | Cost per Head. | Value of Labour. |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
|                         |                  |                                     | Rs.            | Rs.              |
| Bengal 1860-61 ...      | 54               | 17,524                              | 39-8           | 2,37,596         |
| Madras " ...            | 32               | 6,955                               | 58             | 1,57,808         |
| Punjab " ...            | 20               | 10,504                              | 21             | 1,69,903         |
| Oude " ...              | 12               | 2,011                               | 43             | 5,272            |
| Pegu " ...              | 6                | 1,957                               | 89             | —                |
| Tousserim " ...         | 4                | 2,279                               | 71             | 1,16,579         |
| N.W. Provinces 1855-... | 40               | 13,865                              | 33             | 2,01,721         |
| Hyderabad " ...         | 5                | 1,226                               | 42-8           | 1,100            |
| Mysore " ...            | (4)              | 1,784                               | 50             | 65,000           |
| Bombay " ...            | (23)             | (6,000)                             | —              | —                |
|                         | 300              | 63,105                              |                |                  |

Thus it is generally true that on any given day in India there are 63,000 criminals in some 200 gaols costing the State, if we deduct the value of their so-called labour, at the very least thirty rupees each per annum all over the country. We pay every year not less than £200,000 for feeding, clothing, and guarding convicts. Port Blair is not included. There 2,250 convicts are usefully employed in civilising the Andaman Islands, and there ultimately we would recommend that European convicts be sent. Several of the Europeans in the Calcutta gaol have asked to be sent there, but at present it is illegal to do so.

How is this expenditure to be transferred to the side of profit, and the large proportion of these 63,000—say 50,000—who are not women or short-term prisoners, to be utilised for the benefit of the State on public works, and of the landholder in Assam, the Kohistan, Central India, and the Wynaad? Our plan is this. Remove all central jails to the uncultivated districts—planting, for Bengal, one in Assam and one in Hazareebaugh; for the North-Western and Central Provinces, one in Central India and one in Almorah; for the Punjab, one in Kangra; for Madras, one in Madura and one in the Wynaad; and for Bombay, one or two where settlers may most congregate. All prisoners sentenced to more than one year's imprisonment and less than seven, should be sent to these labour depots, the seven years' convicts being reserved for the Andamans and the one year's kept in district jails. Each labour jail should be subject in all respects to military law. The convicts could then be hired out to the settlers as those of Australia were to the sheep-farmers, until the expiry of their term of service. When that took place it would not be difficult to induce them to settle as tenants or artisans, and thus permanently add to the population. Should all not be thus employed, or should the State find it advisable to use convicts in the construction of those public works for which the outlying districts clamour, a certain proportion might be worked in gangs, under European supervision and subject to military law. Or, the settlers would be willing to contract for such works at a cheap rate, convict labour being assigned them. There is no fear that the convicts would

not thrive in such provinces as Assam, and a large proportion, if well clothed and fed, might enjoy good health in the hills.

The moral result of such a plan as this would be, the conversion of criminals into honest men, at a distance from the scene of their former villainies and temptations. The material benefit consists in the conversion of such howling wastes as are now offered to purchasers into smiling gardens. And the political value of such a scheme is evident in the removal from the plains, from the centres of population, of the whole criminal class, who in 1857 burst their prison houses and revenged themselves on their defenceless masters.—*Friend of India*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

AT LAST.—The long-deferred payment of the Delhi prize money is announced. "The Governor-general in Council is pleased to authorise the immediate issue of a first distribution of the Delhi prize booty at the rate of Rs. 86 each. Bills in duplicate for the amount of the shares are to be sent to the General Prize Committee, Calcutta, by whom they will be passed for payment by district paymasters." This is welcome news to the patient expectants.

MR. HUME'S SCHOOL AT ETAWAH.—The *People's Friend*, says Sir Charles Wood, has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 for completing the High School building, begun by Mr. A. Hume at Etawah, and a monthly grant of Rs. 600. Of all district officers in India Mr. Hume has done most for education, especially by his Hukabundi Schools. His district of Etawah supports, without assistance, the High School with 282 pupils and 180 village schools. The liberal grant is a compliment to Mr. Hume, but is it in addition to the sum assigned for the whole schools of the North West?

THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.—Nothing, we (*Friend of India*) believe, will be more detrimental to the best interests of the greatest cotton province of India than the appointment of Colonel Elliot as Chief Commissioner, for the weak reason that it would have been contrary to official etiquette to have superceded him. Major Spence, it is said, is to be Commissioner of Nagpore, and Colonel Elliot has recommended Major Snow for another provincial Commissionership. Mr. Perkins, one of the best competition civilians in the Punjab, is likely to be Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, a really good appointment. Major Shakespeare, who has been Personal Assistant to Colonel Elliot, will become Deputy Commissioner of Chhindwarra. We trust that Colonel Balmain, who did so much for the Raichore Doab, will be put in a position in which his integrity, independence and ability may be of use. Mr. Temple will return immediately to Calcutta. The Central Provinces have been hitherto so grievously misgoverned, and have so great a future before them, that we are called on to watch narrowly the reputation of the men to whom their destinies are entrusted. On the whole subject of these appointments we shall have more to say next week. We regret that the wheat and cotton crops will fall below their average level. Though last monsoon was most plenteous, it came early, before the cultivators had sown their seed. There has not been a drop of rain in Nagpore since the beginning of September, and to add to the calamity there has been no dew. The people are beginning to complain of the famine prices of the necessities of life. The weavers, who are still a combined though a diminishing body of operatives, lately went in great numbers to the deputy commissioners to represent their distress.

KISSING GOES BY FAVOUR.—The *Phoenix* says the railway officials at Allahabad are about to prosecute two persons for attempting to kiss two ladies in a carriage while the train was on its way to Cawnpore. The penal code meets the offence. We know not what the existing law is, but a case of this kind in England was recently met by fining the scoundrel to the extent of nearly half his property. Some time ago the night-trains on this railway were so notorious that ladies dare not use them.

A NATIVE GENTLEMAN.—Lootf Ali is the eldest of the three sons of Meer Abdoolah, the most opulent and influential banker in Patna. His brothers were Kasim Ali (still living), and Mehdee Ali (deceased); Mehdee Ali's son is Wilayat Ali. At the time of Meer Abdoolah's death Lootf Ali was the darling of his mother. The whole personal property, consisting of "jewels, cash, and plate," were in the possession of the widow, and as Lootf Ali lived with her the possession of the old lady was the possession of Lootf Ali, and he has succeeded from 1847 to the present time in retaining the whole of these effects in his grasp. Two years previous to the suit just decided disputes and altercations were incessant between the members of the family; it was a matter of general notoriety that Lootf Ali had wrongfully withheld the personal property of his father, and many of the most respectable of the natives, and some of the authorities themselves, endeavoured, though in vain, to effect an amicable settlement. Wearied at last by the continual evasion of Lootf Ali, and hopeless of obtaining their rights, save under the authority of the law, Kasim Ali Khan and Wilayat Ali Khan at last filed their suit, the one for twelve, the other for eighteen lacs! The claim included their share of the personal effects left by Meer Abdoolah as well as of the capital and assets of the banks of which Lootf Ali had been the sole manager. To the astonishment even of the inveterate intriguers of Patna, Lootf Ali Khan in his defence alleged that the whole of Meer Abdoolah's personal effects amounted to only Rs. 20,000, and that these had been divided immediately after his death among the heirs; i. e., himself and his two brothers. In support of this monstrous falsehood he had the effrontery to produce a receipt in full, signed and sealed by himself, Kasim Ali, and Mehdee Ali. The direct witnesses to this important partition, of which no one in Patna had even heard a hint or a whisper before, were four men, one a jail bird, the others dependents of Lootf Ali himself; but not a single respectable man could he produce to say even that he had heard of such partition having been effected, while full, conclusive, and satisfactory evidence was adduced by the plaintiffs to the contrary. All Patna was aghast at the audacity of the defence; the idea of Meer Abdoolah's personal property being only Rs. 20,000 was in itself simply ludicrous, and the absurdity of a formal partition having been effected among the heirs of the principal and most wealthy family in Patna, and no single respectable man having ever even heard of it, was so monstrous, that the common saying throughout Patna was that Lootf Ali had lost his senses, and it was God's will that he should suffer. *Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*, they would have said, had they known Latin. It must be remembered that every resident of Patna was cognizant of the former disputes; that several had interested themselves in endeavouring to effect a compromise; that Mr. Gough, and Mr. Tayler had both attempted to accomplish this object, and the latter had actually arbitrated on some minor matters, after an ineffectual effort to dispose of the great question of dispute, and that during all the discussions, disputes, and consultations neither Lootf Ali Khan, nor anyone connected with him, ever made the least allusion, the most distant hint, of any partition whatever having at any period of time taken place! This defence, absurd in itself, opposed to all reason and probability, incompatible with the acts, the words, and writings of Lootf Ali for the last eight or ten years, broke down ignominiously at the trial, being supported by the most miserable evidence, and rebutted by the most conclusive proofs. As a matter of course, plaintiffs have gained a decree in full, and this worshipful member of the Committee of Public Instruction, the honoured visitor of English officials, the colleague and co-operator in the instruction of the rising youth of Patna, is proved to have, for years, deliberately and systematically robbed his brother and nephews of their property (though himself rolling in wealth), and, when called to account before a court of justice, is shown to have set up an elaborate defence, in which every word is false, every

witness a perjurer, and the principal document a palpable forgery! We recommend the case to the serious attention of the High Court, and can only express our regret that the judge who has bestowed such unwearied labour on the case, and given so complete, exhaustive, and admirable a judgment, did not follow up his conclusions to their logical result and commit Lootf Ali Khan and his witnesses to the Sessions Court on a charge of forgery, perjury, and subornation. We understand that Ameers Ali had, before this decree, himself discovered the real character of his quondam friend and client, and declined all further connection with him.—*Englishman*.

GENERAL ANNUITY FUND.—A meeting was held in Calcutta on the 11th December to organise a Family and General Pension and Annuity Fund of India. The Chairman, Mr. M. Wylie, explained to the meeting that the object of this scheme was to extend to the general public the benefits of the Uncovenanted Family Pension Fund. About ten years ago such a fund was started, but it was wound up after a year in consequence of the small number of subscribers that came forward. Col. Hannington said a large charity was exercised by the middle class in Calcutta to assist in supporting children left unprovided for, and that the absence of provision was in many cases owing to there being no such institution as was now proposed to be established. Mr. Finlaison, the actuary, is of opinion that the fund might safely start with fifty subscribers on adequate rates of premium. He is to send out the necessary tables when completed; in the mean time he had sent out instructions as to how the tables of the Uncovenanted Service Fund could be used till those in hand for this fund were ready.

THE POSITION OF COLONELS.—Some alarm has been caused by the General Order, No. 956 of 22nd October last. We (*Friend of India*) see no ground for fear. The second paragraph appears to be merely explanatory of the legitimate operation of existing Regulations if duly enforced, as they will be in future. Such senior officers as have, by special indulgence, since 1857, been allowed to reside away from their sphere of duty, whatever that duty may be, on private affairs or medical certificate, on full Indian allowances, are simply cautioned that henceforth the existing rules will be enforced, and that they will be "entitled to Indian allowances only for the period authorised by the Regulations." The position of full Colonels, it seems to us, will be precisely what it was before 1857.

AMALGAMATION OF THE EASTERN PROVINCES.—The steamer which left Calcutta on the 17th December, for Rangoon, has taken down orders for Colonel Phayre and Major Newmarch, of the Engineers, to come up to Calcutta by the first opportunity, as the Governor-General wishes to consult and arrange with them the final measures for the amalgamation of the Eastern Provinces, Pegu, Arracan, &c., which are to be governed in future by Colonel Phayre as Chief Commissioner. There is a strong, and in Burmah a valid, objection to this title; as, in official communication with the Court of Ava, it is inferior in dignity and importance to that of the Prime Minister of the King; and in Burmah great consideration is attached to these matters as between the dignitaries representing different Governments.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF AN OFFICER.—The *Hurkaru* records the death of Private William Crawford, 75th Regiment, by drowning at Dum-Dum, on Wednesday, December 18, under the following circumstances. It appears that deceased and a comrade went to bathe in a tank behind the musketry butts; on the cessation of the firing one of the men was heard calling for help. Lieutenant Dawson, the instructor of musketry, 75th Regiment, immediately hurried to the spot, and on being told a man had sunk, plunged in dressed as he was: unhappily, owing to the depth of the water, more than eighteen feet, his efforts were unavailing. It was not till two hours afterwards that the body was found. Deceased was buried on the next morning, followed by all the men of the detachment stationed at Dum-Dum, over whom a gloom has been cast by his untimely end.



JESSORE.—Mr. Bainbridge, the magistrate of Jessore, reports to Government that the October sowings of indigo appear to have passed off without any violent breach of the peace. "The sub-divisional officers of Magoorah and Jenida were ordered to submit weekly reports. Registers of decreed lands were made out, and a regular deputy magistrate deputed to each sub division to assist in preserving the peace." In one instance the ryots had sown a planter's own *chur* in *kalai*, but they said that as the planter, Mr. Stewart, was away at the time they did not know whether he intended to sow indigo and so sowed the *chur*, but that he might take the *kalai*. In two or three cases ryots have attempted to destroy by cattle indigo sown by other ryots, but none of them led to any breach of the peace. On the whole, the district has been as quiet as could be desired, and there have been much fewer disputes and much less disposition to violence shown than was expected. This is an official description.

DELHI, Dec. 12.—The most important just now of local interest is the summary removal of our Brigadier (Dennis) from his command, and the appointment of Colonel Abbott, of the artillery, to officiate until another is permanently appointed. I use the word permanently advisedly, because there is really nothing permanent in this transitory world; and as for staff appointments, they are just now about the most uncertain of all uncertainties. It is a fact that the Commander-in-Chief's march upwards has been marked by "wiggings" innumerable, mistakes not a few, and dismissals no end. The reason given for the removal of two brigadiers is that they, the ex-brigadiers, did not visit the barracks during the prevalence of cholera. Now, this may or may not be part of a brigadier's duty, but I should think it more the part of the commanding officer's, surgeon's, and chaplain's duties than the brigadier's, and I know many who labour under the same impression, erroneous though it be. At any rate there would have been no harm in issuing an order on the subject, had the head of the army deemed the measure a necessary one; and I cannot help thinking that there is something behind the cholera screen which the general public are not to behold. Colonel Clem Browne, Commissioner, vacates on the 15th or 16th, and Major Stuart Graham, Deputy Commissioner, officiates for Mr. Melville until that officer's arrival, which will be about the 23rd. The First Irregular Cavalry is expected here on the 20th. The head quarters will be located here, and not at Meerut, as was first intended. The 40th is expected shortly, and the 42nd Highlanders marching upwards will be here about the 17th or 18th, I am told. The survey of the Bullbugurh district is complete, and the establishment under Major Johnstone will now move to Jhugger, and thence to Laharoo, I am informed. Lady Montgomery is expected here on the 20th, *en route* to Lahore. Weather raw, cold, very little rain, and plenty wanted.—*Englishman*.

WORKING OF THE INCOME-TAX IN OUDE.—We (*Hurkaru*) now come to some startling revelations connected with the imposition and collection of the Income-tax. Lest we should be supposed guilty of misrepresentation, we shall quote Mr. Couper's words, the italics in the passage extracted being ours. "But it is the subject of universal representation that the returns were, as a rule, conspicuously and shamelessly false, and that, consequently, surcharge has been the rule, and the acceptance of returns the exception; the total number of surcharges is 58,253, as against 1,05,235 assessments made up to the 31st January, 1861. This shows the surcharges to amount to about 55 per cent." In other words, nearly every other individual in the North-Western Provinces who came under the operation of the tax was surcharged! "But," says Mr. Couper, "there are districts in which surcharges have risen to 80 or 90 per cent., or where, in other words, the returns have been altogether set aside, and the assessments made by the collector, have been made, so to speak, arbitrarily." This acknowledgment reveals a state of things which calls for the most serious attention of Government. If the returns

made by the people were as reported, "conspicuously false," it only shows either that they have acted under the influence of a powerful, corrupt, and grasping amlah, or that a very large proportion of the people of the upper provinces are utterly without principle or honesty. In either case we can form but a melancholy estimate of the morality of the natives of the north-west. The silent patience with which they consent to dwell under an assessment of 90 per cent. over the sums for which they declared themselves liable is a very significant fact, and reflects painfully both on the morals of the Government and the people. That no individual either in England or India meets this tax with patience or complacency may be readily believed, and that attempts were made at home to mislead assessors is allowed, but anything equal to the wholesale rascality here revealed we never read or heard of. Collectors who assess "arbitrarily" have yet to learn the rudiments of their trade, and ought to be told, that of all taxes, this is one requiring the most patient and delicate manipulation.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.—In the way of news it may be mentioned that the Governor-General has made an extra assignment of twelve lakhs, or £120,000, for expenditure during the current year, "in opening out facilities for the export trade of the country, and especially for export cotton trade." To this object the money now assigned is to be strictly confined. Bombay is to have three lakhs and a half; Nagpore, one and a quarter; Madras, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces, one and a half each; the Punjab, three-quarters of a lakh; Pegu, three-quarters; and Hyderabad, half a lakh. To Madras has also been assigned the one per cent. of the Income-tax which was reserved for public works. This amounts to about one lakh and sixty thousand rupees, and it is to be expended in opening up the River Godavary.

DARJEELING.—We hear from Darjeeling that the community there have resolved to have a special memorial as some token of their sincere respect for the memory of the late Countess Canning, who spent amongst them the last days of health and enjoyment. The local subscriptions are to be devoted to the purchase of the fittings for the new chancel about to be added by the Government to the church at Darjeeling, where the late countess last attended Divine service. This memorial is intended to be raised absolutely as a local one, by the residents in Darjeeling during November last only, without any intention of rivalry with, or depreciation of, any wider movement, but simply in recognition of those admirable qualities which engaged the genuine sympathies of all with whom Lady Canning was brought in contact, as she was with the then community of Darjeeling.

POLICE IN AMHERST AND MARTABAN.—The *Englishman* states that the Governor-general has sanctioned the number, allocation and cost of the police proposed for the districts of Amherst and Martaban, at a cost of Rs. 90,552 per annum for the former, and of Rs. 90,552 per annum for the latter. The above arrangements will remain in force till the end of 1862, subject to revision, if necessary, after that time. His Excellency, we learn, has also noticed with satisfaction that the whole of the new police arrangements in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces are to be completed within the limit of expenditure proposed by Mr. Temple and Colonel Bruce, in their report on British Burmah, viz., Rs. 316,080 per annum, with the exception only of travelling allowances.

ANNUAL ARTILLERY PRACTICE.—Practice with heavy ordnance is dispensed with at Jullundur and Agra. The battery recently at Muttra will not join at Agra, but will proceed to the destination assigned to it in the general relief. The two batteries at Bareilly will go through a course of annual practice with their own ordnance, terminating the practice at the expiration of two months. The battery of horse artillery now at Allahabad, and the battery of horse artillery now in progress from Meerut to Allahabad, will practice at Cawnpore, and at the conclusion of the practice will proceed to the destinations assigned to them.

THE LATE COLONEL BAIRD SMITH.—Extract from minutes of proceedings of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Wednesday, the 18th December, 1861:—"The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have received the mournful intelligence of the death of Colonel Baird Smith with feelings of profound regret, and they deplore with unfeigned sorrow the termination of a life so valuable and a career of public usefulness thus early and prematurely brought to a close. They desire to record their admiration of the high reputation which Colonel Baird Smith established for himself by a rare combination of varied attainments, and by the unceasing application of an intellectual and scientific mind to objects and questions of national interest and importance. For the special service so recently rendered by him in the cause of commercial enterprise, the memory of Colonel Baird Smith will be ever gratefully cherished by all who have at heart the welfare and advancement of this country; and the committee, as representing the mercantile section of the community of this Presidency, mark their sense of the loss sustained by his untimely death by paying this tribute of respect and regret."

A CHAPLAIN has been appointed for the numerous European settlers in Sylhet, Cachar, and Cherapoonjee. The Rev. F. Hinde is gazetted.

RAID OF THE ABORS.—The *Hurkaru* publishes news from Assam:—"A body of the Abors managed to cross the Burrampooter on the 1st December, and fell upon a village not more than 16 miles from Debrooghur, and but a third of that distance from the Naga Ghoolee Tea factory. The poor Cacharees could of course make no resistance, and the savages slaughtered eight men and five women, besides wounding a much greater number." The commanding officer at once took steps for the security of the station. The reason of this inroad is said to be the death of an Abor in jail under suspicious circumstances. Our pretended allies, the Miris, assisted them in crossing the river. The last raid of the Abors was in 1858.

ODEYPORE.—Letters from Odeypore state that only one slave girl has performed *suttee* on the funeral pile of the late Maharana, and that Sumbhoo Singh, the late Rana's adopted son, has preferred a claim to the *guddee*.

MAJOR FERRIS has again come forward as a candidate for the post of retired home agent to the Bengal Military Fund, now held by Colonel Freeth, only pending the appointment of a successor.

LASSA.—Letters received from Lassa mention serious riots there, and the plunder of the Raja Lama's residence, who has collected troops and is acting on the defensive. The Sitthud Kajeer has been placed in confinement.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 19. Louise, Bouteaux, Bourbon; Diligentia, Porter, London.—22. str. Burnah, Gray, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, and Bimlipatam; Ganges, Norris, Sunderland; Colgrain, Gardener, Mauritius; T. B. Wales, Lincoln, Melbourne.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per T. B. Wales.—Mrs. Lincoln, Mr. Duff, Mr. Walker. Per Garibaldi.—Miss Very, Miss Simson. Per Louise.—Mons. Royal. Per Diligentia.—Lieut. Weir, 81st Regt., Mrs. Weir, Mrs. Porter and child.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 13. Xantho, Bellard, Bourbon; Marie, Vigourenx, Penang and Singapore; Mooltan, Nicholl, London.—11. Fleetwing, Kelly, Boston; Oriza, Deal, Mauritius; Cutch Merchant, Ashby, Mauritius; Cheshire, Reed, London; Union, Small, Boston; str. Lightning, Taylor, Bombay.—15. John Chism, Punt, Liverpool.—16. Peerless, King, Moulin; Minchaba, Henderson, London.—17. Affghan, Colebank, Havre; Due de Richelieu, Bernard, Bourbon.—18. str. Rouzoum, Melville, Akab, Rangoon, and Moulin; str. Thunder, Fowler, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong.—19. Arethusa, Clark, London; Geol-gast, Clarke, London; Sumatra, Ronson, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Colombo.—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. H. J. Blanford, Mrs. Morgan, Lieut. Hewett, Mr. and Mrs. Oats and two children, Mrs. Sykes, Capt. Bowne, Maj. Carnegie, Mr. Bainbridge, Capt. Calvert, Mr. and Mrs. Loresche, Col. Brown, Maj. Platt. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Forbes. Per Hotspur.—From CALCUTTA.—Lady G. Pepper, Capt. and Mrs. Boswell, H.M.'s Indian Army, Mrs. Warner, Mrs.

Clark and family, Rev. J. H. and Mrs. Anderson and family, Mrs. A. Anderson and family, Dr. Davey, 79th Highlanders, Mr. H. T. Campbell, 4th Europeans, Mr. Wavell, B.C.S., Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Jones and family, Mr. Devalve, Mr. Bodenhurst, two Masters Renning, Master Turner, From MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Cantis and friend, Dr. and Mrs. Scott and family, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Pumptree, Capt. and Mrs. Morton and family, Mrs. Jeffers and family, Mrs. Bruce and family, Maj. De Witt and child, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Skipton, Mr. J. Martin, Mrs. Simpson, Mr. M. B. Feilman, Mrs. Camber, Capt. and Mrs. Smith and children, Maj. and Mrs. Sneyd, Mr. J. Gervitt, Mr. W. Bone, Mr. J. Smith, Mr. H. A. Wade.

### COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Dec. 23, 1861

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                | Sell.        | Buy. |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------|
| Transfer 4 percent. ....       | Nominal.     |      |
| New Company's Rupee 4 do. .... | 87 0 1/2     |      |
| 3rd Sica Rupee 4 do. ....      | 85 0 to — 0  |      |
| Public Works, 5 do. ....       | 98 0 to — 9  |      |
| Dit'o, 5 do. ....              | 99 0         |      |
| New 5 1/2 do. ....             | 106 0 to — 0 |      |

#### BANK OF BENGAL.

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) ..... | 3 1/2 per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days) .....  | 5 1/2 per ct. |
| Interest on Deposit of Govt. Paper .....       | 4 per ct.     |
| Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....         | 4 per ct.     |
| On deposit of Goods, &c. ....                  | 5 1/2 per ct. |

#### EXCHANGES.

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....     | 2 0 1/2        |
| Do. with documents, do. ....               | 2 0 1/2 to 0 0 |
| American Bills under credit, do. ....      |                |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....       |                |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....            |                |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight ..... |                |

#### RATES OF ADVANCE.

|                                  |                          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4 per cent. Stock Receipts ..... | Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 75 |
| 4 ditto Government Paper .....   | Sa. Rs. 100 " 75         |
| 4 ditto ditto .....              | Co.'s Rs. 100 " 75       |
| 5 ditto ditto .....              | " 100 " 90               |
| 5 1/2 ditto ditto .....          | " 100 " 96               |
| New Treasury Bills .....         | " 100 " 96               |

#### JOINT STOCK SHARES

|  | Paid up.  | Present value at Co.'s Rupees. |
|--|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Bank of Bengal .....                           | 4000 each | 6725                           |
| Agra Bank (Limited) .....                      | 500       | 780 to 800                     |
| Oriental Bank .....                            | £25       | No sales.                      |
| Hughly .....                                   | 1000      | 950                            |
| Delhi Bank .....                               | 500       |                                |
| Commercial Bank .....                          | £250      | No sales.                      |
| Calcutta and Burmah .....                      | £500      | 500 nom.                       |
| Mercantile Bank .....                          | £1000     | 1,000                          |
| Simla Bank .....                               | £500      | 550                            |
| People's Bank .....                            | 75        | par                            |
| India General Steam .....                      | 1000      | 1150 to 1180                   |
| Ganges Company .....                           | 500       | 590 to 600                     |
| Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....            | 1000      | 1825 to 1850                   |
| Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) ..... | 600       | 610 to 620                     |
| Hughly (Eastern) .....                         | 1000      | 950 to 975                     |
| East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....        | 100       | 40 to 45                       |
| Banded Warehouse Association .....             | 445       | 545                            |
| Calcutta Docking Company .....                 | 700       | 1150 to 1175                   |
| Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....           | 10        | 13-14 each.                    |
| Assam Company .....                            | 200       | 465 to 470                     |
| East-India Railway Company .....               | £20       | 206 to 208                     |
| East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....          | 1000      | No sales.                      |
| Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....           | 75        | 35 to 40                       |
| Bengal Printing Co. (Limited) .....            | 100       | 160 to 170                     |

#### PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                   |                       |                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Sovereigns .....                  | each, Rs. 10          | 3 1/2 to 10 1/2 |
| Doubletons .....                  | "                     | 32 6 to 32 3    |
| Madras Gold Mohurs .....          | "                     | 15 2 to 15 8    |
| Old Gold Mohurs .....             | "                     | 20 4 to 20 0    |
| New Gold Mohurs .....             | "                     | 15 8 to 16 0    |
| China Gold Bars .....             | per sicca wt., Rs. 16 | 5 to 16 6       |
| Gold Dust (Australia) .....       | "                     | 15 15 to 16 0   |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..... |                       |                 |
| Sycee Dollars .....               | per 100 Rs.           | 224 0 to 225 0  |
| Mexican do. ....                  | "                     | 220 8 to 221 0  |

#### FREIGHTS.

To London, £3 to £3. 5s. to £3. 15s. per ton.  
To Liverpool, nominal.

### MADRAS.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FIRST PRINCE OF TRAVANCORE AND THE MADRAS UNIVERSITY.—The nomination of his Highness Ramah Vurmah, the first Prince of Travancore, to a seat in the Senate of the Madras University, is not only a graceful and appropriate compliment to the most enlightened prince in India, but is also in strict accordance with the usage followed by the great Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Few princes of royal blood are allowed to visit either of the English Universities without receiving the honour of a degree, and thus enrolling their names among the members of the Senate of those learned bodies; and this practice has been found to add dignity and lustre to the great academical institutions,

whilst conferring a coveted honour upon the source of the greatest names in European history. In the case, however, of Ramah Vurmah and the Madras University, the admission of his Highness to the Senate is an act of something more than mere compliment and honour. The representative of the oldest Hindoo royal family in all India is at the same time as highly educated as an English gentleman, and is deeply imbued with the sentiments and political aspirations prevalent in Europe. He thus stands forward as the first of all the representatives of the Hindoo people in the Madras University; holding a position at once exalted and independent in the eyes of both Hindoos and Europeans; appreciating all the advantages of an English education, and anxious to see its benefits extended in a rational manner amongst the masses of his fellow countrymen. We, therefore, rejoice that the connection between his highness and the Madras University, which originated at the time when the prince was first educated by Madava Rao, should be further cemented by the enrolment of the name of Ramah Vurmah on the register of the Senate; and we have no doubt that the interest which is taken by his highness in the promotion of learning amongst the Hindoos, may be manifested in a way and to an extent which will ultimately prove highly beneficial to the great objects which the Senate has taken in hand.—*Madras Athenæum.*

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 10. P. and O. str. Colombo, Dunn, Suez.—14. Fury, Haslip, Rangoon; La Prime, Gougon, Pondicherry.—17. Nile, Owen, Calcutta; Fort William, Sagh, Calcutta.—22. Bengal, Summerfield, London; China, Logan, Rangoon; Geneva, Barnes, Calcutta; Sarah Armitage, Worsley, Coconada.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Nile.—Mr. Owen, Mrs. Dowson and family, Mr. and Mrs. Palin and family, Mrs. Lord and family, Mrs. F. Scord and family, Miss Leslie, Mrs. Daval and family, Mr. Hudson and family, Mr. Redjnar, Mr. Nuckly, Mr. Roberts, three Masters Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Thrall, Mrs. Mollody and son, Mr. Nope and son, Misses Barrow, Bailengers, and Barkstead.

Per Sarah Armitage.—Capt. Grant, Mr. Thompson.

#### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 10. P. and O. str. Colombo, Dunn, Calcutta.—17. Hastings, McQueen, Rangoon; Wellington, Aylmer, London; Sten Shaw, Gilham, Calcutta.—19. Alice, Maund, Gibbs, Calcutta.—21. Nile, Owen, London; Hydaspes str. Forster, London; Washington, Durand, London.—22. St. Bernard, Brown, Calcutta.—23. Queen of Asa, Williamson, London.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Colombo.—To CALCUTTA.—Hon. H. B. Devereux and lady, Mrs. Nunery and infant, Capt. Lyes, Right Rev. Dr. Charbonneau, Rev. Mr. Lavnean, Rev. Dr. Pommer, Capt. F. A. Smith.

Per Nile.—Lieut. col. Beaumont and two children, Mrs. R. P. Campbell and two children, Mrs. Maj. McCallum and three children, Mrs. B. Brook and five children, Capt. A. and Mrs. Stewart and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Harrington, Miss Beaumont, Maj. H. Con greve, Lieut. T. Lavey, 24th regt., N.I.; Miss Reid.

Per str. Hydaspes.—Cornet P. C. Brown, King's dragoon; Lieut. A. D. Gordon, 24th regt. N.I.; Lieut. F. W. Merritt, Capt. J. E. V. Hunt, 4th regt. M.N.I.; Lieut. A. Mears, 36th regt. M.N.I.; Lieut. R. Farrer, A. Brebner, Esq.

### COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Dec. 28, 1861.

#### BANK OF MADRAS.

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Interest on Loans on deposit of Gov. Securities .....  | 5 per ct. |
| On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of 1/2 per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ..... | 5 per ct. |
| Discount on Government Bills .....   | 4 per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months .....  | 5 per ct. |

#### EXCHANGES.

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Document Bills, at 6 months' sight .....                                   | 2 0 1/2         |
| Credit, to 6 months .....  | 2 0 2 1/2       |
| gent's Bills on agian, at 6 months .....                                   | 2 0             |
| " " " 3 do. ....   | 1 1 1/2         |
| " " " 1 do. ....   | 1 1 1/2         |
| " " " Sight .....  | 1 1 1/2         |
| H.M. Treasury Bills .....  | none            |
| Bank of England Post Bills .....   | par             |
| Mauritius Government Bills .....   | nominal         |
| Ceylon do. ....  | "               |
| Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight ..... | None            |
| Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days .....                                   | 1/2 to dis.     |
| Do. on Bombay .....  | par 1/2 to dis. |

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                            |                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 5 1/2 per cent. Loan ..... | 1859 .. 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 p.m.    |
| 5 per cent. ditto .....    | 1856-57 .. 2 1/2 to 2 1/4 dis. |

|  |                  |                       |
|--|------------------|-----------------------|
| 5 per cent. ....                         | 1852-53 ..       | 16 1/2 to 16 1/4 dis. |
| " ..                                     | 1853-54 ..       |                       |
| " ..                                     | 1854-55 ..       |                       |
| 5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt ..... | No transacts.    |                       |
| Tanjore Bonds .....                      | 1/2 per ct. dis. |                       |
| Bank of Madras Shares .....              | 9 to 9 1/4 pm.   |                       |

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....

#### RATES OF ADVANCE.

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| On Govt. 5 1/2 per cent. Promissory Notes ..... | 95 per ct. |
| Do. 5 do. ....                                  | 90 per ct. |
| Do. 4 1/2 do. ....                              | 75 per ct. |
| Do. 4 per cent. Stock Receipts .....            | 75 per ct. |
| Do. 4 per cent. Promissory Notes Sica .....     | 75 per ct. |
| Do. 4 per cent. do. Company's .....             | 75 per ct. |
| On Tanjore do. ....                             | — per ct.  |
| On Tanjore do. ....                             | 98 per ct. |

#### FREIGHTS.

To London & Liverpool, £1. 5s. Od. to £3.

### BOMBAY.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

MORTALITY OF BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths in Bombay during 1860 was 14,148, exclusive of still born, of which 7,769 were males and 6,379 females. This is 441 less than the preceding year. The number of deaths from cholera was 1,687, which is below the usual average. The proportion of deaths at the earlier ages contrasts favourably with London. The deaths of children under five years of age in London exceed those under six years of age in Bombay by seven per cent., and the disproportion is still greater at the earlier ages. In Bombay the proportion of male deaths between the ages of twenty and fifty is altogether excessive, being some times two to one of the female deaths. Mortuary statistics are very carefully noted in Bombay.

CRIME IN BOMBAY.—The police returns of Bombay for 1860 show an increase of 1,525 persons tried over the preceding year, the numbers being 21,906 and 20,377 respectively. In 1858, however, the number was 27,570. In 1860 there were 6,386 persons acquitted; 15,384 convicted by the magistrates, 101 by the supreme court, and 11 by the court of petty sessions. Only one was hanged. According to race the offenders were classed as follows:—13,174 Hindoos; 5,643 Mahomedans; 983 Parsees; 962 Indo-Britons and Native Christians; 934 Europeans; and 210 others. The largest number of female offenders, viz., 1,130, was from the Hindoo community. The number of European male offenders decreased from 1,424 in 1859 to 924 in 1860.

### CHINA.

HONG KONG, Dec. 11.—The news for the past fortnight is of an encouraging kind, both as regards China and Japan. In the latter country both foreign and native officials are showing the most anxious desire to avoid every kind of hostile collision between the people of Japan and the traders from the West; and, in furtherance of this object rules of the most specific character have been framed by our Minister there for the guidance of English subjects at the various ports of trade. The Japanese question has, in Mr. Alcock's mind, reduced itself to a choice of two courses. He argues, in one of his ponderous circulars, that our object in Japan is to trade, and that we have before us the choice either of trading peacefully, or of doing so amid continual alarms and complications, which have been found to endanger our very residence in the country, and thereby to give a highly precarious character to our commercial relations with Japan. It is, he argues, when traders begin to be travellers that the popular hostility is evoked; and although he should gladly allow those under his protection both to trade and travel, he cannot do so any longer, having arrived at the conclusion that in Japan, as regards foreigners, the one is incompatible with the other. The strictest rules have accordingly been decreed by our consul for the confinement of all his countrymen within the limits of the various foreign settlements. Excursionists, sportsmen, and men of similar kidney, will therefore follow their favourite pursuits under most unusual difficulties, in order

that every species of provocation may be taken out of the way, and such cases as that of Mr. Moss may not recur to harass the officials as this case is likely to harass Mr. Alcock unless a jury can be got to see it in the desired light. As regards excursions into the country producing feelings of resentment on the part of the Japanese people, Mr. Alcock has had more personal experience of that than any man in Japan, and certain other of the consuls have acquired a most unenviable notoriety by the scandalous incidents connected with their travels. The night attack upon the embassy at Yedo, after the overland journey from Nagasaki, is now generally read in this light.

Our advices from Peking are up to November 26th, at which date all was quiet, and the intercourse between the native and foreign authorities proceeding in a most satisfactory manner. There appears not the slightest reason to doubt the entire good faith of Prince Kung in his friendly foreign policy; and it is quite possible that, before the young Emperor attains his majority, a strong Government may rule in Peking over a peaceful land.

The intelligence from the Yang-tze river continues to be satisfactory; and at Hankow, the extreme port in the interior, all was going on smoothly according to the latest accounts. The steamboat traffic on the river promises an immense increase in the ensuing year.

The alarm caused by the proximity of the rebels to Shanghai has abated, and those dreaded bands have withdrawn without molesting the city; they were as near as three miles, and the smoke of burning townships and cottages that marks their movements was visible from Shanghai. But at Ningpo the panic arising from the same cause has not altogether abated; all who could had fled away, and by the last accounts the place was deserted. The foreign residents consider that they will not be molested, and most likely they are right; if nothing else secures them, the high position of Mr. Roberts in the rebel camp may act as a protection to their persons, if not to their goods.

The business that required the presence of Mr. Harry Parkes at Shanghai, just as he was on the point of embarking for England, has not yet transpired, but there is little doubt it has some connection with the rebels, and that he has proceeded to Nankin for the purpose of obtaining a thorough understanding with the chiefs as to the places in which Europeans are resident.

From the other ports we have no intelligence of importance.

Commercial news anticipated by telegraph.

## CEYLON.

COLOMBO, Dec. 31.—During the fortnight we have had at Colombo the true north-east monsoon weather—keen cold nights and mornings and hot sunny days, with a drying wind for the whole period. In the Hills the weather has been more or less rainy, but the coffee has come briskly down, and has been rapidly prepared and shipped. The rush of bullock bandies laden with coffee across the bridge of boats at Colombo is something wonderful. As yet the figures which represent our exports show nothing of the great falling off in crop, which is undoubted. What coffee there is on the estates in the lower districts has been speedily sent down. When the three first months of the year are over, we shall be better able to appreciate the diminution of crop.

The exports in the fortnight do not fairly represent the shipments. Two vessels have sailed for London with 16,849 cwts. Plantation coffee and 4,604 Native; total, 21,453. One vessel for Sydney has taken 1,042 cwts. Plantation, and 475 Native; in all, 1,517. The addition thus made to our exports consists of 17,891 cwts. Plantation and 5,079 Native; the aggregate being 22,970 cwts.

Our exports continue to show a considerable increase on previous seasons—some 21,000 cwts. over last year, indeed, the increase being entirely

on Plantation. The exports of Native for the expired period of this season and the corresponding period of last are just equal, but very far below the previous two seasons, the decrease having been from over 40,000 cwt. to 28,000. Plantation, on the other hand, has gone on increasing until we have 97,000 cwts. instead of 43,000 in 1858. Of course some of the increase in the one kind and the falling off in the other is owing to the practice of preparing and sending home some of the best native coffee as plantation.

The exports of cinnamon continue large; but in cocoa nut oil the falling off continues great—21,000 cwts. against 49,000.

The debates since our last have been of an animated, and occasionally of a personal nature—the unfortunate colonial secretary being attacked flank and rear—by the Major-General fighting the battle of the military; and the Queen's Advocate, like *Hugh of the Wynd*, fighting on his own hand. The language and attitude of the Colonial Secretary throughout were calculated to remind one of Sir Walter Scott's *Fitzjames*, when confronted with such fearful odds as the hosts of *Roderick Dhu* :—

Come one, come all, this rock shall fly  
From its firm base, as soon as I.

We may not—we cannot agree with all the sentiments of the Colonial Secretary; but we are compelled to award him the praise of strict honesty of purpose and unflinching courage. The Honourable gentleman has carried the Council with him on the question of military expenditure, but he has been thoroughly defeated on the toll question, in regard to which the Queen's Advocate denounced his conduct as “unjust, uncandid, and unfair.” Indeed, after the exhibition made yesterday in the Legislative Council by the Queen's Advocate, we scarcely see how it is possible that he can retain his position as a member of Sir Charles MacCarthy's Executive Council.

The estimate of Revenue and Expenditure for 1862 shows a balance of £630 after the appropriations made by the Legislative Council. Those appropriations amount to £468,673, including £100,000 for Roads and Bridges, and £24,734 for Works and Buildings: total for Public Works, say £133,000 out of a gross revenue of £606,950. The total estimated disbursements are £606,319, made up as follows :—

| Charges sanctioned by H.M.'s Government.                         |         |
|--|---------|
| Colonial pay and allowance of officers ...                       | £42,622 |
| Contributions towards military expenditure ...                   | 24,000  |
| Charges sanctioned by establishment ordinances ...               | 171,023 |
| Voted by Legislative Council (less £10,000 probable savings) ... | 458,673 |

Among the votes for roads and bridges are the following :—

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| For the road from Colombo to Kandy ...  | £24,738 |
| For opening, bridging and gravelling the proposed carriage road between Pelmadulla and Ballangodde, upon an estimate of £18,644 ... | 12,000  |
| For the construction of an iron lattice bridge over the Galmaloya at Madamahawere (upon an estimate of £2,920).                     | 2,000   |

In the Tolls Ordinance, at the very last moment, Mr. Lorenz introduced a provision giving to the Government agents power to exempt from tolls ministers of religion generally. The council was divided, six to six on the question, and the provision was ultimately carried by the casting vote of Major-general O'Brien; so that, by a vote of the Legislative Council of Ceylon, Buddhism, Brahminism, Mahomedanism, and even devil worship, are placed on the same level as Christianity. We think those Christian ministers who insisted on their exemption from a trifling tax will regret the result of their pertinacity. It will now be quite possible for a Government agent to grant certificates, simultaneously, to a Christian minister going to preach the Gospel, and a Demon priest proceeding to invoke an evil spirit, as equally “ministers of religion” and equally proceeding on “duty.” Here is the consequence of the legislature travelling beyond the sphere of its duty.

Considerable discussion took place on the reductions in the Survey Department, and a question of prerogative was raised, unexpectedly, by a

motion to increase the pay of the Assistant-Government Printer.

The Duke of Newcastle has confirmed the view taken by those who believed that the Governor had the prerogative of vetoing bills.

The Governor noticed in the Legislative Council the receipt of a private letter stating that tenders for the construction of our railway were probable.

Our Obituary includes, we regret to say, the name of Mrs. Gogerly, wife of the Rev. D. J. Gogerly, the venerable head of the Wesleyan Mission in this Island.

Colds are prevalent, produced by the keen North-east winds, but the health of the country is, on the whole, good.—*Colombo Overland Observer*.

ADDRESS OF H. E. SIR CHARLES JUSTIN MAC-CARTHY, KNIGHT, on closing the Session of the Legislative Council, Dec. 31 :—

“Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

“The close of the year brings with it the close for a time of your Legislative labours.

“The Bills which, with your advice and consent, I have been able to enact in the course of the Session are, I trust and believe, of a character to benefit practically all classes of her Majesty's subjects in this island, and to conduce materially to their welfare.

“The amended ‘Road Ordinance’ and ‘Irrigation Ordinance’ are especially calculated to meet the wants and promote the interests of the native population, and by the ‘Lengthened Engagements Ordinance’ you have endeavoured, I hope successfully, to secure on the one hand the just rights of those immigrant labourers on whom so much of the prosperity of the colony depends; and, on the other, to enable the employers of that labour to turn it to the best account.

“No effort shall be wanting on my part to facilitate the free ingress of this labour, so essential to the Government in its prosecution of public works, as well as to the great planting interests of the community, who contribute so largely to its revenue.

“The resolutions unanimously agreed to in this Council at the commencement of the present Session, inviting tenders for the construction of a railway within a limited sum, have been duly forwarded to England, and acted upon by the Secretary of State. I have not yet received any tenders for the work, but, looking at the large margin wisely left by the resolutions, I cannot but indulge the hope that an undertaking likely to be so conducive to the development of the resources of the island will not be much longer deferred. By a careful and economic husbandry of those resources, and such judicious retrenchments in the heavy civil and military fixed establishments of the colony as may be found consistent with the efficiency of the public service, I look forward with confidence to the possibility of constructing a railway without incurring a larger debt than the colony could well afford to contract, or could extinguish within a reasonable period.

“Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

“I thank you, in the name of the Queen, for the liberal supplies which you have voted for her Majesty's Service in the Colony for the ensuing year. The favourable prospects of the Public Revenue, as set forth in the estimate laid before you, have enabled me to propose to you a larger expenditure on public works than has been voted in any previous year, and it shall be my anxious and constant care so to supervise that expenditure as to render it productive of the most lasting and useful results. “C. J. MACCARTHY.”

Previously to the delivery of the above speech, the assent of the Governor to the Labour and Irrigation Ordinances was announced, and the Tolls Bill was passed and carried up to the Governor for his assent.—*Colombo Overland Observer*.

REAR ADMIRAL JAMES J. STOPFORD has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the East India and China Station, in the room of Rear-Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B.



# Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

### BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The foll. list of rank of cadets app. for the Bengal presy. is published for gen. information:—  
List of rank of cadets for the Bengal engrs., cav., and inf.

For the Engrs.—To rank fr. the 9th Dec., 1859, the day on which they passed their public exam., and in the foll. order, viz.:—  
William Shepherd  
Robert Procter Tickell  
Edward Gilbert Clayton.

For the Cav.—To rank fr. the date of their dep. fr. this country, and in the foll. order, viz.:—  
Francis Dallas Harding, overland, August 20.  
Everard Strangeways Neave, overland, Sept. 4.  
William Gibson Hinde, overland, Oct. 4.

For the Inf.—To rank fr. the date of their dep. fr. this country, and in the foll. order, viz.:—  
George Michell Devereaux Hill, overland, Sept. 4.  
Robert Vivian, Malabar, Sept. 6.  
Francis Henry Hinde, Marlborough, Sept. 10.  
Charles Hyder Forster, overland, Sept. 27.

Alexander Robert Badcock, *Queen of the South*, Oct. 1.  
Henry Bailey, *Walmer Castle*, Oct. 2.  
Alfred James Stead, Frank Bird Morris and Henry Wylie, overland, Oct. 4.

Roderick Fraser Sandeman and William Henry Browne, overland, Oct. 20.  
Henry Jonathan Woodward and Edward Millett Forbes, overland, Oct. 20.

(Signed) R. T. PIERCE, Mily. Sec.  
Mily. Dept., India-office, Oct. 30, 1861.

Admitted into the serv. and prom. to the rank of ens. fr. the dates assigned to them:—  
Infantry.—Messrs. Edward Molloy, Henry Parke Airey, Robert Campbell Richardson, and Robert Edward Seymour Smith; date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 14, 1861.

Admitted into the serv. and prom. to rank of ens., leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment:—  
Infantry.—Mr. G. C. Napier; date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 14, 1861.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Dec. 20.*—The Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to reattach to the N.W. Provs., the Punjab, and Oude, Mr. S. N. Martin, C.S., who rep. his return fr. furl. on 14th ult.

Appointment:—Capt. C. G. H. Coote, 52nd Madras N.I., to be superint. of police, 3rd grade, in the prov. of Mergui, in the Tenasserim and Martaban provs., with effect fr. Oct. 22.

The appt. of Lieut. J. G. Cloese, 31st Madras N.I., to be an asst. comr. in the Tenasserim and Martaban provs., notified in G. O. dated 6th inst., No. 410, is cane. at the request of Lieut. Cloese, and his servs. are replaced at disp. of the Govt. of Fort St. George.

Mr. J. Dyson to be an asst. comr. of 3rd class in prov. of Oude.

Dr. C. J. Kirwan, roy. art., assu. med. ch. of civil station of Secitapore, in Oude, on 9th ult., v. Dr. Baillie, res.

Lieut. J. G. Bell, asst. comr., in ch. of West Berar, availed himself, on 22nd ult., of the leave granted to him in G. O. dated 29th idem, No. 332, and made over. ch. of the dist., temp., to Lieut. J. T. Bushby, asst. comr.

*Financial Dept., Dec. 18.*—The Hon. E. Drummond, aud. gen. and acct. gen. to the Govt. of India, res. ch. of his offices fr. Mr. R. P. Harrison on the 14th inst.

*Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., Dec. 19.*—Messrs. T. Hamilton, J. McDonald, E. L. Asher, G. C. Cooke, B. Black, T. E. Owen, J. Sheldon, F. R. Butt, A. Fenner, J. M. Luff, and F. B. Doering, 1st cl. prob. engrs., under covenant with H.M.'s Sec. of State for India in Council, rep. their arr. at the Pres. per ship *Hougomont*, on Dec. 16, their appts. dating fr. June 29 last.

*Dec. 20.*—The foll. G.O., by the Madras Govt., is re-published:—  
*Fort St. George, Nov. 27.*—Lieut. F. A. Howes, engrs., 1st cl. asst. engr., public works dept., Nagpore, is perm. to proc. to Eur., on m.c., for 20 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

Postings.—Capt. C. T. Stewart, exec. engr., 2nd cl., is posted to the Jubbulpore div., in place of Capt. H. D. B. Smith.

Lieut. H. J. Nuthall to offic. as exec. engr. of the Mundia and Raepore roads.

Mr. F. Robins, asst. engr., 1st cl., is posted to the Mundia and Raepore roads, under Lieut. H. J. Nuthall.

Capt. T. J. H. Keyes, special asst. engr., is posted to the Nagpore Southern Road div., under Maj. J. A. Campbell.

Lieut. R. H. Faber, asst. engr., 1st cl., on special duty on the Raepore and Chilpee roads, upon being rel. by Mr. F. Robins, will rel. Capt. W. D. Chapman of his duties in the Nagpore Southern road div.

Art.—Lieut. W. C. L. Brown is perm. to res. the serv., with effect fr. Oct. 20, subject to H.M.'s approval.

The foll. proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—  
Inf.—Maj. H. Ramsay, C.B., to be lieut. col. fr. Dec. 8, v. Lieut. col. and brev. col. P. Abbott, dec.

Late 53rd N.I.—Capt. and brev. maj. R. J. Edgell to be maj., and Lieut. E. H. Paske, capt. in staff corps, to be capt., fr. Dec. 8, v. Lieut. col. and brev. col. P. Abbott, dec.

60th N.I.—Lieut. P. S. Lumsden to be capt. fr. Dec. 9, v. Capt. M. G. Brabazon, dismissed.

Gen. List.—Ens. A. F. Taylor to be lieut. fr. Dec. 8, v. Lieut. col. and brev. col. P. Abbott, dec.

Ens. A. Y. Leslie has leave fr. Nov. 20 to Jan. 20, 1862, to proc. to Pres. to appear before a med. board.

The underment. officers are prom. to rank of capt. by brev. fr. the dates specified opposite to their respective names, subject to H.M.'s approval:—  
Lieut. (unatt.) S. Douglas, 2nd in com. 33rd (Allahabad) N.I.; Feb. 10, 1861.

Lieut. (unatt.) W. Sheffield, 2nd in com. 37th (Meerut) N.I.; Oct. 14, 1861.

The foll. proms. and alteration of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—  
Gen. List.—Ens. A. F. Jones to be lieut. fr. Dec. 8, v. Lieut. E. H. Paske.

Ens. W. F. S. Perry to be lieut. fr. Dec. 9, 1861, v. Capt. M. G. Brabazon, dismissed.

Ens. D. C. Andrew to be lieut. fr. Dec. 13, 1861, v. Lieut. A. W. Christian, late 22nd N.I., dec.

Alteration of Rank.  
Gen. List.—Lieut. A. F. Taylor, fr. Nov. 28, v. Lieut. C. Grant.

*Medical Dept., Head Qrs., Camp Meer, Dec. 6.*—Med. dept. Surg. maj. E. Hare (104th Bengal fus.) has leave fr. Dec. 1 to March 1, 1862, to proc. to the pres., to appear before a med. board.

The foll. prom. is made:—Med. dept.—Asst. surg. H. A. Ebdon, to be surgeon, fr. Dec. 16, v. Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals W. S. Dicken, dec.

The servs. of Asst. surg. A. G. Crewe are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

The foll. proms. are made in the med. dept., with effect fr. the 16th inst.:—  
Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals F. Anderson, M.D., with temp. rank, to be dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, v. Dicken, dec.

Surg. maj. R. W. Faithful, to be dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, with temp. rank, v. Anderson.

*Dec. 16.*—The underment. officer is per. to proc. to Eur. on furl. on urgent private affairs:—Maj. J. W. Carnegie, C.B., of the late 15th N.I., for 6 mo., under the new regs.

*Dec. 17.*—The underment. officer is per. to proc. to Eur. on leave of absence, on m.c.:—Surg. maj. E. Hare, of the med. dept., for 3 years, under the old regs.

Appointments:—  
Late 34th N.I.—Lieut. J. Thomson is app. a paid do. du. officer to 13th (the Shekhawattee) N.I.

Late 38th N.I.—Maj. R. C. Tylor is perm. to proc. to do gen. duty at Umballah.

Late 52nd N.I.—Lieut. D. G. Manning is perm. to do gen. duty at Benares.

The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Europe on furl.:—  
Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. E. Landers, late 9th N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

The underment. officers have reported their return fr. England:—  
Capt. J. Crofton, corps of engrs.; Capt. T. R. J. Owen, late 19th N.I.; Lieut. E. T. Sadler, late 19th N.I.; Lieut. G. C. Rowcroft, late 41st N.I.; Surg. maj. A. C. Macrae, M.D., med. dept., presy. and marine surg.; Surg. J. White, M.D., med. dept.; and Capt. R. O. T. Nicolls, Madras staff corps, asst. comr., Punjab, on leave fr. Oct. 2, 1860; date of arr. at Fort William, fr. Dec. 14.

### ADVANCES OF PAY.

*Mil. Dept.—No. 1,150.*—With reference to G.O. No. 981, July 8, 1859, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council now directs that no advances of pay shall be made in future from civil treasuries to military officers and troops, except when proceeding on public duty from one station to another; and when the payment of such advances through the divisional paymasters is impracticable, officers on leave will receive their pay through the paymasters of their respective ranges, and the recent allocation of pay circles will afford facilities for such arrangements. There are few positions in which an officer absent from his corps cannot receive his dues through the pay department; and it being absolutely necessary for the clear exhibition and due adjustment of all payments on account of the military service that they should be made through the prescribed channels, commanding officers of stations and divisions are especially warned

of the responsibility they will incur by authorising advances directly from civil treasuries for military purposes, in contravention of these orders.

### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

*Dec. 7.*—Rev. C. Garbett to be chaplain of Barrackpore.

*Dec. 9.*—Dr. F. J. Earle, civ. asst. surg. of Purneah, to be civ. asst. surg. of Jessore.

Mr. T. T. Allen to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Bancoorah.

Mr. J. Monro, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Midnapore, to be ch. of the sub-div. of Sasseram dur. the abs., on leave, of Mr. Furrell, and to exercise the powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Shahabad.

Mr. A. Pigou, judge of Hooghly, is vested with powers of a special comr. in that dist.

*Dec. 10.*—Mr. A. Macgregor, asst. to mag. and coll. of Shahabad, is vested with powers of a jt. mag. and dep. coll. in that dist.

The underment. dep. magistrate is vested with full powers of a mag. in the dist. mentioned:—  
Mr. G. C. Kilby, in Tipperah.

The foll. dep. mags. are severally vested with the special powers of an asst. to a mag. in the districts mentioned:—  
Mr. A. Blandford, in Maldah.  
Mr. J. Taylor, in Rungpore.

*Dec. 11.*—Mr. G. Graham to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Tirhoot.

Mr. G. E. MacGill to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Midnapore.

*Dec. 5.*—Leave of absence:—  
Mr. J. A. Graham, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Hooghly, for 2 mo.

Mr. C. G. D. Betts, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Diamond harbour, for 12 mo.

*Dec. 7.*—Dr. T. Dillon, civ. asst. surg. of Cherra Poonjee, for 2 mo., fr. such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. E. Stewart, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Nuddea, for 6 weeks.

Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge, mag. and coll. of Jessore, for 4 mo., in supersession of the leave granted to him on 18th ult.

*Dec. 9.*—Mr. J. W. Furrell, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Sasseram, for 4 mo.

Mr. W. Wavell, for 15 mo., under clause 1, sec. 6, of the covenanted absentee rules.

*Dec. 7.*—The servs. of the Rev. E. J. Tandy are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the Foreign Dept.

In supersession of the notification of the 29th ult., the servs. of the Rev. T. C. Smyth, D.D., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

Mr. R. J. Wigram, of the C.S., reported his return to the presy. on the 29th ult., per str. *Candia*.

*Dec. 10.*—On the report of the Board of Examiners the following assists. and dep. mags. are declared to have passed the examination prescribed in the Govt. resolution of Nov. 19, 1851:—

By the Second or Higher Standard.  
Messrs. J. Geoghegan, A. M. Macgregor, H. F. Kean, E. G. Man, G. C. Kilby, F. H. Elphinstone.

By the First or Lower Standard.  
Messrs. E. Jones, A. Blandford, J. Taylor.

*Public Works Dept., Dec. 13.*—Lieut. J. P. Steel, asst. engr. of the 2nd class, is transferred from the Barrackpore to the Dinagopore div.

Appointments:—  
*Dec. 13.*—Dr. J. G. French to be civil asst. surg. of Nowgong.

*Dec. 16.*—Mr. R. J. Wigram to offic., until further orders, as mag. and coll. of Pubna.

*Dec. 18.*—Mr. R. Abercrombie to offic. temp. as comr. of Dacca.

Mr. J. C. Dodgson to offic. temp. as judge of Dacca.

Leave of absence:—  
*Dec. 17.*—Mr. J. A. Graham, asst. to mag. and coll. of Hooghly, for 13 mos., in addn. to the leave for 2 mos. granted to him on 5th inst.

Mr. W. H. Brodhurst (returned from leave) for 18 days, to enable him to join his appt. as mag. and coll. of Bancoorah.

Mr. S. F. Davis, mag. and coll. of Sylhet, for 1 mo., under Sect. XII. of the Covenanted Absentee Rules.

*Dec. 18.*—Rev. W. Sturrock, chaplain of Berhampore, for 4 weeks, prep. to resigning the service.

*Dec. 20.*—Mr. C. T. Davidson, comr. of Dacca, for 3 mos.

Lieut. H. T. Baker, 1st Bengal pol. batt., is declared by the Board of Examiners at Fort William to have passed in Hindoostance on 4th ult.

### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR N.W.P.

*Separate Revenue (Assessed Taxes) Dept., dated Camp Orai, Nov. 28.*—No. 498a.—The underment. officers in the district of Meerut are app. to be assessors:—

Capt. G. R. Cookson, in the cantonment of Meerut.  
Mr. J. H. Jones, tehseldar of Mowannah, in his tehselce.

*General Dept., dated Camp Orai, Nov. 29.*—No. 3,029a.—Mr. C. W. Carpenter, offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. in district of Banda, stationed at Kirwee, will proc. in same capacity to Futtehpore, on return of



Mr. W. Blunt from leave on m.c. granted to him in G.O. of 12th June last, No. 1,448a.

Mr. W. Johnson, C.S., having reported his return from m.c. on 4th inst., is app. to act as mag. and coll. of Allahabad.

Mr. W. Johnston will revert to his substantive app. of jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 1st grade, and will remain at Allahabad in that capacity.

No. 3,046a.—Two mos. priv. leave on m.c. is granted to Mr. W. R. N. James, dep. coll. and offic. principal sadder ameen of Jhansi, from the date on which he availed himself of the same.

No. 3,052a.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at disp. of Govt. of India in mil. dept., with effect from 20th Oct. last:—

Lieut. W. A. Stewart, H.M.'s 28th regt., 2nd in com. of late Mhair regt.

Lieut. F. D. Ogilvie, late 46th Bengal N.I., adj. of Mhairwarah local batt.

Lieut. J. G. Campbell, late 15th Bengal N.I., adj. of late Mhair regt.

Dated Allahabad, Dec. 3.—No. 1,485.—The servs. of the Rev. C. E. Hadow are placed at disp. of the Govt. of Punjab, from 16th inst., and those of the Rev. E. Templeman at disp. of Govt. of Bengal, and the Rev. C. Sloggett, chap. of Nynee Tal, is app. in room of Rev. C. E. Hadow.

Dated Camp Asit, Dec. 4.—No. 3,068a.—Eighteen mos. leave to England, on m.c., together with usual prep. leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, is granted to the Rev. A. Irwin, asst. chap. of Muttra, from date on which he may avail himself of the same.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Girana, Nov. 25.—Orders confirmed:—

Peshawur art. div. order, dated 30th ult., app. asst. surg. H. Clark, "C" batt. 5th royal horse brig., to the med. chge. of the Peshawur art. div., with effect from 6th Sept. last.

By Maj. G. Jackson, com. 2nd Bengal cav., dated 1st inst., app. Lieut. G. C. Gregory to offic. as adj., in the room of Lieut. G. L. C. Hewett.

Dum Dum station order, dated 2nd inst., directing Surg. maj. A. W. Crozier, posted to art. div., to continue in med. chge. of prov. inf. regt., until the corps is finally broken up.

Benares div. order, dated 2nd inst., directing the following officers of late 4th Eur. lt. cav. to do gen. duty at Benares, viz.:—

Lieut. col. R. Macdonnell, Maj. J. H. Balmain, Capt. E. A. M. MacGregor, Capt. H. G. Jenkins, Lieut. T. F. C. Rochfort, and Lieut. D. C. S. L. Carnegie.

Lieut. E. H. Curtis, gen. list, cav., and unattached Ens. J. Baxter, lately attached to above-named corps, to do gen. duty at Benares.

Meerut div. order, dated 5th inst., directing Asst. surg. A. P. Holmes to assume med. chge. of No. 4 batt., 24th brig. roy. art.

Asst. surg. G. W. Jameson, do. du. with 35th foot, to assume med. chge. of "E" batt. 2nd roy. horse brig.

Asst. surg. H. Cookson, 104th Bengal fus., to act as civil asst. surg. at Bijnore, dur. employ. of asst. surg. G. Grant, with camp of the Lieut. gov. N.W.P.

Agra garrison and station order, dated 5th inst., directing asst. surg. A. Fitzgerald to make over med. chge. of invalids, time-expired men, &c., arrived from Gwalior, to Asst. surg. E. A. Fitzgerald, and attaching the former officer to the art. div. at Agra.

Benares div. order, dated 15th inst., directing vet. surg. H. Dawson to continue to afford prof. aid to horses late 4th Eur. lt. cav. so long as they remain at Benares, with effect from 1st diem.

Head Qrs., Camp, Ryea, Nov. 26.—The following alterations in the G.O., attaching certain subaltern officers of late Bengal art., to batts. of roy. art., are directed.

Lieut. C. H. Reilly will proc. at the public expense to Bareilly, and do du. with No. 8 batt., 11th brig.

Lieut. A. Swinton will remain at Delhi, instead of proc. to Bareilly.

The leave granted to Lieut. J. Thompson, late 58th N.I., in G.O. of June 20 last, is to be recorded as commencing from 8th idem instead of the date therein given.

#### Orders confirmed:—

Murree station orders, dated Sept. 6 and 25 last, the former attaching Lieut. J. Thompson, late 58th N.I., to the depot; and the latter directing him to continue to do duty with the same until end of the hot season.

Oude div. order, dated the 30th ult., appg. Brev. capt. F. K. Bacon, late 22nd N.I., to act as barrack master at Allahabad.

#### Leave of absence:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Capt. G. G. Cunliffe, from Oct. 31 to Dec. 31, in extension of priv. leave, to remain at Nynee Tal, on m.c.

Lieut. H. D. E. W. Chester (adjt. 5th Bengal cav.), from Oct. 14 to Oct. 15, in extn. of priv. leave, to enable him to rejoin.

Artillery.—Lieut. col. W. Barr, from Nov. 25 to Feb. 25, 1862, to visit the presidency, prep. to furl. to Eur.

Late 4th Eur. Infantry.—Lieut. F. M. Armstrong,

from Oct. 10 to Jan. 10, 1862, to remain at the presy., to study the Native languages.

Late 57th N.I.—Lieut. J. McNair, from Nov. 5 to March 1, 1862, in extn.

Late 74th N.I.—Lieut. A. P. Mew, from Nov. 20 to Dec. 31, in extn., to proceed to Meerut.

Medical Dept.—Surg. J. P. Kelly, 24th Punjab regt. N.I., from Nov. 16 to March 15, 1862, to N.W.P., on m.c.

Head Quarters, Umritsir, Nov. 29.—The following order is confirmed:—

Benares div. order, dated 28th ult., directg. Asst. surg. W. C. Smith, late 4th Eur. L.C., to proceed by dawk at the public expense to Dehree, to take charge of the roadside hospital there.

#### The following orders are confirmed:—

By Capt. E. W. Dun, comdg. 2nd regt. Beatson's horse, dated June 26, 1860, assuming charge of the adjt.'s office, v. Lieut. H. Fraser.

Lahore div. order, dated Dec. 27, 1860, appg. Lieut. A. R. Chapman, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., to be do. du. officer with Mooltanee regt. of cav., from 17th idem.

By Brev. maj. J. J. H. Gordon, comdg. 29th (Punjab) N.I., dated 5th ult., directing Lieut. N. Lewis to act as adjt., during such time as Lieut. and adjt. E. Beddy may offic. as 2nd in command.

#### Orders confirmed:—

Saugor dist. order, dated 6th inst., directing Lieut. R. Blair, late 32nd N.I., to do general duty at Nagoda.

Ferozepore brig. order, dated the 7th inst., directing Asst. surg. J. Cameron to proceed at once to Meean Meer, for duty with volunteers from late 5th Eur. cav.

Ferozepore brig. order, dated 9th inst., directing Asst. surg. R. K. Buckell to proceed at once on duty to Meean Meer.

Meean Meer brig. order, dated 14th inst., directing Asst. surg. J. Cameron to do du. with late 5th Eur. cav., till breaking up of the regt.; and then to proceed in med. charge of the volunteers for 19th and 20th hussars.

Umballah brig. order, dated 15th inst., directg. Vet. surg. J. Barker, 7th hussars, to afford professional aid to horses of the arty. at Umballah, in addn. to his own duties, till arrival of Vet. surg. Marshall, and in room of Vet. surg. Hoey, directed to join 7th drag. gds.

Rawul Pindee station order, dated 16th inst., appg. Asst. surg. G. V. Currie, 8th Bengal cav., to med. ch. of staff, in addn. to his other duties; and Asst. surg. H. P. Gregory, 81st foot, to that of No. 4 batty. 19th brig. royal art.

Saugor station order, dated 16th inst., directg. Asst. surg. P. O'Brien, med. storekeeper, to afford med. aid to 24th (Punjab) regt. N.I., in addn. to his other duties, in room of Surg. J. P. Kelly, on leave.

Jullundur brig. order, dated 21st inst., directing Surg. H. W. Tytler, 23rd (Punjab) regt. N.I., to afford med. aid to late wing 4th Bengal cav., in addn. to his other duties.

#### Dec. 1.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Jubbulpore station order, dated Oct. 7 last, directing Asst. surg. E. W. Sinclair to assume med. ch. of invalids proceeding from Jubbulpore.

By Capt. J. Nisbett, comdg. the escort with H.E. the C. in C., dated 20th ult., appg. Lieut. E. S. Fox, adjt. of the 37th (the Meerut) regt. N.I., to be detachment staff officer.

Lahore div. order, dated 22nd ult., directing Surg. J. B. Harrison, 27th (Punjab) regt. N.I., to afford med. aid to the divisional and brig. staff, in addn. to his other duties, v. Surg. major G. Harper, proceeded to rejoin the head quarters of the 5th royal horse brigade.

#### Leave of absence:—

Late 5th Eur. Cav.—Capt. Sir C. W. A. Oakeley, Bart., from date of availing himself of it, to Jan. 15, 1862, to presy.

Late 6th Eur. Infantry.—Capt. J. C. Hamilton, from Nov. 15 to May 15, 1862, to Simla, and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Late 62nd N.I.—Maj. F. Johnston, from Nov. 18, to Dec. 31, to presy., prep. to retiring from the service.

Late 64th N.I.—Lieut. R. D. Griffin, for 3 mos., from date of availing himself of the same, to visit presy., prep. to furl. to Eur.

Dec. 2.—Maj. R. C. Tytler, late 38th N.I., is permitted to proc. to and do gen. du. at Umballah.

Lieut. S. Boulderson, late 5th Eur. L.C., is appd. to do du. with H.M.'s 7th hussars.

Lieut. H. B. Lockwood, late 4th Eur. L.C., is appd. to do du. with 5th Bengal cav.

The G.O. dated 15th ult., permitting Lieut. G. A. A. Baker to do du. with H.M.'s 7th, instead of the 8th hussars, is cancel.

Ens. J. A. D. Gordon, gen. list, att. to 89th foot, is appd. to do du. with the 93rd highlanders, at Peshawur, and is directed to join the 20th (Punjab) N.I., from the date of its march from Umballah en route to the former station.

The foll. orders issued by Brev. maj. J. M. Brown, H.M.'s 93rd highlanders, comdg. a detachment of invalids and time-expired men, dividing the party into sections and making the undermentioned appts. thereto, are confirmed:—

#### To the Detachment.

Dated 1st ult.—Lieut. F. Beauchamp, 7th roy. fus., to act as adj. and qrmr.

Dated Oct. 22 last.—Troop Serg. maj. J. Fenard, to act as serg. maj., with effect from 21st idem.

#### To the 1st Section.

Dated Oct. 20.—Capt. A. Scheberras, 98th foot, to command.

Private J. Hicton, H.M.'s 98th foot, to act as camp-colourman.

Dated Oct. 28.—Serg. J. Lockwell, 98th foot, to act as pay sergeant.

#### To the 2nd Section.

Dated 1st ult.—Capt. J. Wood, 81st foot, to com.

#### To the 3rd Section.

Dated 1st ult.—Lieut. F. Beauchamp, H.M.'s 7th royal fus., to com.

Dated 3rd ult.—Directing Lieut. F. W. Russell, late 3rd Eur. L.C., to receive com. of No. 3 sec. fr. Lieut. Beauchamp.

#### The following orders are confirmed:—

Lahore div. order dated Oct. 9 last, directg. Maj. J. N. Young, dep. jud. adv. gen., to offic. as dep. asst. adj. gen. and A.D.C., in add. to his other duties, dur. the abs. on leave of Capt. C. E. Mills.

Sirhind div. order dated Oct. 10 last, directg. Asst. surg. R. T. Lyons, do. du. with the 89th foot, to proc. to Rohituck and assu. med. charge of the civil station there, as a temp. arrangement.

By Lieut. col. H. Milne, comdg. the 1st N.I., dated Oct. 26 last, appg. Lieut. F. J. Craigie, comdg. the left wing of the corps, to act also as adj. to the wing during its separation from regtl. head quarters.

Rawul Pindee station order dated Oct. 29 last, directing Asst. surg. S. Archer, of the 98th foot, to proc. in med. charge of a party of convalescents fr. Murree towards Peshawur.

By Lieut. H. Phillips, comdg. at Sylhet, dated 1st ult., on taking charge of the station staff office from Lieut. G. C. Udny.

Sirhind div. order, dated 12th ult., directing the underment. officers, do. gen. du. at Umballah, to proc. to Meean Meer and report themselves to the officer comdg. there, for gen. duty:—

Capt. J. W. Smith, late 22nd N.I.; Lieuts. M. G. Taylor, late 14th N.I.; and N. J. Jones, late 15th N.I.

Saugor station order, dated 14th ult., directg. Surg. R. Cockburn, 39th (the Allypuri) N.I., to receive med. charge of No. 3 battery 25th brig. royal art., from Asst. surg. J. H. White, in add. to his other duties, and as a temp. arrangement.

Oude div. order, dated 16th ult., directing Surg. C. R. Francis to proc. to Cawnpore in med. charge of volunteers, for the 101st and 104th regts., and thence to Mooltan with the detachments for the former corps.

Ens. J. M. Tulloch and H. F. Woodcock, gen. list, do. du. with the 13th L.I., on the march of the regt. fr. Gondah, to do du. with the wing of the 3rd Seikh inf., until the arr. of the 27th foot.

Oude div. order, dated 18th ult., directing the foll. officers to do general duty at Lucknow:—

Lieut. col. J. G. A. Rice, Maj. G. A. Fisher, Brev. capt. E. G. Higgins, and Lt. A. H. F. Campbell, late 4th Eur. inf.

Lieut. A. E. Campbell, late 31st N.I.

Directing the underment. officers to do duty as follows:—

Capt. R. S. Simonds, late 4th Eur. inf.; Lieut. E. Knatchbull, late 18th N.I.; and Ens. C. McD. Skene, gen. list—with volunteers for 101st roy. Bengal fus.

Ens. A. P. Samuells, A. T. Davis, and A. F. Jones, gen. list—with volunteers for the 104th Bengal fus.

Capt. J. Ward, Lieuts. T. B. Boileau, F. W. Leman, and Ens. G. Logan, late 4th Eur. inf.—with volunteers for 107th foot.

Ens. J. Cook, gen. list, to proc. to Pres. in ch. of 24 men (late 4th Eur. inf.), who have elected for local service.

By Maj. A. Boyd, comg. at Roorkhee, dated 18th ult., directing Lieut. and adjt. E. W. Humphry, sappers and miners, to receive ch. of station staff office fr. Lieut. A. L. Douglas, 104th Bengal fus.

Benares div. order, dated 19th ult., directing Lieut. H. B. Lockwood, late 4th Eur. L.C., to do gen. duty at Benares, with effect from 10th idem.

Benares div. order, dated 19th ult., directing Capt. T. Bradshaw, vet. estab., riding master late 4th Eur. L.C., to do gen. duty at Benares, with effect from 1st idem.

Benares station order, dated 19th ult., directing Asst. surg. G. S. Sutherland, "A" batty. 2nd royal horse brig., to afford med. aid to the depot, and to the bullock train parties passing through the station.

By Capt. J. Nisbett, comdg. the escort with H.E. the C. in C., dated 21st ult., appg. Surg. A. White, 37th (the Meerut) regt. N.I., to the med. charge of the details of the Lahore lt. horse and 4th Bengal cav.

Jullundur brig. order, dated 23rd ult., directing all reports of the brig. to be made to Col. F. C. Burnett, 22nd brig. royal art., on the departure of Brev. col. C. C. Deacon, c.n., with his regt.

Brev. col. A. L. Campbell, late 2nd Eur. L.C., is permitted to reside at Benares and Calcutta, and

draw his pay and allowances from the presy. pay office.

Lieut. T. T. Oliphant, late 5th Eur. infantry, passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the 15th ult.

Leave of absence :—

Late 33rd N.I.—Brev. capt. J. A. Brereton, from Aug. 27 to Dec. 27, to presy., prep. to furl. to Eur. This cancels the leave granted in G.O. Aug. 17 last.

Late 68th N.I.—Maj. P. A. Robertson, from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, to Calcutta, prep. to retiring from the service.

Head Quarters, Camp Lahore, Dec. 10.—Surg. maj. D. McKee, of the 5th, is transf. to 15th Bengal cav.; and asst. surg. N. B. Baillie from the latter to the former corps, with effect from the date the arrangement was provisionally sanctioned by div. authorities.

Lieut. A. W. Parker, gen. list, inf., att. to the 1st Goorka regt., is app. to do du. with 3rd N.I., at Sec-tapore.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Umballa brig. order, dated May 10 last, directing Lieut. E. S. Mason, H.M.'s 82nd foot, arrived with volunteers, to rejoin his regt. at Delhi, by dawd.

Jhansi station order, dated July 17 last, directing the underment. officers to proceed to Lullupore at the public expense, on court martial duty, returning in the same way :—

Capt. T. A. Julian, Lieut. R. W. Ellis, Ens. H. L. Powys, H.M.'s 52nd L.I., and Lieut. F. Lindsay, art.

Gwalior dist. order, dated Aug. 12 last, directing the underment. officers to proceed from Jhansi to Lullupore, on court martial duty.

Maj. J. J. Bouchier, H.M.'s 52nd L.I., Capt. E. W. Hicks, late 67th N.I., and Capt. J. T. Norgate, Bengal staff corps.

Pres. div. order, dated Sept. 12 last, directing Lieuts. H. Phillips, late 40th N.I., and R. N. McNair, gen. list, inf., to proc. to Dacca by str., and join the E.I. regt. at that station.

Peshawur station order, dated Oct. 5 last, directing Asst. surg. W. Collis, H.M.'s 98th foot, to proc. with a detachment of convalescents as far as Attock, and on being rel., to return thence to Peshawur.

The following orders are confirmed :—

By Maj. W. H. Ryves, com. 8th Bengal cav., dated 25th ult., making the underment. regimental appts., during the time Capt. G. J. D. Hay, 2nd in com., may offic. as dep. paymr. at Rawul Pindee, with effect from 23rd idem. :—

1. Lieut. T. R. D. Bingham, adj., to offic. as 2nd in com.

2. Lieut. B. Williams, do. du., to offic. as adj.

Landaur station order, dated 27th ult., app. Capt. P. H. K. Dewaal, late 34th N.I., to com. a detachment of recovered men proc. to Meerut.

Meeran Meer brig. order, dated 29th ult., app. Asst. surg. B. K. Buckell, att. to 94th foot, to act as gar-rison asst. surg. in the citadel of Lahore dur. abs. on duty of Surg. maj. C. B. Chalmers.

Leave of absence :—

Late 51st N.I.—Brev. Lieut. col. W. Lamb, from Dec. 2 to Dec. 31, to visit the Pres., prep. to ret. from the serv.

#### THE ROHILCUND FIELD FORCE.

Head Qrs., Camp Shadra, Dec. 11.—Under the authority of the Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to appoint Maj. G. C. Hatch to be dep. judge advocate gen. at head qrs., and to direct the following arrangements consequent thereon, and on the abolition of the appts. of dep. judge advocate gen. in the Rohilcund field force and in the Gwalior dist.

Capt. H. B. A. Poulton, dep. judge advocate gen., is posted to the pres. div., with which he is do. du.

Capt. C. W. Earle, of the Rohilcund field force, is posted to the Oude div.

The departmental duties of the Rohilcund field force will be performed by the dep. judge advocate gen. of the Meerut division.

The departmental duties of the Gwalior and Saugor dists. will be performed by Maj. C. P. Trower, of the Saugor dist. The locality of the residence of the dep. judge advocate gen. of the combined dists. will be notified hereafter.

Capt. W. Fullerton, the jun. dep. judge advocate gen. on the estab., and do. du. in the Oude div., will revert to gen. duty.

Maj. G. S. Young, offic. dep. judge advocate gen. in the Gwalior dist., will rejoin the 80th foot, to which he belongs.

2. The departmental records of the Rohilcund field force are to be made over to the dep. judge advocate gen. of the Meerut div.; those of the Gwalior dist. to the dep. judge advocate gen. of the Saugor dist., but are to be deposited in the brig. office at Gwalior for the present.

3. Rohilcund and Gwalior being independent commands, the registers, returns, &c., and all records of those districts, are to be kept separate from those of the Meerut div. and the Saugor dist., respectively.

Lieut. A. C. Anderson, gen. list, inf., att. to 5th Bengal cav., is directed to join and do du. with 7th hussars, in view to his being instructed in cav. du., but without prejudice to his app. in the former corps.

#### PRIVILEGE LEAVE.

Head Qrs., Camp Moreedkee, Dec. 12.—The foll. decision of Govt. is announced for general information, and is to be added as a note to sec. 45, art. 49 (revised) military regulations :—

1st. Though an officer taking privilege leave may proceed wherever he may desire, he cannot proceed to such a distance as to preclude the possibility of his rejoining within the period of such leave. Thus, as privilege leave, under military rules, is limited to 60 days, and it is impossible, under existing arrangements for transit, to visit Europe and return thence within that period, an officer cannot go to England on privilege leave on military rules.

2nd. Government alone can grant an officer leave to visit Europe.

Vet. surg. J. Quallett, do. du. with B batty. 5th, is transf. to E batty. 2nd roy. horse brig.

Leave of absence :—

Late 4th Bengal Eur. L.C.—Lieut. col. B. Macdonnell, fr. 1st to 31st Dec., to Calcutta, prep. to ret. fr. serv.

Med Dept.—Surg. J. W. Mountjoy (Gwalior art. div.) fr. Jan. 2 to April 20, 1862, to proc. to Arracan and Calcutta, prep. to furl. under new rules.

Surg. J. Allan, F.R.C.S., fr. Oct. 26 to Jan. 25, to Calcutta, prep. to 6 mo. leave to England, without pay.

#### Payment of Prize Money.

No. 1,154.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 1,147 of the 13th Dec., the following instructions for the preparation and submission of claims for the first payment of Delhi prize money are published for general information and guidance :—

1. All bills and abstracts of individuals, corps, or departments to be prepared in the forms laid down in duplicate, and submitted to the general prize committee [Nos. 1 and 2].

2. The names of officers and men are to be returned in the companies to which they stood posted on the 1st October, 1857.

3. Prize money being admissible only in the ranks in which individuals actually served, promotion with back rank gives no claim to share in rank higher than that in which service was performed. Officers and men who died, were killed, or left the army before Delhi, in consequence of sickness or wounds, are entitled to share in the rank they actually held on the date they died or left, and those present at the capture of Delhi or Jhajpur, are entitled in the ranks they held on the 20th September and 18th October, 1857.

4. Officers claiming additional shares in virtue of length of service are to note at the foot of their bills the dates of their several commissions, &c.

5. Claims on account of deceased officers by executors and others are to be accompanied by probates and letters of administrations granted by the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal in its ecclesiastical side, empowering the claimants to administer to estates.

6. To facilitate the payment of the prize money payable in England to officers who have left India, whether by retirement or exchange, and to the representatives of such officers deceased, and to soldiers deceased, and to men discharged or invalid from regiments now in India, separate abstracts agreeably to para. 1 are to be submitted from corps serving in India, in view to their shares being at once remitted to the Home authorities. [Form No. 2.]

7. Claims by agents or others empowered to draw the shares of absent officers to be accompanied by powers of attorney.

8. Station prize committees are to be formed for the examination and payment of the claims of European and native soldiers invalided, discharged, or deceased.

9. Forms for the use of station committees are given at foot. [Nos. 3 and 4.]

10. Station prize committees may include several claims in one report, and thus save themselves and the General Prize Committee much labour.

11. The reports are to be submitted to the General Prize Committee in duplicate after audit, the sums admitted will be paid by the Station Prize Committee.

12. Monthly the Station Prize Committee will submit to the General Prize Committee account current of sums received by them and the payments made, also acquaintance rolls from recipients.

13. The expenses for a writer and stationery incurred by Station Prize Committees to be submitted monthly, duly vouched and attested.

No. 1,757 of 1861.—It is noticed that cooks of regiments who served within the entrenchments during the siege of the residency at Lucknow are entitled, having been under fire in the execution of their duty, to share in the Lucknow prize money.

Prize rolls of the cooks who have claims under this decision are to be submitted through the usual channel without delay.

#### MADRAS.

##### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Dec. 17.—No. 447.—Capt. (brev. maj.) A. K. Gore, 29th N.I., is granted leave to Bombay, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, 1862, under old regs., in continuation of priv. leave.

The dates of rank of the undermentioned officers are fixed as indicated against their names :—

##### Engineers.

Lieut. J. L. L. Morant (not arrived), June 10, 1859.  
Lieut. R. P. Pennefather (do. du. sappers and miners), June 10, 1859.

Lieut. A. R. Edgemo (do. du. sappers and miners), June 10, 1859.

Lieut. S. C. Clarke (not arrived), Dec. 9, 1859.

##### Cavalry.

Cornet C. M. A. Morant (do. du. 1st drag. gds.), Sept. 20, 1861.

##### Infantry.

Ensign A. F. Kenny (not arrived), Sept. 11, 1861.  
Ensign J. J. Fletcher (not arrived), Sept. 11, 1861.  
Ensign W. Hamilton (not arrived), Sept. 11, 1861.  
Ensign E. H. Fisher (not arrived), Oct. 1, 1861.  
Ensign F. T. Powis (not arrived), Oct. 2, 1861.

#### Retirements.

No. 448 of 1861.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to retire from the service, from Dec. 31, 1861, on the pensions specified against their names :—

##### Lieut. colonels of Cavalry.

C. H. Grame, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 550l. Brev. col.

B. W. Cumberlege, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 450l. Brev. col.

G. B. Arbuthnot, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 800l. Brev. col.

J. Byng, c.n., col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 280l. Brev. col.

A. Macleod, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 250l. Brev. col.

H. B. Blogg, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 250l.

W. R. Strange, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 250l.

##### Lieut. colonels of Infantry.

C. Clemons, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 550l. Maj. gen.

W. Cotton, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 500l. Brev. col.

G. W. Osborne, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 500l. Brev. col.

G. Burn, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 600l. Brev. col.

J. Millar, lieut. col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 450l. Brev. col.

E. Aphthorp, c.n. and k.s.i., col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 450l. Brev. col.

G. Logan, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 450l. Brev. col.

J. F. Bird, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 400l. Brev. col.

A. Pinson, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 400l. Brev. col.

F. A. Reid, c.n., col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 350l. Brev. col.

D. H. Stevenson, lieut. col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 350l. Brev. col.

H. Roberts, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 300l. Brev. col.

A. McCally, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 800l. Brev. col.

G. C. Hughes, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 300l. Brev. col.

J. V. Hughes, lieut. col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 280l. Brev. col.

J. Blaxland, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 280l. Brev. col.

W. Hill, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 280l. Brev. col.

A. M. McCally, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 260l. Brev. col.

C. Pooley, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 260l. Brev. col.

R. Hall, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 250l. Brev. col.

J. M. Madden, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 250l. Brev. col.

A. C. Wight, lieut. col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 250l. Brev. col.

H. L. Harris, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 150l. Brev. col.

G. Nott, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 250l. Brev. col.

C. M. Maclean, col., amount of extra annuity

under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 250*l*. Brev. col.

J. H. B. Congdon, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 250*l*. Brev. col.

F. Goutreaux, c.b., lieutenant, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 250*l*. Brev. col.

R. Codrington, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 250*l*. Brev. col.

H. Bower, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 250*l*. Brev. col. G. Halpin, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 250*l*.

W. Reece, c.b., col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 200*l*. Brev. col.

J. J. Losh, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 200*l*.

G. F. Salmon, lieutenant, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 200*l*.

R. Cotton, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 200*l*.

F. B. Lys, lieutenant, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 200*l*.

C. J. Elphinstone, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 200*l*.

J. H. Tapp, lieutenant, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 200*l*.

N. J. Gordon, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 200*l*. Brev. col.

J. W. G. Kenny, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 200*l*.

J. Stewart, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 200*l*.

W. W. Dunlop, lieutenant, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 200*l*. Brev. col.

#### Majors of Cavalry and Infantry.

J. F. Porter, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 200*l*. Brev. lieutenant, col.

J. E. Hughes, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 200*l*. Brev. lieutenant, col.

H. S. Waters, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 200*l*. Brev. lieutenant, col.

A. B. Kerr, lieutenant, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 200*l*. Brev. lieutenant, col.

W. L. Boulderson, major, amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 200*l*.

J. R. Brown, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 200*l*. Brev. col.

C. Macleod, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 200*l*. Brev. col.

J. Stewart, lieutenant, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 200*l*. Brev. lieutenant, col.

W. Cantia, lieutenant, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 200*l*. Brev. lieutenant, col.

R. Gordon, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 180*l*.

A. Wyndham, major, amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 180*l*.

A. G. Young, major, amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 180*l*. Brev. lieutenant, col.

J. Fowler, major, amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 180*l*.

G. Carr, c.b., col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 180*l*. Brev. lieutenant, col.

A. Russell, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 180*l*.

J. W. Coates, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 180*l*. Brev. lieutenant, col.

G. B. B. Groube, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 180*l*. Brev. lieutenant, col.

J. Jackson, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 160*l*.

E. P. St. Aubyn, major, amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 160*l*.

A. Strange, major, amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 160*l*.

W. Middleton, lieutenant, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 160*l*. Brev. lieutenant, col.

J. C. McCaskill, major, amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 150*l*.

H. W. Tulloch, major, amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 150*l*.

O. Cunningham, major, amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 550*l*. Major in staff corps.

W. H. Budd, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 150*l*. Brev. lieutenant, col. Lieutenant, col. in staff corps.

H. R. Phillott, lieutenant, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 150*l*.

R. Chester, major, amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 150*l*.

H. A. Thompson, col., amount of extra annuity

under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 150*l*. Brev. lieutenant, col.

C. Gibb, major, amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 150*l*.

R. Taylor, lieutenant, col., amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 150*l*. Brev. lieutenant, col.

S. P. Scott, major, amount of extra annuity under G.O.G.G., No. 807 of Sept. 12, 1861, 150*l*.

#### RETIREMENT OF COLONEL MCCALLY.

No. 449.—Col. Arthur McCally having been permitted to retire from the service from Dec. 31, 1861, H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to accept his resignation of the appointment of commissary general from the same date.

The Gov. in Council desires on this occasion to express in G.O. the high sense which is entertained by Govt. of Col. McCally's long and valuable services in the commissariat, the administration of which department he has so zealously and ably conducted during the last seven years.

No. 374.—Dr. J. E. Dickinson, civil surgeon, Rangoon, has obtained 2 mos. priv. leave from date on which he may avail himself of it, dur. which period his duties will be performed by Asst. surg. Codrington, H.M.'s 68th L.I.

Fort William, Dec. 6.—No. 407.—Lieut. R. C. Burn, offic. mag. of Moulmein, received charge of office of asst. commissr., 1st class, Amherst, from Capt. E. B. Sladen, on 26th Oct. last.

Mr. J. K. Macrae, asst. commissr., 2nd class, Amherst, assu. chg. of 1st class asst. commissr.'s court, from Lieut. R. C. Burn, on 1st ult., in add. to his own duties.

No. 409.—Capt. H. Fraser, 2nd asst. to the Resident at Hyderabad, resu. chg. of his du. on 23rd ult.

No. 410.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Lieut. J. G. Cloete, 31st Madras L.I., to be an asst. commissr., 2nd class, in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, v. Lieut. C. Hill.

Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, Dec. 17.—Capt. A. S. Moberly, dist. engr., Madras, delivered over chg. of the dist. to Mr. J. H. Dopping, on 11th inst.

Under Section 23 of the Code of Criminal Law Procedure, the undermentioned officers are vested with the full powers of a mag.:

Mr. O. B. Irvine, actg. hd. asst. mag., Coimbatore.

Mr. W. E. Jellicoe, dep. coll. and mag., Madras.

Mr. J. D. Jordan, dep. coll. and mag., Madras dist.

Dec. 18.—No. 453.—The undermen. officers are perm. to proc. to Europe:—

Capt. E. H. Harrington, of staff corps, dist. engr., Ganjam, on m.c. for 20 mos., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

Lieut. T. Lavie, 24th N.I., on m.c. for 20 mos., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

Dec. 19.—No. 454.—Capt. R. Morton, Madras art., is perm. to proc. to Europe on m.c. for 18 mos., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

Dec. 20.—No. 459.—The servs. of Lieut. W. Douglas, 33rd N.I., are placed at disp. of the Govt. of India, for employ. in the forest dept., Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. C. W. Moore, 3rd Madras Eur. reg.; arr. at Bombay, Dec. 13.

Returned to his duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to his rank:—

Lieut. D. J. McGrigor, Madras art.; arr. at Madras, Oct. 25.

The undermnt. officers are prom. to the rank of capt. by brev., fr. Dec. 20, 1861, subject to H.M.'s app.:—

Lieut. W. H. R. Godfrey, 35th N.I.

Lieut. C. M. Hailes, staff corps (late 8th N.I.).

Mr. W. Stainforth, who arr. at Madras on the 10th inst., is admitted upon the estab. as a cadet for the inf., pending the receipt of the certificate of his app., and is prom. to the rank of ens., leaving the date of his commission to be settled hereafter.

#### STAFF CORPS.

Dec. 20.—No. 460.—The foll. officers, having on or before Oct. 21, 1861, applied for admission to the staff corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan., 1861, are app. to the Madras staff corps, subject to the app. of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Capt. J. J. Fulton, 32nd N.I., asst. comur. 2nd class, Nagpore prov.

Capt. G. A. Harrison, 33rd N.I., dist. superint. of police, Nuttra.

Capt. R. Ranken, 35th N.I., asst. to the gen. superint. of operations for the suppress. of thuggee and dacoitee.

Capt. C. S. Elliott, 1st Madras fus., brig. maj., Fort St. George and Centre div.

Capt. W. A. Gibb, 48th N.I., 2nd class asst. to the conservator of forests.

\* Were admitted as Probationers in the Staff Corps in G.O.G. 23rd Aug., 1861, No. 279.

† Were admitted as Probationers in the Staff Corps in G.O.G. 8th Oct., 1861, No. 349.

Capt. F. Young, 24th N.I., employed in the Nair brig.

Capt. A. C. McMaster, 36th N.I., superint. of Mofussil police, Bellary, late asst. adjt. gen., Pegu div.

Lieut. and brev. (now capt. in his regt.) A. B. Marsack, 15th N.I., superint. Mofussil police.

Lieut. A. R. McMahon, 30th N.I., asst. mag. of Rangoon, and officg. as rev. settlement officer in Pegu.

Lieut. E. D. Gompertz, 1st N.I., superint. of Mofussil police.

Lieut. W. Hill, 18th N.I., junr. asst., Mysore commission.

Lieut. H. Fraser, 8rd L.C., asst. to the gen. supt. of operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoitee.

Lieut. T. O. Underwood, 22nd N.I., do. du. sappers and miners.

Lieut. A. B. Irving, 13th N.I., do. du. sappers and miners.

Lieut. W. Robertson, 5th N.I., prob. supt. Mofussil police, late adjt. Rjahmundry scbundies.

Lieut. D. McNeill, 26th N.I., employed in the Nagpore irreg. force.

Lieut. T. Lowndes, 44th N.I., prob. supt. 3rd cl. Pegu police, late do. du. with Promie police corps.

2nd Capt. H. G. Thomson, art., 2nd asst. adjt. gen.

Lieut. W. G. Ward, 36th N.I., asst. to the gen. supt. for the suppression of thuggee and dacoitee.

Lieut. T. Wakefield, 33rd N.I., brig. maj., Nagpore irreg. force.

Lieut. C. A. Short, H.M.'s 66th regt., asst. supt., rev. survey.

Lieut. G. C. Bird, 35th N.I., do. du. 5th Punjab irreg. cav.

Lieut. W. J. Seaton, 23rd L.I., asst. supt. of forests.

Lieut. C. James, 43rd N.I., do. du. with 2nd Central India horse.

No. 461.—Madras Staff Corps.—The admission in G.O.G. Dec. 10, 1861, No. 435, of Lieut. W. F. Wright, 44th N.I., qmrm. and interp. of that regt., as a probationer in the Madras staff corps, is cancl., in compliance with that officer's request, with reference to the option allowed in G.O.G. Oct. 18, 1861, No. 363.

No. 462.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appts., subject to the confirmation of the Govt. of India, with effect fr. Jan. 1, 1862:—

Maj. T. Gillilan, of the staff corps, paymr. Hyderabad subsidiary force, to be examiner of the commissariat, clothing, and stud accounts, v. Lieut. col. Budd, ret.

Maj. C. H. Drury, of the staff corps, 2nd examiner and actg. compiler pay dept., to be 1st examiner pay dept., v. Lieut. col. Stewart ret.

Capt. J. W. Ridout, of the staff corps, compiler and actg. 2nd examiner pay dept., to be 2nd examiner pay dept., v. Maj. Drury.

Revenue Dept., Dec. 24.—Leave.—Mr. B. C. Leggatt, asst. superint., rev. surv., in ext., for 1 mo., Neilgherries, m.c.

Mr. C. G. Plumer to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Madras, but to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanjore dur. employ. of Mr. Kindersley on other du. Ecclesiastical.—Dec. 21.—Rev. T. Foulkes, jt. chapl. of Secundrabad, has been app. a surrogate for the issuing of marriage licences in this diocese.

Dec. 24.—No. 461.—Appointments:—

Col. J. Hill, dep. comy. gen., to be comy. gen., v. Col. A. McCally, ret.

Maj. E. E. Miller, asst. comy. gen., to be dep. comy. gen., v. Hill.

Maj. J. P. Watts, act. asst. comy. gen., to be asst. comy. gen., v. Miller.

Capt. J. N. P. D. Mackellar, dep. asst. comy. gen., to act as asst. comy. gen.

Capt. G. R. F. Bardin, actg. dep. asst. comy. gen., to be dep. asst. comy. gen.

Capt. J. Nicholas, sub-asst. comy. gen., to act as dep. asst. comy. gen.

Maj. H. D. Slade, H.M.'s 1st (King's) drag. gds., to be actg. agent remount depot Oosoor, v. Col. Arbuthnot, who ret.

The above appts. to have effect fr. Jan. 1.

Cpts. C. D. Waddell and C. H. Harrison, Madras art., to be commissaries of ordnance, to complete the estab.

2nd Capt. (brev. maj.) L. F. C. Thomas, of the art., to act as comy. of ordnance, Nagpore force, dur. abs. in Eur. of Capt. A. Stewart.

Maj. A. J. P. Ewart, of the staff corps, and sub-asst. comy. gen., is granted leave fr. Jan. 1, 1862 (or date of expiration of priv. leave), to Feb. 23, 1862. Capt. J. R. G. Magrath, paymr. Malabar and Canara, will act for Maj. Ewart dur. abs. and on responsibility of the latter officer.

The leave to Eur. of Lieut. A. F. Loughton, of the staff corps, is ext. to Dec. 15, the date of his arr. at Cannanore.

The undermen. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Lieut. J. Stonhouse, 5th N.I., on m.c. for 18 mos., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

† Were admitted as Probationers in the Staff Corps in G.O.G. 1st Nov., 1861, No. 381.

‡ Were admitted as Probationers in the Staff Corps in G.O.G. 28th Nov., 1861, No. 419.

¶ Were admitted as Probationers in the Staff Corps in G.O.G. 6th Dec., 1861, No. 431.

Vet. surg. D. Cullimore, 3rd L.C., on m.c. for 15 mos., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. J. T. Tennant, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is granted leave to Bombay, on m.c., fr. Nov. 27 to Dec. 26, under furl. regs. of 1854.

Returned to duty:—Lieut. A. F. Laughton, Madras staff corps; arr. at Cannanore, Dec. 15.

Ens. E. W. Lys, 35th N.I., is perm. to res. the serv.

**ERRATUM.**—The remark against the name of Maj. W. H. Budd in G. O. No. 448, dated 17th inst., should be "lieut. col. in staff corps and brev. col.," instead of "brev. lieut. col. and lieut. col. staff corps."

**Public Works Dept., Dec. 19.**—Mr. D. McNair, supervisor, Timnevelly dist., priv. leave for 7 weeks, retrospectively from the 17th ult.

**Judicial Dept., Dec. 20.**—Mr. G. A. Harris, civil and sess. judge of Chittoor, for 15 mo., to Eur. on m.c., with prep. leave for 4 weeks.

**Revenue Dept.**—Mr. E. B. Foord, sub col. and jt. mag. of Bellary, in ext. until the 21st March, 1862.

M. W. E. Wright, dep. coll. of South Arcot, in ext. for 1 mo.

**Ecclesiastical Dept.**—Rev. K. C. Bailey, chap. of Poonamalle, for 15 mo., to Eur. on m.c.

Rev. T. Foulks is admit. as an asst. chap. on Madras estab., from 10th inst., the date of his arrival at the pres. per str. Colombo.

**Judicial Dept., Dec. 20.**—Appointments:—Mr. C. Collett to act as civil and sess. judge of Chittoor, dur. the abs. of Mr. G. A. Harris, or until further orders.

Maj. Wapshare, of the invalid estab., to be a joint mag. of Coimbatore, under Act 4, 1847, from the 1st prox.

Asst. surg. C. Robertson, M.D., to be zillah surg. of Masulipatam, v. Eveyard, res. at his own request—to take effect from 1st Jan., 1862.

Asst. surg. S. Rule, to be zillah surgeon of Mangalore.

**Revenue Dept.**—Mr. C. G. Plumer to act as head asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanjore dur. the employment of Mr. Kindersley on other duty.

**Ecclesiastical Dept.**—Rev. T. Foulks to act as jt. chaplain of Secunderabad until further orders.

**Public Works Dept., Dec. 18.**—The leave of abs. granted, under date the 5th ult., to Capt. E. H. Harrington, dist. engr., Ganjam, is ext. to 8 weeks.

Dec. 20.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appts. in the volunteer guards:—

Mr. W. E. Gordon to be ens., v. Scott, prom.

Mr. J. McLeod Miller to be ens., v. Richardson, prom.

Mr. C. Bartoli to be ens., v. Peele, prom.

Mr. J. V. Agnew to be ensign, v. James, prom.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Nov. 30.**—Capt. H. T. Campbell, of staff corps, is app. to act as asst. qrmr. gen. of the army, dur. abs. of Major A. Howlett, on priv. leave.

The following removal is ordered, with effect from Dec. 31, 1861:—

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) P. T. Cherry, from 1st L.C. to 2nd L.C.

The following removal is ordered:—

Major R. S. Dobbie, 39th N.I., from do. du. with 21st N.I. to do du. with 38th N.I. To have effect from Jan. 1, 1862.

Lieut. R. Griffith, 2nd N.I., is app. adj. of that regt.

Lieut. R. S. Armstrong, 41st N.I., is app. qrmr. and interp. of that regt.

Lieut. E. S. Ludlow, 25th N.I., is app. qrmr. and interp. of that regt.

Lieut. W. Rowlandson, 17th N.I., is app. to act as qrmr. and interp. of his regt., until further orders.

Dec. 17.—Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Bradish, 15th N.I., is app. adj. of that regt.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) D. H. Stevenson, 45th N.I., priv. leave for 10 days, in continuation—Madras.

Lieut. A. F. Curtis, 5th L.C., do. du. with 2nd L.C., in continuation of priv. leave granted to him in G.O.C.C., Oct. 9, 1861, for 3 mos.—Western coast.

Lieut. E. A. Wood, 51st N.I., in continuation of the leave granted in G.O.C.C., Aug. 15, 1861, for 2 days—to enable him to join.

Appointments:—

Lieut. A. T. Searle, 32nd N.I., to act as adjt. of his regt.

Lieut. T. K. Guthrie, 36th N.I., to act as adjt. of 42nd N.I., instead of 32nd regt., as ordered in G. O. C. C. of 7th inst.

Removals:—

Ens. C. H. Lonsdale, gen. list, fr. do. du. H.M.'s 3rd batt. 60th rifles, to do du. 8th N.I.; to join.

Ens. G. J. Van Someren, general list, fr. do. du. 3rd batt. 60th rifles, to do du. 25th N.I.; to join.

Dec. 19.—With reference to G. O. G. dated 13th inst., Capt. G. V. Winscom, engrs., is app. to offic. as comdt. of corps of sappers and miners.

#### STAFF CORPS.

The underment. officers of the staff corps will do du. until fur. ord. as specified against their names:—

Capt. R. N. Taylor, under orders of officer comg. centre div.

Capt. A. R. Clephane, under orders of officer comg. ced districts, on being relieved from his present app.

Lieut. H. I. Lugard, under orders of officer comg. Hyderabad subdy. force, otherwise than with 47th N.I.

Lieut. H. F. H. Sewell, with 20th N.I.

Dec. 20.—With reference to G.O.C.C. No. 48, May 11, 1859, Ens. W. Stainforth is app. to do du. until fur. ord. with 74th highlanders; to join.

The foll. postings are ordered:—

Asst. surg. E. D. Eveyard, to 42nd N.I.; to have effect fr. Jan. 1, 1862.

Asst. surg. J. Low, M.D., fr. do. du. dept. of dep. inspec. gen. of hosp., Nagpore force, to 2nd N.I.; to join.

Asst. surg. H. Griffith, fr. do. du. 105th L.I., to do du. dept. of dep. inspec. gen. of hosp., Pegu div.

Asst. surg. R. H. Handyside, fr. do. du. 102nd regt., to do du. 105th L.I.

#### BIRTHS.

BUTLER, wife of E. J., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 17.

CHARIOT, Mrs. J. A., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 12.

DAY, wife of Capt. H., son, at Bombay, Dec. 22.

DUNNE, wife of A. D., daughter, at Dacca, Dec. 10.

FERDINANDS, Mrs. F. W., son, at Kandy, Dec. 23.

GAVIN, wife of Rev. J. F. A., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 6.

HANDYSIDE, wife of Capt. R. V., daughter, at Jaulnah, Dec. 9.

HEYZER, Mrs. J. F., son, at Colombo, Dec. 25.

MAINGAY, wife of T. J., son, Dec. 22.

MOLDRECH, wife of T. P., son, at Newera Ellia, Dec. 22.

MONIER, wife of J. A., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 18.

MURRAY, wife of J. C., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 14.

PINTO, wife of G. W., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 21.

ROZE, wife of J., son, at Negapatam, Dec. 20.

STUART, wife of Dr. K. B., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 20.

WILLIAMSON, wife of H. S., son, at Seebpore, Dec. 19.

#### MARRIAGES.

BERRY, J. H., to M. L., second daughter of J. Tasker, at Travancore, Dec. 3.

BROOKS, F. G., to Annie M., daughter of A. Roberts, at Howrah, Dec. 16.

CLAYTON, W. F., to Jane E., daughter of the late C. W. Blake, at Newera Ellia, Dec. 16.

GOUGH, P. B. P., to Fanny, daughter of E. Lecot, at Madras, Dec. 19.

OLIVER, W. P., to Miss G. A. E. Oliver, at Fort St. George, Nov. 20.

TAYLOR, S. H. C., to Matilda G., daughter of J. Cockburn, at Calcutta, Dec. 19.

#### DEATHS.

BAILEY, Edward, drowned off Deep Water Bay, aged 33, Nov. 8.

BOWERS, Gertrude M., wife of J. F., at Purneah, aged 30, Dec. 7.

COLVIN, Charles H., infant son of A., at Mozuffurnugur, Dec. 8.

DICKIN, Dr. W. S., Dep. Inspector-gen. of Hospitals, at Sealkote, Oct. 20.

EASTON, Sarah, wife of Capt. A., on board the *Mary Stuart*, at sea, aged 41, Dec. 17.

FORESTY, Mrs. W. F., at Calcutta, aged 40, Dec. 18.

JOHNSON, J. C., at Purneah, aged 43, Dec. 15.

JONES, Daniel, drowned off Deep Water Bay, aged 34, Nov. 8.

LAUGHTON, Col., Bengal Engineers, at Simla, Dec. 18.

PARGITER, infant son of Rev. R., at Jaifna, Dec. 12.

PRICE, Fanny, wife of Capt. G., at Calcutta, Dec. 20.

PULLENAYEGUM, Anna J., wife of P. R., at Putlam, aged 17, Dec. 22.

ROACH, Catherine, wife of P. H., at Tezapore, Nov. 26.

SCOTT, William, aged 81, Dec. 18.

WALKER, Catherine J., wife of C. G., at Coimbatore, Dec. 21.

**NETHERLANDS INDIA.**—By the telegraph from Sourabaya news had been received in Batavia from Banjermassing to the 8th December.

According to private accounts the stronghold of Antassari, called Tongka, had been taken by the force under Captain van Vloken, after a hard struggle of seven hours' duration.

Captain van Vloken and several of his troops were killed.

Antassari made his escape, and it was feared that he would soon be able to rally his followers at some other place.

Demang Lehman had not yet succeeded in inducing Hidayat to make his submission.

Lieut. Cateau van Rosevelt, wounded on a former occasion, had died.

#### Official Papers.

##### SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

*Revenue Department, N. W. P., dated Camp Jhansie, Nov. 11, 1861.*—With reference to paragraphs 8 to 37 of the resolution of H. E. the Viceroy and Governor in Council, No. 3,264, dated Oct. 17, 1861, relative to the sale of waste lands, the Hon. the Lieut.-Governor is pleased to publish, for the information of all concerned, the following rules of procedure, which have been prepared by the Sudder Board of Revenue, N. W. P., and have received the approval of the Government of the N. W. P.

##### RULES OF PROCEDURE.

The attention of all officers in charge of districts containing unassigned waste lands is directed to the first portion of the Revenue resolution of the Viceroy in Council No. 3,264, dated Oct. 17, to the provisions of which they are required to give full and immediate effect.

2. The collector should at once proceed to prepare a statement of all special tracts, reserved from the operation of this circular, under paras. 23 and 24 of the above orders, as being required for street purposes, for grazing or firewood preserves, for building sites, or for any other public object. This statement should be exposed in his office, and facilities should be given to intending applicants to make themselves aware of its contents.

3. When an application for the assignment of the specific tract of waste land is received, the collector will first consider whether any objection or special limitation is required by reason of the land being required for any of the abovenamed purposes, and, in the event of such being the case, and the applicant still prosecuting his demand, the collector will report the matter for the information of the commissioner.

4. In other cases he will at once proceed to inquire whether the land applied for is encumbered by any prior claim of property or occupancy.

5. Where it is evident that there exist rights of property or of exclusive occupancy, either active or latent, the applicant will be informed that the case cannot be taken up under the grant rules, excepting in favour of the party originally possessed of those rights, or who has purchased them from such party. "It will be an important part of the collector's duty to make certain that any transfer of such rights shall have been made with a complete and fair understanding on the part of all concerned."

6. In case of there being any doubt as to whether existing rights are of the exclusive character necessary to bear alienation, the collector will report the case to the commissioner.

7. Where no claims of the nature supposed are known to exist, the collector will advertise the application for a term of thirty days, by an insertion to be stuck up in his office, and in the public and revenue posts nearest to the property, as well as in any villages on the land or adjoining thereto. He will also, where he deems it advisable, have the purport of the applications verbally explained to the inhabitants of those villages, and to any other parties likely to be interested in the grant.

8. Objections to the grant will be carefully considered and disposed of on their merits.

9. Where no objections are brought forward within the period specified, or when they have been decided to be invalid, a memorandum will be forthwith given in the Form A to the applicant, intimating that the land has been allotted to him, subject to fulfilment of the rules laid down by the Supreme Government. Great care will be necessary in defining the land thus allotted in such manner as that no possibility or misunderstanding may exist as to its position and extent, and especially as to its not infringing on the boundaries of adjoining lands held under anterior claims of proprietorship or exclusive occupancy.

10. No allotment as above will be made exceeding 3,000 acres; and in the hill districts no grant of tea lands shall exceed 2,000 acres. Where any special reason may exist against the assessment of so large an area, such as proximity to a station, &c., and the grantee may not be content with a smaller area, the collector will report the case for orders, with his opinion as to the degree of further limitation which is called for.

11. The collector will next calculate the cost of surveying the grant, and of erecting durable pillars of demarcation. This will be at the lowest rate for which land of the nature applied for is ordinarily surveyed in the district. But provision must be made for the measurement being accurately conducted on the plain table system, and in such wise that a correct estimate may be formed of the amount of land "uncleaned," and of the amount "unencumbered with jungle," as also of the portion which may fairly be held to be unculturable. A scale of charges of survey should be prepared and hung up in the same way as the statement referred to in para. 2. The collector will submit a copy of this scale to the commissioner for the approval of the Board.

12. When the cost of survey has been paid in, the



collector will intimate to the applicant that he is at liberty to take possession of the land.

13. The survey will be proceeded with forthwith, and no time should be lost in the erection of the boundary pillars.

14. Where an estate has been already surveyed and marked off, this portion of the operations will of course be dispensed with, and no charge will be made against the applicant further than is necessary to secure an accurate plan of the new estate, with the requisite boundary marks.

15. Immediately on completion of the survey, or, where a fresh survey is not required, immediately on the allotment having been definitely concluded, the collector will calculate the purchase money on the amount of culturable land in the grant at the rates of rupees 2-8 per acre for uncleared land, and rupees 5 for land unencumbered with jungle.

16. He will then invite the grantee to pay in the full amount, or at his option any portion of it not being less than one-tenth; one-tenth must be paid down at once to warrant the grantee remaining in continued occupation; immediately on its payment the collector will deliver the deed of grant, form B, with plan of the estate, to the grantee, and will enter his name provisionally in the district records as proprietor of the grant.

17. Wherever it may seem necessary to make any reservation of the rights of government, under paras. 12 and 13 of the resolution, the collector will report the circumstances for the order of the commissioner.

18. In any case in which, prior to the delivery of the memo. of assignment (form A), more than one application has been received for the same land, the collector will, after the necessary survey, advertise the grant for sale, and proceed under the ordinary rules for such sales. He will fix the upset price according to the rule laid down in para. 15 of the resolution, including in the same the cost of survey.

19. The sale will be concluded in favour of the highest bidder on his paying down one-tenth of the sale price. The deed of grant (form B), and plan of the estate will then be made over to him, and possession immediately given, subject to the conditions laid down in para 27 of the resolution, and para. 25 of this circular.

20. So soon as the grantee's name has been provisionally entered in the proprietary register, he is entitled to apply for the reservation of any adjoining plot, not exceeding the previous grant in area, that is available, and has not been already applied for, which can then be surveyed at his expense, and reserved for him; he will in such case be at liberty to obtain possession of the additional tract under the same procedure and conditions as the original grant, "but subject to the obligations that within five years from the date of his previous grant he shall fulfil the conditions necessary to his being recorded as proprietor of this further grant, and that two-thirds of the previous grant, that is, of its culturable area, shall within the same time have been brought under cultivation. If he should fail in either obligation, the reservation of the plot will cease. There need be no limit to the number of further grants which may be successively taken up in fulfillment of these obligations."

21. Holders of grants under former rules, "who have not yet completed the purchase of their grants," may commute them under the new rules without limitation of area. The purchase money will be calculated at Rupees 2-8-0 per acre on any portion of the culturable area at the time being "uncleaned," and at Rupees 5 on all that is at the same time "unencumbered with jungle;" ten per cent. of this sum must be paid down at once, and the balance treated as directed in the present rule for new grants—provided that the grantee shall have the option of redeeming the land revenue by payment of twenty years' purchase of the maximum yearly assessment of his existing grant.

22. This rule will not apply to any grants resettled or otherwise concluded on a zemindaree footing at a fixed assessment.

23. Whenever the permission is applicable, it must be acted upon at once; but a period of six months may be allowed for the grantee to make his election between the old and new rules. An intimation should be served on each existing grantee entitled to the option to the above effects; after expiry of the term it will not be open to him to apply for commutation under this circular.

24. It will be observed that an existing grantee can purchase, under the new rules, any portion of his grant, retaining, if he pleases, the remainder upon terms of the original grant. It must not, however, be permitted to a grantee to break up his grant into many minute portions under this concession, rejecting, or retaining under different titles, such scattered portions. The tracts selected for purchase must be compact, continuous, and well-defined.

25. From the date of the deed (Form B) three months will be calculated, and whatever balance of purchase-money is found to be then unpaid will be entered as an arrear against the grantee, who is to be charged with 10 per cent. per annum on such arrear. This charge should be treated in the same manner as a demand of land revenue, liable on demand.

sault to the same measures for recovery of arrears.\* The amount should be demanded twice a-year within the May and November instalments, and should be entered at the foot of the Pergunnah Lowzee in the same manner as land revenue, though the amount (being subject to diminution on each further payment) will not be added to the rent-roll of the district.

26. Every grant will be reported through the usual channel for the information of Government immediately on the deed of grant being delivered to the grantee.

27. Every six months a report will be submitted of any sums that may have been realised within that period as purchase money. This must be carefully drawn up, in order that the provisions of para. 56 may be carried into effect. A copy of the six-monthly report will be simultaneously sent to the deputy auditor and accountant-general.

28. In the annual administration report, the amount so realised within the year, and the total amount from the commencement of the system up to date, will be noted; and also the sum realised as interest on unpaid balances as purchase money.

29. The rules for compensation of any rights which may subsequently come to light as having existed on the grants are given in para. 19. All such cases will be reported to the commissioner.

30. The title conveyed by the deed of grant is a full and complete title, which the Government guarantees against all other claims. The grantees, and their heirs or representatives, are to be regarded the sole legal owners of the land; and no transfer of property in it will be recognised by the courts or revenue officers unless duly registered. A separate register of all grants made under these rules will be carefully maintained.

The maps or plans of all grants sold under these rules will be kept in a series corresponding with the number in this register. All previous circular orders on the subject of grants of waste land are hereby cancelled. Future applications will be disposed of under the present orders.

## MEMORANDUM A.

having made application for assignment  
to him of a grant of land in the Pergunnah, and no  
right of proprietorship or of exclusive  
occupancy having after the prescribed advertisement  
been found to exist therein, notice is hereby given  
that the land specified below has been allotted to  
as a grant, subject to fulfilment of the  
prescribed rules.

(Here is to follow a description of the situation of the land, its extent, and the boundaries with which it is to be granted.)

, Collector.

### FORM OF GRANT B.

Know all men by these presents, that the Government of the North-West Provinces has conferred on \_\_\_\_\_, his heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, the grant of a tract of land, measuring \_\_\_\_\_ British statute acres \_\_\_\_\_, situate in \_\_\_\_\_, to be holden by him in full proprietary right, subject to the following conditions:—

1. The purchase money for this grant is Rs. \_\_\_\_\_, of which Rs. \_\_\_\_\_ have been already paid. On the \_\_\_\_\_, if the entire purchase money has not been paid up, interest at 10 per cent. per annum will be charged on the balance; and thereafter until the entire purchase money be paid up; such interest will be chargeable on all unpaid arrears of the purchase money, and all payments by the grantee shall be first carried to the credit of any outstanding arrear of interest due on such purchase money.

11. Arrears of interest shall be treated in the same manner as arrears of land revenue, and be subject to the same measures of realisation.

III. No transfer of proprietary right will be recognised by the civil courts, or by the revenue officers of Government, unless duly registered.

IV. The right of the public to roads in the grant is not to be interfered with. The grantee is to pay a contribution of one rupee per annum for every 1,000 rupees of purchase money, in lieu of all demand of the State for aid in repairing the high roads; which payment is commutable at twenty years' purchase. The grantee will have no claim on Government for making or repairing private roads.

V. The grantee is to erect permanent boundary marks round his grant, and to keep them in a state of repair.

VI. The grant conveys the plenary right to all products both above the surface and below the same. (Here any exceptions which have been approved by superior authority to be noted.) But whenever any persons have been accustomed to use or consume the spontaneous products of the soil, the grantee shall not interfere with them, so long as they do not trespass upon or otherwise injure the cultivated portion of the land.

VII. For the preservation of the public peace, the grantee shall, at the requisition of the magistrate,

▪ The land will be held liable to resale in default of the regular payment of such interest, should there be no crop or other moveable property on the land from which the claim of Government can be satisfied.

maintain a chowkeedar for every sixty houses or families resident in the grant. The chowkeedar shall receive Rs. 3 per mensem. For every three chowkedars there shall also be maintained by the grantee a goryat or reporter, at a salary of Rs. 2 per mensem.

VIII. Arrears on account of road fund or chow-keedar's salary may be realised by distraint of the crops or other property of the grantee.

IX. The prescriptive rights of other proprietors in streams running through or bounding the estate will be maintained for purposes of irrigation or navigation, and for the transport of timber or other property, and for other purposes of general utility. The Government reserves to itself the right which it everywhere possesses over all such streams, whether for purposes of irrigation or navigation, and whenever it sees fit can assume the control of the waters, and distribute them in such manner and on such condition as may seem most conducive to the public good.

X. The lands included in this grant are shown in the subjoined table :—

| No. on Map. | No. of Grant. | Name of Grant. | Name of Grantee. | Area in Acres. | Deduct irremediably barren acres. |
|-------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|
|             |               |                |                  |                |                                   |

| Remaining culturable acres. | Area uncumbered with jungle. | Uncleared area. | Purchase money. |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
|                             |                              |                 |                 |

**Boundaries North.  
East.  
South.  
West.**

XI. On the payment of the purchase money in full, with all arrears of interest, the grant will belong to the grantee free for ever from all demand for Land Revenue.

By order of the Hon. the Lieut.-governor of the  
N.W.P. G. COUPER, Secretary to Gov. N.W.P.  
True Copy,  
J. MACLEOD, Superintendent.

**WASTE LANDS IN OUDE.**—The Chief Commissioner of Oude has acted with great promptitude and intelligence in carrying out the resolution which directed the sale of waste lands. In Seetapore there are 8,500 acres; in Durriabad, 5,731 in Hurdai, 29,327; in Baraich, 98,300; in Gondah, 98,340, and in Mahomdee, 188,045, of culturable waste land. The rules issued provide that the applicant shall have all facilities for ascertaining the position of the tract he wishes, but must describe its position, &c., in his application. If there be no prior claim to the grant, the application will be advertised; and if no objection be made within thirty days, the area will be surveyed at an estimated cost of eight shillings per hundred acres. The grantees will then receive a certificate of the fact that the land as described has been allotted to him. If he consents to a deduction of one-eighth of the whole area for swamps and unculturable land, the surveyor will merely demarcate the boundaries, but otherwise the survey will be made in detail to define the land which must be deducted as valueless. Existing grantees are treated most liberally. They may commute the whole or such portions of their respective grants as they please, retaining the uncommuted portions on the present terms, but the tract commuted must be in one lump, and not piecemeal. The price will have regard to the state of the land when the grant was made, and not to the condition it may have been brought to by the grantee.

THE OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN NAVY have been promised a pension and retiring scheme by Sir Charles Wood, similar in many respects to that which has been granted to the senior officers of the late Company's armies.

## COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.  
Brighton, C. Booty.

*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, January 27, 1862.

## MOFUSSIL JUSTICE.

THE Judicial Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon appears to be a Dogberry, without his mercy. Perchance he would not "hang a dog," but he would not much object to do that kind office by "a man who hath any honesty in him." It is clear that "crown's quest law" is the only law he is fit to administer. For the following statement of a case grievously misunderstood by that gallant rather than learned official we are indebted to the *Calcutta Englishman*. It seems, then, that some time last June a mercantile house in Rangoon, trading under the firm of Burot and Co., obtained a decree of the District Court against three Mahomedan traders for the sum of Rs. 811-7; and further, against one of them named Aga Tuckee Sheerazee, for the sum of Rs. 5,305-9 on his own separate account. This decree they transferred on the 8th July to one Aga Ahmed Bindanee, and yet two months later, or, to speak correctly, on the 6th September, they caused Aga Tuckee Sheerazee to be arrested and thrown into prison. After lying there twenty days he was liberated, on the ground of false imprisonment, because if Messrs. Burot and Co. had transferred the decree to another party, they could not possibly be justified in enforcing it themselves. On the 12th October the injured man instituted a suit in the same Court for damages to the amount of 5,000 rupees against Messrs. Burot and Co., who pleaded, in their own defence, that although it was true they had transferred the separate decree for Rs. 5,305-9 to Aga Ahmed Bindanee, they had still retained in their own hands the conjoint decree for Rs. 811-7, and upon that alone they had taken action. But on referring to the records of the Court it transpired that the original transfer covered both decrees, and that an interpolation had afterwards been introduced, by which it appeared that the separate decree alone had been made over. On further inquiry it came to light that a Mr. Christien, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Burot and Co., had prevailed upon Mr. Christopher, the record-keeper, to make this interpolation on the 6th September, the day on which execution was taken out against Aga Tuckee Sheerazee. Upon this strange proceeding Major Sparks, the Judicial Deputy Commissioner, remarks:—"The Court has no reason to believe that Mr. Christien, or the record-keeper, Mr. Christopher, had any dishonest motive in this alteration, but it was highly irregular and improper, and has been the cause of the plaintiff's illegal arrest." Whatever may have been their motive, there is no doubt of their having committed an unlawful and fraudulent act, and it is by actions that men must be judged. It is equally clear that if Aga Tuckee

Sheerazee were illegally arrested and kept in confinement for three weeks he was entitled to heavy damages. But what was the decision of this Rangoon Daniel? The decree runs as follows:—"For plaintiff 200 rupees damages, and costs calculated on a suit for Rs. 1,000. Plaintiff to pay defendants' costs in excess of those they would have incurred in a suit for that amount." The result of this is that the plaintiff recovers nominal damages Rs. 200, but is actually Rs. 500 out of pocket. The explanation is simple enough. The plaintiff has to receive in all 300 rupees, that is, the 200 as damages; 50, the cost of stamp on a suit for Rs. 1,000; and 50, the pleaders' fees. On the other hand, he has to pay the defendants' costs, or the difference between 1,000 and 5,000 rupees, or Rs. 400, besides his own costs for instituting the suit minus the 100 rupees awarded for that purpose, and which amount to 400 more. Thus from 800 deducting 300 there remains a positive loss or fine of Rs. 500, as a consolation for his unjust detention and disgrace. If this be a fair specimen of the advantages peculiar to Non-regulation Provinces, most Englishmen at least would prefer to live where the law is less arbitrarily administered. Major Sparks, it is obvious, knows nothing whatever of either justice or equity, and is wholly incompetent to discharge the duties of the office into which he has so unwisely been thrust. An appeal must surely lie to some higher tribunal, which will know how to vindicate the purity of the law, and to punish the laches of ignorant magistrates and unscrupulous traders. We conclude, from their names, that Mr. Christien and his partners are Frenchmen, and not English, which is so far gratifying, though the natives will scarcely understand the distinction. A slur has thus been cast upon the British character for strict integrity and even-handed justice which time alone can remove. Where so much depends upon the moral influence of the dominant race, a blot of this kind is no trifling matter, and should at once be visited with the severe displeasure of the higher authorities. English settlers, too, will act prudently in waiting for a time until properly-trained judges are sent out to mete unto every man his due. It is hardly worth while to go so far as India in order to have the gratification of paying a fine of £50, after being unjustly confined in an unhealthy prison for twenty-one days.

## RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN CENTRAL ASIA.

It is curious to observe how certain well-worn topics recur at stated intervals. The progress of Russia in Asia is one of those favourite subjects of declamation, and every few years the prophecy is repeated that it is by her intrigues that the British supremacy in India will some day be seriously imperilled, if not absolutely destroyed. A correspondent of the *Times* has within the last week again evoked this spectre, which we fondly imagined had been laid for ever. His apprehensions, indeed, are partly founded upon a geographical error. Having heard that the Russian Government had obtained permission to establish a mart at Kashgar, a town on the extreme border of the Chinese Empire, he jumped to the conclusion that the place signified was a wild and thinly inhabited district, not more

than a hundred miles from the British territories. The Kashgar in question, however, is five times that distance from our north-west frontier, and is, after all, only nominally dependent on the Emperor of China. Its real masters are the Uzbeqs, a warlike and barbarous tribe, little addicted to the peaceful pursuits of commerce. That it may eventually prove useful as a link in the chain that connects Moscow with Peking is far from improbable, but surely that need not be the cause of umbrage to ourselves. From the confinity of the two empires, considerable intercourse must necessarily ensue, and mutual interests will inevitably produce some sort of sympathy and kindly feeling. Neither France nor England can expect to monopolise the trade between China and the nations of Europe, nor would it be possible to cultivate profitable relations with the half-savage tribes on the north-western extremity of that immense empire. The Russians, however, understand the organisation of caravans, are themselves the most patient of travellers, and are content with a return for the fatigue and risk they have encountered, which an English merchant would regard as almost equivalent to a loss. It is only by means of Russian agency that European goods are ever likely to find their way into Central Asia, and few individuals can be so narrow-minded as to desire to shut out that almost unknown region from all intercourse with the civilised world. If ever the Tartar hordes are to be reclaimed from barbarism, it is the Muscovite who must be the pioneer of civilisation. No generous or even sensible man would rejoice to see the British Government adopt the dog-in-the-manger policy of attempting to prevent another people from doing what cannot be done by its own subjects. A petty trade may, doubtless, be prosecuted with that portion of Chinese territory immediately contiguous to the frontiers of our Indian possessions, and even now there is an interchange of commodities to a certain extent, but it is obvious that the stupendous mountain chain of the Himalayas would interpose an almost insurmountable barrier to dealings on a large scale, if even there were no other obstacle. But a poor and sparse population affords no opening for an extensive trade, or the realisation of handsome profits, and nothing beyond a mere retail barter can ever be expected to flourish.

As for the political influence of Russia in Central Asia, we are inclined to place but small confidence in the statements of the Cabul news-writers. In all parts of the world the correspondents of the press are prone to exaggeration, and one would scarcely look for an exception in oriental journalists. And it is by no means certain that British interests would not be benefited rather than injured if Russia were really able to impose her will upon the turbulent tribes that are continually warring upon one another between the Caspian Sea and the Hindu Coosh. Her first act would be to compel them to lay down their arms and keep the peace, and thus, by degrees, habits of order and respect for life and property would take the place of anarchy and rapine. A change so radical must naturally be the work of many years, but that it might be effected is apparent from what the Russian Government has already been able to accomplish

in the case of the Cossack hordes. The idea of an invasion of India by a Russian army from the Caucasus is one of those chimerical projects that a poet might dream, but which no statesman would entertain for an instant. Even the *Times*' correspondent dismisses this panic as altogether unfounded, though he regards with something like dismay the danger of an Indian rebellion being fomented by Russian intrigue. Were the two nations at war it is, of course, not unlikely that the St. Petersburg Government would endeavour to excite troubles in our Eastern territories, but unless it were in a position to supply the natives with artillery, treasure, and leaders, the insurrection would be crushed within a month—provided the present military policy is maintained in its integrity. So long as friendly relations exist between the two nations no disturbances in India could be of the slightest advantage to Russia. She has nothing to fear from British ambition in China or Central Asia. All that we desire is free intercourse and commerce with all the world, but certainly not the acquisition of so much as a rood of land. A fair field and no favour is all that we ask, and nothing that Russia can do at Kashgar will ever weaken our political supremacy in India, or diminish our trade with China.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

January 20. Alipore, Hellyer, Bombay; Romeo, Fairbairn, Foo-chow-Foo, —21, Indus str., Weeks, Alexandria; Hero, Inglis, Whampoa; Contest, Jennings, Bombay, —23, Wyndham, Road, Shanghai; Queen of the North, Crombie, Bombay, —24, Gauntlet, Welch, Foo-chow-Foo; City of Tanjore, Topping, Calcutta; Delta str., Field, Alexandria; Endora, Warden, Cochin, —25, Nippon, Baker, Whampoa; City of Manchester, Watson, Calcutta.

The Crisis, from Liverpool to Singapore, is wrecked on the Arklow Bank, part of crew saved.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Mooltan, from Southampton, Jan. 27, to proceed per str. Orissa, from Suez, For MALTA.—Miss Crawford, Miss Douglas. For SUEZ.—Lieut. G. F. S. Jeayes, R.N. For BOMBAY.—Capt. B. Cumberledge, Mrs. Yates, Mr. E. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Ecland, Mrs. Tanner and two children, Mrs. Swoboda, Mr. J. Fleming, Mr. J. T. Dawson, Mr. G. R. Drummond, Mr. Morris, Rev. J. Cooper, Rev. W. Soames, Miss Christison, Mr. C. Deacon, Capt. R. R. Wallace, Mr. D. Fletcher, Mr. Young, Mr. Parsons, Capt. Picre, Maj. C. Dyart, Mr. G. M. Wynne. For BOMBAY, from ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. and Mrs. Waddington, Mr. R. Watson. For HONG KONG, from SUEZ, via BOMBAY.—Mr. E. Whittall. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Bound.

Per str. Valetta, from Marseilles, Feb. 5, to proceed per str. Orissa, from Suez.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. B. H. Ellis, Mr. E. de Crepine, Mr. A. T. Ralli, Mr. C. Collette, Capt. T. T. Turton, Mr. Hutchinson, Mons. N. Haussen, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Watson. For HONG KONG.—Mr. H. B. Gibb, Mr. P. H. Underwood, Mr. W. H. Hunt. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Rhoades.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

HAMILTON, the wife of Capt., late H.M.'s Madras Fusiliers, of a daughter, at Bray, Berks, Jan. 21.  
WILKINS, the wife of G. D., late Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at 40, Leinster-square, Baywater, Jan. 22.

## MARRIAGES.

ADAMS, Frederick J. S., Lieut., Bombay Staff Corps, only son of J. Adams, Esq., late Madras Medical Establishment, to Mary J., eldest daughter of Maj.-General Claud Douglas, Bengal army, at the Upper Town Church, Boulogne-sur-Mer, Jan. 20.

AYNSLEY, Commander C. M., R.N., to Augusta J., daughter of William G. Champion, Esq., of Calcutta, at St. Mary Abbots, Kensington.

BATTYE, Capt. Henry D., H.M.'s Indian army, to Susan W., daughter of the late John J. Boswell, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., at St. Thomas's Episcopal Chapel, Jan. 16.

DOUGLAS, Charles, Lieut., 15th Bombay N.I., fourth surviving son of General Sir J. D. Douglas, G.C.B., to Charlotte, eldest daughter of J. H. Armstrong, Esq., late Capt. of the 98th Foot, at Clifton Church, Jan. 21.

## DEATHS.

FISHER, Rev. Henry S., late Senior Presidency Chaplain, Bengal Establishment, in London, aged 62, Jan. 17.

MCCAUSLAND, Marcus, at Fruit-hill, county Derry, aged 74, Jan. 18.

NEWHOUSE, Capt. Lionel R., 19th regt. Bengal army, at Winchelsea, Sussex, Jan. 13.

RAMSBOTHAM, Henry L., Lieut., H.M.'s Indian army, elder son of Francis, M.D., at 8, Portman-square, aged 24, Jan. 18.

WIGRAM, William Money, youngest child of Money Wigram, Jun., of 10, Southwick-crescent, at Moore-place, Hadham, aged 14 months, Jan. 20.

## India Office,

January 27, 1862.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. D. Urquhart, Art.; Capt. J. C. Bonamy, 3rd N.I.; Lieut. F. A. D. Cox, 17th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Capt. H. J. Harness, 5th N.I.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. R. Strachey, Engrs.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. McVicar, 41st N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. H. Coghan, 3rd Eur. Regt.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. G. Woods, 1st Eur. Regt., 6 mos.

## NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. H. M. Davies, 6 mos.

CHAIR OF SANSKRIT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—The sum of 40,000 rupees has been invested in Indian securities by Mr. John Muir, of the Bengal Civil Service, D.C.L. of Oxford, and LL.D. of Edinburgh, for the endowment of a chair of "Sanskrit Language, Literature, and Philosophy, and of Comparative Philology," in the University of Edinburgh. The endowment is granted on the conditions that the free proceeds of the sum, which is invested at five per cent., shall be annually paid to a professor to be appointed, and that the treasury shall grant the additional sum of £200 per annum for the endowment of the chair; that the first appointment shall be made by Mr. Muir, the patronage to be subsequently vested in the Crown; and that such fees shall be exacted from the students as the University Court may sanction. The munificent gift of Mr. Muir to the University has been received with great satisfaction, there having been hitherto no provision for the teaching of Sanskrit there, excepting in connection with the Hebrew chair. The large number of Edinburgh students who look forward to the Indian service renders the new chair a most important acquisition to the University.

CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.—(Foreign-office, Jan. 20.)—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. H. N. Congar as Consul at Hong Kong for the United States of America.

THE FRENCH IN THE INDIAN SEAS.—The French are said to have taken possession of the small island in the China Sea lying to the South of Cochin China, and known as Pulo Condore. From its proximity to the entrances to the river Mekong, Pulo Condore in some measure commands the access to Saigon, and it is also situated in the direct course of vessels passing up and down the China sea. In other respects Pulo Condore appears of little importance, and, as a place of trade, can never be of any value. We do not know if the British Government still claim any right to the place, but so far back as 1702 the English settled on the island and built a fort; but the Settlement was soon abandoned, the settlers having been nearly all cut off in the night by Macassar soldiers in their employ.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

|  | Actual Sales.   |   |
|--|-----------------|---|
|  | At per Rupee.   | In sterling taking Co's Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100. |
| East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ... | Sa. R. 1s. 8½d. | —   |
| 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.) ...   | —               | —   |
| 2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...   | —               | —   |
| 3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...   | —               | —   |
| 4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...  | —               | —   |
| 5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...  | —               | nom.  |
| 3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...   | —               | —   |
| 4th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...  | —               | —   |
| 5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...  | 1 11½           | 99  |
| 4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...  | 2 0             | 99½ 100   |
| 5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...   | 2 1             | 105½  |
| 5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...  | —               | —   |

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

|                | Commercial and Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. | Post Bills and Interest Bills, Dem. | Indian Government drawing rate, 60 days' sight. |
|----------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Calcutta ..... | 2s. 0d.                                    | 2s. 0d.                             | 2s. 8d.   |
| Madras .....   | 1s. 11½d.                                  | 2s. 0d.                             | 2s. 2d.   |
| Bombay .....   | 2s. 0½d.                                   | 2s. 0d.                             | 2s. 2½d.  |

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares. |  | Paid. | Prices.       |
|---------|--|-------|---------------|
| 2.      | India Stock .....                                      |       | 224 to 226    |
|         | India 5 per cent. ....                                 |       | 106           |
|         | India Encased Paper 4 pr. ct. ....                     |       | 79            |
|         | India 5 p. ct. Encased Paper .....                     |       | 100½          |
|         | India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent. ....            |       | 106 ½         |
|         | India Stock Debentures, 1858 .....                     |       | 95½           |
|         | India Stock Debentures, 1859 .....                     |       | 96½           |
|         | " " " " 1863 .....                                     |       | 110 to 99½    |
|         | " " " " 1864 .....                                     |       | 99½ ½         |
|         | India 5 per cent. for account... ..                    |       | 106½          |
|         | India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ....                      |       | 104½          |
|         | India Bonds (£1,000) .....                             |       | 26s. pm.      |
|         | Ditto (under £1,000) .....                             |       | 24s. pm.      |
|         | RAILWAYS.  |       |               |
| Stock   | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) .. | all   | 99 to 100     |
| 5       | Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) ..                        | all   | 4½ ½ 5½       |
| Stock   | Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) ..                       | 100   | 99 to 100     |
| 100     | East Indian .....                                      | all   | 101 to 103    |
| Stock   | Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures ..                          | all   | 99 to 101     |
| 100     | Ditto 5 per ct. deb. ....                              | all   | 101 to 102    |
| Stock   | Ditto 1865-70 .....                                    | all   | 101 to 102    |
| 100     | Ditto 1866-71 .....                                    | all   | 104 to 105    |
| Stock   | Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) ..            | 100   | 99½ to 100½   |
| 20      | Ditto (New ditto) .....                                | 13    | 4½ dis. par.  |
| 100     | Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip ..                      | 100   | 99 to 100     |
| Stock   | Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) ..                           | 100   | 90 to 92      |
| Stock   | Ditto 5 per cent. ....                                 | 100   | 90 to 100     |
| Stock   | Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.) ..                | 100   | 92 to 94      |
| 20      | Ottoman Rail. (Smyrna to A. din) ..                    | 13    | 8½ to 7½ dis. |
| Stock   | Scinde 5 per cent. ....                                | 100   | 101 to 102    |
| Stock   | Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.) ..        | 100   | 94 to 98      |
| 20      | Punjab (5 per ct.) .....                               | 15    | 4 to 4½       |
|         | BANKS.   |       |               |
| 100     | Agra and United Service lim. ....                      | 50    | 85 to 87      |
| 40      | Australasia .....                                      | all   | 65 to 67      |
| 25      | Bank of Egypt .....                                    | all   | 22 to 23      |
| 30      | Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China ..                       | all   | 21 to 21½     |
| 25      | Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China ..             | all   | 33 to 35      |
| 95      | Oriental Bank Corporation ..                           | all   | 53 to 54      |
| 20      | Ottoman Bank .....                                     | all   | 18½ to 19½    |
|         | MISCELLANEOUS.   |       |               |
| 10      | E.I. and London Shipping B ..                          | 7½    | 1½ to 1½ dis. |
| 20      | East India Irr. & Can. ....                            | 1     | par. 4 pm.    |
| 20      | Madras Irrig. and Canal .....                          | 1     | 2½ to 2½ pm.  |
| 10      | Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) ..                        | 5     | 4 to 5        |
| 20      | Nerbudda Coal and Iron .....                           | 5     | 1½ to 1½ dis. |
| 1       | Oriental Gas .....                                     | all   | 1½ to 1½      |
|         | Ditto New .....  | all   | 1½ to 1½      |
| 10      | Oriental Inland Steam A. (L) ..                        | all   | 7 to 8        |
| 50      | P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ....                          | all   | 69 to 71      |
| 50      | Ditto New .....  | 30    | 10 to 12      |
| 20      | Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph ..                          | all   | 18½ to 19½    |
| 1       | Submarine Telegraph Scrip ..                           | all   | 1 ½           |
| 1       | Ditto Registered .....                                 | all   | 1 ½           |
| 10      | Ditto .....  | all   | 4 to 6        |
| 2       | Telegraph to India .....                               | 1     | ½ dis. prem.  |

SPECIE FOR INDIA.—The outgoing steamer with the Bombay mail this day takes £13,000 in gold for Alexandria, and £18,991 in gold, and £270,057 in silver for Bombay.

## SECOND EDITION.

This day is published, with upwards of Four Hundred Illustrations, price 18s. 6d.,

# THE ILLUSTRATED HORSE DOCTOR;

Being an accurate and detailed account of the various Diseases to which the Equine Race are subjected, together with the latest mode of treatment and the requisite prescriptions, written in plain English.

By EDWARD MAYHEW, Esq., M.R.C.V.S.

"A BOOK WHICH SHOULD BE IN THE POSSESSION OF ALL WHO KEEP HORSES."

## CRITICAL REMARKS.

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"These are highly interesting volumes. . . . There is hardly a page of the pleasant memoirs now published of this remarkable woman that will not be read with interest, but the attention of every reader will of course be most strongly directed to those passages of the work which serve to throw an additional light upon the relationship that existed between the Princess Charlotte and her unfeeling father and unhappy mother during the brief but eventful period of eighteen months—from January, 1813, to July, 1814—that Miss Knight retained her office of lady companion. No one will rise from the perusal of that part of the work without a feeling of the deepest sympathy for the persecuted—and, as it would seem, systematically tortured—Princess; and of the warmest indignation at the unmanly spitefulness, not to say absolute malignity of the father's treatment of the generous, noble-hearted child. Miss Knight, speaking in the fulness of the knowledge derived from her confidential position in the princess's household, more than confirms what has been previously asserted of the prince's cruelty; and presents us with a picture of royal littleness in the father and of royal wretchedness in the daughter, such as we hope may never again be exhibited within the walls of an English palace."—Observer, June 30, 1861.

"The volumes are, indeed, a mine of anecdote."—Critic, June 22, 1861.

LONDON: Wm. H. ALLEN and Co., 7, LEADENHALL-STREET.



# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

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LONDON, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1862.

[PRICE 6d.

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

|                                |        |                          |         |
|--------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|---------|
| Bengal .....                   | Jan. 3 | Burmah (Rangoon) Dec. 17 |         |
| Madras .....                   | " 6    | Bombay .....             | Jan. 12 |
| Agra .....                     | " 7    | Ceylon .....             | " 1     |
| China (Hong-Kong)..... Jan. 1. |        |                          |         |

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
1 oz. 0s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d.  
1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d.

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
1 oz. 0s. 9d. | 1 oz. 1s. 9d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d.  
1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:

Via Southampton.  
1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0s. | 3 ozs. 4s. 0d. | 3 ozs. 6s. 0d.  
Via Marseilles.  
1 oz. 1s. 3d. | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 1/2 ozs. 9d. | 1 oz. 3s. 0d.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE arrival of the Bombay Mail places us in possession of news from India of so late a date as the 13th of January. Tranquillity prevailed in all parts of the empire, with the exception of trifling disturbances in Candeish and Sumbulpore, for the prompt suppression of which suitable measures had already been taken.

The long talked-of amalgamation of the provinces of Pegu, Arracan, Maulmain, Martaban, Amherst, and Tenasserim, has at last been effected, Colonel Phayre being appointed the first Lieutenant-Governor. The arrangement is thoroughly a good one, nor is there any objection to be made against any of its details. Lord Canning, we believe, has quite renounced all intention of proceeding to Rangoon.

The appointment of Colonel Norman, C.B., to the post of Military Secretary to the Bengal Government will give general satisfaction. Though young in years, that gallant officer possesses the wisdom and experience of age, and appears to be endowed with a natural genius for army administration. The retirement of Major-general Sir R. Birch, K.C.B., is scarcely to be regarded as a national misfortune.

The effective strength of the European forces in India, at present consisting of 82,000 men, is fixed for the future at 73,577 men of all arms. Of these 44,916 are to be stationed in Bengal, 15,161 in Madras, and 13,500 in Bombay. The total expenditure for this army is estimated at £8,093,470, or £841,610 less than the amount expended in 1860-61. Still greater reductions have been made in the native army, which now does not exceed 111,112 men and officers, divided into 156 regiments. Of these, thirteen corps are under the immediate command of the Supreme Government, sixty belong to Bengal, including the Sikh and Punjab battalions, fifty-two to Madras, thirty to Bombay, and one local regiment of sappers to Pegu. The number of men struck off the strength of the native army since 1858-59 is 64,065.

The first distribution of the Lucknow prize money has commenced, each share being fixed at seventeen rupees. The Delhi prize money lately received in Calcutta, consisting of gold, plate, jewels, and fourteen lakhs in silver, is valued at £1,200,000, or about one-third of the total amount. It may thence be inferred that each share will in the long run be worth 258 rupees. We sincerely trust that such may prove to be the case.

On receipt of the news of the Trent outrage the Indian Government at once published an

ordinance prohibiting the exportation of salt-petre except in British vessels bound to some port in the United Kingdom. The prospect of war with the Federal States had for the moment paralysed foreign trade, but a reaction may be expected as soon as the liberation of the Southern Commissioners becomes known to the cautious merchants of Calcutta and Bombay.

The Madras Government having at length discovered that the possession of North Canara is not indispensable to the welfare of that Presidency, have intimated to Sir George Clerk their readiness to accede to its transfer. It is to be regretted that Sir William Denison did not sooner arrive at this conclusion.

A Mr. Le Soeuf asserts the existence of a valuable gold-field in the Carnatic, for the working of which a company has already been formed in Bombay. What were the Benighted about that they overlooked a Tom Tiddler's Ground lying so conveniently at their very feet?

We invite the attention of those whom it may concern to the Civil Service Memorial given in the next page. If their prayer be granted, which is not very likely, the Service will be placed in a better situation than ever as regards pensions, and consequently promotion will be accelerated by earlier retirement.

Lord Canning has little reason to thank ministers for the omission of the slightest allusion to India in the Queen's Speech. The beneficent and sagacious policy pursued by his Excellency during the last twelve months assuredly deserved the compliment of at least one paragraph. His acts, however, will speak for themselves long after the present feeble Cabinet has sunk into the oblivion that inevitably awaits them.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Lieut. G. Cronyn, Queen's 54th regt., by suicide, on Jan. 2nd, in the Calcutta Fort.

BOMBAY.—Capt. William Furguson, 1st Bombay N.I., at Bhooj, Jan. 3.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR Marseilles.—From BOMBAY.—Col. Westbrooke, Mrs. Hawkins and infant, Brig. Althorpe, Maj. Chester, Maj. St. Aubyn, Col. Holmes, Col. and Mrs. Stockley and child, Capt. Grant, Mrs. Campbell and two children, Col. Nutt, Lieut. Vivian, Lieut.-col. Hon. W. Coke, Capt. Martin, Mr. St. George. From ADEN.—Capt. Collier. From ALEXANDRIA.—Maj. Legard, Mr. Scherpenhausen.

## Expected at Southampton

Per str. Ellora, Feb. 12.—From BOMBAY.—Col. Baines, Maj. and Mrs. Chaplin, Mr. Verner, Col. and Mrs. Strang, Col. Groube, Capt. Hawkins and infant, Lieut. Hensley, Col. and Mrs. Edwards and child, Lieut. Mansel, Mrs. Hill and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Jessop and child, Mr. Lownd, Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Peel, Mr. Bleakley, Mr. Jervoy, Mr. Dickson, Dr. Kane and two children, Mr. Jervoy, Mr. Kober, Mr. J. McKenric.

## BENGAL.

THE CIVIL SERVICE MEMORIAL.—  
AMENDED RESOLUTIONS.

I. That the Secretary of State be asked to guarantee to the Members of the Covenanted Civil Service, who shall have served 25 years, and actually resided 22 years in India under present rules, on the existing basis of a subscription of 4 per cent. of their salaries during the whole period of service, an annuity on retirement of 10,000 Sicca Rupees payable in India, or £1,000 sterling payable in England, and similarly to those who shall have served 30 years and actually resided 27 years in India, an annuity of 12,500 Sicca Rupees, or £1,250; provided that each retiring member shall have paid up the difference between one-fourth of the value of the annuity calculated at the time of his retirement, and the accumulated amount of his contributions to the Annuity Fund; and provided that if the accumulated subscriptions of any subscriber at the period of his retirement do not amount to one-fourth of the value of such annuity, either he shall pay up the balance required to complete that amount, or the annuity assigned to him shall be reduced in proportion to the sum by which his subscriptions fall short of the one-fourth value.

II. That the Secretary of State be asked to guarantee on the same principle as that involved in the above resolution, the following scale of pensions to members of the Service who may be compelled to retire from the Service by sickness, duly certified, before having served 25 years, and actually resided 22 years, viz. :—

Under 5 years' residence, an annuity of 500 Sicca Rupees, or £50 sterling.

After 5 and under 10 years' residence, an annuity of 1,250 Sicca Rupees, or £125 sterling.

After 10 and under 15 years' residence, an annuity of 3,500 Sicca Rupees, or £250 sterling.

After 15 and under 20 years' residence, an annuity of 5,000 Sicca Rupees, or £500 sterling.

After 20 and under 25 years' residence, an annuity of 7,500 Sicca Rupees, or £750 sterling;

Provided that each retiring member shall have, &c., &c.

III. That the Secretary of State be asked to guarantee to the widows and children of the members of the Service, pensions on the scale at present provided by the Civil Fund, on payment of the same rates of subscription by the Service as at present.

## THE IRON MALLEABLE.

Absorbed in the reorganisation of an European army, we are letting slip the golden opportunity of moulding, while yet ductile, the Sepoy army that we have re-created. Reforms might now be perfected, to initiate which two years hence will cause a mutiny. Cowed by the spectacle of an unsuccessful revolt, tamed by the display of England's resources, dreading the alternative of disbandment, the native soldier is still ready to accept with equanimity reforms that will go far to make the army he belongs to a reliable military defence.

First among the reforms necessary to the existence of the native army is the absolute recognition, and adoption in its integrity, of the principle of general service. Nearly all the soldiers of the present force were enlisted in 1857 and 1858, without any distinct understanding as to where they were to be called upon to serve. Why should not these men, all of whom have now completed their three years' term, be re-enlisted under an engagement to serve anywhere? Restless and avaricious as is the Sikh soldier, he will eagerly accept the extra rupee and the free rations of foreign service. Every regiment has listened to the wonderful tales of the Sikhs lately returned from China; and there is hardly a village in the Punjab where there is not a family made richer by the capture of Peking. Every officer in the army well knows how heartily another China war would be welcomed by the Sikhs, already wearied of the inaction of cantonments. It is because we believe that the discipline and fidelity of the native army depend on its employment out of In-

dia that we so consistently advocate the necessity of a regular system of foreign relief. Runjeet Singh well knew the temperament of his own countrymen; let his unceasing campaigns teach us the danger of keeping our Sikh army in idleness. While the educated and somewhat stolid European feels bitterly the ennui of cantonments, the impetuous and semi-barbarous Sikh chafes under inaction, till the very qualities which we could turn so easily to our benefit become our danger.

The new Articles of War will be found a clog to the efficient working of discipline in those Punjab infantry corps which have been transformed into Bengal infantry. These corps were raised in 1857, when powers were given to their commanding officers similar to those enjoyed by the officers commanding the old frontier regiments. By these the officer could reduce, flog up to 50 lashes, or imprison up to 3 years, any of his men under the rank of commissioned officer; was naturally therefore looked up to with respect and dread, by the men who regarded him as the only person who could promote or punish them. The new Articles of War have, in a great measure, curtailed these powers. And now, when the men know that every trial held by their commanding officer has to go up for the perusal and, as it were, sanction of the major-general commanding the division, whose deputy adjutant general takes a delight in detecting petty informalities, who may, perhaps, remit or entirely quash the sentence, they have not the same high regard for their officer as formerly. Far better than Articles of War would be the appointment of an officer like Chamberlain, Lumsden, or Coke, to be inspector of native infantry; one who is thoroughly acquainted with the characteristics of the various races composing these regiments, who would thoroughly inspect each corps, spending four or five days in such work; and who, by holding a durbar for the native officers, and attending the orderly room once or twice, would soon detect whether the commanding officer was efficient or not. If such a system was introduced there would be little danger of any officer exceeding his powers or abusing them. Moreover, considering the variety of languages at present prevailing in Punjab infantry corps, and how few officers know either Pushtoo or Punjabi, it will be a matter of great difficulty to make the men understand the Articles of War.

But the iron must be struck while it is hot. A regulation that would now be considered only as one of the new conditions of service will, in a few months hence, be viewed as an inroad on existing rights. Let, then, the army at once and for ever be weeded of its local soldiers. An army, and the tradition of an army, have been engulged in 1857. We have not yet realised the fact.—*Friend of India.*

## A CAREER FOR THE NATIVE.

How to create a career for our native subjects which shall at once satisfy them, while it not only does not impede but advances the civilisation of India, is a political question which, in all its fulness, demands a speedy settlement. India lies in profound peace—not a petty chief and hardly a savage tribe disturbs the calm. The complete vindication of our power in 1858, after the temporary success of a few rebel leaders, and the excitement of successive campaigns, have been succeeded by three years of unbroken quiet. The native looked for punishment, and he found mercy; the people who, as a mass, had rebelled, expected vengeance, and their leaders were clothed with honour. The massacres of Delhi were answered by the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India; the revolt of Oude, by the concession to our native feudatories of the right of adoption and of self-government on their own estates. The policy of Lord Dalhousie which levelled the tall poppies and made the English supreme throughout the peninsula, rendered it more easy to meet the shock of rebellion which had been so long impending. The policy of Lord Canning became possible only because he had to deal with feudatories like talookdars and sirdars, not with kings like him of Oude, or greater than kings

like the Sikh rulers of the Punjab. The territorial chiefs of India who still maintain the tradition of a *raj*, he has satisfied. As landholders and feudal nobles they have a career far more elevated, far more secure, and far less turbulent than they ever enjoyed under Patan or Mogul emperors. The innate savagery of the Asiatic may yet burst out in their case, but it will be sporadic, and the tenure of their lands is a great security. The purely trading classes have had given to them by our rule a career so impossible elsewhere, that they have been made our most loyal subjects. To the English-speaking community the courts offer a sphere in which their highest ambition may find satisfaction. Of the vast mass of the peasantry we may say that they are as yet like a slumbering lion ignorant of its strength, whom for centuries the results of what is called "developing the resources," will satisfy.

All these classes have more or less a career. But among them is not included by far the most dangerous and valuable portion of the native community. There are the restless younger sons who in the olden days would have carried their sword to Delhi, Lahore, or Seringapatam, and whom the new custom of primogeniture, as adopted in Oude, will more and more throw loose on society. There are the surplus members of even those families in which the equal division of property prevails, who can find nothing to do in attending to the paternal estates nor in trading, or who have a dislike to such duties. There are the sons of merchants who have become rich, and who, in India as in England, are attracted to the land or waste the substance their fathers have so laboriously collected. There is a large proportion of the youths educated in our colleges, who know that they are fit for higher duties than those of a *keranee*. Not only as a matter of political expediency should we offer a career to all such, lest they carve one out for themselves to the detriment of the peace of the empire, but we have in them the material of economically governing our vast territories. Asiatic society contains a far larger proportion of restless, clever, and daring "Bohemians" than the refined peoples of the West. We must disarm them of their danger, we ought to turn their abilities to account in our own service. The career we may offer them is twofold—civil or military.

With a few exceptions the native officials whom we at present employ are the dregs of society. The police and revenue underlings who tortured the peasantry of Madras, the *amlah* and *darogahs* who fatten on bribes, the *tehseeldars* and *ameens* who insult and oppress native gentlemen and the poor, do more to make our rule stink in the nostrils of our subjects than forcible conversion to Christianity would effect. The corruption of the *tehnovniks* of Russia is honour itself to the rottenness of our whole native official class. Respectable men are defiled by entering our courts, and we dishonour ourselves and falsify our abstract theories of equality by placing laws on the Statute-book to exempt such from attendance in the courts when justice requires their presence. This is not owing so much as the Bengali papers think to the fact that the class is uneducated, nor altogether as the English press say to the fact that they are miserably paid. Both these statements are true, but education alone does not teach morality, nor will high pay prevent the unprincipled Asiatic from taking bribes. It is due still more to the fact that we have chosen our officials from the lower classes, and so made enemies of the higher. The Rajpoot chief who inherits the honours of a thousand years, finds himself insulted by, or forced to bribe, the wretched *tehseeldar*, who is the son of his neighbour's cowherd or shopkeeper. What we wish to see is a preference in all appointments to civil offices given to the gentry—to the old families of the district. And we rejoice to see this principle of preferring the man of high family who has a character to lose and a reputation to gain, endorsed by the Governments of India and Bombay. The order has been given that some of the younger members of the Talpoor family shall be employed as extra assistant-commissioners in Sind, either independently or under European

deputy-collectors. And the measure is justified, "not only in consideration of general policy, but also because it may be made the means of effecting a financial reform, by securing a useful superior class of agency at a cost far less than the best which is now available. Moreover, there is much reason to believe that an agency of this kind in Sind, composed of a class of public officers holding the same relative position to other classes as the native deputy-magistrates and deputy-collectors do elsewhere, but with the additional advantage of good birth and great local influence and knowledge, might lead to some increase in the land revenue of the province." It is not enough to tell the natives they have a chance of sitting in Legislative Councils or on the bench of High Courts. What are such prizes to so many millions? The educated native of good or noble birth must be interested, and find a career, in the civil administration of the country.

But for a large number a military life alone has attractions. Of such we may truly say that, if not for us, they will one day be against us. As in our civil administration we have hitherto used, and are now using, the offscourings of native society, so in our army the only natives who have received, or now receive, commissions, are superannuated sepoys. But now that the native army is to approximate more and more to the irregular system, each corps having only six English officers, and seniority being departed from in promotion, the native officers will necessarily have more power. Not only should such power be legalised, but it should be offered to the younger sons of our feudatories. Let the brother, the son, or the nephew of such a chief as Kuppoothulla enter our army as ensign or cornet, rise through the grades to command at least a troop or company associated with an English captain, draw his pay at a rate proportioned to that of the English officers, and look forward to his pension at the end of a certain term of service, his name appearing in the "Army List." We do not overlook the danger. But such men will exercise power in any case, and it is better that it should be regulated, supervised, and watched, carefully, though not with ostentatious suspicion, on our side. And the danger would be converted into a great political benefit, if, as we have so often urged, our native regiments were called on to take their turn of service in the colonies from Malta to the West Indies and the Cape.

On what conditions should such a career—civil or military—be offered, and subject to what checks? The first, in which all will agree, is—education in English. That, as the mutiny showed, is at once a test and a security of loyalty. It will not of itself teach a man to do justly and love mercy, but it will make him amenable to the public opinion of all English-speaking men. As a rule, the English element has been discounted in the native officers of the Bengal army, and encouraged in those of Madras and Bombay, and with what result? The second condition or check is, that there shall be no competition between Native and European. The moment that is allowed, heart-burnings begin, race animosities spring up, the native becomes disloyal, the European indignant and uncontrollable, and the doom of the British *raj* is sealed. There was a theory that natives might enter the medical service. A few, chiefly Christians, put it to the test, went to England, and returned with a commission in their pockets, to their own discontent and the annoyance of the authorities. The theory exploded, and our rulers preferred the inconsistency of proclaiming an impossible equality without practising it. Can we wonder that the whole native community was indignant? There is a theory that any subject of the Crown, and therefore an Asiatic, may enter the Civil Service by competition. Were it tried to any extent, the same result would follow. It is true that under the new Act all natives may be appointed to covenant offices, for all have been seven years in India, and would find the professional examinations trifling. But even the wildest Governor-general would not make any such appointments to places where honour and high character as well as intelligence

were required, nor would the Home authorities sanction them. Still, the fact that natives may hold high offices irritates both classes. The native thinks he is wronged by exclusion from what is his right, the European is insulted by the claims of a conquered and idolatrous race to rule over him. Equality in theory is a running sore in the Government of India; equality in practice means the exclusion of the English from India. But proclaim two equalities—one of natives who shall receive their share of honours and emoluments in positions where they can do only good, and the other of Europeans in offices where the statesmanship of the Englishman, the energy and intelligence of the Anglo-Saxon, and the honour, justice, truth, and lofty ideal of the Christian are needed. Then competition is at an end, both are satisfied, and the country is ruled wisely and well. But, unlike the Dutch in Java, who pursue this policy, we would say to the native, "You are not for ever confined to your own class of duties, honours, and emoluments. You may step over into those of the Englishman by the bridge of Christianity."—*Friend of India*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**SLAVERY IN BENGAL.**—The *Shoma Prokash* gives further information as to the bond-slaves of Bengal. "The largest number is at Chittagong, where male slaves are called *golams*, and female slaves *bandis*. There is a difference, however, between the slaves of Chittagong and those of Vikramapore. The former may have property, and accumulate money, either by husbandry or in the service of others who are not their masters, to whom, however, they give a fourth part of their income. They are bound by this chain for many generations. The condition of the slaves of Vikramapore is similar to those of Negro slaves. In 1854, when Lord Dalhousie went to Chittagong, some of the zemindars of the district memorialised his Lordship for legalising slavery. The petition, of course, was not granted."

**NAVIGATION OF THE UPPER INDUS.**—A correspondent of the *Times of India* says the project for navigating the Upper Indus, above Mooltan, and the Punjab rivers is likely to be delayed, or the extent at first intended shortened. "It is believed the Government steamers and flats now running on the Indus are unavailable for the Punjab, as their draught is over two-and-a-half feet. There is a rumour that if the navigation scheme be set aside for the present, a project for laying down an extensive tramway from Mooltan to Jhelum, &c., will be proposed."

**BRIGADIER GENERAL RENNY** is about to vacate the command of the Oude division, and leave India for England. Major General J. MacDuff succeeds.

**KNOWLEDGE WITHOUT FAITH.**—The Twenty-third Report of the Benares Church Mission contains a few note worthy facts. Mrs. Dauble's attempt to introduce the Zenana Mission failed, "the owner of the house in which one school was held being threatened with excommunication." Mr. Leupolt says the mutiny has not changed Benares in a missionary sense. Jaynair's Institution, the Mission College, contains 443 pupils, of whom 150 learn English. The following is characteristic of the combined moral weakness and intellectual ability of the Asiatic. On the occasion of an examination, the Hon. Mr. Edmonstone called on the Persian class to read the 53rd chapter of Isaiah, and after praising their accent and pronunciation, expressed his surprise at the knowledge of the Holy Scriptures possessed by the boys. One of them having proved from various passages of the Old and New Testaments that the prophecies contained in the chapter could only refer to Christ, was asked by the Lieutenant-Governor whether he believed what he was saying, to which he replied at once, "be shak" (undoubtedly), when his honour immediately inquired if the boy were a Christian, and seemed surprised to learn that he was not.

**RAILWAY CHAPLAIN.**—The *Phoenix* mentions that the Rev. Thomas Lingley has been appointed minister of the railway station of Monghyr, on a salary of Rs. 100 a month.

**CASTE PREJUDICES.**—Baboos Prosunno Coomarr Tagore and Rama Prosad Roy are the ablest of the English speaking natives of Bengal. Their relatives, Dwarkanauth Tagore and Rammohun Roy, both broke caste by visiting England. The son of the former is a Christian and the Professor of Hindoo Law in University College, London. He himself is assistant clerk in the Legislative Council, and will, doubtless, have a seat in the Bengal Legislature, while Rama Prosad Roy is acting as legal remembrancer, and may sit on the bench of the High Court of Bengal. Yet the latter recently returned to orthodoxy by squandering thousands of rupees on a *shradh*. And the correspondent of a native paper tells us that Prosunno has also gone back to "caste." His family, though high Brahmins, was polluted by an ancestor of theirs who served a Nawab, and "having smelt the Mussulman's dinner" was degraded. Prosunno has recently taken advantage of the marriage of his granddaughter to invite, and load with gifts, the leading Brahminical families. "On the day of the marriage, hundreds of *ghutlucks* and Koolin lords, with their respected *dols*, repaired to the Baboo's house, and waited till the marriage was formally completed."

**SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES, N.W.P.**—A *Governments Gazette* (N.W.P.), Extraordinary, gives the appointment in these provinces of Magistrates under Section 23 of the Criminal Procedure Code. All Assistants to Magistrates, all Assistant Commissioners, and all Deputy Magistrates, under Section 8. Regulation VI. of 1803, and Section 20, Regulation IX. of 1807, are invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Class. By Section 22, officers of this class have power to award imprisonment to the extent of six months, or fine up to two hundred rupees, or both. All officers exercising the special powers of an Assistant under Clause 3. Section 2, Regulation III. of 1821, are invested with the powers of a subordinate Magistrate, of the 2nd Class. Such officers have power to award imprisonment not exceeding one month or fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or both. All existing magistrates or joint magistrates will exercise the powers of a magistrate under the Criminal Code. They are invested with power to imprison for two years and less and fine to the extent of 1,000 rupees. By Section 39 of the Code European, British subjects can be committed for trial or held to bail by justices of the peace only; but, by the two subsequent sections, any magistrate has the power to arrest or hold to bail a European British subject. Should the magistrate consider that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he is to forward the arrested person to a justice of the peace, or admit him to bail for his appearance before such officer.

**INDIAN IRON.**—Mr. Dillner, the Swedish Manager of the "North of India Kumaon Iron Work Company," has arrived in India. The Company has a vast field before it. The only obstacle it will find at first will be the want of speedy carriage to the line of railway. The Company expect to supply all the cast iron works for the Rohilcund railway. With eight working months in the year they expect a total out-turn of 1,440 tons, equal to 40,320 maunds of pig, which, if disposed of to Roorkee, will give a profit of one rupee eight annas per maund—say rupees sixty thousand on the whole; but if this pig is converted into castings, the profits will be greatly enhanced. The iron manufactured has been pronounced in Europe of unexceptionable quality, equal to any charcoal cold blast manufactured in Europe. The capital of the company is Rs. 4,65,000 in 465 shares. The trustees and thirty-five shareholders are almost exclusively members of the Indian services in the N. W. provinces. The furnace works are at Kaledoongee, Dicheowree, Koorpataul, and Ramghur. The experiment is one of great importance to India and is full of hope.

**LORD STANLEY'S ENGINEERS.**—Eleven of what are technically known as Lord Stanley's Engineers, for the Public Works Department, have arrived in India. They are said to be superior men to the mass of their predecessors.

**OPERATION OF THE INCOME-TAX.**—Really we (*Delhi Gazette*) cannot wonder at the seeds of deep aversion and discontent which have been sown and are bearing bitter fruit among the native population by the income-tax, perhaps the one measure of all others ever introduced in India since the English first made their appearance here the least adapted to the circumstances of the country. A case has been brought to our notice in which a man, a native carpenter who earns Rs. 12 a month, has been forced to resign his post and leave the place with his whole family in consequence of being assessed for the income-tax at Rs. 20. He was first assessed at Rs. 24, but on representation got it reduced to Rs. 20. We are told, moreover, that the people at the place where this occurred are groaning under over-assessment. This happens at a place where there is an English superior to bring it to our notice—what of others where there are no English superiors? The place we allude to is *Muttra*. Let Government beware! The income-tax is entering like iron into the souls of the people. The worm trodden turns at last. Under the present system no real supervision can be had over the work of the assessors. Here and there a man may complain, but the bulk bear in silence and foster the wrongs they suffer in their hearts. Sooner or later the Government will hear of it in a way they will not like, if they take not warning in time.

**PESHAWUR, Dec. 27.**—The presentation of the Victoria Cross to Lieutenant-colonel Brown, C.B., of 2nd Punjab Cavalry, took place as announced on Friday last, at 3 P.M., in presence of the whole garrison which was assembled to witness the ceremony on the parade ground of the 8th Native Infantry. The force consisted of the C. Battery Royal Horse Brigade; 7th Battery 11th Brigade, Royal Artillery; 5th Battery 22nd Brigade, Royal Artillery, 21st Hussars; 2nd Bengal Cavalry; 11th Bengal Cavalry; 1st Battalion 7th Royal Fusiliers; 93rd Sutherland Highlanders; 1st, 8th, and 14th Native Infantry. Major-general Sir Sidney Cotton addressed Colonel Brown in the following words:—"By order of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I am permitted to place the Victoria Cross on your breast; and I can assure you I feel almost as much pride and pleasure in presenting it to you as you must feel in receiving it. Long may you live to enjoy this and the other honours which have been conferred upon you, and which you have so well merited; and when, by the will of Heaven, and the common destiny of our nature, you are removed to another and a better world, your Cross will be left as an imperishable monument of your gallant deeds; and it will be handed down with pride and exultation to your children's children."

**INDIAN RAILWAYS.**—The *Calcutta Gazette* publishes, in compliance with a request of Bengal Chamber of Commerce, a statement showing the financial position of the several guaranteed railway companies *quoad* the Government. We thus summarise it:—

|  |     |     |             |
|--|-----|-----|-------------|
| Amounts authorised to be raised.                         |     |     |             |
| Capital  | ... | ... | £36,454,040 |
| Debenture Loans  | ... | ... | 11,878,960  |
| Total  |     |     | £48,333,000 |
| Amounts paid by the railway companies.                   |     |     |             |
| Capital  | ... | ... | £28,443,585 |
| Debenture Loans  | ... | ... | 9,058,909   |
| Total  |     |     | £37,502,494 |
| Amounts withdrawn by the railway companies.              |     |     |             |
| In England   | ... | ... | £14,816,655 |
| In India   | ... | ... | 22,942,800  |
| Total  |     |     | £37,759,455 |
| Balances standing to the credit of the railway companies | ... | ... | £1,545,601  |
| Amount advanced in excess                                | ... | ... | 1,302,562   |

**CAPTAIN A. H. PATERSON** is appointed an Honorary Assistant Magistrate in Patna.

**LUCKNOW GIRLS' SCHOOL.**—The Governor-General in Council has sanctioned a monthly grant in aid of Rs. 100 to the Lucknow Girls' School.

**LIEUTENANT COLONEL C. DOUGLAS**, of the Artillery, has been appointed Director General of Telegraphs in India.

**LOSS OF THE "THOMAS SPARKS."**—The *Hurkaru* reports the total loss of the British barque *Thomas Sparks*, 487 tons, from Calcutta to London, to call at St. Helena, with a cargo of rice, linseed, jute, and a few hides. The vessel left Calcutta on the morning of Dec. 18th, in tow of a steam tug, under pilotage charge of Mr. A. S. Ritchie. She arrived at Culpee the same evening, and there discharged the steamer. On the 20th, in proceeding down the Rangafulla Channel, she grounded about 4 P.M., and on the flood tide again floated; but, as she was making so much water, it became necessary to endeavour to beach her, but owing to the deep water alongside the beach, this was found impracticable, and she now lies sunk, with her lower masts under water.

**COMMANDS A-BEGGING.**—The commands of the nine new line regiments are still vacant, and going a-begging, and we really cannot see how they are to be filled up except by the promotion, on account of the necessity of the case, of some of the late Company's infantry officers who have taken general service, and this would be without precedent. No Queen's lieutenant-colonels will, as can be easily understood, take these regiments, as they are non-purchase corps, and the change would involve a loss of some eight or nine thousand pounds, as a general rule, few lieutenant-colonels attaining that rank at a lower figure. Meantime, the new regiments are, up to the present moment, in a most loose and nondescript condition, without any real commanding officers; for those actually commanding them have all, we believe, elected for local service, and will go the moment the nominations to replace them are made; and the corps are seriously suffering, and, for the time deteriorating, from this state of things. We hear that many of the non-commissioned officers and men of the three Bengal regiments much regret parting with their former officers, and say that they went over to general service thinking that, when their officers advanced with them on parade, they too were going over to the line, and leading the way. The Bengal regiments have got large numbers of young officers of the general list doing duty with them; in the case of the old 2nd Fusiliers, we believe, as many as thirty. The supply from England ought surely to be stopped. —*Englishman*.

**ACCIDENT TO SIR HUGH ROSE.**—"The Commander-in-Chief left Sealkote on the 20th of December, to pay a friendly visit to the Maharajah of Kashmir. On the evening of the same day his Excellency reviewed the Maharajah's troops, and, with his staff, dined at the palace. The next morning the Maharajah paid his Excellency a visit, and the whole party proceeded some ten miles into the jungle on a sporting excursion. The early part of the day was devoted to shooting, and after a sumptuous luncheon on the ground, the real sport of the day began. His Highness the Maharajah, with his Excellency and staff, accompanied by a number of horsemen, dogs, &c., rode to the jungle side, into which some five hundred beaters were thrown. After about a quarter of an hour a splendid sounder of pig broke, and no sooner were they going in the open than the horsemen dashed into them at full speed in every direction. Sir Hugh pursued two, which he overtook and killed, one after the other. He was then returning to the starting point, some two miles off, but had scarcely arrived, when a huge boar was seen making across country for a neighbouring nullah. His Excellency immediately gave chase, wounded the boar, and was in the act of giving him another spear, when the beast suddenly turned round and charged his horse. In doing so the boar got between the horse's legs, and in an instant horse, rider, and pig rolled in the dust. Sir Hugh was thrown with considerable force, and sustained some severe bruises, particularly in the head and knee. This unfortunate accident at once put a stop to the fun, and everybody was anxious to render any assistance in their power, conspicuous among whom was the Maharajah, who immediately ordered up his own private palanquin, in which Sir Hugh was placed, and the whole party returned to Jummoo, which they reached late at night. The next day his Excellency was obliged to keep his

bed, but towards evening was well enough to receive the Maharajah, and, although a little shaken, was much better than could have been expected from the severe nature of the accident. On the 23rd the Commander-in-Chief returned to Sealkote, and proceeds to join his camp early tomorrow, some 45 miles on the Jelum road, relinquishing his plan of joining the camp via Aknoo and Birbar. I forgot to mention that Sir Hugh had the satisfaction, before leaving the field, of seeing the boar lying dead where the accident occurred. The attention of the Maharajah was beyond all praise, as well as his cordial sympathy. His conduct in the field was that of a true and daring sportsman, and he contributed his full share to the "bag," which numbered some twenty pigs killed, one way or other, on that day. —*Englishman*.

**CAPTAIN C. F. F. CHAMBERLAIN**, of the Bombay Staff Corps, late of the 20th Regiment N.I., who was some time ago removed from his appointment as superintendent of the city police at Lucknow, in consequence of his conduct having been disapproved of by the Governor-general in connection with the Ramdial libel case, has been appointed to the command of the 22nd Punjab Infantry. Captain Chamberlain is a brother of the celebrated Brigadier-general Neville Chamberlain, who so distinguished himself in the Punjab campaign, and throughout the mutinies in 1857-58; and he is himself a distinguished officer, having served with the Persian expeditionary force on its march to Borazjoon. He was present at the battle of Kooshab, and at the capture of Mohumra, on the 26th of March, 1857, for which he wears a medal and clasp. He also served in the Deccan against the rebels during the mutiny in 1858, and was present at the engagement at Mandwa, where he was severely wounded. He afterwards went round, on the invitation of Sir J. Outram, the then chief commissioner, to Oude, where he did good service in organising the police force in that province, and was rewarded for his energy and zeal by being appointed to the important post of superintendent of police of the city of Lucknow, at that time one of the most difficult and dangerous that can well be imagined, the whole country having only just been recovered from the rebels after one of the most violent struggles in which the British Government had ever been engaged in India.

**BENGAL MILITARY FUND.**—According to a *Calcutta* journal, "The *fiat* has gone forth against the Bengal Military Fund. Government has stopped the vital stream of pecuniary supply at its spring; and the main flood will soon begin to shrink and dry up. An order has come out from England, to the effect that chaplains now and hereafter entering the service are not to be allowed to subscribe to the Military Fund; and the same order applies to young officers."

**THE CAWNPORE WELL.**—A correspondent of the *Lahore Chronicle* describes the present condition of the Cawnpore Well. "The earth has been raised by a gentle slope round the old mouth of the well to a height of about twelve or fifteen feet, on the summit of which, immediately above the spot where the bodies of those massacred lie, stands the gradually rising monument. It is now breast high, completed to the moulding which surmounts the inscription. Standing on the base of the monument, and facing the church, the eye alights, on the left, on a cluster of green mounds, which at present, with untableted simplicity, denote the graves of those of the 64th who were killed in action."

**LIEUT. COLONEL H. DALY**, of Hodson's Horse, has been appointed to the command of the Central India Horse.

**OPIMUM.**—The average prices of Bengal opium realised at the auction sale, held in Calcutta on Monday, the 6th January, were, for Patna opium, Rs. 1,532; Benares do., Rs. 1,450.

**MEMORIAL TO COL. BAIRD SMITH.**—The *Hurkaru* believes "it is intended to invite the assistance of the public in the formation of a fund for the erection in Calcutta of a monument to the memory of the late lamented Colonel Baird Smith, and of a mural tablet in the church of his native parish of Laswade."



INSTALLATION OF THE YOUNG MAHARANA OF MEYWAR.—Camp Oodeypore, Dec. 27.—On the 16th instant, Suroop Sing, the Maharana of Meywar, died, and his favourite slave girl sacrificed herself on his funeral pyre. A few weeks before the late Maharana's death, he adopted his nephew, Sumbhoo Sing, a lad of about fourteen years of age, and who really would have been the rightful heir had Suroop Sing died before naming anybody. The Supreme Government recognised this adoption, and in order that the coronation of the chief Rajpoot Prince in India should be done in style, Major-general Lawrence, C.B., agent to Governor-general for Rajpootana, determined personally to instal him. The chiefs and thakors of Meywar, who had not assembled for half a century, were summoned to attend, and the Neemuch moveable column, to add *eclat* to the occasion, was ordered to Oodeypore. I cannot help mentioning here the absurdity of rendering these columns comparatively helpless by employing the carriage, especially kept up for them, on other work; this was very plainly shown on the present occasion, and it was found necessary greatly to curtail the number of the infantry, both European and native, substituting Silidar Cavalry in their place. So much for flying columns for service; and I think I am pretty right in saying that since the organisation of these moveable field forces at our principal stations, this is the first time one has ever been called upon to march. The troops arrived on Monday last, two days after the political authorities, and consisted of the head quarters of the 2nd Light Cavalry, two guns 6-13 Royal Artillery, one company from H.M.'s 106th Regiment or 2nd Bombay Light Infantry, and one ditto from the 13th Regiment N.I., the whole under the command of Lieut.-col. Taylor, 2nd Cavalry. Yesterday was determined upon by priests and wise men as the most auspicious day, and 4 p.m. was the hour chosen. Preparations for the *darbar* had been going on some days before, and all was in readiness at the appointed time. At 3.30 p.m. the troops were drawn up, forming a living street from the palace gateway to the *darbar* tent. The effect was very imposing and most creditable to the officer commanding; and at that time precisely, General Lawrence, accompanied by Major R. J. Taylor, c.b., Political Agent, Meywar; Brigadier Stiles, commanding Neemuch Brigade, and the Agent to Governor-general's Assistants, Captains Bruce and Wimberly, and staff, the whole *cortege*, mounted on elephants gorgeously caparisoned, left the residency under deafening salutes from the State guns. The elephant procession, followed by part of the Seik Cavalry of the Decole Irregular Force, then moved towards the palace, and at the entrance thereto, the agent to the Governor-general and his suite dismounted, and walked slowly towards the young Rana and his chiefs, assembled in open *darbar* to receive him. Here the scene defies my powers of relation; suffice it to say, that the soul-stirring music of the cavalry band, the shrill blast of their trumpets, the variegated colours of the uniform, and picturesque costume of the thousands, decked out in their gayest attire, to witness the installation of their adopted sovereign, was most pleasing to behold. As General Lawrence took his seat, the Royal Artillery fired a salute of fifteen guns, on the completion of which he rose, and in a firm, loud voice addressed the young chief as follows:—"Sumbhoo Singhjee.—In the name, and on behalf of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-general of India, I hail you as the Maharana of Meywar. As the adoption was not contrary to your religion, nor the usages of your race, and further as it appeared that you were the rightful heir, the British Government, for its sole object is the tranquillity of the country, the happiness of the people of India, has recognised the adoption. I have, therefore, summoned all your feudatories to witness your installation, which is conducted under the auspices of the British Government. Your Highness is yet young, and therefore unable to direct the affairs of the State; but I have arranged for the nomination of a

Regency, under the presidency of the Political agent. Whatever information your Highness requires, will be readily afforded; the revenue tribute, and other accounts will be duly explained, and the political agent, who has the welfare of the State at heart, will always be happy to advise, instruct, and help you. In every way be guided by him, and I am sure Meywar will prosper. The political agent will also endeavour to prevent any unworthy persons being associated with the Court, so that your Highness may follow in the path of the Maharanas Bheem Sing and Jowaree Sing: Maharana Sumbhoo Sing, may your reign be auspicious." A khillut of the value of Rs. 20,000, on behalf of the British Government was then brought in, and presented in due form to his Highness; and upon the Governor-general's representative decorating him with the crown jewels, the troops presented arms, and the artillery thundered forth a salute of 17 guns. The General then addressed the chiefs as follows:—"Sirdars of Meywar,—This is a most auspicious day for your country. For many years Meywar has never seen so many chiefs assembled round their king. In most differences there are errors on both sides. This is a day of joy. I will not stop now to inquire the causes which have held Meywar so long in such an unsatisfactory state. You are assembled this day to do homage to the Maharana Sumbhoo Sing. Let the past be forgotten. In future pay your tribute regularly, and render becoming service to your sovereign. It is not the policy of the British Government to interfere between rajahs and their subjects; but it is hoped that all differences will now be arranged, and henceforth, if you are true to your Rana, he will be just to you." All the business ceremonials were now accomplished, and after a short interval of dancing and music, regarding which the least said I think the better, the agent to the Governor-general took leave of the young Prince, and left the palace. Thus ended the installation of Maharana Sumbhoo Sing of Meywar. The moveable column will shortly return to Neemuch; the conduct of the men has been most praiseworthy, and the political authorities are much pleased. No complaints have been made, and by the good arrangements of their officers I think I may safely say that not a single peacock or pigeon family has been placed in mourning from their stay here. The agent to the Governor-general will soon follow, his destination being Jhalraputtun, whither he is bound for the purpose of being present at the approaching marriage between the Maharao Rajah of Ulwur, and the Princess of Jhallawar.—*Times of India*.

RAJPOOTANA.—A firman from the Queen, and a khillut from the Governor-general, accompanied by a sunnud, conferring forty one villages on his Highness the Maharajah of Bekaneer, were presented to him by Captain G. Hamilton, assistant agent Governor-general for Rajpootana, on the 10th December. Nothing was omitted which could give *eclat*. The elephant on which the Queen's letter was placed was covered with a magnificent housing of cloth of gold, on which was a large howdah covered with massive gold. This was accompanied by two elephants, dressed almost as magnificently, on one of which was Captain Hamilton, on the other Captain Coleridge, of H.H.'s service; after them came a number of suwars in brilliant uniform. This cavalcade was met by the Maharajah about three miles from his fort. He was accompanied by all his sirdars and mussudies, and by regiments of cavalry and infantry, with a battery of horse artillery; the whole being preceded by numbers of kettledrums and zumbooraks, the latter firing as fast as they could be loaded. As soon as the Maharajah arrived near the elephant on which the firman was, he rose up in his howdah amidst the acclamations of the spectators and the roar of the guns, of which fifty-one rounds were fired, and made a succession of deep salaams towards the firman. The elephant bearing it was then moved to the front of the procession, and, followed by the Maharajah, next to whom were Captain Hamilton and Captain Coleridge, slowly proceeded towards Captain Hamilton's camp, where a large tent

was pitched for his reception. On arrival at this tent another salute of fifty-one guns was fired, and the Maharajah went on to the fort, about five hundred yards off, while a firman remained in the tent for nearly an hour, after which it was replaced on the elephant, and accompanied by Capt. Hamilton the whole suwaree proceeded to the fort. It was met by the Maharajah at the foot of a broad flight of steps leading up to a court in front of the hall of audience, and on its arrival there it was placed on the throne, and a nuzzer of 101 gold mohurs was presented to it by the Maharajah. After this he sat down, as did Captain Hamilton and the sirdars. Captain Hamilton in a short time arose (the Maharajah following his example) and read a letter from General Lawrence, C.B., A.G.G., deputing him to present the letter and khillut. Captain Hamilton then read the Queen's letter aloud in English, during which a salute of 101 guns was fired, and the Union Jack hoisted on the flagstaff of the fort; a translation was then read by one of the Rajah's ministers. After this Captain Hamilton made a very appropriate speech to the Maharajah, and all the state officers, mussudies, &c., made nuzzers to the Maharajah. Captain Hamilton then returned to his camp, still accompanied by the whole suwaree, and as he left the fort another salute was fired for him. Altogether the ceremony was very imposing and very gratifying to the Maharajah, who did everything in his power to augment the grandeur of the scene.—*Delhi Gazette*.

THE SUMBULPORE EXPEDITION.—The command of the expedition, which will consist of the ninth battalion of the Military Police and 100 sabres of the Behar Horse from Chota Nagpore, and the 8th battalion of Military Police from Cuttack, will be entrusted to Major Rattray, Inspector of the Military Police battalions. Major Rattray, we understand, left Chota Nagpore on the 5th Dec.; and will probably reach Sumbulpore by the close of the month, where the Commissioner of the Cuttack division has been for some days with the men of the 8th battalion. Pending the amalgamation of these forces, a notification is to be published stating for what purpose these Military Police have been collected, showing how the rebels have persistently refused to accept the repeated invitations of pardon and mercy which, from time to time have been held out to them, and calling upon all the loyal inhabitants of the province, more particularly those of position influence, and to come forward and assist the Government in bringing these disturbers of the peace to punishment, and in establishing suitable measures for the permanent preservation of order and tranquillity in that part of the country. On the arrival of Major Rattray at Sumbulpore the Commissioner of the Cuttack division will lay before him all available information regarding the probable position of the rebels, the means of communication, and such other matters as may appear to be of service to him in arranging his plan of operation. In all matters of a mere military character Major Rattray's control will be unquestioned; but all civil matters must be decided by either Major Impey, the Deputy Commissioner, or the Commissioner of the Cuttack division; and for this purpose it will be necessary that either the Commissioner or the Deputy Commissioner should accompany Major Rattray in all his movements against the rebels. Forty elephants have been obtained from the Commissariat for baggage purpose; it is anticipated, therefore, that there will be no trouble in respect to carriage supplies of various kinds which will, of course, be necessary, and it will be the duty of the civil officer accompanying the force to see that these are procured and paid for at proper rates, without oppression. It will be most convenient, perhaps, to arrange for the despatch of all supplies from the Sudder station. If it should be found necessary in the pursuit of the rebels to cross the Sumbulpore district and to enter Singhboom, or any portion of the country under the authority of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, that officer will make the same arrangements in his division for a civil officer to accompany the force. It is not in the contemplation of Govern-

ment to appoint a special officer to this duty without regard to local jurisdiction, as it can be best performed by the officer of the district whose local knowledge and influence must, on such occasions, be more valuable than those of any other person. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor instructs that, whilst impressing upon the Commissioner of the Cuttack division the extreme importance of using the most active measures against these rebels, the Commissioner should always hold himself in readiness to receive any sincere offers of submission which may be made to him. In such cases he should explain to the people concerned that, considering the protracted resistance they have shown to the Government, the Commissioner is unable to receive them on any other terms except those of entire submission to the Government orders, and that each case will be disposed of on its individual merits, due regard, however, being given to the circumstances, whenever such may occur, of those persons who may deliver themselves up to lawful authority.—*Englishman*.

**PAPER CURRENCY ESTABLISHMENT.**—The following appointments are contemplated by the Supreme Government for the Paper Currency Offices:—A Chief Commissioner of Issue for all India on a salary of 3,000 rupees, and who is probably to be the Mintmaster for the time being; a Commissioner for Bengal, who is to be a member of the Civil Service on a salary of 2,000 rupees; and a Deputy Commissioner, to be selected either from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Service as the case may be, on a salary of 1,500 rupees per mensem.

**CAPTAIN RENNY**, commanding 3rd Sikhs, has become involved in a correspondence with Government, which may produce unpleasant results. It appears that prior to his marching down with the regiment from Darjeeling he made the usual indent for carriage, and was furnished with a greater number of bullocks, carts, and coolies than were applied for; but, notwithstanding this, his men, either because they had an excess of baggage or were intent on mischief and plunder, committed the most unwarrantable outrages on the road. They seized the cattle and carts of the peasantry wherever they could lay hands upon them; and as in many cases these have never found their way back again, the suffering entailed upon the poor owners may be readily conceived. One hundred and twenty carts going up to Darjeeling with Government stores were coolly emptied of their contents, which were strewn on the wayside and appropriated by the reckless Sikhs, who appear to have laid hands upon all that they came across. Amongst other small articles of loot they walked off with an elephant, which has not since been heard of. The Superintendent of Darjeeling has written upon the subject in the strongest terms, and the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal has expressed opinions most condemnatory of the conduct of Captain Renny. It appears that he neglected to observe the usual precaution of writing in advance to the civil authorities of the stations through which he passed, for the requisite assistance in the way of transport; and the Government of Bengal sees no palliating circumstances for the acts that have been committed. Numerous petitions have been sent in from the ryots narrating their troubles in the most piteous language, and it is feared that much inconvenience will be sustained in future by other travellers, seeing that the inhabitants on the line of route are likely to desert their homes. The proceedings have been forwarded to the Commander-in-Chief, and will eventually come under the cognizance of the Government of India.—*Englishman*.

**PAY OF STAFF CORPS.**—On a reconsideration of the question as to the mode of adjusting the pay of an officer of the staff corps, His Excellency the Governor-general in Council is pleased to decide that when an officer of the staff corps is employed in any civil post, his salary shall be wholly charged to the Civil Department, and that when he is employed in any military post, or drawing staff corps pay unattached, his salary shall be wholly charged to the Military Department.

**MAJOR-GENERAL SIR SIDNEY COTTON**, whose five years' tour on the staff will expire in June next, has been recommended by the Commander-in-Chief for an extension of his command until Nov., 1862, on account of his distinguished services while commanding the Peshawur division.

**THE FRENCH OVERLAND COMPANY**, the Indian branch of the *Messageries Impériales*, have entered upon a long lease of the grounds and premises on the banks of the river known as the "Retreat," No. 23, Garden Reach, belonging to T. Teil, Esq., on which operations are to commence at once, for the erection of the necessary sheds, stores, jetties, &c., in readiness for the arrival of the first of their steamers some four months hence.

**MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT.**—His Excellency the Governor-general in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—Lieutenant-colonel H. W. Norman, C.B., now acting as Adjutant-general of the Army, to be Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, in succession to Major-general Sir Richard Birch, K.C.B., who retires from the service on the 31st instant. The following arrangements are made pending the arrival of Lieutenant-colonel Norman at the Presidency, or until further orders:—Lieutenant-colonel Atkinson, Deputy Secretary, will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department; Major Burne, First Assistant, will officiate as Deputy Secretary; and Major Bacon, Second Assistant, as First Assistant-secretary.

**ESTATES IN SYLHET.**—The absurdity of our revenue administration may be seen occasionally from the advertisements of sales of land in the *Gazette*. In Sylhet, several "estates" are offered for sale at the upset price of two annas and a half, the Government rent being one pice annually. We do not envy the collector his duties. In Chittagong there are thousands of estates of this kind, which so annoy the officials that they are offered to the ryots in freehold, but in vain. The ryots have an idea that, as tenants of the Sirkar, no man can harm them, and they have a high status.

**THE BANK OF BENGA** has declared a dividend at the rate of nine and a quarter per cent. per annum, free of Income-tax, for the half-year ending the 31st December, 1861.

**MR. F. COURTENAY.**—The *Mofussilite* gives it as a rumour that Mr. Frank Courtenay, private secretary to the late Lord Dalhousie, will probably be Lord Elgin's private secretary.

**LUCKNOW PRIZE MONEY.**—The Supreme Government have authorised the immediate issue of a first distribution of the Lucknow prize money at the rate of seventeen rupees each share.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 23. Clemence Leonie, Bidet, Bourbon: Moulmein, Ashton, Moulmein.—24. Sir J. Mandeville, Knight, Liverpool: Gertrude, Young, Madras.—25. Baby Castle, Leeman, Mauritius.—26. Shirazee, Earl, Singapore.—28. Vulcan, Strode, Hong Kong.—29. Neneusis, Weston, Suez; Salaman, Livesay, London.—30. Malabar, Pearce, London.—31. Adelaide, Texas, Marseilles. January 1. H. Fernie, Hamilton, Sydney.—11. Princess Royal, Koyden (Rutland), Flora, Clyniene, Marlborough, Dartmouth, Evangeline, Ellenborough, Kurrahece, York, Moses Davenport, King Arthur, Belle Isle, and Marian, all from Great Britain.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Moulmein.—From RANGOON.—Col. Phevre, Capt. and Mrs. Newmarch, Mr. Brown, Mr. Catehich, Rev. Mr. Roffe, died Dec. 22. From AKYAB.—Mr. Courtney, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Prestwich.

Per Vulcan.—Maj. Fane.

Per H. Fernie.—Messrs. Atkinson, Woodward, and Cranady.

Per str. Neneusis.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Bell, Mrs. Taylor and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Schilling, Lieut. Chambers, Miss Wells, Mr. Clayton, Mr. R. Tickell, B. Founney, J. Taylor, Mr. Pella, Mrs. Strangways, Capt. Baynes, Margaret Mackay, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Good, Mr. A. C. Sherwin, Mr. A. Shedd, Mr. W. Bair, T. F. McNeill, J. Ward, Mr. C. Grant, Mr. McLeod and friend, Mr. A. C. Fraser, Miss Summons, Mr. J. Hockins, Miss Atkinson. From MALTA.—Eus. Wilcs. From MARSILLES.—Lieut. McDougal, Lieut. and Mrs. Smith, Mr. Load, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Halladay, Miss Exort, Maj. Hure, Mr. Trevor, Mr. and Mrs. Moler, Lieut. and Mrs. McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. Kilburne, Mr. Stalkhart, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. J. R. Kerr, Maj. Dennis, Mr. and Mrs. McNaghton, Mr. J. Good, Mr. and Mrs. Spink, Mr. Hay, Mr. Anderson. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. S. T. Rolli, Mr. Jaus-en. From SUZ.—Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Mr. C. Kilburn, Maj. Harris. From ADEN.—Mrs. Brown. From GALLE.—Capt. Hely. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. MacLagan, Lester Fergusson, Miss Ratham, Mr. and Mrs. Matheson, Rev. C. H. A. Dal, Rev. H. W. Shackall, Lieut. Henderson.

Per Malabar.—Maj. and Mrs. Wiford and four children, Mrs. Baird Smith, Mrs. Ryves, Mr. and Mrs. Reid and two children, Rev. and Mrs. Whately, Miss Walker, Miss Campbell, Miss Ryves, Miss K. Ryves, Miss Richmond, Capt. Brown, Mr. Cox, Mr. Mills, Mr. Rodgers, Mr. Bomber, Mr. Smith, Mr. Read, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Parker, Mr. Reid, Mr. Ramsford, Mr. Peel, Mr. Tytler, Mr. Boyle, Mr. Vivian, Mr. Grigg, Mr. Cook, Mr. Nicholas, Mr. Adams, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Oldham, Mr. Ramsden, Mr. Sturge, Mr. Connelly, Mr. Bondman and two children, Master Patters.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 20. Sydenham, Tosh, Nugget, Bond, James Armstrong, Williamson, London; Feroz, Tronson, Suez.—21. Allum Ghure, Henderson, Bombay; Punjab, Cowan, Madras.—22. Clarence, Watson, Trinidad; Hashemy, Ross, Akayab and Rangoon; Samarang, Parry, Liverpool; Ramillies, Wright, Bombay; Hotspur, Toynbee, London; Marie, Viegeouroux, Penang and Singapore.—23. B. L. Harriman, Barclay, Dundee; Camperdown, Hadder, Moulmein.—25. Colombo, Dunn, Suez; Mooresfort, Coulthurst, Demerara; Athlete, Potter, London; Celestial Breeze, Quakampton, Bombay; Birkby, Purdy, and Rowena, Wilson, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Lady Jocelyn.—Maj. Chambers, Mrs. Capt. Paske, Mrs. Beadson, Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Matland, Maj. F. Johnson, Gen. Birch, Mrs. Knott, C. Burton, C.S., Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Graham, L. C. Keane, Alex. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, C. Seymour, William Adams, G. Wheeler, Pte. C. Markham, Pte. J. Parkins, E. W. Brainsford, Mr. Blackburn, Master Parry.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Jan. 10, 1862 (By Telegraph)

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                | Sell.          | Buy. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------|
| Transfer 4 percent. ....       | Nominal.       |      |
| New Company's Rupee 4 do. .... | 86 0           |      |
| 3rd Sica Rupee 4 do. ....      | 85 0 to —      | 0    |
| Public Works, 5 do. ....       | nom.           |      |
| Ditto, 5 do. ....              | 97 4 to 97 12  |      |
| New 5½ do. ....                | 104 0 to 104 8 |      |

### BANK OF BENGA.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) ..... | 3½ per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days) .....  | 5½ per ct. |
| Interest on Deposit of Govt. Paper .....       | 4 per ct.  |
| Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....         | 4 per ct.  |
| On deposit of Goods, &c. ....                  | 5½ per ct. |

### EXCHANGES.

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....     | 2 0½        |
| Do. with documents, do. ....               | 2 0½ to 0 0 |
| American Bills under credit, do. ....      |             |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....       | Nominal.    |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....            |             |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight ..... |             |

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

|                                  |              |             |
|----------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| 4 per cent. Stock Receipts ..... | Sa. Rs. 100  | Co's Rs. 70 |
| 4 ditto Government Paper .....   | Sa. Rs. 100  | " 76        |
| 4 ditto ditto .....              | Co's Rs. 100 | " 78        |
| 5 ditto ditto .....              | " 100        | " 95        |
| 5½ ditto ditto .....             | " 100        | " 95        |
| New Treasury Bills .....         | " 100        | " 95        |

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES

|  | Paid up.  | Present value at Co's Rupees. |
|--|-----------|-------------------------------|
| Bank of Bengal .....                           | 4000 each | 6725                          |
| Agra Bank (Limited) .....                      | 500       | 780 to 800                    |
| Oriental Bank .....                            | £25       | No sales.                     |
| Hoochly .....                                  | 1000      | 950                           |
| Delhi Bank .....                               | 500       | "                             |
| Commercial Bank .....                          | £250      | No sales.                     |
| Calcutta and Buruah .....                      | £500      | 500 nom.                      |
| Mercantile Bank .....                          | £1000     | 1,000                         |
| Simla Bank .....                               | £500      | 500                           |
| People's Bank .....                            | 75        | par                           |
| India General Steam .....                      | 1000      | 1460 to 1480                  |
| Ganges Company .....                           | 500       | 590 to 600                    |
| Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....            | 1000      | 1825 to 1850                  |
| Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) ..... | 600       | 610 to 620                    |
| Hoochly (Eastern) .....                        | 1000      | 950 to 975                    |
| East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....        | 100       | 40 to 45                      |
| Bonded Warehouse Association .....             | 445       | 585                           |
| Calcutta Docking Company .....                 | 700       | 1150 to 1175                  |
| Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....           | 10        | 13-14 each.                   |
| Assam Company .....                            | 200       | 465 to 470                    |
| East-India Railway Company .....               | £20       | 206 to 208                    |
| East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....          | 1000      | No sales.                     |
| Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....           | 75        | 35 to 40                      |
| Bengal Printing Co. (Limited) .....            | 100       | 180 to 170                    |

### PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                 |                    |                |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Sovereigns .....                | each, Rs. 10       | 3 10 to 10 4½  |
| Doubletons .....                | "                  | 32 6 to 32 8   |
| Madras Gold Mohurs .....        | "                  | 15 2 to 15 8   |
| Old Gold Mohurs .....           | "                  | 20 4 to 20 0   |
| New Gold Mohurs .....           | "                  | 15 8 to 16 0   |
| China Gold Bars .....           | per sicca wt., Rs. | 16 5 to 16 0   |
| Gold Dust (Australia) .....     | "                  | 15 15 to 16 0  |
| Sycee Silver Co's Rs. 100 ..... | "                  | "              |
| Spanish Dollars .....           | per 100 Rs.        | 224 0 to 225 0 |
| Mexican do. ....                | "                  | 220 8 to 221 6 |

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £3 to £3. 10s. to £4. 0s. per ton.

To Liverpool, nominal.

**EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, Calcutta, Jan. 11 (by Telegraph).**—*Shirtings*, Grey, ans. 2 to 4 decline from late highest prices, limited demand. *Indigo*, rather lower, especially inferior consuming qualities. *Copper*, sheathing, fair inquiry at Rs. 4½. *Tile*, more demand at Rs. 39. *Rice*, table, again ans. 2 to 3 lower; Ballum unchanged. *Saltpetre*, business at ans. 4 decline. *Sulphur*, moderate transactions at ans. 4 decline. *Sisal*, considerable transactions at ans. 8 per bale lower. *Hides*, scarce, and again higher.

## MADRAS.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP OF  
BRITISH BURMAH.

More than a year ago Colonel Phayre, Commissioner of Pegu, was summoned to Calcutta, to confer with the Governor-general on the subject of the amalgamation of Arracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim into the one province of British Burmah, under a Chief Commissioner. He came, he conferred, he returned. A commission was sent to the spot to pave the way for the reform by reducing expenditure. Captain Duncan was appointed to introduce the new system of constabulary, and has accomplished his task. Major Hopkinson was removed from Moulmein, being the only personal obstacle in the way. No official proposal was made, no administrative reform proposed, no change of any kind suggested to which the stereotyped answer was not returned—"wait till the amalgamation." The very word became as hideous to the residents as it has been to the Indian services, brooding over them like a heavy cloud which might burst in blessings, but was more likely at first to deluge with disaster. Still no amalgamation came. The cold season of 1861 came round, and we were enabled to announce to our readers that Lord Canning would himself visit the province to arrange all details in person. Meanwhile, another amalgamation was carried out, another Chief Commissionership was created—one younger in conception and of which less had been said. The Central Provinces became a fact on the map of India. But misfortune was added to dilatoriness. Death stepped in, and kept Lord Canning in Calcutta.

At last, just as long deferred hope settled down into despair, the summons came for Colonel Phayre and Major Newmarch, the Chief Engineer, to visit Calcutta. They have arrived, and will leave with the scheme in their pocket. Delay has made its accomplishment more difficult. A year ago Colonel Fytche succeeded Major Hopkinson in Moulmein, expecting in a week or two to surrender the independence of a Commissioner subject only to the Foreign Office, for subordination to the Rangoon authorities. But he has enjoyed a year of power and of the extra 500 rupees monthly which accompany it, and he is of course averse to the change. It will now, however, really be carried out. Colonel Phayre will be appointed Chief Commissioner of British Burmah—why not call it Dalhousie?—retaining, for economy's sake, his position as Commissioner of Pegu. Thus he will be able to hold diplomatic intercourse with the King of Ava in a manner worthy of the nation he represents. Major Sparks, as Judicial Commissioner, will relieve him of all judicial sessions and appellate work, except in cases of life and death. Colonel Fytche will remain as Commissioner of Tenasserim, and Major Verner continue to preside over Arracan; both no longer as independent units, but as parts of a uniform, a simple and an economical administration. Other reforms will probably follow in the shape of decent courts for the numerous English settlers, and a fair expenditure on such public works as roads and wharves. A new vigour and honesty will be infused into the Government of Arracan and Tenasserim which will produce the most beneficial results for the State and the public.

But besides the details of the amalgamation there are other important subjects connected with the prosperity of the new provinces, which the Governor-general will find it advisable to discuss with Colonel Phayre. The line of frontier customs should be abolished. These customs yielded £57,897 last year. The revenue of Pegu alone has grown in so many other items that this sum can be surrendered. And if given up there will result an increased revenue from the great increase of trade between native and British Burmah. Talk of undeveloped resources!—there is a wealth of wood, gold, iron, coal, earth, oil and cotton in the King of Ava's country, of which, if we can tempt it to our ports, we shall reap the fruits. If we maintain our inland line of customs, not only this trade, but that of the Chinese frontier, the Shan tribes and Siam will be driven down the

Cambodia to Saigon, where the French will enjoy it. Another question connected with this, is that of sending exploring parties towards China. Has Esmok any existence? Will it be always necessary to send our ships round the dangerous peninsula of Malacca, up through the typhoons of the China sea, and by the delicate navigation of the Yang-tse river, to reach the original tea and silk countries of the East, when we might penetrate to the spot, by a direct line of five hundred miles, partly through our own territory? We have little faith in the proposed Isthmus of Kraa canal, the construction of which the Tenasserim Commissioner has again been urging on Government. The abolition of the frontier customs should be made with the King of Ava a condition of his not only allowing but encouraging exploring parties of British officers to enter the southern provinces of China from his dominions. Then, moreover, roads will be made, rivers opened, and the commerce of China, Ava, and Cambodia, attracted to Rangoon and Moulmein. It should be our policy to make these ports the natural outlets of China on the west, as Hong Kong and Shanghai are on the east.

Lastly, there is the labour question. In vain does the fertile soil of Burmah invite capital if it cannot attract labour. It is said of the East that "every prospect pleases and only man is vile." But here even vile man is denied. The difficulty will be partly met, we believe, by so drafting the Contract Law as to make it apply to labour as well as produce. The law will probably bind imported labourers to their employers, as in the colonies, for a term of three years. But Colonel Phayre will not see that the difficulty is to get the labourers. If private enterprise does not prove sufficient in Ceylon or the Mauritius without Indian emigration laws and colonial "labour ordinances," still less will it avail in Burmah, a country also to be reached by sea. Sir George Clerk has planted labourers in the wastes of Kandeish, why cannot Colonel Phayre transport them to the wastes of Pegu? The Legislature shows an indecent haste to banish Indian coolies to the colonies, why not utilise them for its own fertile provinces? Open Burmah labour depots in Calcutta and Madras, appoint emigration agents, subject the depots to the same rules as exist in the case of the colonies, and we shall have the satisfaction of seeing the savages of the Chota Nagpore and Rajmahal Hills transformed into the wealthy labourers and peasantry of a province which is our own, and is yet destined to become the garden of the East.—*Friend of India.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BANK OF MADRAS has declared a dividend for the past half-year of twenty-five rupees per share, free of Income-tax, being at the rate of five per cent. per annum. The net profit for the half-year just ended amounted to Rs. 73,010-11; and after paying the above dividend, Rs. 35,865-9-11 have been carried to the Reserved Fund.

ARMENIANS IN BURMAH.—The *Rangoon Gazette* says an Armenian church and school have been established in Mandalay, the capital of Burmah. The school contains thirty pupils. There are several Armenians in the King's service. He has been so anxious that the children of his nobility should receive a good education that for some years from six to ten of the young nobles have been boarders in the Calcutta Doveton College. The King has supplied labour and materials for the erection of the buildings.

THE MYSORE COMMISSION.—Captain Hay, Officiating Superintendent of the Astagram Division, to be Superintendent of the Nuggur Division, vice Colonel Porter, who retires. Captain J. Campbell, Superintendent of Police, Bangalore, to officiate as Superintendent of Astagram Division. Captain Elliott, Superintendent of Coorg, to be Superintendent of the Chittledroog Division, vice Major Cunningham, who retires. Captain McHutchin, Assistant Commissioner at Hussan, to be Superintendent of Coorg.

BURMAH.—The Bishop of Calcutta touched at Chittagong, Akyab, and Phyo on his way to Rangoon. The Rev. Mr. Rose, officiating private chaplain to the Bishop, died of dysentery on board the *Moulmein*. A sad accident, by which a Mr. Rice has lost his life, has occurred. Two vessels having been seen in distress, the deceased, in company with a Mr. Crisp and a couple of lascars, pushed off in a boat, which after going some distance suddenly capsized, when Mr. Rice, finding himself unable any longer to hold on, let go and sank. Smuggling flourishes in Rangoon. Volunteering does not flourish in Rangoon, only ten men, including officers, having presented themselves on parade. Though there has been a scantiness of rain towards the frontier, yet no fears are felt for the rice crop in the Promo district. The King of Burmah is irate with the officer commanding his steamer, because that officer thought it necessary to handcuff a couple of menials connected with the royal household. On an expression of his anger, the captain, second mate and a part of the crew have left the service of that potentate.

FREEMASONRY FROM AN INDIAN POINT OF VIEW.—A most ridiculous report has been got up by the native servants at Ootacamund, according to the *Star*, "that human heads are in requisition for the use of St. Stephen's and the Roman Catholic Chapel. So seriously do servants entertain this report, that it is with difficulty they can be induced to go out on errands after nightfall. One of our domestics swears that he was pursued by three men the other evening, for the purpose, as he believes, of getting his head. Rogues no doubt take advantage of the panic to perpetrate highway robberies. We can discover no other clue to the report in circulation than that St. John's day was approaching, and that on this day Freemasons have had processions with a banner bearing the head of John the Baptist. This is what the natives call 'thulla vettoo vatham,' that is, the religion which cuts heads."

## BOMBAY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIGO FROM SCINDE.—The *Sindian* notices the export from Kurrachee of seventy-five cases of indigo by the frigate *Bird*. "This is, we believe, the first large shipment of this valuable commodity from our port. We understand that it is of very superior quality, and is principally the produce of Sind. Both the soil and climate of this province are well suited for the cultivation of indigo, and it certainly seems a pity that some one does not devote a little time and money towards stimulating its production. It is now cultivated, and the subsequent manufacture carried on exclusively by natives, and so long as this is the case the yield is likely to continue small. Indigo lands along the bank of the proposed Canal Jerruck ought to be a paying speculation, and we shall be disappointed if some one does not come forward to take advantage of the chance."

THE INSURRECTION IN CANDEISH.—A letter from Maligaum, in the *Bombay Gazette*, gives further particulars respecting the Bheel rising in Candeish, and states that "pressing demands for more troops have arrived from the Collector of Candeish on account of the turbulence of the Bheel tribes about Shada and Sultanpoor; fifty more of the Poona Horse have left under Lieut. Owens, and the Mule Battery of Artillery, together with a Company of the 6th N.I., leave tomorrow night for the scene of action. The following European officers accompany the above, viz.: Captain Henderson and Lieut. Theobald, of the Artillery, and Lieutenants Stock and Daubeneay, of the 6th Regiment, so now there will be quite a strong force out against these wild tribes. It is reported here in the town and bazaar that there are more Bheels up this time than there have been for several years, but the why and the wherefore no one seems to know."

CAPTAIN BLYTH, of the ship *Vittoria*, bound from London to Bombay, died on board before her arrival, from injuries received by him during the prevalence of a severe gale on her way out.

**BOMBAY CAVALRY OFFICERS.**—Colonel Curtis and Captain Forbes, of the 1st Bombay Light Cavalry (Lancers), are the only officers of the Bombay Army of these grades who have elected for the new Hussar Regiments in Bengal. They will, we are informed, be appointed to the 21st Hussars: the first named to command.

**DR. KANE**, the Deputy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint, proceeds to Europe by the next mail on medical certificate. The senior officer on the provisional list of men qualified to succeed Dr. Kane will, we presume, look for the appointment. The list stands as follows:—Messrs. Nicolson, Smith, Glass, Bentley, Hewlett and Rustumjee Byramjee.

**GOLD IN THE CARNATIC.**—Mr. Le Soeuf's mission has been crowned with success, a rich gold field having been discovered by him in the Carnatic. The company which Mr. Le Soeuf represents is likely to create no small stir in the Bombay Share Market when its prospectus is announced. The shares are monopolized by less than a score of gentlemen.

**MR. W. HART** has been confirmed in his hitherto acting appointment of Revenue and Police Commissioner of the Southern Division. Consequent on this, Mr. Hebbert has been confirmed as a Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, and Mr. Warden as Judge and Session Judge of Surat, and as agent for the Governor at Surat.

**MR. JAMES B. PEILE**, Assistant Revenue Commissioner, Guzerat Division, has been appointed to act as Under Secretary to Government in the Revenue, Financial and General Departments of the Secretariat, in succession to Mr. Shaw Stewart. Mr. Peile assumed charge of his office on the 9th January.

**MEDICAL PROMOTIONS.**—Dr. Leith will be promoted to the grade of deputy inspector-general of hospitals, in succession to Dr. Mackenzie, C.B., who has been appointed inspector-general of hospitals, v. Scott, who went home on furlough by the last mail steamer. It is rumoured that Dr. Grierson, staff surgeon at Kurrachee, will succeed Dr. Leith in the European General Hospital at Bombay; and that Dr. Larkins will be appointed to Kurrachee, as it has been decided to abolish the office of staff surgeon and medical storekeeper at Poona.

**BAHREIN.**—At the last meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society a Paper was read on "Bahrein in the Persian Gulf," drawn up by Lieut. Whish, while cruising in H.M.S. *Mahi*, between Bahrein and Dama, to watch the chiefs of these places. Bahrein harbour is difficult to make in hazy weather, it lies so low. In coming from Bushire it is best to make it from the N.E. The place receives its name from the sea springs. Pliny makes mention of springs of fresh water found under the sea, and most probably the same as those visited by Lieut. Whish. The Bahrein Islands are mentioned in ancient geography under the names of Tyrus and Aradus, from which, according to an ancient tradition, the Phœnicians on the Mediterranean coast emigrated to the two small islands on the coast of Phœnicia, known to be the sites of the city Tyrus and Aradus.

**THE NEW COUNCIL.**—It has been semi-officially announced that seats in the Legislative department of the Bombay Council have been offered to the following gentlemen:—W. B. Tristram, Esq. (Remington & Co.); Rustumjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq.; H. H. the Nawab of Savanoor; Madhoorao Vittul, Dada Sahib Vinchoor; Shet Premabhai Hemabhai; Cowasjee Jehanjer, Esq.; and Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq. The Advocate General will sit *ex officio*.

**MOONSIFFS AND SUDDER AMEENS.**—The *Englishman* hears "that the present pecuniary jurisdiction of the Moonsiffs and Sudder Ameens of the Bombay presidency is to be reduced to the standard of the Bengal presidency; while the appellate jurisdiction of the principal Sudder Ameens is to be enlarged, so as to enable them to hear and decide, without restrictions, appeals from the decisions of Moonsiffs and Sudder Ameens. A final jurisdiction in suits of the nature specified in Act XIII. of 1860, Section 3, not exceeding twenty rupees in amount, is to be given to Moonsiffs."

**"DUXINA."**—The *Deccan Herald* describes a ceremony held in Poona called the "Duxina." Several hundred Brahmmins assemble in the town from distant parts. The word *Duxina* means a gift or present, given chiefly to Brahmmins learned in one or other of the Brahminical sacred books. Most of those who assembled this year were *Vedics*. They learn one of the Vedas by heart, and recite it, frequently without understanding a word of what they are saying. Another class consists of the Shrotriyas, Puraniks, and Shastrees. The first named are sacrificial priests. The Puraniks read and explain the Purans to the people. The Shastrees learn one or several of the Indian sciences. The most learned men come from Sattara and Kurrar. This year the meeting was presided over by Dr. Haug. He is said to have astonished the wise men with his knowledge of their lore.

**THE CINCHONA PLANT.**—It was feared by Mr. Markham that cinchonas would not grow on the hills of Western Bombay. We are glad to observe that the experiment has been tried, and with success. Mr. Dalziel, the Conservator of Forests, furnished Dr. Broughton with seeds sent out to him by Sir William Hooker. A spot was selected at Mahabeshwar, and the seeds were sown on the 1st of May. They came up without any difficulty, and there are now 14 thriving plants of fourteen, sixteen and eighteen inches in height. No cover was used, and the plants were sheltered by trees growing in open ground.

**THE RAO OF CUTCH** has had a daughter born to him—his first child. As the succession goes in the male line his brother is still heir apparent.

**ARTICLES FOR THE EXHIBITION.**—Three boxes of articles intended for the Great Exhibition have been sent from Kurrachee to Bombay. His Highness Meer Ali Morad has forwarded a collection of native textile fabrics, saddle cloths, fire arms, chain armour, &c. The collector of Shikarpore sends various articles of native clothing, raw cotton, indigo, hemp, and silk fibres. From Jacobabad Major Merewether forwards specimens of wool from Khelat, raw and cleaned cotton of Beloochistan, copper ore, sulphur, and indigo. In most cases it has been necessary to purchase articles from the natives, as they do not like sending them on the chance of receiving them back again.

**ANGLO-INDIAN CHILDREN.**—Mr. W. Walker, of Bombay, has suggested, in a letter to Sir George Clerk, that the surplus money remaining from the Famine Relief Fund should be devoted to the purpose of sending to England all the children in the Orphanage Schools of India. Bombay will send 540 children, Madras 729, and Bengal 900, or a total of 2,160 children to be divided equally into two schools, boys and girls. Children under eight years of age would be retained in the Poona Branch Infant School. The expense of sending the 208 children home would be Rs. 20,095. The income derived from subscriptions, allowances, and saving of rent of present buildings, &c., would be Rs. 60,513, which on 268 children would be £22-11-7 per head. The children in the Byculla School cost last year £22 per head, and the infants at Poona £20-6-0. Mr. Walker would "place them out in country places with good motherly dames, having children of their own, for less money, where they would be as rosy as pippins and as merry as crickets." The scheme looks very well on paper and is in itself a most excellent one, but there are many difficulties in the way of its being carried out. Mr. Walker would locate the schools in Yorkshire, "where food, fuel, and clothing are cheaper than in any other part of the world." The subject is well worthy of consideration.

**IRREGULAR CAVALRY DISBANDED.**—The *Deccan Herald* says, "We hear that it has been decided to disband the 2nd Poona Horse, the 3rd Southern Mahratta Horse, and the 4th Scinde Horse immediately. The saving thereby effected will be more apparent than real, as none of the men are to be discharged except unfits, but will be absorbed into the remaining regiments. The actual saving will be in the European officers, who will lose their staff appointments, and revert

to their respective regiments. The Corps of Irregular Cavalry in this Presidency now number only 350 sabres, but on the disbanding of the three corps we have named, they will be raised to the old standard of 550 each. Sir George Clerk pointed out to the Home Government some time ago that the numerical strength of these regiments, as they are now organised, is far too weak, for it frequently happens that what with detachment duties, guards, &c., not more than a single complete troop will be found on the parade ground during a review."

**THE BANK OF BOMBAY** has declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum for the half year ending on the 31st December last.

**MAJOR MALCOLM GREEN**, C.B., has been appointed British Agent at Muscat in room of Lieutenant Pengelly, removed.

**CAPTAIN R. F. BURTON**, of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, having accepted the appointment of Consul at Fernando Po, his name has been ordered to be removed from the Army List from the 27th of October, 1861.

**BUSHIRE.**—A Vice-Admiralty Court is to be established at Bushire for the suppression of slavery.

**MR. H. D. RAE**, of the Guzerat Revenue Survey, has been requested, we believe, to photograph the various castes of the province, for Government.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 26. Euphemus, Shepperd, Hong Kong.—27. Redan, Evans, Liverpool; Moreno, White, Calcutta; Agricola, Aikenhead, Sunderland.—28. Shah Allum, Clarke, Calcutta. Jan. 1. Niobe, Lindholm, Calcutta.—2. Bombay str., Gribble, Singapore.—3. Seaheld, Mackay, London; Sunbeam, Odell, Maulmain; Early Dawn, Ever, Calcutta.—4. Ally, Shepherd, China; Apasia, Lamb, Adelaide; Dunsand, Ginder, Calcutta; Agenova, Johnson, Liverpool; Gibson Craig, Smith, Bepore.—5. Egeria, Pollock, Liverpool; Anna Henderson, Reife, Moulmein.—6. Malta str., Wilkinson, Calcutta; Helen Morrow, Mather, Kurrachee.—7. Feronia, Hutchinson, Glasgow.—8. Tropic Bird, Dawson, Maulmain; Japan, Henderson, Rangoon.—11. Tamarlane, Caldwell, Greenock; Colbert, Bonmellar, Macao; Vernon, James, London.—12. Vittoria, Fate, London; Black Eagle, Mearnes, and Crescent City, Murray, Liverpool; Union, Skilling, Maulmain.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. *Orissa*.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. G. F. and Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. and Mrs. Jacob, Lieut.-col. J. G. Petrie, Col. R. White, Miss Gillan, Mrs. Haynes, Lieut. H. J. Edwards, Lieut.-col. Prior, Miss Leckie, Asst.-surg. and Mrs. Hozel, Mr. A. Reynolds, Mr. C. Bannerman, Mrs. W. H. Bleay, Mr. G. Outram, Mr. and Mrs. Mann and two infants, Lieut. Philbrick, Mr. A. A. Stoney, Mrs. Rance, Messrs. George Nelson, J. Dredale, W. Brown, T. Langren, W. C. Morse, W. C. Bayley, Macpherson, Banks, G. Simpson, D. P. Steven, J. Cassels, Mr. J. Tanner, Lieut.-col. Rooke, Col. and Mrs. Wooman, Miss Shuckleton, Mr. Leith, Mr. Pollexfen, Mr. P. D. Aeth, Messrs. Silas Fowler, W. F. Fish, A. White, J. Sprigg, F. Barnett. From MALTA.—Mr. Sharman, Mr. Lawson, Miss H. Hughes, Maj. G. Green, Capt. and Mrs. Shortt, Mr. P. Adams, Capt. C. P. Roberts, Col. Lang, Maj. W. Green, Mr. Audibret, Mr. J. Tanner. From SUZ.—Rev. W. Steins, Rev. Fagan, J. Kenny, Maitha Gainsborough, Lieut. F. S. McGilvray, Mr. J. Moriarty, Capt. and Mrs. Nicholson. From ADEN.—Capt. G. Dawson and son.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. *Bombay*.—From POINT DE GAZLE.—Capt. Purchase, late com. str. *Benares*, Mr. Baker, Mr. Morgan, R. Oswin, Mr. Dunlop. From MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. Craig and family, Mrs. Tapp, Mrs. Shepherd. From GALLE.—Capt. and Mrs. Barns and child.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. *Malta*.—Mr. R. S. Moncreiffe, Mrs. Brocket, Mrs. Griffior.

Per Vittoria.—Mrs. Blyth, Cadet E. E. Gibson.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 27. Jeddo str., Browne, Aden and Suez; Admiral Lyon Thompson, Liverpool.—29. Wings of the Wind, Murray, London; Panther, Gannett, Calcutta; Ottawa str., Wright, China, &c. Jan. 1. Caroline, Dodds, Maulmain.—3. Futlay Razac, Dermott, Madras and Rangoon; Fanny McHenry, Smith, Calcutta.—4. Palmerston, Wilson, Liverpool; Shakespeare, Norcross, Calcutta.—5. C. H. Lord, Smith, Rangoon; Continental, Johnson, Calcutta; Bombay Castle str., Wadge, China, &c.—7. Harmonides, Moran, Liverpool; Champion, Bisbee, Calcutta.—8. Ethel, Hall, Liverpool; W. J. Morris, Jackson, Cape Negrais.—9. William Stevenson, Brown, Maulmain.—10. Almora, William, Liverpool.—12. Bombay str., Burne, Galle and Sydney; Assaye, Bramwell, Lady Octavia, Welsh, Liverpool.—13. P. and O. str. *Malta*, Gribble, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. str. *Malta*.—For SUZ.—Col. and Mrs. Stockley and child, Cols. Swanson, Holmes, Jopp, Maj. Legard, Mr. Tanner. For ALEXANDRIA.—Brig. and Mrs. Hill. For MALTA.—Maj. and Mrs. Baynes, Maj. and Mrs. Chaplin. For MARSEILLES.—Maj. A. P. Martin, B.A., Maj. Leighlye, Maj. Chester, 7th N.I., Lieut.-col. F. Westbrook, 18th N.I., Mrs. Hawkins and infant, Brig. Apthorp, Capt. Grant, A. Keian, 20th B.N.I. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Campbell, and two children, Lieut.-col. and Mrs. Strange, 2nd M.C., Maj. St. Aubyn, 10th M.N.I., Dr. Kave, Dr. Manisty, Colonel Groube, Mr. Hunt, Mr. J. Johnston, Col. and Mrs. Edwards and two children, Mr. Bell's two children, Mr. Vernor, Mrs.





Lieut. J. Macdonald, late 18th N.I.  
 Lieut. R. Y. Chambers, late 65th N.I.  
 Lieut. F. N. Miles, late 53rd N.I.  
 Lieut. J. W. Orchard, late 38rd N.I.  
 H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appt.—  
 Lieut. col. H. W. Norman, C.B., now act. as adj. gen. of the army, to be sec. to the Govt. of India, in the mil. dept., in succession to Maj. gen. Sir R. Birch, K.C.B., who retires from the serv. on the 31st inst.

Dec. 31.—With reference to G.G.O. Nos. 807 and 605 of Sept. 12 and Oct. 8, 1861, the following officers are permitted to retire from the serv., with effect from this date, on the pensions and annuities specified opposite to their respective names:—

| Rank and Names.   | On what Pens.    | Amount of Annuity. |
|---|------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Cavalry.</b>   |                  |                    |
| 4th Eur. Lt. Cav.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) A. Wheatley...     | As a Colonel...  | £400               |
| 3rd Eur. Lt. Cav.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) H. Clayton...      | "                | 850                |
| 2nd Eur. Lt. Cav.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) B. A. Master, C.B. | "                | 960                |
| 2nd Eur. Lt. Cav.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) A. L. Campbell     | "                | 250                |
| 5th Eur. Lt. Cav.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) G. M. G. Smyth     | "                | 250                |
| 3rd Eur. Lt. Cav.—Lieut. col. A. Hall                         | As a Lieut. col. | 250                |
| 4th Eur. Lt. Cav.—Lieut. col. R. Macdonell                    | As a Colonel     | 250                |
| 5th Eur. Lt. Cav.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) T. Moor            | "                | 250                |
| 3rd Eur. Lt. Cav.—Lieut. col. W. W. Apperley                  | "                | 250                |
| <b>Infantry.</b>  |                  |                    |
| 25th N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) T. Sewell                  | As a Colonel     | 550                |
| 61st N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) F. Jenkins                 | "                | 550                |
| 24th N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) E. Wintle                  | "                | 500                |
| 70th N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. D. Kennedy              | "                | 590                |
| 33rd N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) R. T. Sandeman             | "                | 500                |
| 29th N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. K. McCausland, C.B.     | "                | 500                |
| 28th N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) G. M. Sherer               | "                | 450                |
| 63rd N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) W. G. Lennox               | "                | 450                |
| 31st N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) B. Bygrave                 | "                | 400                |
| 16th N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) R. Houghton                | "                | 400                |
| 27th N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) E. J. Dickey               | "                | 400                |
| 66th N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. Graham                  | "                | 350                |
| 56th N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) W. St. L. Mitchell         | As a Lieut. col. | 350                |
| 20th N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. C. Halkett, C.B.        | As a Colonel     | 350                |
| 59th N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) H. Boyd                    | "                | 350                |
| Infantry.—Lieut. col. (maj. gen.) Sir R. J. H. Birch, K.C.B.  | "                | 800                |
| 3rd Eur. Regt.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) W. Riddell, C.B.      | "                | 800                |
| 69th N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. W. Hicks                | "                | 800                |
| 32nd N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. L. Taylor               | "                | 800                |
| 34th N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. C. Hannington           | "                | 280                |
| 37th N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) A. C. Spottiswoode         | "                | 280                |
| 52nd N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. W. H. Jamieson          | "                | 280                |
| 36th N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) W. C. Campbell             | "                | 280                |
| 38th N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) W. J. B. Knyvett           | "                | 280                |
| 5th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. col. A. Sanders                         | As a Lieut. col. | 260                |
| 5th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. col. E. G. J. Champneys                 | As a Colonel     | 250                |
| 15th N.I.—Lieut. col. R. Y. B. Buse                           | As a Lieut. col. | 250                |
| 4th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. col. J. G. A. Rice                      | As a Colonel     | 250                |
| 4th N.I.—Lieut. col. D. Wilkie                                | "                | 250                |
| 50th N.I.—Lieut. col. J. H. Hampton                           | "                | 250                |
| 54th N.I.—Lieut. col. H. Vetch                                | "                | 250                |
| 57th N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) W. B. Thomson, C.B.        | "                | 250                |
| 15th N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) W. P. Robbing              | As a Lieut. col. | 250                |

| Rank and Names.  | On what Pens.               | Amount of Annuity. |
|--|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 4th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) H. P. Burn                   | As a Colonel                | £250               |
| 60th N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) R. Drought, C.B.                  | "                           | 250                |
| 6th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. col. W. A. J. Mayhew                           | "                           | 200                |
| 49th N.I.—Lieut. col. J. Smith                                       | "                           | 200                |
| 19th N.I.—Lieut. col. W. K. Wollen                                   | As a Lieut. col.            | 200                |
| 11th N.I.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) P. Gordon                         | As a Colonel                | 200                |
| 27th N.I.—Lieut. col. R. S. Simpson                                  | As a Lieut. col.            | 200                |
| 52nd N.I.—Lieut. col. R. Morrison                                    | As a Colonel                | 200                |
| 23rd N.I.—Lieut. col. C. Cooper                                      | "                           | 200                |
| 29th N.I.—Lieut. col. G. W. Williams                                 | As a Lieut. col.            | 200                |
| 28th N.I.—Lieut. col. J. De W. C. J. Moir                            | As a Colonel                | 200                |
| 1st Eur. Lt. Cav.—Maj. (brev. col.) H. Drummond                      | Will be specified hereafter | 200                |
| 69th N.I.—Maj. E. Sissmore   | As a Lieut. col.            | 200                |
| 65th N.I.—Maj. F. M. Baker   | "                           | 200                |
| 33rd N.I.—Maj. A. Martin   | "                           | 200                |
| 59th N.I.—Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) G. W. Stokes                      | As a Colonel                | 200                |
| 72nd N.I.—Maj. T. F. Hobday  | As a Major                  | 200                |
| 18th N.I.—Maj. W. McCulloch  | "                           | 200                |
| 45th N.I.—Maj. W. H. Oakes   | "                           | 200                |
| 57th N.I.—Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) E. Marriott                       | As a Colonel                | 200                |
| 10th N.I.—Maj. (brev. col.) J. Coke, C.B.                            | "                           | 200                |
| 62nd N.I.—Maj. F. Johnson  | None                        | 200                |
| 4th Eur. Regt.—Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) J. Metcalfe, C.B.            | "                           | 200                |
| 12th N.I.—Maj. W. S. Ferris  | As a Major                  | 200                |
| 2nd Eur. Bengal Fus.—Maj. (brev. col.) M. E. Sherwill                | "                           | 180                |
| 47th N.I.—Maj. J. Townshend  | "                           | 180                |
| 34th N.I.—Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) G. Timins                         | As a Colonel                | 180                |
| 80th N.I.—Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) R. S. Ewart                       | "                           | 180                |
| 3rd Eur. Regt.—Maj. H. M. Nation                                     | "                           | 180                |
| 4th Lt. Cav.—Maj. T. F. B. Beaton                                    | As a Lieut. col.            | 180                |
| 26th N.I.—Maj. T. C. Blagrove  | As a Captain                | 180                |
| 74th N.I.—Maj. G. Eyley  | As a Major                  | 180                |
| 51st N.I.—Maj. W. Lamb   | As a Lieut. col.            | 180                |
| 60th N.I.—Maj. C. R. Browne (lieut. col. in the staff corps)         | As a Colonel                | 180                |
| 14th N.I.—Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) C. G. Walsh                       | As a Lieut. col.            | 180                |
| 68th N.I.—Major P. A. Robertson                                      | As a Captain                | 180                |
| 39th N.I.—Major T. Pownall   | As a Major                  | 180                |
| 5th Eur. L.C.—Major (brev. col.) G. Cantley                          | As a Colonel                | 160                |
| 21st N.I.—Major J. Chambers  | As a Major                  | 160                |
| 32nd N.I.—(brev. col.) W. Davidson (lieut. col. in the staff corps)  | As a Colonel                | 160                |
| 35th N.I.—Major R. A. Ramsay   | As a Major                  | 160                |
| 49th N.I.—Major H. J. Piercy   | "                           | 160                |
| 11th N.I.—Major W. Lydiard   | As a Colonel                | 160                |
| 42nd N.I.—Major D. Gausson   | "                           | 150                |
| 81st N.I.—Major W. B. Leard  | "                           | 150                |
| 9th N.I.—Major R. Thatcher   | "                           | 150                |
| 24th N.I.—Major G. M. Wadilove                                       | None                        | 150                |
| 52nd N.I.—Major E. Hall  | As a Major                  | 150                |
| 3rd Eur. Regt.—Major J. C. Phillips (lieut. col. in the staff corps) | As a Lieut. col.            | 150                |
| 48th N.I.—Major H. L. Bird   | As a Major                  | 150                |
| 18th N.I.—Major F. C. Tombs  | "                           | 150                |
| 5th N.I.—Major C. J. Richards  | "                           | 150                |

The foll. proms. and alteration of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

#### Promotions.

Late 64th N.I.—Maj. and brev. lieut. col. C. Prior, prom. lieut. col., fr. Nov. 14, 1861, in the room of Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. Butler, prom.

Late 64th N.I.—Capt. and brev. col. W. E. Mulcaster (maj. in the staff corps), prom. maj., fr. Nov. 14, 1861, in the room of Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. Butler, prom.

Late 64th N.I.—Lieut. and brev. capt. H. B. A. Poulton (capt. in the staff corps), prom. capt., from Nov. 14, 1861, in the room of Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. Butler, prom.

General List.—Ens. E. W. Samuels, prom. lieut., fr. Dec. 9, 1861, in the room of Lieut. P. S. Lumsden, late 60th N.I., prom.

Late 69th N.I.—Maj. E. Sissmore, prom. lieut. col., fr. Dec. 8, 1861, in the room of Lieut. col. and brev. col. P. Abbott, dec.

Late 69th N.I.—Capt. E. J. Simpson (maj. in staff corps), prom. maj., fr. Dec. 8, 1861, in room of Lieut. col. and brev. col. P. Abbott, dec.

Late 69th N.I.—Lieut. and brev. capt. J. T. Norgate (staff corps), prom. capt., fr. Dec. 8, 1861, in room of Lieut. col. and brev. col. P. Abbott, dec.

Gen. List.—Ens. T. R. Taylor, prom. lieut., fr. Dec. 13, 1861, in room of Lieut. A. W. Christian, late 22nd N.I., dec.

2nd Eur. L.C.—Capt. and brev. lieut. col. R. G. Taylor (maj. in staff corps), prom. maj. by brev., fr. Sept. 25, 1861, in room of Maj. and brev. col. G. St. P. Lawrence, C.B., prom. to maj. gen., unatt.

2nd Eur. L.C.—Lieut. J. L. Loch, prom. capt. by brev., fr. Sept. 25, 1861, in room of Maj. and brev. col. G. St. P. Lawrence, C.B., prom. to maj. gen., unatt.

Gen. List.—Cornet S. D. Lockwood, prom. lieut., fr. Oct. 1, 1861, in room of Lieut. D. W. Wise, 3rd Eur. L.C., prom.

#### Alteration of Rank.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. J. De W. C. J. Moir, fr. 23rd July, 1861, in the room of Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. S. Hodgson, prom. to maj. gen., unatt.

Late 28th N.I.—Maj. and brev. lieut. col. O. T. Chamberlain and Capt. G. C. Hankin (staff corps), fr. July 23, 1861, in the room of Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. S. Hodgson, prom. to maj. gen., unatt.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. W. C. Gott, fr. Aug. 29, 1861, in the room of Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. K. McCausland, C.B., prom. to maj. gen., unatt.

Late 56th N.I.—Maj. W. M. Case, v.c., and Capt. A. B. Beatson, fr. Aug. 29, 1861, in the room of Lieut. col. and brev. col. J. K. McCausland, C.B., prom. to maj. gen., unatt.

Infantry.—Lieut. col. H. Ramsay, C.B. (staff corps), fr. Aug. 2, 1861, in the room of Lieut. col. and brev. col. T. H. Shuldham, prom.

Late 58rd N.I.—Maj. R. J. Edgell and Capt. E. H. Paske (staff corps), fr. Nov. 2, 1861, in the room of Lieut. col. and brev. col. T. H. Shuldham, prom.

Gen. List, Cav.—Lieut. G. H. Heavyside, fr. Sept. 25, 1861, in the room of Lieut. J. L. Loch, 2nd Eur. L.C., prom.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. C. E. D. Branson, fr. July 23 last, in room of Lieut. and brev. capt. G. C. Hankin, late 28th N.I., prom.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. J. J. O'Brien (dismissed), fr. Sept. 27 last, in room of Lieut. G. D. A. Younghusband, late 66th N.I., dec.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. R. J. Wimberley, fr. Sept. 28 last, in room of Lieut. O. M. Glubb, late 37th N.I., dec.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. F. W. Chatterton, fr. Aug. 2, last, in room of Lieut. J. P. Burton, late 62nd N.I., resigned.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. D. J. Stewart, fr. Aug. 16, last, in room of Lieut. and brev. capt. G. B. Malleon, late 33rd N.I., prom.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. J. R. McK. Homfray, from Aug. 24 last, in room of Lieut. and brev. capt. G. O. Huxham, late 48th N.I., prom.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. R. P. Nisbet, fr. Aug. 25 last, in room of Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. L. Fraser, late 28rd N.I., prom.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. C. H. T. Marshall, fr. Aug. 28 last, in room of Lieut. J. R. McPherson, 3rd Eur. regt., dec.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. A. P. Broome, fr. Aug. 29 last, in room of Lieut. and brev. capt. A. B. Beatson, late 56th N.I., prom.

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. S. B. Home, fr. Sept. 11 last, in room of Lieut. H. G. Delafosse, late 53rd N.I., prom.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. E. R. Ives, B.A., fr. Sept. 11, 1861, in the room of Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Lamb, late 29th N.I., dec.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. A. T. Davis, from Sept. 24, 1861, in the room of Lieut. W. G. B. Tyler, late 42nd N.I., prom.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. C. B. G. Parrean, fr. Sept. 26, 1861, in the room of Lieut. C. D. S. Clarke, late 73rd N.I., prom.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. E. A. Vine, fr. Oct. 16, 1861, in the room of Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. G. Thorp, late 69th N.I., res.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. H. P. Streetfield, fr. Nov. 2, 1861, in the room of Lieut. E. H. Paske, late 53rd N.I., prom.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. A. F. Taylor, from Nov. 10, 1861, in the room of Lieut. J. J. O'Brien, gen. list, dismissed.

General List, Infantry.—Lieut. A. F. Jones, from

Nov. 14, 1861, in the room of Lieut. (brev. cap.) H. B. A. Poulton, late 64th N.I., prom.

General List.—Lieut. W. F. S. Perry, from Nov. 28, 1861, in the room of Lieut. C. Grant, late 45th N.I., dismissed.

General List.—Lieut. D. C. Andrew, from Dec. 8, 1861, in the room of Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. T. Norgate, late 69th N.I., prom.

Brevet.

Lieut. col. J. Whistler, c.b., Madras cav., prom. col., fr. July 28, 1861, in succ. to Lieut. gen. J. Harris, Bengal inf., dec.

Maj. J. K. Spence, Bengal inf., prom. lieut. col., fr. July 28, 1861, in succ. to Lt. gen. J. Harris, Bengal inf., dec.

Capt. M. C. Spottiswoode, Madras inf., prom. maj., fr. July 23, 1861, in succ. to Lt. gen. J. Harris, Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. J. Holmes, c.b., Bombay inf., prom. col., fr. Aug. 29, 1861, in succ. to Maj. gen. G. Hutton, Madras inf., dec.

Maj. F. Westbrooke, Bombay inf., prom. lieut. col., fr. Aug. 26, 1861, in succ. to Maj. gen. G. Hutton, Madras inf., dec.

Capt. M. Cholmeley, Madras inf., prom. maj., fr. Aug. 29, 1861, in succ. to Maj. gen. G. Hutton, Madras inf., dec.

Lieut. col. G. C. Stockley, Bombay inf., prom. col., fr. Sept. 2, 1861, in succ. to Gen. S. H. Tod, Bengal inf., dec.

Maj. J. C. Scott, Bengal inf., prom. lt. col., fr. Sept. 2, 1861, in succ. to Gen. S. H. Tod, Bengal inf., dec.

Capt. W. Vine, Madras cav., prom. maj., fr. Sept. 2, 1861, in succ. to Gen. S. H. Tod, Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. W. E. Evans, Bombay inf., prom. col., fr. Sept. 5, 1861, in succ. to Maj. gen. D. Cunningham, Bombay inf., dec.

Maj. T. F. B. Beatson, Bengal cav., prom. lieut. col., from Sept. 5, 1861, in succession to Maj. gen. D. Cunningham, Bombay inf., dec.

Capt. F. Young, Madras inf., prom. maj., Sept. 5, 1861, in succession to Maj. gen. D. Cunningham, Bombay inf., dec.

Lieut. col. H. Veitch, Bengal inf., prom. col., from Sept. 17, 1861, in succession to Gen. G. R. Kemp, Bombay inf., dec.

Maj. J. Barrett, Bengal inf., prom. lieut. col., from Sept. 17, 1861, in succession to Gen. G. R. Kemp, Bombay inf., dec.

Capt. A. Keating, Madras inf. (ret.) prom. maj., 17th Sept., 1861, in succession to Gen. G. R. Kemp, Bombay inf., dec.

Lieut. col. A. Sanders, Bengal inf., prom. col., from 25th Sept., 1861, in succession to Maj. gen. A. Shirreff, Madras art., dec.

Maj. R. J. Kempt, Madras inf., (ret.) prom. lieut. col., from Sept. 5, 1861, in succession to Maj. gen. A. Shirreff, Madras art., dec.

Capt. W. H. Baynes, Madras inf., prom. maj., from Sept. 25, 1861, in succession to Maj. gen. A. Shirreff, Madras art., dec.

Jan. 3.—The underm. officers are per. to proceed to Europe on leave on m.c.:

Lieut. G. W. C. Plowden, adjt. of the late 8rd Eur. lt. cav. for 15 mo., under the new regs.; Capt. A. Tulloch, of the Bengal staff corps. dis. supt. of police Punjab, for 20 mo. under the new regs.

Appointment:—Brig. C. A. Browne, Madras estab. comg. Nagpore force, to com. Hyderabad subsidiary force, in suc. to Brig. Apthorp.

The underm. officers have been per. to ret. from the service from the dates specified, viz.:

Maj. Harvey, 4th Eur. lt. cav. fr. 21st Sept., 1861.  
Capt. L. P. Faddy, 29th N.I., fr. 9th Sept., 1861.  
Capt. E. Close, 32nd N.I., fr. 12th Sept., 1861.

Capt. E. R. Wiggins, 35th N.I., fr. 27th Sept., 1861.  
Capt. B. H. D. Tulloh, 39th N.I., fr. 30th Sept., 1861.

Capt. L. G. A. Campbell, 53rd N.I., fr. 20th June, 1861.

Capt. C. Crossman, inv. estab., has also been per. to ret. from the service.

Lieut. A. McNeill, of the Engrs., fr. 80th Sept., 1861.

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The underm. officers, having completed 20 years' service, six of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majors:—Capt. J. J. Hamilton; Capt. B. T. Reid.

The underm. officers, having completed 12 years' service, four years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be captains:—Lieut. (brev. capt.) T. A. Corbett, Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. Reveley.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Police Dept., Camp Kilar, Dec. 18.—No. 1,274a.—With reference to the resolution in this dept., No. 1,250a, 6th inst., the Hon. Lieut. gov. is pl. to make the foll. proms. and apps., to take effect fr. Jan. 1, 1862:—

Maj. W. Davis, divl. comdt. of Jhansie mil. police, to be dep. inspec. gen. of police in the Jhansie div.

Capt. G. A. Harrison and R. Cadell, dist. superints. of police 3rd grade in dists. of Muttra and Fur-

ruckabad respectively, to be dist. superints. of police of 2nd grade.

Capt. G. Swiney, dist. comdt. of mil. police, to be dist. superint. of police 2nd grade, and to be posted to Jaloun.

Lieut. F. A. C. Kayvett, dist. superint. of police in Boolundshuhur dist., to be prom. fr. 4th to 3rd grade.

Mr. J. Lewis, who was appd. to the public works dept., N.W.P., as an asst. engr., 1st cl., is posted to the Rohilkund Imperial roads, and directed to report himself to Mr. H. Wells.

Dec. 12.—No. 8,789a.—Leave of absence:—Capt. C. J. Hodgson, consulting engr. to Govt., N.W.P., for 6 weeks, fr. Dec. 29, or fr. such date as he may be able to avail himself of it, to Calcutta, prep. to applying for furl.

Dec. 18.—No. 3,801a.—Mr. C. W. Hope, asst. engr., 1st div., Rohilkund Imperial roads, fr. Oct. 18 to Nov. 18 last, on m.c.

#### BY THE LIEUT.-GOV. OF THE PUNJAB.

Public Works Dept., Dec. 14, 1861.—No. 8,248.—Mr. J. D. Smith, exec. eng., Baree Doab Canal workshops, at Madhopoor, is appd. superint. of the Chenab and Ravee forests, in connection with the workshops at Madhopoor, and directed to receive charge of the Pangee timber agency.

Dec. 17, 1861.—No. 3,290.—Promotion.—Lieut. T. T. Carter, probationary asst. eng., Peshawur div., having passed exam. prescribed, is prom. to grade of 2nd class asst. eng., from Nov. 16, 1861.

Dec. 13, 1861.—No. 292.—3rd Punjab Cav.—Appointments.—The regimental order, dated Nov. 20, 1861, by Lieut. T. G. Kennedy, comdg., directing Lieut. and offic. adjt. W. C. Anderson to offic. as 2nd in com., and Lieut. H. S. Jarrett, doing duty, to offic. as adjt., in addition to his other duties, with effect from Nov. 19, 1861, consequent on the departure of Lieut. A. Vivian, 2nd in com., on leave, is confirmed.

No. 2,705.—Transfer.—Mr. G. R. Elmslie, asst. comr., fr. the Umritsur to the Lahore dist.

Dec. 23.—No. 2,713.—Appoints.—Asst. surg. R. T. Lyons to offic. as civ. surg. at Rohituk, with effect fr. Oct. 18 last.

No. 2,720.—Mr. P. S. Melvill, dep. comr., to offic. as comr. of the Delhi div.

Dec. 24.—No. 2,722.—Maj. H. A. Dwyer, asst. comr., offic. as dep. comr. of Peshawur for 30 days in Sept. and Oct., 1861, dur. Capt. Cox's absence on leave.

No. 2,725.—Leave.—Maj. H. R. James, c.b., comr. of Peshawur, has 6 weeks' leave, fr. March 1, 1862, or fr. the date of his availing himself thereof, to proc. to Calcutta, prep. to applying for leave to England on m.c.

Dec. 22.—No. 298.—Corps of Guides.—The regtl. order dated Dec. 16, 1861, by Lieut. col. H. B. Lumsden, c.b., comdg., directing Lieut. W. J. Forlong, offic. adjt., to offic. as com. of cav., as a temp. arrang., in add. to his other duties, in room of Lieut. E. E. B. Bond, obtained ext. of leave, is conf.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Camp Wuzerabad, Dec. 21, 1861.—Lieut. H. R. Bradford, late 36th N.I., is app. station interp. at Delhi, in room of Capt. G. D'Aguiar, late 4th N.I.

The undermtd. officers are perm. to do duty as specified opposite their respective names:—

Lieut. C. D. P. Nott, late 4th Eur. inf., at Jullundur; R. Dougal, late 53rd N.I., with 25th (Punjab) Regt. N.I.; and F. M. Armstrong, late 4th Eur. inf., with 9th Regt. N.I.

The following orders issued by Brev. maj. F. O. Salusbury, comdg. detach. 101st Royal Bengal fus., are confirmed:—

Dated 13th ult.—App. Lieut. H. H. Chapman, late 6th Eur. regt., to act as adjt.; Sergt. J. Coleman to act as sergt. maj.; and Corp. J. Woods to act as provost sergt. to the detachment.

Gwalior station order dated 30th ult., appg. Asst. surg. P. M. Crosbie, 41st (the Gwalior) Regt. N.I., to the med. ch. of the brig. staff, v. Asst. surg. A. Eteson, 18th Bengal cav.

Sealkote station order dated 10th inst., directg. Vet. surg. J. R. Hoey, att. to the 7th drag. gds., to afford professional aid to the horses of "F" batty. 2nd royal horse brig., in add. to his other dty.

Rohilkund field force order dated the 10th inst., permg. Capt. J. J. O'Brien, late 16th N.I., to do gen. dty. at Moradabad, instead of at Bareilly.

Leave of abs.:—Late 4th Eur. Cav.—Capt. H. G. Jenkins, fr. 1st Jan. to 1st March, 1862, to prey., for the purp. of studying the native langs.

49th Madras N.I.—Lieut. T. R. Sadleir, do. du. 28th (Punjab) N.I., fr. 15th Nov. to 15th Jan., 1862, to proc. on the river, on m.c., under new rules.

Vet. Estab.—Capt. H. Mitchell, dep. comr. of ordnance, fr. 16th Nov. to 15th May, 1862, in ext.

Appt.:—39th (the Allypurb) Regt. N.I.—Maj. E. D. Watson, offic. comdt. of the 31st (Punjab) regt. N.I., to be comdt., v. Maj. E. Hall, late 52nd N.I., about to ret. fr. the serv.

The servs. of the foll. officers are placed at the

disposal of the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab; those of Lieut. Wimberley with effect fr. the 16th inst.:—

Lieuts. H. W. Studdy, late 32nd N.I., and R. J. Wimberley, gen. list, inf.

That part of the Benares div. order, dated 21st Oct. last, confirmed in G.O. of the 11th ult., appg. Paymaster T. Palmer, 19th foot, to do du. with invalids proc. to England, is cancl., at the request of that officer.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Jhelum, Dec. 27.—The C. in O. is pleased to make the foll. appa:—

24th (Punjab) Regt. N.I.—Lieut. F. M. Newbery, gen. list, inf., do. du. with 19th (Punjab) regt. N.I., to be adjt., v. Lieut. A. W. O. Read, prom. to a comp. in his regt. (51st foot).

2nd Bengal Cav.—Ens. F. Knowles, H.M.'s 19th foot, to offic. as adjt. dur. abs. of Lieut. G. L. K. Hewett.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Fort St. George, Dec. 26.—No. 470 of 1861.—H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., appointed by her Majesty to be commander of all the forces serving under the presidency of Fort St. George, and one of the councillors thereof, having arrived on board the steamer *Nemesis*, the usual oaths have been administered to H.E., who has this day taken his seat as second member of the Council at this presidency, under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort St. George.

All officers and soldiers on the establishment of Fort St. George will obey Lieut. gen. Sir James Hope Grant, G.C.B., as C. in C., and all returns are henceforth to be made to H.E. accordingly.

#### SIR HOPE GRANT'S ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, 26th Dec. 1861.—No. 109.—Lieut. gen. Sir H. Grant, G.C.B., this day assumes the command in chief of H.M.'s Madras army.

He enters on the exercise of his duties with feelings of pride and satisfaction. He cannot but appreciate the honour of having been selected for the command of an army so greatly distinguished for its fidelity and good discipline, during some of the more eventful periods of British rule in India.

A portion of the Madras army has already served under Sir H. Grant's orders, both in Bengal during the mutiny, and in the late war in China. Those services were performed to his entire satisfaction.

From divisional and other commanders, Sir H. Grant feels assured, he will receive the like judicious support, and from all other ranks a continuance of that orderly conduct, which on every suitable occasion have called forth the high commendations of his predecessors in command.

All reports to be made to His Excellency from this date.

No. 471 of 1861.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased, at the recommendation of the C. in C., to make the following appointments on the personal staff of H.E.:—

Major B. Biddulph, royal art., to be mil. sec.  
Major F. R. C. Grant, H.M.'s 6th lancers, to be A.D.C.

Judicial Dept., Dec. 24.—Leave of absence:—Mr. W. Hodgson, subordinate judge of Salem, for 6 mo.

Revenue Dept., Dec. 27.—Appointments:—Mr. W. E. Jellicoe, 1st class dep. coll. and mag. of the Kistna, and temp. do. du. in Madras, to be permanently att. to the latter dist., v. Mr. Hayes, rem.

Mr. B. C. Leggett, asst. superint. revenue survey, to be 3rd class dep. coll. and mag. of the Godavery dist., and to be in charge of salt and customs depts.

Mr. C. Rundall, asst. director of revenue settlement, to be an asst. director of 1st grade.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. W. Robinson, inspector gen. of Madras police, resumed charge of the office fr. Capt. C. S. Hearn, on 26th inst.

Mr. D. F. Carmichael, acting sub-judge of Chica-cola, assu. chg. of court and jail, from acting principal sudder ameen, on 19th inst.

Mr. C. J. Shubrick, coll. of sea customs, has been app. to be sec. to the central committee at Madras for the London Exhibition of 1862, in room of Mr. Collect.

No. 1,148.—The following orders, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed:—

No. 235, dated Nov. 28.—Confirming the regimental order by the officer comdg. 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, dated 11th inst., directing Lieut. Johnson, 2nd in com. 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, to offic. as adjt., in add. to his duties as 2nd in com., fr. 12th idem, consequent on the departure of Lieut. and Adj. Watson, 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, on leave.

No. 237, dated Nov. 29.—With reference to G.G.O., No. 1,052 of 1861, app. Lieut. Justice, 2nd in com. to 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent, directing that officer to continue to act as 2nd in com., in add. to the duties of adj. in 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent.

No. 478.—The following notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette*, are republished in G.O.:—

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, Dec. 13.—No. 443.*—Major T. P. Sparks, judicial dep. commissnr., Rangoon, has priv. leave from 1st to 25th inst.

Major Sparks made over charge of the current duties of his court to Mr. G. Hough, asst. commissnr., on 30th ult.

*Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., Fort William, Dec. 12.—No. 264.*—Leave of absence:—

Leave of absence, on m.c., under new furl. regs., is granted to Capt. S. J. Batten, 4th class exec. engr., Bassee div., from Nov. 28, 1861, to Dec. 31, 1862, to Bangalore and Neilgheries.

*Dec. 24.*—The following officers, having, on or before the 21st October, 1861, applied for admission to the staff corps, are appd. the Madras staff corps:—

Capt. S. J. Batten, 18th regt. N.I., exec. eng. 4th class, dept. public works, in Pegu.

Capt. W. H. Baynes, 3rd regt. L.I., late superint. of cadets and staff officer, Palaveram.

Capt. A. Ritherdon, 28th regt. N.I., late commdt. 2nd extra regt. N.I.

Capt. W. R. Campbell, 28th regt. N.I., late 2nd asst. to the resident at Hyderabad.

Lieut. (now capt.) H. M. Neppan, 37th grendrs., late 2nd in com. 3rd inf., Nagpore irreg. force.

Lieut. M. C. Yorston, 26th regt. N.I., late asst. commissioner 1st class, Tenasserim and Martaban provs.

Lieut. John Nuttall, 17th regt. N.I., late 2nd in com. of cav., Nagpore irreg. force.

Lieut. G. M. Payne, 12th regt. N.I., late 1st asst. district eng.

Lieut. F. W. Dobree, 43rd regt. N.I., late adjt. and 2nd in com., Vizagapatam subundies.

The undermen. officers having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majors:—

Capt. S. J. Batten, A. Ritherdon, and W. R. Campbell.

The undermen. officers having completed twelve years' service, four of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt. fr. Feb. 18, 1861:—

Lieuts. T. M. Payne and M. C. Yorston.

*Fort St. George, Dec. 31.*—The undermen. officers are prom. to the rank of capt. by brevet:—

Lieut. T. F. J. Russell, 43rd regt. N.I.

Lieut. C. F. J. Skottowe, 2nd regt. N.I.

The undermen. officers are per. to res. the service at their own request:—

Lieut. D. S. Ogilvy, 20th regt. N.I.

Lieut. J. F. Learmonth, 45th regt. N.I.

*Jan. 3.*—Alterations of rank and prom.:—

20th N.I.—Lieut. J. O. Goldie to take rank from Jan. 1, 1860, v. Ogilvy, res. the service.

Lieut. W. O. Foord (late 47th regt. N.I.), to take rank fr. Aug. 21, 1861, v. Raman.

45th N.I.—Ens. H. E. A. Lawford to be lieut., v. Learmonth, res. the service.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, Dec. 20.—No. 107.*—The prov. C. in C. directs it to be notified that the apps. of brigade major at Tongoo and Rangoon have been abolished fr. Dec. 31.

The foll. removal is ordered, with effect fr. Dec. 31:—Maj. (brig. maj.) A. L. Steele, fr. Rangoon to Belary.

Lieut. R. Farrer, 21st N.I., who has obtained a furl. to Eur. is app. to the charge of the troops proc. to England on the *Hydaspes*.

With reference to G.O., Jan. 1, 1860, Capt. J. T. Clarke, 34th L.I., is relieved from doing duty with the 18th N.I., and will join his own regt.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. W. Vine, late 6th L.C., do. du. 1st regt. L.C., from Dec. 15, 1861, to Jan. 15, 1862, Madras.

Lieut. H. J. Harding, 22nd N.I., from date of dep., presy., s.c., prep. to Eur.

*Dec. 21.*—With reference to G.O., dated Nov. 20, 1861, Lieut. A. S. Grove, 42nd N.I., is relieved from doing duty with the 36th N.I., and will proceed to join his own regt.

The undermentioned officers of the Madras staff corps are app. to do duty as specified against their names:—

Maj. G. Girdlestone, under the orders of the officer comdg. Pegu div., otherwise than with the 11th N.I.

Major E. F. Waterman, under the orders of the officer comdg. Mysore div., otherwise than with the 25th N.I.

So much of G.O., dated 16th inst., as appoints Major R. S. Dobbie, 39th N.I., to do duty with the 38th N.I., is canc., and that officer will rejoin his own regt.

Surg. F. Fletcher, 27th N.I., is app. to offic. as zillah surg. of Cuddapah from Oct. 22, 1861, as a temp. measure, without prejudice to his regl. duties.

Lieut. H. B. Shelley, 31st L.I., is app. to do duty with 38th N.I., to join under orders of the officer comdg. northern div.

Lieut. C. H. Dale, 1st Madras fus., will join and do du. with the Madras art. recruit depot.

With reference to G.O. dated 7th inst., Ens. W. H.

C. Smith is app. to do du. with 1st Madras fus., instead of with 14th N.I.

Ens. F. Farrer, gen. list, is rel. fr. do. du. with 16th N.I., and perm. to do du. with 48th N.I.; to join at the expiration of his leave.

*Dec. 24.*—Lieut. T. O. Underwood, 22nd N.I., do. du. sappers and miners, obtained certificates of qualification in mily. engineering and in surveying, on Nov. 28 last.

Ens. H. J. Nicholls, gen. list, is rel. fr. do. du. with 19th N.I., and perm. to do du. with 4th N.I.; to join.

Lieut. T. B. Church, staff corps, fr. date of dep., to pres., on m.c., to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in the Tamil language:—

Capt. R. Q. Mainwaring, staff corps, Madras. Qualified as interpreter.

Lieut. J. W. Watkins, art., Madras. Qualified as interpreter.

The moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Capt. Mainwaring and Lieut. Watkins.

Ensign R. G. E. Dalrymple, gen. list, is relieved from do. du. with H.M.'s 43rd foot, and directed to do du. with 25th N.I., until further orders; to join.

## BOMBAY.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, Dec. 26.—No. 711.*—Maj. G. L. Lye is perm. to ret. fr. serv. fr. Dec. 31.

*Dec. 30.—No. 712.*—Capt. C. A. C. Hawkins, staff corps, has furl. to Eur. new regs.

*No. 713.*—Surg. maj. A. H. Leith, M.D., is app. dep. inspec. gen. of hosp., with temp. rank fr. 12th inst., dur. employ. of T. Mackenzie, C.B., as inspec. gen. of hosp.

*No. 714.*—Surg. maj. D. Grierson, M.D., is app. surg. of the Eur. gen. hosp., v. Leith.

*No. 715.*—The appt. of Maj. T. W. F. Sandwith, 3rd Eur. regt., to the staff corps, in G.O. 573, Oct. 23, is cane.

*Dec. 31.—No. 716.*—The serv. of Lieut. col. H. Daly, C.B., 103rd Bombay royal fus., are placed at disp. of Govt. of India.

Mr. M. J. M. Stewart, act. sec. to Govt. in polit., secret, educational, judicial, and Persian depts., assu. ch. of his du. on 27th inst.

The serv. of Maj. R. M. Johnstone, Bombay staff corps, asst. to resident at Baroda, are placed at disp. of C. in C. for mil. du.

Capt. W. Rice, 25th N.I., has been app. asst. to resident at Baroda, in ch. of dist. of Okamandel, v. Maj. Johnstone.

The leave on m.c. granted to Lieut. col. C. P. Rigby, H.M.'s consul and British agent at Zanzibar, on 19th June last, is to have effect fr. 5th Oct. last, the date of his depart. fr. the Zanzibar dominions.

Mr. A. B. Warden has been app. agent for the hon. the Gov. at Surat.

The serv. of Capt. S. C. Law, 2nd gr. N.I., have been placed at disp. of resident at Baroda for employ. on behalf of H.H. the Gaekwar in the settlement of boundary disputes between the Gaekwar villages and the Mahee Kanta and Pahlunpoor dists.

Capt. S. Scott, 2nd Eur. regt., and Lieut. R. W. Woodhouse, 30th N.I., have been app. respectively boundary settlement officers in the Rewa and Mahee Kanta.

*Judicial Dept., Dec. 27.*—The underment. officers are invested with full powers of a mag., to enable them to carry out the provisions of Act 31 of 1860, and Act 16 of 1861:—

Capt. G. C. Eveyard, canton. mag., Poona.

Capt. T. S. Hewett, canton. mag., Sholapore.

Capt. J. J. Combe, canton. mag., Belgium.

*Dec. 28.*—Under the provisions of Act 6 of 1845, the underment. gentleman has been app. one of H.M.'s justices of the peace for the town and island of Bombay and its dependencies, and he is requested to qualify by taking the prescribed oaths:—

A. V. Ward.

*Dec. 31.*—Mr. A. K. Forbes assu. ch. of office of act. puisne judge of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foudjare Adawlut on 28th inst.

Mr. W. Hart to be comnr. of police for S. div.

Mr. H. Hebbert to be puisne judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foudjare Adawlut.

Mr. A. B. Warden to be judge and sess. judge of Surat.

*Revenue Dept.—Dec. 24.*—Mr. E. H. Percival is confirmed in the app. of 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira.

Mr. J. H. Grant to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. A. H. Spry to act as 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. W. T. Cole is app. a supernu. dep. coll. and mag. in Scinde, and actg. 2nd class dep., in place of Mr. MacFarlan, proc. on leave to England.

Maj. Francis having, from unavoidable circumstances, overstayed the 3 mo's. priv. leave granted him on June 26 last, and having thereby forfeited his app., is re-app. superint. of Tanna and Rutnagherry rev. survey from 13th inst.

Mr. W. M. Coghlan to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. T. Bosanquet to be extra 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandaish.

Mr. C. R. Ovens to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona.

*Dec. 28.*—Mr. J. A. G. Duff acted as coll. and mag. of Belgium, whilst Mr. Tucker was employed on the trial of certain Dacoity cases as political agent, S. Maratha country, &c. from Sept. 24 to Nov. 9, 1861.

Mr. W. R. Fergusson, C.S., is placed under coll. of Tanna, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in Hindoostanee language.

*Dec. 31.*—Mr. W. Hart has been confirmed in app. of rev. comr., S. div.

*Dec. 24.*—Dr. H. Cook to be a member of municipal commission of Ahmednuggur.

*Dec. 27.*—Surg. maj. D. Grierson, M.D., is app. surg. of Eur. General Hospital, v. Surg. maj. A. H. Leith, M.D.

*Camp Nagotna, Dec. 23.*—Mr. L. Reid, actg. coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, assumed charge of his duties on the 17th inst. from Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, 1st asst. coll. in charge.

Mr. L. Reid has been allowed to proceed into his districts on duty from the 26th inst.

*Camp Tagaam, Dec. 23.*—Lieut. Giertsen, asst. superint. of police, Belgium, has leave of absence for 6 weeks, under Sect. VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

*Jan. 2.—No. 1.*—The following promotion is made, subject to approval:—

18th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. (capt. in the staff corps) F. T. Ross to be capt. on the cadre of the above regt., from Oct. 28, 1861, v. Capt. R. F. Burton, struck off the list of the army from 27th idem.

General List.—Ens. C. H. Ducat to be lieut. from Oct. 18, 1861, v. Ross, of 18th N.I., prom.

*Jan. 3.—No. 2.*—Erratum.—In G.O. No. 702, dated 21st Dec. last, for "Lieut. col. J. Holmes, C.B., staff corps, as a colonel," read "as a lieut. colonel."

*No. 1.*—Capt. Jardine, invalid estab., is appd. to charge of treasure chest at Dapolee.

*No. 11.*—The underment. gentleman is admitted to the serv. in conformity with his appt. as cadet of inf. on this estab.; date of arrival at Bombay, Dec. 27, 1861:—

Infantry.—Mr. G. Simpson.

*No. 12.*—The underment. gentleman is admitted to the serv. in conformity with his appt., as cadet of cav. on this estab.; date of arrival at Bombay, Nov. 27, 1861:—

Cavalry.—Mr. C. A. Owen.

*No. 13.*—The following adjustment of rank and promotions are made, subject to the approval of her Majesty:—

Adjustment of rank:—

Inf.—Lieut. col. E. Baynes (retired), to rank from Sept. 2, 1861, v. Lieut. col. J. Hobson, prom.

20th Regt. N.I.—Maj. W. E. MacLeod, Capt. E. L. Taverner, Lieut. C. C. Paul, to rank from Sept. 2, 1861, v. Lieut. col. J. Hobson, prom.

General List.—Lieut. G. F. Bryant, Lieut. C. H. P. Ducat, from Sept. 17, 1861, v. Lieut. M. Boyd, 3rd Regt. N. I., prom., and Lieut. H. Vaughan, 17th N.I., prom.

Promotions:—

11th Regt. N.I.—Maj. C. R. Whitelock to be lieut. col., Brev. maj. D. Boyd to be maj., and Lieut. M. Boyd to be capt., from Sept. 17, 1861, v. Lieut. col. Sir C. Stuart, K.C.B., prom.

17th Regt. N.I.—Brev. lieut. col. T. T. Christie to be lieut. col., Brev. maj. H. L. Evans to be maj., and Lieut. H. Vaughan to be capt., fr. Sept. 17, v. Lieut. col. R. W. Honner, C.B., prom.

General List.—Ens. A. Wood to be lieut., fr. Sept. 24, v. Lieut. H. M. B. Sandwith, dec.

General List.—Ens. J. Ketchen to be lieut., fr. Oct. 28, v. Lieut. F. T. Ross, prom.

2nd Regt. L.C.—Capt. E. M. MacGregor to be maj., and Lieut. A. W. MacNaghten to be capt., fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Maj. W. F. Hunter, ret.

General List.—Cornet J. A. H. Arbuthnot to be lieut., fr. Jan. 1, v. Maj. W. F. Hunter, ret.

Late 31st Regt. N.I.—Maj. L. S. Hough to be lieut. col., Capt. E. McCulloch to be maj., and Lieut. C. F. Boulton to be capt., fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. cols. A. P. LeMessurier and Davidson, ret.

General List.—Ens. J. J. Fraser to be lieut., fr. Jan. 1, v. LeMessurier and Davidson, ret.

24th Regt. N.I.—Capt. J. Wray to be maj., and Lieut. J. Wauchope to be capt., fr. Jan. 1, v. Maj. W. Ballingall, ret.

General List.—Ens. F. W. Bean to be lieut., fr. Jan. 1, v. Ballingall, ret.

18th Regt. N.I.—Capt. R. Wallace to be maj., and Lieut. J. F. Berthon to be capt., fr. Jan. 1, v. Maj. F. Westbrooke, ret.

General List.—Ens. A. H. Wodehouse to be lieut., fr. Jan. 1, v. Westbrooke, ret.

14th Regt. N.I.—Maj. G. S. Montgomery to be lieut. col., Capt. R. M. Westropp to be maj., and Lieut. W. B. Preston to be capt., fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. cols. Sir P. M. Melville, K.C.B., and G. LeG. Jacob, C.B., ret.

General List.—Ens. P. H. Greig to be lieut., fr. Jan. 1, v. Melville and Jacob, ret.

1st Bombay Eur. Regt. (Fusiliers).—Maj. T. Tapp, C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, to be lieut. col., Capt. R. J.



Shaw to be maj., 1st Lieut. R. A. Taylor to be capt., and 2nd Lieut. G. H. Bridges to be 1st lieut., fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. cols. A. Shepherd, c.b., and N. P. MacDougall, ret.

26th Regt. N.I.—Maj. B. R. Powell to be lieut. col., Capt. E. H. S. Bowdich to be maj., and Lieut. C. A. Collier to be capt., fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. cols. J. Swanson and D. M. Scobie, ret.

General List.—Ens. E. Mockler to be lieut., fr. Jan. 1, v. Swanson and Scobie, ret.

9th Regt. N.I.—Capt. S. Thacker to be maj., and Lieut. G. W. Hanson to be capt., fr. Jan. 1, v. Maj. H. W. Evans, ret.

General List.—Ens. F. D. Mander to be lieut., fr. Jan. 1, v. Evans, ret.

Late 30th Regt. N.I.—Maj. J. McGrigor to be lieut. col., Capt. G. A. Leckie to be maj., and Lieut. N. B. Thovts to be capt., fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. cols. T. R. Kelly and R. Shortrede, ret.

General List.—Ens. J. Rutherford to be lieut., fr. Jan. 1, v. Kelly and Shortrede, ret.

5th Regt. N.I.—Maj. H. Stanley to be lieut. col., Capt. W. W. Taylor to be maj., and Lieut. D. H. Hickman to be capt., fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. cols. G. Pope, c.b., and J. Holmes, c.b., ret.

General List.—Ens. G. C. Giardot to be lieut., fr. Jan. 1, v. Pope and Holmes, ret.

2nd Gren. Regt. N.I.—Maj. J. W. Schneider to be lieut. col., Capt. H. R. C. Moyle to be maj., Brev. capt. J. Graham to be capt., fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. cols. C. G. G. Munro and C. R. Hogg, ret.

Gen. List.—Ens. W. Marshall to be lieut., fr. Jan. 1, v. Munro and Hogg, ret.

10th Regt. N.I.—Maj. J. S. Gell to be lieut. col., Brev. maj. J. C. Coley to be maj., Lieut. R. Burd to be capt., fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. cols. E. A. Guerin and W. H. C. Lye, ret.

Gen. List.—Ens. G. R. Peart to be lieut., fr. Jan. 1, v. Guerin and Lye, ret.

3rd Bombay Eur. Regt.—Maj. (lieut. col. in the staff corps) T. Stock to be lieut. col., Brev. maj. C. S. Whitehill to be maj., Brev. capt. W. A. Armstrong to be capt., fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. cols. G. C. Stockley and E. Andrews, ret.

Gen. List.—Ens. P. A. Brown to be lieut., fr. Jan. 1, v. Stockley and Andrews, ret.

12th Regt. N.I.—Brev. col. E. L. Russell to be lieut. col., Capt. (maj. in the staff corps) W. Lodwick to be maj., Lieut. (capt. in the staff corps) C. T. Heathcote to be capt., fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. cols. A. C. Honner and W. G. Arrow, ret.

Gen. List.—Ens. C. L. Hulbert to be lieut., fr. Jan. 1, v. Honner and Arrow, ret.

16th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (maj. in the staff corps) C. P. Rigby to be maj., Brev. capt. T. H. Rees to be capt., fr. Jan. 1, v. Maj. (lieut. col. in the staff corps) K. Jopp, ret.

Gen. List.—Ens. J. M. Madden to be lieut., fr. Jan. 1, v. Jopp, ret.

8th Regt. N.I.—Brev. col. (lieut. col. in the staff corps) H. J. Pelly to be lieut. col., Brev. maj. G. E. Ashburner to be maj., Lieut. (capt. in the staff corps) H. Beville to be capt., fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. cols. E. Baynes and C. R. Whitelock, ret.

Gen. List.—Ens. R. J. LeP. Trench to be lieut., fr. Jan. 1, v. Baynes and Whitelock, ret.

2nd Bombay Eur. Regt. L.I.—Capt. (maj. in the staff corps) M. F. Gordon to be maj., Lieut. (capt. in the staff corps) A. S. Griffiths to be capt., Ens. J. H. Gaitskell to be lieut., fr. Jan. 1, v. Maj. A. E. Saunders, ret.

Late 29th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (maj. in the staff corps) D'O. T. Compton to be maj., Lieut. C. P. Barras to be capt., fr. Jan. 1, v. Maj. T. L. Jameson, ret.

Gen. List.—Ens. H. C. H. Hastings to be lieut., fr. Jan. 1, v. Jameson, ret.

3rd Bombay Eur. Regt.—Brev. maj. J. W. F. Sandwith to be maj., Lieut. A. P. Davis to be capt., fr. Jan. 1, v. Maj. A. Crawford, ret.

Gen. List.—Ens. A. F. Stewart to be lieut., fr. Jan. 1, v. Crawford, ret.

15th N.I.—Capt. (staff corps) G. R. S. Burrows to be maj., Lieut. J. Barras to be capt., fr. Jan. 1, v. Maj. F. A. C. Kane, ret.

Gen. List.—Ens. A. Greenland to be lieut., fr. Jan. 1, v. Kane, ret.

28th N.I.—Capt. C. Hodgkinson to be maj., Lieut. T. R. Nimmo to be capt., fr. Jan. 1, v. Maj. G. L. Lye, ret.

Gen. List.—Ens. G. T. D. Glasgow to be lieut., fr. Jan. 1, v. Lye, ret.

Jan. 7.—No. 14.—Surg. M. Kane, Madras estab., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c.

No. 15.—Capt. R. F. Burton, 18th regt. N.I., having accepted the appt. of consul at Fernando Po, his name is to be removed fr. the army list fr. Oct. 27, 1861.

No. 16.—The foll. proms. in the comisrt. dep. are made fr. Dec. 28 last:—

Maj. A. W. Lucas, actg. asst. comry. gen., to be conf. in that grade, v. Maj. Dunsterville.

Capt. C. A. Collier, actg. dep. asst. comry. gen., to be conf. in that grade, v. Maj. Lucas.

Capt. J. Clements, provl. sub asst. comry. gen., to be sub asst. comry. gen., v. Capt. Collier.

Capt. F. P. Mignon, dep. asst. comry. gen., to be

actg. asst. comry. gen., consequent on abs. of Maj. Salmon.

Lieut. R. T. Clarke, sub asst. comry. gen., to be actg. dep. asst. comry. gen., consequent on abs. of Lieut. Keaya.

No. 18.—The foll. officer, cadet of the season 1846, is prom. to the brev. rank of capt., fr. the date specified opposite his name:—

Lieut. W. A. Armstrong, 3rd Eur. regt., Dec. 29, 1861.

No. 19.—The foll. officers of the staff corps having completed the requisite army and staff service prescribed in para. 84 of the G.O.G.G., republished in G.O. No. 240, of the 4th May last, are prom. fr. the dates specified opposite their respective names:—

3rd Eur. Regt.—Capt. T. Schneider to be maj. fr. Dec. 10, 1861; Lieut. R. Baigrie to be capt. fr. Dec. 4, 1861.

8th N.I.—Lieut. M. W. Parker to be capt. fr. Dec. 11, 1861.

28th N.I.—Lieut. T. E. Britten to be capt. fr. Dec. 26, 1861.

Jan. 8.—No. 20 of 1862.—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) W. Lang, of H.M.'s 26th N.I., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 3 yrs.

No. 21.—Capt. C. F. Grant, of H.M.'s 3rd N.I., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 6 mos.

No. 22.—The undermnt. officers are allowed furl. to Eur. on m.c.:—

Capt. C. S. Jessop, of H.M.'s 2nd Eur. regt. L.I., for 3 yrs.

Surg. maj. F. Manisty, garr. surg., Bombay, for 20 mos.

No. 23.—Lieut. F. J. Tennant, of H.M.'s 108th Madras Eur. regt., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., on m.c., and perm. to proc. *via* the Cape.

No. 24.—Lieut. A. Vivian, late of H.M.'s 20th Regt. Bengal N.I., in com. 3rd Punjab cav., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 mos., on m.c.

No. 25.—The servs. of Surg. F. Broughton, superint., Mahabeshwur, are placed at disp. of the C. in C.

Jan. 6.—The servs. of Maj. W. B. Gray, 2nd in com. of the Kolkapor inf. corps, have been placed at disp. of the C. in C. for milly. du.

Brev. maj. M. J. Soppitt, 12th regt. Bom. N.I., to be 2nd in com. of Kolkapor inf. corps, v. Gray.

Maj. A. Y. Shortt, H.M.'s 12th regt., N.I., to be pol. agent in Kutch.

Capt. J. Black, H.M.'s 2nd Gr. regt., N.I., to be pol. agent in the Mahee Kanta.

Jan. 8.—Maj. M. Green, c.b., to be British agent at Muscat.

Judicial Dept., Jan. 8.—Lieut. W. M. Lane, asst. supt. of police at Surat, is vested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class in that zillah.

Revenue Dept., Jan. 4.—Mr. W. Wedderburn, while prosecuting his studies at Ahmednuggur, G.O. April 13, 1861, was an asst. to coll. and mag. of that zillah.

Jan. 7.—Mr. A. A. Borradale, act. 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Surat, officiated as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Broach, Oct. 15, to Dec. 6, 1861.

Mr. R. W. Hunter, act. sub-coll. of Broach, has furlough to Europe for one year, from the date of sailing of the first steamer in March, 1862.

Mr. J. W. Scott, asst. supt. rev. surv. and assesst., Kandeish, has leave on m.c. from Nov. 30, to Dec. 13, 1861.

Jan. 8.—The underm. junior civil servants have passed examinations in the languages specified, on the 7th inst.—Mr. G. Macpherson, Mr. E. H. Little, Marathe; Mr. J. King, Guzerathe.

Gen. Dept., Jan. 6, 1862.—The underm. gentlemen have been app. by H.M.'s Principal Sec. of State for India members of the civil service on the Bombay estab.:—Mr. A. C. Trevor, Mr. F. Thelwall.

Public Works Dept., Jan. 4.—Lieut. C. A. Goodfellow, act. exec. engr. Deesa and Aboo, is appd. exec. engr. of the Dewas and Beowra div. of Bombay and Agra Road.

Lieut. Mander, 2nd class asst. engr., is appd. to act as exec. engr. Deesa and Aboo.

Medical Dept., Bombay, Jan. 8.—No. 1.—Asst. surg. Plumtre assu. charge of the duties of superint. of vaccination, S. circle, Dec. 31, 1861.

Camp Tanna, Dec. 31.—Mr. R. W. Hunter, act. sub coll. of Broach, joined his appt. on 6th inst., from which date he has been allowed to proc. into his districts on duty.

Asst. surg. W. Niven, superint. of the lunatic asylum at Larkhana, assu. charge of his du. Nov. 7.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Poona, Dec. 21.—Lieut. E. S. Ostrehan, staff corps, asst. superint. of bazars, Poona, has qualified as a surveyor.

Bombay, Dec. 26.—Leave of absence:—Royal Bombay Engineers.—Lieut. col. A. Ballard, c.b., fr. Dec. 28 to Jan. 27 next, to rem. at Bombay.

Dec. 28.—Consequent on the retirement from the serv. of Maj. A. Crawford, asst. adjt. gen., northern div. of the army, the following arrangements will take place in the adjt. gen.'s dept., with effect fr. the 1st prox.

Capt. C. T. Aitchison, brigade maj., Belgaum, to be asst. adjt. gen. on estab., v. Crawford.

Capt. Aitchison will cont. to offic. as dep. adjt. gen. of the army.

Capt. E. L. Scott, late 30th N.I., is app. a brig. maj. on estab., v. Aitchison, and is posted to Aden.

Maj. J. A. Wood, V.C., brig. maj. at Deesa, will offic. as asst. adjt. gen. of northern div. of the army dur. abs. of Capt. Aitchison.

Capt. H. Bates, of 8th N.I., is app. to act as brig. maj. at Deesa dur. such time as Maj. Wood may offic. as asst. adjt. gen. northern div.

Lieut. col. E. F. Lynch is transf. fr. 2nd Gren. regt. N.I. to 18th regt. N.I., fr. 31st inst.

Asst. surg. A. N. Hojel is placed on genl. duty, northern div., and directed to join.

Asst. surg. A. N. Mott is att. to No. 3 batt. 18th brig. roy. art. at Sholapore, and directed to join.

Lieut. H. R. M. Van Heythuysen, of 9th regt. N.I., is app. adjt. of that corps fr. 20th inst., v. Hanson, res. Leave of absence:—

Invalid Estab.—Capt. P. M. Briggs, fr. Dec. 21 last to Jan. 21, 1862, to Bombay.

Jan. 2.—The following postings of brig. majs. are ordered:—

Maj. A. Carnegie to Belgaum.

Capt. F. T. Cornwall to Kurrachee.

Lieut. J. Ross, 3rd Eur. regt., is transf. as do. du. officer from the 29th N.I., to 27th N.I., or 1st Belooch batt.

Dec. 31.—The undermnt. officers are app. to the com. of the regts. expressed opposite to their respective names with effect from Jan. 1, 1862:—

Maj. E. S. H. Bowdich, 26th N.I., to com. 7th N.I.

Maj. D. Boyd, 11th N.I., to com. 20th N.I.

Maj. W. B. Gray, staff corps, to com. 9th N.I.

Maj. C. Hodgkinson, 28th N.I., to com. 28th N.I.

Maj. R. M. Johnstone, staff corps, to com. 1st gren. N.I.

Majs. Gray and Johnson will join their commands on being rel. from civil employ.

Jan. 7.—The following med. arrangements are ordered:—

Asst. surg. H. J. Blane is app. to the med. chge. of the Ghizree sanitarium, v. Partridge.

Asst. Surg. W. P. Partridge is app. to the med. chge. of the 30th N.I. (or Jacob's rifles).

Capt. E. W. Lyons, of the staff corps, is app. staff officer at Malligaum and to the chge. of the commissariat dept. at that station, in succession to Capt. Faulkner, who vacates on his corps leaving the station.

#### NAVAL.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, Dec. 27.—Lieuts. T. M. Philbrick and H. J. Edwards, having arrived fr. England by the P. and O. Co.'s str. *Oriana* on this date, have been directed to join the *Ajdaha* as supernus. fr. this date.

Dec. 28.—Actg. lieut. Burn was employed on detached special duty fr. Nov. 19 to Dec. 25 inclusive.

Dec. 30.—Mr. Midshipman Morgan. fr. *Ajdaha* to the *Berenice*, as supernu.

Jan. 6.—No. 1.—Lieut. W. B. Dickson is allowed furl. to Eur. for 3 years.

Bombay Castle, Dec. 30.—No. 199.—Lieut. Searle, of the *Ajdaha*, to be store accountant of that vessel, fr. Nov. 22, v. Holt, transf. to the *Berenice*.

Mr. E. A. S. Mignon, purser of the *Prince Arthur*, to perform the duties of writer of that vessel in add. to his own, fr. Sept. 26, v. Sherwood.

Lieut. Mitcheson, of the *Ajdaha*, to com. the *Clyde*, fr. Dec. 10, v. Dickson, transf. to the *Ajdaha*.

Lieut. C. B. Templer, of the *Prince Albert*, to reside on shore at the sanitarium, for the benefit of his health, fr. Dec. 7.

Lieut. F. Gardiner, of the *Zenobia*, to the com. of the *Mahi*, fr. Nov. 15, v. Fendall, transf. to the *Zenobia*.

Dec. 31.—No. 200.—The undermen. officers ret. to duty on the 27th inst.:—

Lieut. T. M. Philbrick, Lieut. H. J. Edwards, Mr. C. Bannerman, 1st cl. engr.

#### BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of Capt. P. C., daughter, at Meean Meer, Dec. 22.

ASHER, wife of Dr. G., son, at Tannah, Dec. 18.

BACON, wife of Maj. B. E., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 22.

BENNETT, Mrs. E. L., daughter, at Tardeo, Dec. 29.

BROCKMAN, wife of G., daughter, at Calcutta, Dec. 16.

BROOKE, wife of H., daughter, at Mazagon, Dec. 31.

CABRAL, wife of A. B., son, at Calbadavia, Dec. 29.

CAREW, wife of M., son, at Bareilly, Dec. 22.

CARNEGIE, wife of Capt. F., son, at Futtchghur, Dec. 26.

CLEVELAND, wife of H., daughter, at Malabar Hill, Jan. 5.

DALLAS, wife of Dr. son, at Erina, Dec. 30.

DORAN, wife of Capt. J., son, at Meean Meer, Dec. 15.

GORDON, wife of Capt. R. H., daughter, at Futtchghur, Jan. 1.

HALL, wife of C. B., daughter, at Muttra, Dec. 31.

HALL, wife of Maj. G., son, at Nowgong, Dec. 22.

HARRIS, wife of G. A., daughter, at Madras, Dec. 18.  
 HUNTER, wife of G. Y., son, at Poona, Dec. 27.  
 JOHNSON, wife of V., daughter, at Madras, Dec. 27.  
 LACAN, wife of Capt. R., son, at Mactul, Dec. 17.  
 LEMARCHAND, wife of Maj., son, at Govindgurbh,  
 Dec. 4.  
 LOVEGROVE, wife of T., daughter, at Colaba, Jan.  
 12.  
 MATHEW, wife of W. G., son, at Upper Colaba, Jan. 6.  
 McMEAKEN, wife of J., son, at Byculia, Dec. 29.  
 NAPIER, wife of Sir R., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 16.  
 OAKES, wife of Maj. E., son, at Meerut, Dec. 29.  
 O'SULLIVAN, wife of J., daughter, at Poona, Jan. 3.  
 OXENDEN, wife of Lieut. col., daughter, at Bareilly,  
 Dec. 26.  
 PEILE, wife of Capt. F. W., son, at Allahabad, Dec. 24.  
 PELLY, wife of Maj. S. M., son, at Surat, Dec. 31.  
 PEREIRA, wife of J. J., son, at Bombay, Dec. 29.  
 SHARPE, wife of Lieut. C. F., son, at Sultaupoor,  
 Dec. 16.  
 TEMPLE, wife of A. B., daughter, at Almorah, Dec. 23.  
 WOOLLASTON, wife of H. M., daughter, at Akyab,  
 Dec. 24.  
 WRIGHT, wife of Maj., daughter, at Neemuch, Dec. 24.  
 WYATT, wife of J., son, at Soory, Dec. 31.

## MARRIAGES.

BEAUCHAMP, W. J., to Miss J. H. Manley, Dec. 16.  
 BOULDERSON, A., to Emma E. S., daughter of T. G.  
 B. Hudson, at Benares, Jan. 2.  
 BRANDRETH, Lieut. A. M., to Kate, daughter of the  
 late Rev. S. Medlicott, at Roorkee, Dec. 26.  
 DUTHOIT, W., to Fanny, daughter of the late Lieut.  
 Col. N. I. Cumberlege, at Deyrah, Dec. 23.  
 GREGSON, Rev. J. G., to Mary A., daughter of N.  
 Brice, at Dinapore, Dec. 26.  
 KENNEDY, W., to Miss Anne Torrance, at Bombay,  
 Jan. 1.  
 LOGAN, D., to Jean F., daughter of F. Hasken, at  
 Madras, Dec. 13.  
 MACPHERSON, G. M., to Marion M. H., daughter of  
 the Rev. J. Gillan, at Malabar, Dec. 31.  
 THORPE, Lieut. B. D., 27th Madras N.I., to Katherine  
 J. G., daughter of Lieut. Col. G. G. McDonnell, at  
 Cuddapah, Dec. 18.

## DEATHS.

ASHER, Barbara M., wife of Dr. G., at Tannah, aged  
 25, Dec. 25.  
 BECHER, Henry, at Calcutta, Dec. 30.  
 BROWN, Amelia, wife of J. W., at Calcutta, Jan. 2.  
 CLUIE, George, light inf., son of E. A., Allahabad,  
 Dec. 5.  
 COBB, Frances, wife of W., at Beyapore, Nov. 22.  
 CROMY, Lieut. G., 54th Foot, in the Calcutta Foot,  
 Jan. 2, by suicide.  
 FERGUSON, Capt. William, 1st Bombay N.I., at Bhooj,  
 Jan. 3.  
 HATHAWAY, Charles W., son of A., at Bellary, Dec.  
 16.  
 JOHNSON, Charlotte, wife of W., at Agra, Dec. 24.  
 JONES, Capt. E., formerly commander of *Prince of*  
*Wales*, Jan. 4.  
 KING, James, at Ahmedabad, aged 46, Dec. 23.  
 KING, William, at Cuddalore, aged 91, Dec. 26.  
 LEICESTER, Miss Ellen, at Delhi, aged 22, Dec. 28.  
 MOORES, Mary, inf. daughter of J. H., at Poona, Dec.  
 27.  
 NIXON, Ellen S., wife of Maj. J. P., at Dessu, Dec. 28.  
 SWAINE, Charles, at Cawnpore, Dec. 4.  
 WARTANBY, Richard, at Bombay, Jan. 1.  
 WHYTE, Janet, wife of D. B., at Doonah, Dec. 27.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
 IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

January 28.  
 6th Drags.—Capt. G. L. Hedley, from 24th foot, to  
 be capt., v. T. E. Anderson, who exch.; Lieut. F. A.  
 Weatherley, from 6th drag. gds., to be capt., by  
 purch., v. T. E. Gordon, who ret.; A. From, gent.,  
 to be cornet, by purch., v. Stevenson, prom.  
 Royal Artillery.—Surg. G. Pain, from 53rd foot,  
 to be surg., v. Bent, prom. on staff; Staff asst. surg.  
 A. P. M. Corbett, M.D., to be asst. surg., v. Wright,  
 prom. on staff; Asst. surg. J. C. Johnston, from 9th  
 foot, to be asst. surg.; Staff asst. surg. J. A. Turner,  
 to be asst. surg., v. Wallis, prom. on staff.  
 6th Foot.—Major J. Forster, from h.p. unatt., to be  
 major, v. Major and Brev.-col. Hon. F. Colborne, c.n.,  
 who ret. on h.p.; Capt. R. Unwin to be major, by  
 purch., v. Forster, who ret.; Lieut. D. G. Protheroe  
 to be capt., by purch., v. Unwin; Ensign T. K. Neild  
 to be lieut., by purch., v. Protheroe; D. M. F. Brady,  
 gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Neild.  
 13th Foot.—Major P. Macdonald, from a depot  
 batt., to be major, v. W. H. Kerr, who exch.  
 19th Foot.—Ensign A. H. Elster, from 20th foot, to  
 be ensign, v. L. S. Powell, whose app., as stated in  
 the *Gazette* of Nov. 5, 1861, has been cane.  
 20th Foot.—Gent. Cadet D. O'N. Power, from the

Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch.,  
 v. Elster, app. to 19th foot.  
 24th Foot.—Capt. T. E. Anderson, from 6th drags.,  
 to be capt., v. G. L. Hedley, who exch.; Capt. J. H.  
 Chads, from paymr. 60th foot, to be paymr., v.  
 Streatfield, transf. to 60th foot.  
 33rd Foot.—Capt. J. Brown, from 37th foot, to be  
 capt., v. W. H. Parry, who exch.  
 42nd Foot.—Ensign A. M. Creagh to be instructor  
 of musketry, v. Lieut. E. A. Elgin, dec.  
 44th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. J. Kinahan, M.D., to be  
 asst. surg., v. C. J. Kinahan, app. to staff.  
 60th Foot.—Lieut. R. C. Streatfield, from paymr.  
 24th foot, to be paymr., v. Chads, transf. to 24th foot.  
 77th Foot.—Ensign C. P. Stone to be lieut., with-  
 out purch., v. A. T. Butts, dec.  
 81st Foot.—Ensign T. Rogers to be qmrmr., v. C.  
 Correll, who ret. on h.p.  
 93rd Foot.—Staff asst. surg. S. Hope to be asst.  
 surg., v. J. N. Bell, M.D., prom. on staff.  
 97th Foot.—Ensign G. M. Picken to be instructor  
 of musketry, v. Capt. W. R. Annesley, who resigned  
 that app. in March, 1860.

## STAFF.

Major and Brev.-col. Hon. F. Colborne, c.n., h.p.,  
 late 6th foot, to be dep. qmrmr. gen. at the Mauritius,  
 v. Major and Brev.-col. Sir H. F. F. Johnson, Bart.

## January 31.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. L. P. Walsh, to be 2nd  
 capt., v. R. Boyle, removed to the supernumerary list;  
 Lieut. W. Rooke, to be 2nd capt., v. G. M. Pasley,  
 placed upon h.p.; Lieut. R. D. D. Hay, has been per-  
 mitted to resign his commission; Assist.-Surg. G.  
 Sharp, has been permitted to resign his commission.

## February 4.

Royal Artillery.—Surg. R. F. V. De Lisle, having  
 completed a period of 20 years' full-pay service, to be  
 Surg.-maj., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant  
 of the 1st Oct., 1858; Dec. 10. The Christian names of  
 Surg. Bone, M.D., are G. F., and not F. only, as  
 stated in the *Gazette*, of the 21st Sept., 1860.  
 6th Foot.—Capt. I. Harmond, from 97th foot, to  
 be capt. v. H. J. Lawrell, who exchs.; Nov. 22.  
 7th Foot.—Lieut. H. E. Harrow, from the 59th foot,  
 to be lieut., v. Frampton, who exchs.; Feb. 4.  
 19th Foot.—Lieut. W. H. Moffatt, to be capt., by  
 purch., v. Brev.-maj. F. M. Alison, prom., by purch.,  
 to an unatt. majority; Feb. 4.  
 24th Foot.—Lieut. R. C. T. Atthill, from the 50th  
 foot, to be lieut. v. O. Goldsmith, who exchs.; Feb. 4.  
 28th Foot.—Ens. E. H. Ward, to be lieut. without  
 purch., v. W. A. Steward, dec.; Nov. 20.  
 33rd Foot.—Capt. J. C. Smythe, from 53rd foot, to  
 be capt., v. F. A. Ball, who exchs.; Feb. 4.  
 34th Foot.—Capt. W. Cody, from h.p., late 3rd West  
 India Regt., to be capt., v. E. H. Marsh, who ret. on  
 h.p.; Feb. 4.  
 50th Foot.—Lieut. O. Goldsmith, from 24th foot,  
 to be lieut., v. R. C. T. Atthill, who exchs.; Feb. 4.  
 69th Foot.—Surg. H. G. Gordon, M.D., having com-  
 pleted a period of 20 years' full-pay service, to be  
 surg.-maj., under the provisions of the Royal War-  
 rant of the 1st Oct., 1858; Dec. 31.  
 75th Foot.—Capt. O. W. Every, from 90th foot, to  
 be capt., v. T. Carlisle, who exchs.; Nov. 22. Ens.  
 A. Rowland, to be lieut., without purch.; v. G. B.  
 Singer, dec.; Oct. 19.  
 79th Foot.—Surg. T. G. Scot, M.D., having com-  
 pleted a period of 20 years' full-pay service, to be  
 surg.-maj., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant  
 of the 1st Oct., 1858; Dec. 14.  
 88th Foot.—Ens. J. J. Davidson, to be lieut., by  
 purch., v. L. M. Buchanan, who retires; F. M. M.  
 Mapleton, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Davidson,  
 Feb. 4.  
 90th Foot.—Capt. T. Carlisle, from the 75th foot,  
 to be capt., v. O. W. Every, who exchs.; Nov. 22.  
 Capt. and Brev.-maj. W. T. Parratt, from h.p. unatt.,  
 to be capt., v. Morley, appointed to the 9th foot;  
 Feb. 4.  
 95th Foot.—Lieut. H. G. Paske, to be adjt., v. Lieut.  
 Sexton, pro.; Oct. 19.  
 97th Foot.—Capt. H. J. Lawrell, from 6th foot, to  
 be capt., v. I. Harmond, who exchs.; Nov. 22, 1861.  
 Lieut. F. W. Prittie, from the 29th foot, to be lieut.,  
 v. H. G. Fulford, who exchs.; Feb. 4.  
 Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. F. A. Riley, to be capt., by  
 purch., v. Brev.-maj. H. Wilnot, who retires; Ens.  
 R. H. L. Anstruther, to be lieut., by purch., v. Riley;  
 Ens. W. H. M. Fitzherbert, from the 16th foot, to be  
 ens., v. Anstruther; Feb. 4.  
 3rd West India Regiment.—Capt. G. M. Ross, from  
 h.p. unatt., to be capt., v. J. F. Birch, who retires on  
 h.p.; Feb. 4.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.—The sum of £20,453 was  
 paid on the 31st January to the credit of the Se-  
 cretary of State for India in Council in anticipa-  
 tion of calls on this Company's shares. As it  
 appears that there is an available balance in the  
 hands of Government of upwards of £200,000, it  
 is expected that no call will be made until the  
 close of the current year.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

|  | Actual Sales.   |  |
|--|-----------------|--|
|  | At per Rupee.   | In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100. |
| East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ... | Sa. R. 1s. 8½d. | —  |
| * 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.)   | —               | —  |
| 2nd 4 per Cent. (Sic.) of 1828-29  | —               | —  |
| 3rd 4 per Cent. (Sic.) of 1832-33  | —               | —  |
| 4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36  | —               | —  |
| 5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43  | —               | nom.   |
| 3½ per Cent. 1853-54   | —               | —  |
| 4th 4 per Cent. 1854-55  | —               | —  |
| 5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55  | 2 0             | 100½   |
| 4½ per Cent. of 1856-57  | —               | —  |
| 5 per Cent. of 1856-57   | 2 0             | 101½ ½   |
| 6½ per Cent. of 1859-60  | 2 1½            | 106½ 107½ ½  |

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

|                | Commercial and Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. | Post Bills and Interest Bills, Dem. | Indian Govern- ment draw- ing rate, 60 days' sight. |
|----------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Calcutta ..... | 2s. 0d.                                    | 2s. 0d.                             | 2s. 2d.   |
| Madras .....   | 1s. 11½d.                                  | 2s. 0d.                             | 2s. 2d.   |
| Bombay .....   | 2s. 0½d.                                   | 2s. 0d.                             | 2s. 2½d.  |

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares.                          |  | Paid. | Prices.       |
|----------------------------------|--|-------|---------------|
| £.                               |  |       |               |
| India Stock .....                |  |       | 224 to 225    |
| India 5 per cent. ....           |  |       | 106½          |
| India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.   |  |       | 89            |
| India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper    |  |       | 101½          |
| India Stock, Enfd. Paper, ½      |  |       | 107           |
| per cent. ....                   |  |       | 95½           |
| India Stock Debentures, 1858     |  |       | 98½           |
| India Stock Debentures, 1859     |  |       | 99½           |
| " " " 1863                       |  |       | 99½           |
| " " " 1864                       |  |       | 99½           |
| India 5 per cent. for account... |  |       | 106½          |
| India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.     |  |       | 104½          |
| India Bonds (£1,000) .....       |  |       | 26s. pm.      |
| Ditto (under £1,000)             |  |       | 24s. pm.      |
| RAILWAYS.                        |  |       |               |
| Stock                            | Bombay, Baroda, and Cen-<br>tral India (guar. 5 per ct.) | all   | 99½ to 100½   |
| 5                                | Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)                             | all   | 5 to 5½       |
| Stock                            | Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)                            | 100   | 99½ to 100½   |
| Stock                            | East Indian .....  | all   | 101½ to 10½   |
| 100                              | Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures                               | all   | 99 to 101     |
| Stock                            | Ditto 5 per ct. deb. ....                                | all   | 101½ to 102½  |
| 100                              | Ditto 1855-50  | all   | 102 to 103    |
| 100                              | Ditto 1856-71  | all   | 104 to 105    |
| Stock                            | Great Indian Peninsula (guar.<br>5 per ct.) .....        | 100   | 100 to 101    |
| 20                               | Ditto (New ditto) .....                                  | 12    | ½ dis. ½ pm.  |
| 100                              | Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip                           | 100   | 99 to 100     |
| Stock                            | Madras guar. 4½ per ct.)                                 | 100   | 99 to 100     |
| Stock                            | Ditto 5 per cent. ....                                   | 100   | 99½ to 100½   |
| Stock                            | Ditto Extension (guar. 4½<br>percent.) .....             | 100   | 92 to 94      |
| 20                               | Ottoman Rail. (Smyrna to<br>Aidin) .....                 | 13    | 8½ to 7½ dis. |
| Stock                            | Scinde 5 per cent. ....                                  | 100   | 10½ to 102½   |
| Stock                            | Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla<br>(guar. 5 per ct.) .....    | 100   | 96 to 99      |
| 20                               | Punjab (5 per ct.) .....                                 | 15    | ½ to ½½       |
| BANKS.                           |  |       |               |
| 100                              | Agra and United Service lim.                             | 50    | 86 to 88      |
| 40                               | Australasia .....  | all   | 64 to 66      |
| 25                               | Bank of Egypt .....                                      | all   | 21 to 22      |
| 20                               | Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China                            | all   | 21 to 21½     |
| 25                               | Chart. Merc. of India, Loud.,<br>and China .....         | all   | 32 to 34      |
| 25                               | Oriental Bank Corporation...                             | all   | 53 to 54½     |
| 20                               | Ottoman Bank .....                                       | all   | 19 to 19½     |
| MISCELLANEOUS.                   |  |       |               |
| 10                               | E.I. and London Shipping B                               | 7½    | 1½ to ½ dis.  |
| 20                               | East India Irr. & Can. ....                              | 1     | pur. ½ pm.    |
| 20                               | Madras Irrig. and Canal .....                            | 1     | 2½ to 2½ pm.  |
| 10                               | Mediterr. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)                               | all   | 4 to 5        |
| 20                               | Nerbudda Coal and Iron .....                             | 5     | 1½ to ½ dis.  |
| 1                                | Oriental Gas .....                                       | all   | 1½ to 1½      |
| 10                               | Ditto New .....  | all   | 1½ to 1½      |
| 10                               | Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)                             | all   | 7 to 7½       |
| 50                               | P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ...                             | all   | 68 to 70      |
| 20                               | Ditto New .....  | 30    | 10 to 12      |
| 20                               | Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph                               | all   | 19 to 19½     |
| 1                                | Submarine Telegraph Scrip                                | all   | ½ to ½        |
| 1                                | Ditto Registered .....                                   | all   | ½ to ½        |
| 10                               | Ditto .....  | all   | 4 to 6        |
| 2                                | Telegraph to India .....                                 | 1     | ½ dis. par.   |

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

| Per P & O. S. N. Co.'s str. <i>Indus</i> , February 4, 1862. |         |         |
|--|---------|---------|
|  | Gold.   | Silver  |
| Alexandria .....   | £16,000 | —       |
| Ceylon .....   | 163     | —       |
| Madras .....   | 5,572   | —       |
| Calcutta .....   | 33      | 29,000  |
| Hong Kong .....  | —       | 11,771  |
| Poo-Chow .....   | —       | 296     |
| Shanghai .....   | —       | 11,060  |
|  | £21,768 | £52,127 |

## COUNTRY AGENTS:—

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Brighton, C. Booty.

*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, February 7, 1862.

## BENGAL MILITARY FUND.

IN our last issue we inadvertently stated on the authority of the *Calcutta Englishman* that Colonel Freeth merely held charge of the Home Agency of the Bengal Military Fund until a successor could be appointed to Colonel Weller. This statement was correct in the letter, but wrong in the spirit. It is true that Colonel Freeth is only in temporary possession of the post, but there is little doubt of his being permanently confirmed in that office. He is, at least, a candidate, and being a tried and approved man, he has decidedly the highest claims to the appointment. For the two years 1858 and 1859, he officiated for Colonel Henderson to the entire satisfaction of the directors, and, indeed, of the whole body of subscribers and annuitants. It was only natural, therefore, that on the resignation of the late Agent in July last, Sir Charles Wood should at once have sanctioned his being placed in charge. As the paragraph that appeared in this journal was calculated to give a wrong impression as to the candidature of the gallant officer in question, we have deemed it necessary, in justice to his merits, to make this atonement for our accidental carelessness.

## KING COTTON.

Nor only is Cotton king, but its very servants are despots and rulers of men. Only a little while ago the Manchester school were the loud-voiced champions of the oppressed Hindoos, and even insisted on their perfect equality with Europeans. Now, however, the "duties of property" are more thought of than the rights and free-will of persons, and the agents of the Cotton Supply Association call upon the Indian Government to use its influence with proprietors of land to part with their estates on "fair and just terms," in order that the cultivation of cotton may be more largely extended. The Governor-general in Council cleverly seizes this opportunity of giving his troublesome and inconsistent correspondents a lesson which, it is to be feared, is nevertheless thrown away upon men so entirely selfish. There is no more room, or excuse, says his Excellency, for the Government to exercise its influence in the manner prescribed than there would be for the like interference by her Majesty's Government with an owner of land in England.

The Association are also seriously displeased with Lord Canning for venturing to disagree with them on the subject of the mode of cultivation pursued by the natives, and for expressing his belief that it is not in ploughing, sowing, harrowing, weeding, and other details of cultivation that the Hindoo needs instruction and encouragement, but in gathering,

cleaning, packing, and transporting cotton. With all proper deference for the assertions of Messrs. Hurst and Moseley, we are disposed to accept Lord Canning's opinion as the sounder of the two, and as based upon a larger practical experience. It is, therefore, with considerable satisfaction that we observe it is in contemplation to form an "East India Cotton Agency (Limited)," with a capital of half a million sterling, in 50,000 shares of £10 each, chiefly for the purpose of carrying out his lordship's suggestions, though it is not stated in so many words. At the meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, held on the 30th January, Mr. Turner declared that the only fault he had to find with Indian cotton was in the shortness of the staple—were this only a quarter of an inch longer, he would be quite contented. Another speaker, however, remarked that English merchants were quite as much prejudiced against the use of the India raw material as any manufacturers could be, and he instanced a case where a contract was annulled because the goods supplied were made of such cotton, though the merchant never discovered any difference until advised of the circumstance by the manufacturer himself. It may, therefore, be reasonably expected that such unfounded prejudices would speedily disappear if confidence could be placed in the quality of the article shipped to this country. Some months ago a manufacturer addressed a letter to one of our daily contemporaries, to the effect that he had seen some 32 mule twist spun entirely from Surat cotton, which was fully equal to the average on the market. It has since been suggested that this cotton came from Dharwar instead of Surat; but that is a point of no importance whatever, the fact remaining that the material was the produce of India, and obtainable in almost any quantity. There are many districts capable of supplying cotton of excellent quality, but which, if intrusted to native middlemen would be utterly ruined by adulteration before it came into the possession of the millowners of Lancashire. "There is," observed Mr. J. B. Smith, in a Paper read before the Society of Arts, May 15th, 1857, "there is a series of two or three middlemen through whom the cotton passes before it gets into the hands of the Bombay merchant. To the first man of the series the material passes probably in as good and clean a state as would altogether satisfy the most fastidious of our manufacturers. But with this commences the process of deterioration. He sells by weight rather than quality. He exposes his purchases to the hot wind, and thus gains a few ounces of dust, and to the dew at night, and thus gains a few pounds of moisture. He then disposes of it to another party, who gives it a second edition of dust and dew, and further adds the sweepings of the cleaning gins, and seed of cotton, and other minute particles of refuse. I have known," he continues, "these broadcast on layers of cotton, which are then rolled up into the loose bales or bundles, in which state the brokers of the Bombay merchants purchase the material." Other competent witnesses corroborate this testimony, and agree in ascribing to carelessness in picking, and to systematic adulteration, the comparative disfavour with which Indian cotton is regarded in the Liverpool market. Now, considering that four millions of human beings, or

nearly one in seven of the entire population of Great Britain, depend for their livelihood upon a regular supply of this invaluable staple, whatever agency succeeds in bringing it to our shores, good in quality and abundant in quantity, deserves the support of the commercial and manufacturing community, and the good wishes of all true lovers of their country. Such, if we rightly read their prospectus, is the design of the projected Company to which we have already alluded, though we are bound to add that their calculations of profits are somewhat over sanguine, nor do we discover that any margin is left for accidents and inevitable losses. Still, it is a legitimate speculation, and one that deserves to succeed.

## INDIA'S OPPORTUNITY.

WHILE the Federalists are employing the resources of science for the destruction of the natural advantages of the country which they seek to bring back into the Union, the Indian Government is having recourse to the same means for the improvement of the gifts of nature. Thus far, however, the former have been the more successful,—so much easier is it to create than to remove a sand-bank. Whether or not the main channel to the harbour of Charleston be for ever blocked up, it is certain that there is yet much to be done before a commercial port can be opened at Sudasheghur. The Indian papers, indeed, speak in a jaunty manner of constructing a breakwater, but our own experience may teach us to look with some degree of distrust upon such costly illustrations of the feebleness of human science and industry to struggle against the angry elements. But a failure in this particular direction may be borne with patience, for with a comparatively small outlay the existing ports may be made to suffice for even a large development of the cotton trade. In fact, it is not the ports that are at fault, but the roads which supply them with goods for shipment. This defect cannot, of course, be overcome all at once, but it is manifest that the local Governments are quite in earnest in making new roads and amending the old ones. Feeders to the different lines of railway are also in progress, and after a little while the means of communication with the interior will be as perfect as is consistent with such a wide expanse of territory, in many places entirely destitute of population.

But, however excellent may be the harbours, however complete the network of roads, railways, and navigable canals, it is obvious that there is yet something wanting to connect the Indian producer with the British consumer. This "something" is a swift and regular line of steamships, managed on economical principles that will admit of a reasonably low rate of freight. Hitherto the P. and O. Company have had it all their own way, and after the manner of monopolists have taken a somewhat unfair advantage of their exceptional position. Not only have their charges been excessively high, but the accommodation they have provided has been of the most meagre and unsatisfactory character, while the goods entrusted to their care have been battered and knocked about as if purposely to test the strength of the packing cases. As the success of a mercantile speculation is usually a question of time, merchants have been compelled to submit with patience rather than accept the other alterna-

tive of a long sea voyage round the Cape. At length a rival is about to appear in the French Company of the Messageries Imperiales, though no true Englishman can wish much success to an enterprise calculated to augment the influence of France in the Indian Ocean. Fortunately there is now some chance of an English line also entering into competition with the P. and O. monopoly. We have at this moment lying before us the prospectus of the "British and Eastern Steam Navigation Company (Limited)," with a capital of three-quarters of a million sterling, in 75,000 shares of £10 each, and a Board of Directors who thoroughly understand the work that awaits them. These capitalists propose to build "fast and powerful vessels, well fitted for passengers, and capable of large carrying powers, to sail for Madras and Calcutta, with branches to Bombay, Kurrachee, and China." On the eastern side of Egypt their vessels will burn India coal, which will probably effect an enormous saving in the cost of the motive power; and throughout passengers will be charged only for such wines, beer, and spirits as they actually consume—a consideration of some importance to ladies and invalids. The Company further undertake to carry both passengers and goods at rates far below those now exacted, and to provide superior cabins, and thorough ventilation. If their performances be at all agreeable to their promises, they can hardly fail to achieve the success they will have justly merited.

Another Company which, under proper management, may prove extremely beneficial to the material progress of India, rejoices in the rather awkward title of the "India Freehold Land, Colonization Trust, and Agency Association (Limited)." Their objects are threefold—to "purchase freehold lands;" "to advance money on mortgage or otherwise, to assist parties in purchasing or in promoting the cultivation of estates;" and "to act as agents in India for capitalists and non-resident proprietors, in the investment of moneys, collection rents, or other trust and agency business." A wide field and a virgin soil invite the operations of this Association, but to carry out their views they will need a far larger capital than they propose to raise in the first instance—namely, £100,000, in as many shares of £1 each. It is true they reserve to themselves the power to increase their means to half-a-million, but it is wiser, as a rule, to commence with a capital adequate to the end proposed. We fear, too, that the association indulge in professions that are rather rhetorical than practical. At the same time, if due care be exercised in the choice of local agents there is every probability of the realisation of handsome profits. Everything, however, will depend upon this, for an unworthy agent will have little difficulty in leading a board of directors, sitting in London, into "a boggy Syrtis, neither sea, nor good dry land." It is idle to allude to the wonderful success of the Scottish Australian Land Company, of the Canada Agency Association, or of the Canada Land Company. The cases are widely different, as the Association will speedily discover; nor do they in any way stand on the same footing. Infinite and uncensuring caution will be necessary, especially in connection with the working of minerals, for economical geology is still in its infancy in India. With all this, there is a fair prospect

of success for a monied company, represented by able and trustworthy agents, possessed of local experience, and interested in the result of their recommendations. If content to feel their way at the commencement, and to advance slowly and steadily, they may be tolerably certain in the long run not only of contributing to the progress of India, but likewise of promoting their own individual interests.

#### WOOLWICH ACADEMY.

The following is the official list of successful candidates in the examination for admission to the Royal Military College, Woolwich, held on January 7 and following days:—

| Order.  | Marks. |
|---|--------|
| 1. Index number, 223—McDonald, G.—Place of education, Aberdeen University; Mr. Rennet's, Aberdeen ...   | 5,359  |
| 2. 116—Göschel, A. H.—Harrow; Rev. G. Frost, 28, Kensington-square, W.; and Rev. R. Fowler, Tonbridge Wells ...   | 4,850  |
| 3. 216—Cundill, J. P.—The Charterhouse and Wimbledon School ...   | 4,779  |
| 4. 10—Alves, J. M.—Adelaide-house School, Jersey; Wimbledon School ...  | 4,773  |
| 5. 149—Lindsell, J. B.—Cheltenham College, Tonbridge School, and Rev. R. Fowler's, Tonbridge Wells ...  | 4,492  |
| 6. 142—Coates, R.—Home, and Rochester Cathedral Grammar School ...  | 4,452  |
| 7. 164—Gill, W. J.—Brighton College; Rev. E. A. Clayton's, Leo ...  | 4,407  |
| 8. 94—Taber, J. M.—Marlborough College; Mr. Fleming's, Tonbridge Castle; and Rev. G. Frost, 28, Kensington-square, W. ...   | 4,392  |
| 9. 143—Smith, C. M.—Victoria College, Jersey ...  | 4,346  |
| 10. 146—Washington, F. P.—Eton and privately ...  | 4,240  |
| 11. 148—Wright, J. T.—The Temple, Brighton, and Rev. W. H. Johnstone's, Croydon ...   | 4,231  |
| 12. 152—Bell, A.—St. Peter's, Radley; Winchester; Victoria College, Jersey; and Rev. W. Pritchett's, Old Charlton ...   | 4,171  |
| 13. 192—Pennyquick, C. E. D.—Cheltenham College ...   | 4,171  |
| 14. 69—Alexander, A. C.—Trinity College, Dublin ...   | 4,143  |
| 15. 202—Greenstreet, W. L.—Home, and Rev. W. Foster, Stubbington ...  | 4,096  |
| 16. 48—Gordon, C. D.—King's College, and Mr. Fleming's, Tonbridge ...   | 4,081  |
| 17. 112—Bouwens, L. H.—Dr. Lovell's, Winslow; Mr. Hopkirk's, Eltham; and Mr. Fleming's, Tonbridge Castle ...  | 4,060  |
| 18. 110—Hurst, W. B.—Rugby; Dr. Bridgman's, Woolwich; and Mr. Fleming's, Tonbridge Castle ...   | 4,040  |
| 19. 179—Hickson, J. R. C.—Wimbledon School ...  | 4,006  |
| 20. 198—Kempster, W. H.—Rev. A. G. Ryder, D. D., Tipperary; and Rev. F. W. Waldon, Woolwich ...   | 3,975  |
| 21. 150—Tisdall, G. W.—Marlborough College ...  | 3,951  |
| 22. 166—Costobadie, H. H.—Marlborough College, and Wimbledon School ...   | 3,911  |
| 23. 220—Methley, W.—King's School, Canterbury; Mr. Fleming's, Tonbridge Castle; and privately ...   | 3,891  |
| 24. 106—Dyce, C. C.—Cheltenham College ...  | 3,890  |
| 25. 135—Hunter, Woodburn—Cheltenham College ...   | 3,875  |
| 26. 16—Browne, A.—Exeter Grammar School; Mr. Bouter, Exeter; and Mr. Coleman, Haverstock-hill ...   | 3,864  |
| 27. 218—Georges, H. R. G.—The College, Southampton; and Mr. Taylor's, Woolwich ...  | 3,862  |
| 28. 175—Crawley-Boevey, E. B.—Mr. Hopkirk's, Eltham; Mr. Wilson's, Old Charlton ...   | 3,846  |
| 29. 169—Matheson, J.—F. C. Institution, Nairn, N. B.; Rev. F. W. Waldron, Woolwich ...  | 3,829  |
| 30. 57—Kennaway, C. W.—Rugby; Rev. E. Day, Brixton-hill; Rev. W. H. Pritchett, Old Charlton ...   | 3,827  |
| 31. 74—Wickham, C. B.—Mr. Murray, Wimbledon; Practical Military College, Sunbury ...  | 3,798  |
| 32. 111—Broadfoot, A.—Glasgow Academy; Scottish Institute, Edinburgh; Mr. Lang, Edinburgh; and Mr. Sherret's, Battersea ...   | 3,777  |
| 33. 174—Webber, D. T.—Mr. Hopkirk's, Eltham; Mr. De Burgh's, Dublin ...   | 3,775  |
| 34. 154—Huddart, J. D. E.—Privately ...   | 8,748  |
| 35. 93—Fletcher, A. F.—Mr. E. West, Amer-sham; Rev. C. J. Hughes, St. John's Wood; Mr. J. Ogle, Sevenoaks ...   | 3,693  |
| 36. 91—Chadwick, O.—Rev. S. Burnaby (a private tutor); Military College, Richmond; Mr. Maldron's, Brighton; Dr. Rowden, E. Sheen; Military Academy, Tonbridge Wells ... | 3,679  |
| 37. 187—Waller, S.—Marlborough College ...  | 3,673  |

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| 38. 78—Hildebrand, G.—Kibworth and Gainsborough Grammar Schools and Marlborough College ...    | 3,662 |
| 39. 121—Morgan, T. L.—Swansea School, and Mr. De Burgh's, Dublin ...                           | 3,655 |
| 40. 183—Puzey, A. R.—Marlborough College ...   | 3,652 |
| 41. 138—Menzies, J. C.—Home and Edinburgh University ...                                       | 3,624 |
| 42. 98—Riall, W. A.—Mr. R. De Burgh's, Dublin ...  | 3,617 |
| 43. 120—Brown, Charles, E.—Kensington School, and Rev. G. Frost's, 28, Kensington-square ...   | 3,591 |
| 44. 61—Walker, A. G.—Cheltenham College, and Mr. De Burgh's, Dublin ...                        | 3,589 |
| 45. 181—Cooke, E. S.—Elgin Academy; King's College, Aberdeen; and Mr. Keiser's, Blackheath ... | 3,579 |

An official document was on Tuesday received at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, from the Horse Guards, announcing that the Duke of Cambridge has accepted the governorship of that institution, and that Major-general Sandham, R.E., has been appointed lieutenant-governor, in succession to Colonel Wilford, late governor of the academy, who has completed his full term of service in that capacity.

#### COURT OF BANKRUPTCY, Basinghall-Street, January 30.

(Before Mr. Commissioner GOULBURN.)

IN RE SAMUEL HAY.

The bankrupt is described as having been a captain in the late Hon. East India Company's Service. His liabilities are £1,946; assets, £3,912, in the form of a claim against the Company for prize money due in the year 1834. He now obtained an order of discharge, subject to remaining in prison thirty days, to give the execution creditor an opportunity of appeal.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for 40,000,000 rupees in bills of exchange on India were opened on the 1st of February, in presence of a member of the Council of India and the Governor and Deputy-governor of the Bank. The official minimum declared was, for bills on Calcutta, 1s. 11½d., and on Madras and Bombay, 2s. The whole amount has been taken. All Calcutta tenders above the minimum will be allotted in full, and those at the minimum will receive about 60 per cent. of their tender. Bombay tenders above the minimum will be allotted in full, and those at the minimum rate will receive about 11 per cent. Madras tenders at the minimum rate will be allotted in full.

**THE ORDER OF THE BATH.**—WAR-OFFICE, Jan. 28.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—To be an ordinary member of the military division of the second class, or Knights Commanders, viz.: Major-General Stuart Corbett, C.B., Bengal Infantry. To be ordinary members of the military division of the third class, or Commanders, viz.: Major-General Francis Wheler, Bengal Cavalry; Colonel John MacDuff, 74th Regiment.

**INDIA-OFFICE.** Jan. 21.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B., to be her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

**FOREIGN-OFFICE,** Dec. 20.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint W. H. Pedder, Esq., to be her Majesty's consul at Amoy.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—(Foreign-office, Jan. 25.)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Edward St. John Neale, Esq., now Secretary to her Majesty's Legation in China, to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation in Japan. The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint Thomas Francis Wade, Esq., C.B., to be Secretary to her Majesty's Legation in China.

**REAR-ADMIRAL JAMES JOHN STOPFORD,** who was selected by the Admiralty as successor to Rear-Admiral Sir James Hope, K.C.B., as Commander-in-Chief on the East India and China station, has, we understand, had his appointment cancelled at his own request.



**SCINDE RAILWAY.**—It appears that the first call of £5 per share has now been paid upon the whole of the new capital, and that the sum of £15,785 was paid on the 31st of January to the credit of the Secretary of State for India in Council on account of the first call and payments in anticipation. The sum of £21,500 was also paid in respect of the Indus Steam Flotilla to the credit of the Secretary of State for India on account of debentures, amounting, with previous payments, to £55,600, leaving £27,400 still to be raised.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27, African, Gibson, Ceylon; Bahia, Le Fann, Manila; Raleigh, Sadler, Shanghai; Sland, Moscrop, Whampoa; T. E. Lemon, Thomas, Manila; Marshal Pelissier, Stewart, Mauritius; Bengal, Clarke, Bombay.—28. Osprey, Andrew, Kurrachee; Fanny Fern, Lawrence, Moulmein; Rosarita, Audenza, Manila; Bury St. Edmunds, Miller, Mauritius; Pekin, Williams, Calcutta; Queen's Own, Flanagan, Moulmein; Neptune, Vos, Bassin and Singapore; Royal Visitor, Jones, Calcutta; Greenock, McCann, Mauritius.—29. General Havlock, Jack, Rangoon; John Norman, De Jong, Foo-chow-Foo and Batavia; Fuzel, Murray, Hong Kong; Norah Græme, Bake, Bombay; Matilda Wattenbach, Gondie, Calcutta; Primula, Smith, Macao; Kahlamba, Markwell, Mauritius (at Marseilles 22nd inst.); Princess, Sargeant, Bombay and Mauritius; Cypress, Bray, and Jane Parden, McKenzie, Mauritius; Seaforth, Penang to Amsterdam.—30. Blohm, Jespersen, Macao; Charlotte Ann, Good, Shanghai; Gwalior, Thompson, Penang; Samuel Mendel, Ellwood, Bombay; Nestorian, Worth, Moulmein; Grasmere, Moore, Calcutta; British Queen, Scorgie, Penang; Akbar, Fraser, Mauritius; Chieftain, McMillan, Moulmein and Mauritius.—31. Nemesis, Allen, Foo-chow-Foo; Fleetwood, Bell, and Wintertur, Seaward, Mauritius; Tippoo Saib, Hackett, Rangoon; City of London, Hendry, Calcutta; Carleton, Sellars, Bombay; Northern Crown, Merril, Manila; Chatsworth, Tucker, Rangoon; Cheviot, Orkney, Bombay, with damage, having been in contact with the Etna steamer; Lady Ebrington, Shaw, Ceylon; Defiance, Galloway, Calcutta; Confidence, McNeill, Calcutta; Clara Novello, Kingston, Foo-chow-Foo; Lord of the Isles, Barnett, Whampoa; Briton, Byford, Madras; Alpaca, Lulham, Akayab; Siam, Depoilly, Mauritius; Lusita, Aldersa, Manila; str. Pera, Jamieson, Alexandria; Belle Alliance, Anderson, Mauritius; Bombay, McLeod, and Louisa, Tillman, Calcutta; Ann Holzberg, McGuire, Calcutta to Havre.—Feb. 1. Alacrity, Winn, Iona, Mitchell, and Alice, Anderson, Mauritius; Avon, Richardson, Ceylon; Electric, Sprot, Singapore; Isaac Jeanes, Drinkwater, Rangoon; Clive, Stewart, Maras.—3. Josiah Bradlee, Hopper, and Garibaldi, Richards, Calcutta; Theresa, Kennedy, Bombay; Isabella Blyth, Hale, Bimlipatam; Telegram, Sargeant, Bombay (to Hull); Knight Errant, Quin, Calcutta; Majestic, Jones, Batavia; Cyclops, Cordner, Calcutta; Henry Reed, Matheson, Bombay; Marco Polo, Lansen, Foo-chow-Foo to Hamburg; Chalmers, Banton, Tutuoreen; Silery, Gates, Moulmein; Belle Gabrielle and Esperance, Akayab; Douthorpe, Arthur, Bassin; Beanumba, McCann, Calcutta; Longfellow, Moody, Calcutta; Mary Allen, Harrington, and Kohinoor, McNab, Mauritius.—4. Palmerston, Peters, Singapore; John Bright, Le Lacheur, Mauritius; Three Bells, Simpson, Kurrachee; Alwynton, Crosby, Mauritius; Royal Bride, Watson, Ceylon.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Indus, from Southampton, February 4, to proceed per str. Nubia, from Suez.—From MALTA.—Miss Williams, Miss Farrell, two officers, Ens. Hulst, Capt. Coghlan, Major Ansell, Capt. O'Malley, Capt. Farmer, Ens. Moore, Mrs. Farmer, Mr. Cunningham, Miss Montagu, Mrs. Wilton. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. G. Donovan, Mr. J. Nancolis, Mr. E. Whytt. For CEYLON.—Mr. W. Turner, Capt. D. D. Graham. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Watson, Miss Leggatt, Miss Ross, Mrs. Warden, Capt. G. W. Monev, Mr. P. A. Cole, Mrs. Cole, Capt. Spratt. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. H. L. Danper and infant, Lieut. J. C. Daun., Mrs. Col. Dunsford, Mrs. Hallett, Mrs. Daly and child, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Todd and two children, Mr. G. Grasmann, Mr. Thornton, Mrs. Lumsden and infant, Mr. H. Clay, Mr. W. Pirie, Staff asst. surg. Riorden, Staff asst. surg. T. Baker, Staff asst. surg. Quinlan, Mrs. Rattray's child, Mr. B. B. Turner, Mrs. Beake and infant, Mr. W. Hutton. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Michel and infant, Commander T. M. Jones. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Auchincloss. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. G. Whitfield, Mr. McNeill. For SHANGHAI, from MALTA.—Mr. C. Iggliden.

Per str. Vectis, from Marseilles, February 12, to proceed per str. Nubia, from Suez.—For MADRAS.—Capt. Jones, Hyder Jung Bahadoor, Mr. H. H. Franck, Mr. R. Bell, Mr. Speilman. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. W. Allen, Capt. and Mrs. A. H. Bruce and child, Miss Nicholson, Mr. T. W. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Miss Worgan, Mr. J. G. Shaw, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Cardew, Mr. J. Boesch, Mr. J. Brown, Maj. Medley. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. G. Lehman, Mr. Cazavan. For HONG KONG.—Mr. T. L. Larken, Mr. Tudor. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. and Mrs. E. Schmidt, Mr. F. Solly, Mr. J. H. Wright.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

February 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mrs. C. B. Ker, Lieut. and Mrs. Hickman, Mr. and Mrs. P. Tucker, Major W. F. Eden, Major J. D. Macdonald, Mr. J. Clark, Capt. J. W. W. Osborn, C.B., Miss Ker, Capt. and Mrs. H. Philippotta, Miss Ker, Mr. and Mrs. Bay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harding, Capt. Cotgrave, Dr. R. Thorp, Mr. G. Robertson, Miss S. Barton, Lieut. Hamilton, Mr. W. McCulloch, Mrs. Price, Mr. J. S. Joyner, Rev. T. V. French, Miss Hillman, Mrs. Col. Birdwood and daughter, Mr. Jno. Bean. For SINGAPORE via BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Hankman and infant, Mr. R. H. Daich. For ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand and infant. For SUEZ.—Mr. James Rowley.

February 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. A. Crawford, Major A. Robertson, Mr. W. G. Young, Capt. P. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. B. King, Mr. H. P. Owen, Capt. and Mrs. Longmore, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. B. Bartholomew, Mrs. B. S. Long, Mr. Cole,

Mr. E. Plowden, Mr. R. Bainbridge, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Seton Karr and infant, Miss Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Mouat, Mr. Spouta, Miss Mary Eyre, Mr. Prosper Dollet, Mrs. F. W. Vere, Mr. F. W. Place, Mr. F. Drew, Capt. Wilkinson, Mr. Pedder, Rev. W. C. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. P. Evans, Ensign C. R. Fergusson. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Melvourne and infant, Mr. W. Stevenson, Mr. H. B. Muir, Miss Black, Mr. Bland. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Ridgway and friend. For MADRAS.—Capt. R. Church. For CEYLON.—Asst. surg. G. F. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Berwick and two children. For HONG KONG.—Don F. Otin y Mesia, Mr. J. C. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Lulldorf, Mr. E. S. Roberts, Mr. Vacher, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Clark, Mr. F. Soransen, Mr. Pauley, Capt. Patridge. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Krauss.

February 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. F. S. Chapman, Mr. C. A. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Beatty, Mr. A. C. Maurice, Capt. T. Leith, Mr. P. Hancock.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTH.

BOSANQUET, the wife of Arthur, Bombay Civil Service, of a son, at Osidge, Southgate, Jan. 29.

### MARRIAGES.

BEDFORD, J. Herbert, H.M.'s Bombay Engineers, to Eliza A., daughter of W. Henry Large, Esq., at Holy Trinity, Brompton, Jan. 28.  
CARDEN, Rev. Frederick, son of C. Carden, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service, to Annette H. N., daughter of the late Ambrose Carden, Esq., Hon. E.I.Co.'s Bengal Artillery, at Falmouth, Feb. 1.  
MACKENZIE, Rev. George W., British Chaplain at Berne, to Fanny M., daughter of the late James C. Taylor, Esq., Madras Civil Service, at the British Legation, Berne, Jan. 28.  
MURPHY, John P., Barrister-at-law, to Elizabeth M., daughter of the late John Gray, Esq., of Calcutta, at Bayswater, Jan. 30.  
ROBERTSON, Capt. J. Forbes, 28th Regt. Bombay Army, to Fanny, daughter of Thos. Cobb, Esq., at New Romney, Feb. 1.

### DEATHS.

HOWARD, William, late of Bombay, chairman of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, at Chipping Norton, Oxford, Jan. 28.  
REID, Joseph, late of the Bengal Civil Service, at Westhill, St. Leonards-on-Sea, aged 51, Feb. 1.  
SCOTT, Henry, of Bombay, son of John Scott, Esq., at 4, Hyde-park-street, aged 34, Jan. 31.  
WHITING, Mary E., wife of the Rev. Walter J., formerly chaplain Hon. E.I.Co.'s Service, at 16, York-crescent, Clifton, near Bristol, Jan. 29.  
WILSON, Euphemia, wife of Capt. W., H.M.I.A., at Bridge of Allan, Stirlingshire, Jan. 22.

## India Office,

February 6, 1862.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. A. A. Roberts, Mr. R. C. Oldfield, Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. Keays, Mr. C. Gonne.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. H. Cayley, Med. Estab.; Maj. J. W. Carnegie, C.B., 15th N.I.; Lieut. G. L. K. Hewett, 2nd Lt. Cav.; Lieut. A. J. W. Cumming, Engrs.; Lieut. F. A. Bertie, Lahore Light Horse.

Madras Estab.—Capt. A. J. Rainey, 5th Lt. Cav.; Lieut. A. C. Forth, 14th N.I.; Capt. W. Ransom, Invalid Estab.

Bombay Estab.—Vet. surg. C. E. Barton; Ens. E. G. Sturt, Unposted; Lieut. F. Warden, 2nd Eur. Regt.; Maj. C. R. Baugh, 9th N.I.; Capt. G. Twiss, Art.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. M. Edwards.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. F. S. Chapman, Mr. B. H. Ellis.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. J. D. McDonald, Staff Corps; Capt. C. M. Longmore, Staff Corps; Lieut. T. P. Harrison, 69th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Capt. T. T. Turton, 47th N.I.; Lieut. R. H. Beddome, 42nd N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. R. E. T. Cotgrave, Engrs.; Lieut. J. S. D. Bolton, Staff Corps.

#### NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. E. Brazier.

### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Ens. C. L. Prendergast, Unposted, 6 mos.; Ens. R. Beavan, Unposted, 6 mos.; Lieut. T. C. Manderson, Engrs., 6 mos.; Lieut. A. Whiting, 59th N.I., 6 mos.; Lieut. J. Miller, 27th N.I., 6 mos.; Asst. surg. O. Byrne, Med. Estab., 6 mos.; Capt. W. Irwin, 49th N.I., 6 mos.; Lieut. H. H. Stansfield, 6th Eur. Regt., 6 mos.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. G. Murray, 9th N.I., 6 mos.; Lieut. H. C. Wright, 42nd N.I., 6 mos.;

Lieut. W. P. Hurst, Invalid Estab., 6 mos.; Lieut. col. A. T. Cadell, Art., 5 mos.; Capt. R. Pope, Art., 2 mos.; Capt. H. M. Nepean, 37th N.I., 6 mos.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. M. J. Battye, 31st N.I., 6 mos.; Col. R. R. Younghusband, C.B., 20th N.I., 5 mos.; Capt. J. L. Evans, 16th N.I., 3 mos.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. C. Oldfield, 6 mos.; Mr. A. A. Roberts, 2 mos.; Mr. E. C. Craster, 6 mos.; Mr. W. G. L. Lane, 6 mos.

Madras Estab.—Mr. W. C. Sim, 6 mos.; Mr. H. Morris, 6 mos.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. W. Robertson, 6 mos.; Mr. A. K. Corfield, 6 mos.

### PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. C. G. Wynch.

## BOOKS.

*Essays in History and Art.* By R. H. Patterson. William Blackwood and Sons.

"Of the making of books on China—as on other subjects," observes Mr. Patterson in an admirable and exhaustive essay on "The National Life of China," "there has been no end; but how little reliable knowledge is to be extracted from the majority of those works!" The same remark will hold good, with tenfold strength, in reference to British India. With the solitary exception of Mr. Kaye there is not one living writer who has succeeded in imparting the slightest information as to the true position of the conquering race in that country, or the incalculable benefits they have already conferred on the subjugated peoples of Hindostan. Mr. Patterson has, therefore, acted wisely in taking as his guide that able historian and biographer, who may justly be regarded as the standard authority on all matters relating to the government of India. With remarkable ingenuity he has woven into an agreeable and consecutive narrative all that pertains to the physical aspect of those vast territories, the general character of the inhabitants, and the political and judicial system introduced or adapted by their English rulers. He has sketched clearly and perspicuously a bird's eye view of the Peninsular, eminently calculated to satisfy that immense majority of the public who want to know all about it with the least possible trouble to themselves. In a second essay, Mr. Patterson dilates in glowing language upon the Castes and Creeds of India, describing in the most picturesque manner imaginable the habits and pursuits of the multiform population hemmed in between the mountains and the sea; marking the various wavelets of immigration and conquest, and their permanent effects upon the pre-existing races; painting with oriental brilliancy the polytheistic idolatry of the people, its beautiful legends and horrid rites: and finally offering sage and salutary counsel as to the only mode of raising a debased and degenerate race to our own level. "One false step," he wisely remarks, "may do more to retard the work than ten or twenty years of labour will do to advance it. Christianity must grow upon the Hindoos. Anything savouring of persecution would be as impolitic as it would be unrighteous. Persecution only hardens and makes fanatics. And under its pressure men go to the stake, glorying in their faith, who, if left to think over their opinions quietly, would in due time have abandoned them as unrighteous or absurd. Let missionary work go on as it is doing. But the best way to evangelise India is to promote the work of evangelisation at home. There is no preaching like that of personal example. We are the ruling class in India, we are looked up to by the natives, our officers are in every district, and every officer or judge or revenue collector is a centre of influence. Let these men do their duty, and we shall have an agency far more powerful than any possible development which we can give to missions."



## ADVERTISEMENT.

INDIA OFFICE, 22nd January, 1862,

**THE SECRETARY of STATE for INDIA**  
IN COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE,—

That sealed Tenders will be received at the Chief Cashier's Office, at the Bank of England, up to One o'clock on the First Day of FEBRUARY, MARCH, and APRIL next, for BILLS of EXCHANGE, payable on demand, to be drawn on the several Governments in India, at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, for sums not to exceed Rupees 40,00,000 in each month, of which not more than Rupees 10,00,000 in each month will be drawn on the Government of Madras, and the same sum on that of Bombay.

Power is reserved to issue Bills for any smaller amount than Rupees 40,00,000 in each month, and to carry over the difference to the next succeeding month or months.

No Tender is to be for a sum less than Rupees 10,000, and a farthing per Rupee is to be the smallest fraction tendered. Each Tender must specify the rate of Exchange at which the applicant is prepared to purchase a Bill, or any number of Bills, and the lowest amount of any one Bill is to be Rupees 5,000.

The Secretary of State will not be bound to accept any Tender, and reserves the right of accepting the whole or any portion of a Tender.

In the event of two or more Tenders being equal, and the amount remaining to be allotted not being sufficient to supply both or all, the Bank will be instructed to allot ratably.

On the day following the receipt of the Tenders at the Bank, the parties will be informed whether their Tenders have or have not been accepted.

If accepted, the amount of payment must be lodged at the Bank on or before the 15th day of each of the said months.

Those applicants whose Tenders shall have been accepted, will be furnished with a Form to be filled up with the particulars of the Bills required, and the Bills themselves, drawn in duplicate, will be delivered on the day following the payment.

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**CICERONIS ORATIO, pro Tito Annio**

Milone, from the Text of Orellius, carefully revised. With Notes Explanatory of the Text. By the Rev. J. R. MAJOR, M.A., F.S.A.

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**MEMORIAL FUND to his late Royal Highness the PRINCE CONSORT.**

At a PUBLIC MEETING, held in the EGYPTIAN HALL, MANSION-HOUSE, on TUESDAY, the 14th of JANUARY, 1862,  
The Right Hon. WILLIAM CUBITT, the Lord Mayor, in the Chair,

The following Resolutions were unanimously carried:—

Moved by the LORD BISHOP of LONDON, seconded by Colonel WILSON:—

"That this Meeting, deeply deploring the irreparable loss the country has sustained by the lamented death of his late Royal Highness the Prince Consort, whose powerful and well-regulated mind and great abilities have, for more than twenty years, been unceasingly devoted to improving the condition of the humbler classes, and to the development and extension of science and art, and to the judicious education and training of the Royal Family, is of opinion that a lasting Memorial should be erected, commemorative of his many virtues, and expressive of the gratitude of the people."

Moved by LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, seconded by WESTERN WOOD, Esq., M.P.:—

"That the Memorial recommended should be of a monumental and national character, and that its design and mode of execution be approved by her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen."

Moved by BARON LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD, M.P., seconded by the Hon. GEORGE DENMAN, M.P.:—

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1862.

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

|                         |         |                         |
|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| Bengal .....            | Jan. 10 | Burmah (Rangoon) Jan. 1 |
| Madras .....            | " 14    | Bombay .....            |
| Agra .....              | " 7     | Ceylon .....            |
| China (Hong-Kong) ..... | Jan. 1. |                         |

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta Mail of the 9th January has brought us our usual files of papers, from which there is little to be gleaned of much public interest. The new Councils were to meet in about a fortnight, and it is acknowledged on all sides that the Governor-general has made an excellent selection of native members. Two of them, the Maharajah of Puttialla and Rajah Deonarain Sing, of Benares, have already arrived in Calcutta; the third, Dinkur Rao, ex-minister of Scindia, being also shortly expected. The Bengal Council will not necessarily sit in Calcutta, but wherever it may be found temporarily expedient—the Viceroy being accompanied on his frequent tours by a majority of the members.

The new paper currency will be introduced on the 1st of March. The Bank of Bengal will receive a commission of three-quarters per cent. per annum on the daily average amount of Government notes outstanding and in circulation, and, as an additional compensation for the withdrawal of its own notes, will have the custody of the Treasury balances. This arrangement will remain in force for five years, the Bank establishing branches at Benares, Mirzapore, Patna, and Dacca. In our next issue we shall have occasion to notice this new measure at greater length.

The Civil Service are still in grievous trouble as to the effect of the recent innovation

upon their Annuity Funds. Meetings have therefore been held at Lucknow, Allahabad, Madras, and other places, and the general feeling appears to be in favour of a fixed scale of pensions proportioned to length of service.

The first sale of tea has been held in Calcutta, and the crop for the past year is estimated at 2,000,000 lbs. The supply of cotton, however, from Bengal will scarcely be of much benefit to the Lancashire millowners. It is bad in quality, as well as deficient in quantity, nor is there any great prospect of its competing with the produce of Western India.

There is little to record relating to China. Ningpo has been captured by the rebels, but for once they have abstained from insulting peaceful inhabitants and pillaging their property. The Allies have definitively withdrawn from Canton, which is now governed solely by Chinese law and magistrates.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer the honour of knighthood upon Mr. John Peter Grant, Lieut.-governor of Bengal. The Royal sanction has also been given to the appointment of Mr. John Paxton Norman (of the Home Circuit) as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Bengal, at Calcutta. Mr. Norman is the author of a work on the "Copyright of Designs," and of a "Treatise on the Law of Letters Patent;" he is also one of the authors of "Hurlstone and Norman's Reports of the Court of Exchequer."

Last Tuesday's *Gazette* contained a long list of appointments and alterations of rank, approved by the Home authorities, but which we do not think it necessary to recapitulate, as they have already appeared at different times in our columns.

In the House of Commons last night. Col. Sykes inquired if coloured British subjects in Canada and natives of India would be permitted to compete in the examination for appointments as military assistant-surgeons, and was informed in reply that they will not be allowed to do so. He then inquired as to the despatch of recruits to India in excess of the number of the European troops fixed upon for India service, and with respect to the order countermanding the return home of the Queen's Bays. Sir Charles Wood explained, satisfactorily enough, that the recruits sent out were actually under the number proportioned even to the force intended to be hereafter maintained in India, which will be considerably less than that which is now temporarily stationed there. There is no desire to burden the Indian revenue with the charge of supporting a larger army than is absolutely necessary, but it is the Indian Government that has chiefly opposed any further reduction. Now, indeed, it is

discovered that a smaller force will suffice; but such changes and alterations cannot at once be effected. Thus, the Bengal Government proposed to send home the Queen's Bays, which were not wanted here, and must therefore have been reduced. "As this appeared hard upon an old regiment," continued Sir Charles,

"We wrote out, 'We are not prepared to say that a single regiment shall be retained in India which you do not think necessary, but we cannot receive more cavalry regiments at home, because we do not want them. If you have made up your minds that six regiments are all that are required in Bengal, instead of thirteen for which you asked, or eight we sanctioned, you may reduce the youngest regiment,' that being the universal practice in the Queen's service. Therefore, we said, 'don't send home the Queen's Bays, but if you think it safe that six regiments only should be retained in Bengal, the last and youngest regiment must be reduced, and you have our authority to reduce it.'"

But was it quite fair to say of the new regiments that they "had never seen any service?"—a remark made by Sir Charles. It is true they have not been in action under their present titles, but they contain many of the veteran soldiers of the Company's fusilier regiments, who in their time have seen no small amount of active service. This harsh treatment of the newly-formed corps looks very much like a foreshadowing of their early extinction—Parliamentary guarantees notwithstanding.

## THE BOMBAY MAIL.

The *Valletta*, with the above mail, left Alexandria for Marseilles at noon on the 11th inst.

The *Mooltan*, with the heavy portion of the mail, sailed for Southampton at sunset on the 10th.

The *Salsette* brought the mail to Suez, arriving there on the 9th inst.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Capt. F. Wyatt, H.M.'s 90th Lt. Infy., at Calcutta, aged 33, Dec. 27.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Johnson, Mr. Dodd, Capt. Hodgson, Mrs. Cameron, Mr. Campbell, Maj. and Mrs. Oakes, Col. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Burmeister, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Cumie, Mr. Hoffman, Ena. Boyd. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. Cruz, Mr. Orbeton, Mr. Smart, Mr. Vismands and child, Mr. Bell, Mr. Kymanos. From GALLE.—Mr. Jones—Gleggza. From MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Dunlop and four children, Col. Young, Co. Tap, Lieut. Church, Col. Budd, Col. McCally, Col. Middleton. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Cryder, Mr. and Mrs. Peele and two children. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Fauchille, Mr. and Mrs. Arnaud and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Beke, Mr. Charlus, Mr. Dutton, Mr. Younghusband, Mr. Dillon. From MALTA.—Viscount Glenworth, Hon. G. Colbourne, Capt. Fitzroy.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ceylon, Feb. 17.—From CALCUTTA.—Maj. Ryley, Mrs. Garratt and two children, Mr. Clark, Col. Landers, Col. Drumm, Maj. Chambers, Maj. Richards, Mr. Braulley, Col. Wellman, Col. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Mayhew and two children, Mrs. Edmondstone, Miss Nelson, Mr. East, Miss Bell, Master Dun, Mrs. Turner, Mr. Brett, Col. Jeffry, Capt. C. Conitt, Capt. Hand, Lieut. Griffin, Col. Maitland, Capt. Every, Mrs. Wyatt, Mr. and Mrs. Scott. From MADRAS.—Maj. and Mrs. Hickey, Col. Thompson, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Hong Kong, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and three children, Mr. Holdsworth, Lieut. Franklin. From SINGAPORE.—Capt. J. Mrs. Purvis. From PENANG.—Mr. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. —Capt. and Mrs. Bloxome and child.

## BENGAL.

## THE PAPER CURRENCY AND THE BANKS.

The *Gazette* of Saturday, January 5th, furnished us with the agreement made between the Secretary of State for India in Council and the Bank of Bengal, under which the business of the general treasury and the issue of the Government paper currency is to be conducted by the latter institution—an agreement in which the Bank have undoubtedly the best of the bargain. To this, however, we have not much to object. To discharge such duties as are required by this agreement to the satisfaction and advantage of the public, especially as regards the paper currency, it will be necessary to employ men of intelligence and business talent in every department; and to render their services valuable they must be paid liberally. Beyond which, the Bank will assume the whole responsibility for loss or damage that may be occasioned by the theft or loss of notes, forgery, errors in payment, and the like—a responsibility which in this country may make a serious set-off against their profits. We cannot, however, but think that all this would have been fairly paid for at less than three-quarters per cent. In Europe it would have been taken at less than a-half per cent. The practical knowledge of the matter was, we suppose, all on the side of the Bank, and it was evidently turned to account. We are not, however, disposed to grumble at what we pay, for what will be, if well-conducted, so great a public advantage as the issue of Government bank-notes. The conditions under which the issue is to be made by the banks seem all that can be desired. The arrangement for paying notes in exchange for mint certificates of silver, bullion, foreign silver coin, and foreign gold coin or bullion, is liberal, and will give great facilities to the importers. The convertibility of the notes is also amply provided for, not only in Calcutta, but at the branches of the Bank, and at all the treasuries comprised in the circle of issue. As regards the terms under which the Bank take over the business of the General Treasury, we are sure that the public will agree with us that the advantages to be gained by the transfer are so great, that even the high remuneration to be paid to the former may be passed over, with the protest that the Government have made a bad bargain for them with the Bank. Forty-three thousand six hundred and six rupees (why not make it even money?) for the yearly costs and expenses attendant on the maintenance of the establishment necessary for carrying on the Government banking account and business seems a liberal remuneration to us for the work to be done; not to speak of a little bill to be charged for the costs and expenses of packing and shipping specie. But beyond this there is a privilege, which will excite the envy of European capitalists, and make the Bank of England uneasy:—"So long as the average cash balance for any month in the hands of the said Bank on the said Government banking account shall not exceed seventy lakhs of rupees, the said Bank shall be at liberty to use and employ such balance, subject to the provisions of their present Charter Act, or any future Act relating to the said Bank, and to appropriate the profits arising from such employment, without being charged with any interest in account." Very liberal indeed on the part of the Government! This agreement remains in force for five years, and if the Bank does not make five per cent. per annum upon this sum during that period, and perhaps considerably more, we shall be surprised. However, taking it at five per cent., we have thirty-five thousand pounds sterling, to which if we add the forty-three thousand six hundred and six rupees, not to speak of waifs and strays, we find the Government paying the Bank of Bengal nearly £40,000 per annum for transacting the banking business of the Bengal Treasuries. We congratulate the directors of the Bank of Bengal, and especially their secretary, on having made a good bargain with the Government. We

feel sure they will perform their duties efficiently, and to the satisfaction of the public; though we cannot but think that if the Government had been more alive to their own interests, and brought more practical knowledge to bear on the arrangement, the agency would have been gladly accepted for a much more moderate remuneration.—*Englishman*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**BENGAL MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.**—The aggregate amount which represents the subscriptions of the entire body of officers now contributing to the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund is, as near as possible, twenty-eight lakhs of rupees, or £280,000; the actual fact, however, being that the fund is not really possessed of a single rupee, but is, and has been for years, living from hand to mouth, as the saying is, the current subscriptions just paying the standing annuities and nothing more. But the fund having been founded upon the tontine principle, and subscription having been compulsory upon the medical service, the actual sum which the Government would be bound in justice to refund, if it were to adopt that mode of annihilating the institution, would be, with a slight exception which we shall notice immediately, fifty-six lakhs of rupees, or £560,000. This is for Bengal alone; and if we may assume that the general ratio of resemblance which exists in other such matters between the three Presidencies also prevails in this instance, we may say that the entire cost of winding up the Medical Retiring Funds of the three armies would be, in round numbers, £1,000,000 sterling. A refund to all the Assistant Surgeons on the Bengal list, of double the amount which they had paid in subscriptions to their medical Retiring Fund, would require an outlay of, as near as can be estimated, ten lakhs of rupees, or £1,00,000; not a very large sum with which to lop off the tail and part of the body of the monster now beginning to writhe under the hands of the military actuaries and financiers. When the victim had been scotched in this way, there would then remain only the full surgeons to be disposed of; and the management of their claims, in a just and liberal spirit, presents no very great difficulties. The military financiers are in error when calculating that they would have to make a refund of double the amount which they have subscribed, to all officers; for there are about ten at the head of the Bengal Medical list, and we suppose an equal proportion in Madras and Bombay, who have paid over the full value of their annuities; but who are by no means entitled to a refund of the surplus, because it accrued by their remaining in the service, and stopping promotion after they could have retired; and all overpayment which they may have made is, as it were, a fine for not retiring, and for impeding the action of the Fund. If the Government, after having cut off and dismissed the assistant surgeons as above suggested, should shrink from the large money payment which would be necessary in order to get rid of the senior officers in the same manner, the best and simplest way would be to grant to each of those officers who has paid "half-value" his full annuity; and to all the others down the list, lesser annuities in the same proportion, which would give the lowest, we think, about £150 a-year. This is the least expensive way in which the Government can, by its own action, terminate the existence of the Bengal Medical Retiring Fund; but if any person should be desirous of offering any other suggestions, or pointing out what he may think a mode of action more in accordance with the interests of both parties, the Government and the Medical Service, we have given the money statistics of the difficulty, and the question is open to further discussion.—*Englishman*.

**MONUMENT TO DR. BUIST.**—The sum of Rs. 500 has been raised by his friends in Calcutta, Allahabad, and Bombay, for the erection of a monument over the remains of the late Dr. Buist in Calcutta.

**JESSORE, Dec. 11.**—We have had a smart shower of rain to-day; the clouds have not broken up, so we may expect more. No doubt this will be a good season for all the indigo concerns in Lower Bengal that are still working. Even some of those that are closed might be opened with advantage, considering the favourable weather and good prices. Many lands will be sown in February, and give two cuttings, that used usually to be sown, with rain, in March, April, and even May. Cholera is raging near the station, and is likely to spread in all directions. Chlorodyne is the only remedy to be depended upon. All Mofussil residents should keep a supply of this invaluable medicine, both for cholera and dysentery.

**THE MUTLAH RAILWAY.**—The line of the South-Eastern Railway was opened on the 31st Dec., with entire success. The day was peculiarly favourable, sunny yet without any trying heat. The carriages, six in number, started at five minutes past one, the engine being prettily ornamented with flowers and garlands, though not, we must confess, displaying any very severe taste in the arrangement. The carriages themselves were comfortable, and showed a degree of artistic finish which ought to make the employes attached to the Great Eastern blush for the shabby and disreputable "things" they call "carriages," in which they convey the victims of necessity to Raneeunge and the intermediate stations. With a glorious whistle the train started at the time we stated, and rattled along at a rate which was exhilarating, even though it was not equal to that of which the engine is capable. The more moderate rate of speed was adopted simply because the expedition was a trial of the line. The train reached Jadupore at twenty-four minutes past one o'clock; Sonapore at twenty-five minutes to two, and Chapahattee at five minutes to two o'clock. Here the Railway Company provided for the visitors what they called a cold collation, but which proved to be a sumptuous repast, to which those who were present did ample justice. Mr. Schiller rose immediately previous to the important operation of discussing the viands before the guests, and remarked that this was simply the beginning of good things; that the Chief Engineer at his elbow promised to complete the whole line within a few months, when he (Mr. Schiller) hoped to see his guests again, to celebrate not only the opening but the working of a line which would carry civilization into portions of this province which, but for the railway, would remain in darkness which might be felt. The line would add, he said, another instrument for contributing to the well-being of the country, and for assisting in the development of the resources of that part of the province, which only require attention and energy to bring about the most satisfactory results.—*Hurkaru*.

**COLONEL HANNYNGTON.**—According to the *Hurkaru*, although Colonel Hannington retires from the army at the end of the month, his services will not be lost to the Military Finance Department, where he will labour on till next spring.

**THE REV. W. HOOPER.**—The Church Missionary Society have appointed the Rev. W. Hooper, recently Boden Sanskrit Scholar, Sanskrit Lecturer in Joynarain's College, Benares.

**MEAN MEER.**—The *Englishman* learns from a Lahore correspondent that the Commander-in-Chief, during his stay and inspection there, had, amongst other measures of sanitary improvement and precaution, ordered all the troops at Mean Meer into camp, and then given directions that all the cess-pools should be cleaned out and filled in; thus, doubtless, removing one of the most prominent causes of malaria and sickness. It was expected that the work could not be completed under a month; but, when carried out, it will conduce much to the salubrity of the cantonment, and add another to the many improvements which the Commander-in-Chief has left in his track during his present active and searching tour of inspection.

**VETERAN ESTABLISHMENT.**—In consideration of their long and valuable services, Deputy Commissary P. Rubie has been made Lieutenant in the Veteran Establishment, and Lieutenant C. Loder has been promoted to be Captain.

**MUTLAH.**—Instructions have been received by the Government of Bengal from the Secretary of State to secure a few more lots of lands in the vicinity of Mutlah on account of Government, and to resume those whose present owners have failed to fulfil the conditions prescribed for clearing the jungles.

**SEALKOTE.**—A flying letter, written on the line of march from Head Quarters Camp proceeding to Rawul Pindee, and dated December 27th, states that Sir Hugh Rose was much pleased with the station of Sealkote, both as a military position, and as a most healthy location for European troops; and that he expressed much satisfaction at the state of the regiments there, both as regards discipline and efficiency. There is no doubt that the reputation of Sealkote as the finest military station in the North-West Provinces, or perhaps anywhere in the plains of India, is well founded; as it has only about two months of hot weather, three or four very endurable, and the rest of the year it enjoys one of the finest climates in the world, that of no country in the South of Europe excepted.

**RETURN FROM CHINA.**—H. M. S. *Vulcan*, Captain Strode, anchored in the Hooghly, on the 4th of January, having on board the 19th Bengal Cavalry, late Fane's Horse, from Tien-tsin, and the following officers belonging to the corps:—Captain Fane, Lieutenants Carnac, Upperton, Campbell, Taylor, Keppel, Drake, Fitzgerald, Assistant-Surgeon Daly, Veterinary Surgeon Field, and Adjutant Hanna. Captain Vincent and Dr. Baker have also arrived by the *Vulcan*. The Sikhs are most of them men of property, their favourite propensity to looting having been abundantly gratified amongst the long-tailed descendants of heaven.

**DELHI, Dec. 27.**—The 42nd Highlanders passed through, a few days ago, *en route* to Dugshai; also Rennington's troop of Horse Artillery, from Muttra, *en route* to Meerut. The 13th Bengal Cavalry has marched, and I don't think we shall have any more regiments through for some time to come. Mr. Melvill, our new commissioner, is expected daily. He is at Kurnaul, which is in the Delhi division, and may, therefore, be considered as having joined the appointment. I am glad to say that we have had a very seasonable shower. It commenced raining last night, and continued up to six A.M. to-day; it is now nine A.M., and the weather still looks threatening, and rain is falling gently; it will do an immense deal of good to the cultivation, and the grain boarders will have to lower their prices as the season becomes more promising.

**CHRISTMAS AT LAHORE.**—On Christmas Day Mr. Stevens, as agent of the Punjab Railway, invited all the Europeans in and near Lahore connected with the railway to dine with him in a large room attached to one of the unfinished buildings at the grand terminal station. Engineers of all ranks, platelayers, carriage-builders, mechanics, all, in fact, were invited. There were likewise some Government officials, most of whom casually dropped in to enjoy the "fun" which all anticipated to derive from what in this part of India was a novelty, our English workmen's dinner. The gentlemen alluded to, not belonging to the railway staff, included Captain Sim, the Under Secretary to Government and Consulting Engineer, Mr. Chapman, the Deputy Accountant-General, Mr. Thornton, judge of the Small Cause Court, Dr. Smith, Civil Surgeon, (in Medical Charge of the Railway Staff) Captains Bamfield and Boddam, Mr. Assistant Commissioner Griffin, Dr. Scriven, principal of the Lahore College, Captain William Davies, &c. The railway contractors present were the Chevalier de Cortanze, and Mr. Aratoon, the native contractor, Meer Mahomed Soutan, being represented by his European assistants.

**THE COMMAND OF THE 39TH N.I.**, vacant by the retirement of Major Hall on Sir Charles Wood's list, has been conferred by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief upon Major E. D. Watson, officiating commandant of the 31st P. I., an excellent regimental officer, in whose hands the 39th will certainly not deteriorate.

**RUNGPORE.**—The man named Subdoyal Dobay, at present held in custody on suspicion of being the younger brother of the Nana, is really the son of Boiznauth Dobay, a Brahmin of Lucknow. It is said that this man wrote to the young Rajah of Cooch Behar, styling himself the Nana's younger brother, and asking for a horse to carry him to his house. On receipt of this letter the rajah despatched a trustworthy man with a *bukhshee* and *jemadar* to arrest the writer, and sent the letter to the agent, Major Hopkinson, who requested the rajah to hand the man over to the magistrate of Rungpore as soon as the arrest was effected. The rajah's men, however, were unsuccessful in their endeavours to find the man. In October last a man came to the house of one Judoonauth Sing, of Cooch Behar, and sent a similar letter to the rajah. The rajah again ordered his apprehension, but he got off before the order could be carried out. On giving the letter to Judo, the man had stated that he was the Nana's younger brother. In the end of October the man came again to the house of a servant of the Rajah's, but the servant gave information, and he was arrested. On being examined by the Rajah's men he refused to give any reply, and said that he would only answer the higher authorities to whom he was to be sent. The Rajah, however, took the depositions of those who declared that the man had stated to them that he was the brother of the Nana. In the letter, too, he signed his name Peshwo Bahano Protap, and to some of the men he stated that his name was Chota Sahib, and that he had, with Koor Singh and Ameer Singh, fought against the British army, and that he had about one hundred or one hundred and fifty men at Mynapore, in Bootan. The magistrate of Rungpore asked instructions of the Commissioner of Rajshaye as to his future course, stating that, whether the man was the Nana's younger brother or not, he was still a suspicious character, and that the best way to ascertain his identity would be to send him to Oude. He further stated that he considered it dangerous to keep the man long in the Rungpore jail, as he had already had fever, and refused to take medicine when ordered. As to the alleged assertion that he had one hundred and fifty men in Bootan, it was rumoured that some of the rebels had escaped to that district and were still there. The Commissioner of Rajshaye directed the magistrate to send the man under proper surveillance to Rajshaye, and also wrote to the Commissioner of Oude; and proposes on receipt of that officer's reply to send him to Lucknow or Cawnpore, as may be deemed advisable. The Lieutenant-governor of Bengal has directed the Commissioner to take, on oath, in the presence of the prisoner, if possible, the evidence of all those persons to whom he had represented himself as the brother of the Nana, and as having taken a part in the rebellion, or who were cognisant of any of the other facts of the case; and his honour has also directed that the prisoner should not be sent up-country till this had been done, nor until a reply had been received to communications addressed by the Bengal Government to the Oude authorities in the matter.—*Englishman*.

**THE FIRST PEAL.**—Another English feature has been added to the many that Howrah already possesses. The English church has been furnished with a peal of bells. They cost nearly three thousand rupees, and are said to be the only peal in India.

**THE FIRST PUBLIC SALE OF TEA** was held on the 27th Dec. in Calcutta. The demand was brisk and the prices realised very satisfactory. The teas put up to auction were those of the East India Tea Company. Two chests flowery pekoe sold at Rs. 2-2 per lb., pekoe at Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 1-5, souchong at 14 as. to Rs. 1-5, congou at 10 as. to Rs. 1-1, and dust, &c., at 9 as. to 12 as.

**MAULMAIN.**—The last has been the most prosperous year ever known at Maulmain. An enormous quantity of teak timber came in, owing to the frontier being quiet. There were no less than a hundred ships loading in harbour the other day, sixty European and forty native craft.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—Major G. Chesney, at present under secretary to the Government of India in the public works department, &c., goes into the military secretariat, succeeding Lieutenant-colonel F. Atkinson as deputy military secretary to the Government of India, under Lieutenant-colonel Norman, who is to receive immediately the official rank of Major-general. Lieutenant-colonel F. Atkinson succeeds Lieutenant-colonel H. P. Burn at the head of the clothing department; Major H. K. Burn, assistant secretary to Government in the military department, succeeds Major W. Ferris, retired, as first examiner in the office of the controller of military finance; Major G. M. Hill, at present military accountant to the Government of India, is appointed to succeed Colonel J. C. Hannington, retired, as controller of military finance. The vacant appointment could scarcely have been better filled.

**THE CIVILIANS AND THE HOME GOVERNMENT.**—There was another meeting of the civilians held at Lucknow on the 26th of December last. The following gentlemen were present, and the following resolutions were passed:—Messrs. Geo. Campbell, J. S. Campbell, W. C. Capper, Chas. Currie, R. G. Currie, H. G. Ross, A. P. Howell, G. L. Lang, J. W. Wyllie, B.C.S. Read a letter from the Secretary to the Committee appointed at a general meeting of the members of the Bengal Civil Service at Calcutta, dated 30th November, 1861, setting forth the proposals which seemed to the Committee to meet the interests and wishes of the service to induce unanimity amongst civilians of all classes, and to secure the favourable consideration of the Home Government. Read also a letter from the same, dated 17th December, 1861, making certain amendments and additions to the above proposals. Read also the proceedings of a meeting of civilians held at Allahabad, on the 13th December, 1861. Read also the resolutions passed at a meeting of the members of the Bengal Civil Service, held at Agra, on 17th December, 1861. Read the draft memorial, based on the Madras memorial, and on proceedings at the Allahabad and Lucknow meetings, No. V. of printed papers. I. Resolved that this meeting concurs in the premises on which the Calcutta memorial is based, understanding that they are in effect the same as those contained in the draft memorial of the Allahabad and Lucknow civilians (No. V. of the printed papers). They demand as a statement of fact, the insertion of the words omitted at the end of paragraph 10, regarding the non-regulation provinces. II. Resolved, that this meeting entirely dissents from the Calcutta scheme, for the reason that it is wholly calculated to aggravate the present acknowledged evil, viz., that pensionary provisions of the service have no reference to the position and services of the members. Under the scheme proposed those who earn and pay least to the funds will benefit most, and those who earn and pay most will scarcely benefit at all. This meeting considers that the most equitable as well as most appropriate form of compensation would be, the grant of absolute pensions on a liberal scale, irrespective of an annuity derived from any fund raised by subscriptions of members of the service. III. This meeting will, for the sake of ensuring unanimity, waive its own opinion regarding the rates at which such absolute pensions should be asked for; but would suggest that the minimum period of service entitling to a pension be reduced to twenty years. IV. This meeting is still of opinion that it is advisable at present not to raise the question of winding up the annuity fund. V. This meeting is of opinion that the necessity for the unconditional guarantee of the benefits of the civil fund to existing subscribers has not been urged in sufficiently impressive terms in any draft memorial they have yet seen.

**WRITERS' BUILDINGS.**—The negotiation between the Government and the owners of the Writers' Buildings, which, as far as this Government is concerned, had terminated in its purchasing the buildings, pending the sanction of the Home authorities, has been brought to a disruption by the refusal of the Secretary of State to carry out the purchase.

**TEA AT DARJEELING.**—It can hardly be said that Darjeeling has long been a tea-growing place. Before 1855 there were probably not more than 1,000 plants at the station—it was merely known that the tea tree would grow there. In 1855 four or five acres of ground were sown by a private individual with tea seed. In 1856 the first tea company was formed under the management of an invalid officer. In 1857 the second company was formed. In 1858 nothing further was done, owing to the mutiny. In 1859 two more companies were started. In 1860 and 1861 more progress had been made, and at the present time there are about twenty-five plantations, large and small, established. From 3,000 to 4,000 acres are already planted out. Tea planting in Darjeeling is not a mere "experiment, or an amusement for gentlemen fond of a quiet life." It is true that one or two military officers conducted the first experiments, but at the present time but two officers continue to be engaged in the occupation, all the rest of the planters are of the same class as have settled in Assam and Cachar, and it is as serious an enterprise, and is being conducted with as much energy and determination as characterise the operations in those Eastern districts. There are no "drawbacks" greater than are to be found in Assam and Cachar; labour is abundant, and the communications are being rapidly improved. One or two mistakes upon a small scale were made at the commencement in planting too high an elevation, but the plantations generally are on the low elevations, and in the valleys where the plant grows rapidly and yields leaf abundantly. There are on the low elevations, in the valleys, and in the Terai, fully 100,000 acres admirably adapted for the growth of the plant, and capable of employing two millions sterling of capital; much of this area has been already purchased. Capital amounting to £250,000 is already subscribed, intended to bring at once into cultivation 10,000 acres; large areas are reserved for future extensions, and new purchases of land are made almost daily. The crop of 1862 will consist of from 80,000 lbs. to 100,000 lbs., and in the next year it will be more than doubled. The tea seed of Darjeeling is very fine, about 100 maunds were gathered this year. The Assam Company is thinking of having a garden here, for the advantage of change of seed. The Darjeeling teas of 1860 sold in London for prices averaging somewhat more than two shillings per pound. The natives are beginning to buy the tea for their own drinking.—*Friend of India.*

**H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF** leaves his camp after inspecting the troops at Peshawur, and goes down the North West frontier to Mooltan, minutely examining everything along that important line. He travels with a small party, consisting of Major-general Becher, Major Roberts, the Military Secretary, and an aide-de-camp. The camp returns by regular marches towards Umballah, and will be rejoined by his Excellency in about a month, at or near Lahore, whence the Commander-in-Chief will probably go direct to Simlah. Lieutenant-colonel Norman, whose departure from camp for Calcutta is postponed, also accompanies his Excellency down the frontier to Mooltan, and will not be at the Presidency to assume his appointment as Military Secretary to the Government of India till the close of the cold season.

**JHANSI.**—The fort of Jhansi, which has been made over to Scindiah, is reported to be in a state of ruin, indicating the opposition which Sir Hugh Rose met with there. A plain column, erected near the fort, tells the heavy loss we suffered in storming it. The notorious rebel Durriao Sing has made his escape from the Jhansi jail, and is again disturbing the country with three or four hundred followers within a few miles of Lullut-pore.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**—The examination of candidates for employment and promotion in the Public Works Department, as required by Government Order No. 41 of the 20th February, 1860, was to commence at the Civil Engineering College, Fort William, on Monday, the 3rd February, 1862, at 10 A.M.

**LANDOUR COMMAND.**—A letter from Landour states that the command of the depot of H. M.'s troops at that station has been conferred upon Colonel C. C. Deacon, C.B., of H. M.'s 46th regiment, supernumerary Lieutenant-Colonel of his own corps, in succession to Captain F. H. Crawford, of H. M.'s 93rd regiment, whose term of command expired on the 1st of this month. Colonel Deacon has seen a great deal of Indian service, and was with the army of Delhi, where he distinguished himself in command of the column which took the magazine on the 16th of September, and was decorated in consequence.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 2. Anne Royden, Alect, London; Princess Royal, Watson, Liverpool.—3. Manlius, Bray, Boston and Bombay; str. Fiery Cross, Cowlett, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Penang; Asteroid, Gardener, Hong Kong.—4. Flora, Murray, Liverpool; Clymene, Hunt, Liverpool; Dartmouth, Davies, London.—5. Marlborough, Porteus, London; str. Rangoon, Melville, Moulemin, Rangoon, and Akyab; Evangeline, Shirlan, Liverpool; Ellenborough, Villiers, London.—7. Kurachee, Clark, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Marlborough.—Dr. and Mrs. Hilliard, two Misses Hilliard, Capt. Knapp, Capt. and Mrs. Hitchens, Mrs. Hill and three children, Capt. and Mrs. Hill, two Misses Hill, Capt. G. F. Hill, Mrs. J. Turner, Miss Turner, Mrs. Porteous and child, Lieut. and Mrs. Buttanshaw, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Burgett, the Misses Wright, Miss Durham, Miss Benwell, Mrs. McLeod, Messrs. Robertson, Brook, Wilcox, Moseley, Boxwell, Wier, Anderson, Hinide, Credan, and Greenway.  
Per Clymene.—Mr. H. W. Jones.  
Per Manlius.—Mrs. Sevardra.  
Per Fiery Cross.—Messrs. Purvis, Heyshaw, and Moses.  
Per Asteroid.—Mrs. Jardine and child, Mr. and Mrs. Mile, Master Mariner.  
Per Baby Castle.—Mr. J. Wilson, Dr. G. B. Masfen.  
Per str. Rangoon.—Mr. and Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Cowell, Mr. McIntyre, Mr. Lane, Mr. Wise, Dr. Hayes, Mr. Lister, Mr. Avitick, Mr. Cator, Mr. McArthur, Dr. and Mrs. Dickinson, Mrs. Mithal, Capt. H. Lewis, Mr. Clough, Capt. Baanister, Mr. Johan, Mr. Joseph, Capt. Vicar, Lieut. Clarkston, Ensigns Clayton, Hood, and Howard, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Blyth, Mr. Monro.  
Per str. Bengal.—For MADRAS.—Dr. Williamson, Lieut. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Muir, Miss Hay, Miss McGowan and sister, Lieut. Clarke, Sir H. Campbell, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Capt. Couchman, Mr. Corrie, Rev. Mr. Smith, Messrs. Franklin and Quin. For CALCUTTA.—Miss Ker, Miss Black, Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Hay, Capt. and Mrs. Harrison and child, Mrs. French, Mrs. Dunbar, Mrs. Jenkins, Miss Hooper, Maj. and Mrs. Watson, Miss Cox, Capt. Cumine, Lieut. Millett, Capt. Murray, Major Hawthorn, Mrs. Chukerbutty, Messrs. McPherson, English, Draver, Phillips, and Allan, Mrs. Boucher, Mr. and Mrs. Todd, Messrs. Stills, Scott, Bottom, and Olliver, Col. Stanbury, Capt. Horton, Lieut. Shawe, Mr. and Mrs. Hogg, Mr. and Mrs. Stuck, Mr. Saunders, Capt. Mussenden, Miss Plowden, Miss Watts, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, Lieut. and Mrs. Boileau, Lieut. Col. Loftus, Capt. Couchman, Dr. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Cockburn and two children, Mrs. Drummond, Messrs. Peacock, Erskine, Yorke, Lockwood, Crawford, Helgar, Riddell, Muklys, Huddleston, Chadwick, Plowden, Birch, Black, Lindsay, Guichett, Warren, Chapman, Bax, Marten, W. Marten, Anderson, Smith, Schekken.

### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 28. Kenmore, Wader, Madras; Malta, Wilkinson, Bombay; Royal George, Bell, Mauritius; Sea Horse, Banks, Liverpool.—29. St. Vincent de Palu, Gracette, Havre; Sydney, —, Madras.—30. Gov. Higginson, Greig, Bombay.—31. N. dame de Victoires, Mauger, Havre; Mahratta, Hickman, Liverpool; Putty Allum, Stuber, Mauritius. Jan. 1. Lady Rawlinson, Row, Batavia; Brandon, Umfreville, London; Australia, Wallandor, —; Kubens, Poussier, Havre.—3. Alice Thompson, Andus, —.—9. P. and O. str. Nubia, —, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Lady Jocelyn.—To LONDON.—Mrs. Paske and four children, Mrs. Beaton and three children, Mrs. Matland and child, Mrs. Knott and child, Mrs. and Miss Merewether, Mrs. Atkinson and three children, Mrs. Welton, Mrs. Somnitz and three children, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Graham, C.S., Maj. and Mrs. Talbot, Dr. and Mrs. Smith and two children, H.M. 6th Dragoon Guards, Ensign Stewart's two children, Maj.-general Sir Richard Birch, G.C.B., Maj. F. Johnston, late 62nd N.I., Capt. A. Tulloch, Staff Corps, C. M. Burton, Esq., C.S., Capt. Keane, Rifle Brigade, Dr. A. Reid, H.M. 54th Regt., Capt. Groome, Maj. Art., M. L. Ingram, Esq., Capt. Willington, H.M. 77th Regt., Capt. Knight, H.M. 23rd Regt., Lieut. Dunbar, H.M. 34th Regt., Lieut. James, H.M. 13th L.I., Lieut. P. A. Hawley, H.M. 6th Regt., Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Parry. To MADRAS.—Maj. Pierce. Supplementary List.—Mr. and Mrs. Gittins, Lieut. Jones, H.M. 98th Regt., Capt. Fitzroy, 23rd Regt.

Per str. Nubia.—For MADRAS.—Dr. D. Macpherson, Lieut. Fitzgerald, Mr. Gordon. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Brosard de Corbigny, Mr. Grette, Mr. Le Cat. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. Lloyd. For GALLÉ.—Miss Stavers, Mr. Cameron, Capt. W. C. Perry. For SUZ.—Col. and Mrs. Draught, Maj. Young. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. J. Johnson, Mr. Dodd, Capt. Hodgson, Mrs. Cameron, Mr. E. Campbell, Maj. and Mrs. Oakes, Col. and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. Wallace, Mr. G. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Camin. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. Ryley, Mrs. Garrett and two children, Mr. Clark, Col. Landers, Col. Weller, Maj. Chambers, Maj. Richards, Mr. Bramly, Col. Drummond, Col. Hicks, Col. and Mrs. Mayhew and children, Mrs. Edmonstone, Miss Nelson, Mr. East, Miss Butler, Master Dun, Mrs. Turner, Mr. Brett, Col. Ferryman, Capt. H. Consett, Capt. Hand, Mr. Boyd, Lieut. Griffu, Col. Marriott, Capt. Every, Mrs. Wyatt.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Jan. 10, 1862.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                | Sell.          | Buy. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------|
| Transfer 4 per cent. ....      | Nominal.       |      |
| New Company's Rupee 4 do. .... | 86 0           |      |
| 3rd Sica Rupee 4 do. ....      | 85 0 to —      | 0    |
| Public Works, 5 do. ....       | nom.           |      |
| Ditto, 5 do. ....              | 97 4 to 97 13  |      |
| New 5½ do. ....                | 104 0 to 104 8 |      |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) ..... | 3½ per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days) .....  | 5½ per ct. |
| Interest on Deposit of Govt. Paper .....       | 4 per ct.  |
| Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....         | 4 per ct.  |
| On deposit of Goods, &c. ....                  | 5½ per ct. |

### EXCHANGES.

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....     | 2 0½        |
| Do. with documents, do. ....               | 2 0½ to 0 0 |
| American Bills under credit, do. ....      |             |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....       | Nominal.    |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....            |             |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight ..... |             |

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

|                                  |                          |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4 per cent. Stock Receipts ..... | Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70 |
| 4 ditto Government Paper .....   | Sa. Rs. 100 " 76         |
| 4 ditto ditto .....              | Co.'s Rs. 100 " 78       |
| 5 ditto ditto .....              | " 100 " 95               |
| 5½ ditto ditto .....             | " 100 " 95               |
| New Treasury Bills .....         | " 100 " 95               |

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES

|  | Paid up.         | Present value |
|--|------------------|---------------|
|  | at Co.'s Rupees. |               |
| Bank of Bengal .....                           | 4000 each        | 6500          |
| Agra Bank (Limited) .....                      | 500              | 780 to 800    |
| Oriental Bank .....                            | 250              | No sales.     |
| Hooghly .....                                  | 1000             | 950           |
| Delhi Bank .....                               | 500              | 550 to 560    |
| Commercial Bank .....                          | 2500             | No sales.     |
| Calcutta and Burmah .....                      | 2500             | 500 nom.      |
| Mercantile Bank .....                          | 21000            | 1000          |
| Simla Bank .....                               | 2500             | 550           |
| People's Bank .....                            | 75               | par           |
| India General Steam .....                      | 1000             | 1450 to 1470  |
| Ganges Company .....                           | 500              | 580 to 595    |
| Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....            | 1000             | 1790 to 1800  |
| Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) ..... | 600              | 610 to        |
| Hooghly (Eastern) .....                        | 1000             | 950 to 975    |
| East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....        | 100              | 50 to 55      |
| Bonded Warehouse Association .....             | 445              | 590 to 595    |
| Calcutta Docking Company .....                 | 700              | 1150 to 1175  |
| Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....           | 10               | 13-14 each.   |
| Assam Company .....                            | 200              | 465 to 470    |
| East-India Railway Company .....               | 270              | 206 to 208    |
| East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....          | 1000             | 11 dis.       |
| Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....           | 75               | 30 to 32      |
| Bengal Printing Co. (Limited) .....            | 100              | 180 to 170    |

### PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                   |                |                  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Sovereigns .....                  | each, Rs. 10   | 3½ to 10 ½       |
| Doubloons .....                   |                | 32 6 to 32 3     |
| Madras Gold Mohurs .....          |                | 15 3 to 15 8     |
| Old Gold Mohurs .....             |                | 20 4 to 20 0     |
| New Gold Mohurs .....             |                | 15 8 to 16 0     |
| China Gold Bars .....             | per sicca wt., | Rs. 16 5 to 16 0 |
| Gold Dust (Australia) .....       |                | 15 15 to 16 0    |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..... |                |                  |
| Spanish Dollars .....             | per 100 Rs.    | 224 0 to 225 0   |
| Mexican do. ....                  |                | 220 8 to 221 6   |

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £3 to £3. 10s. to £4. 0s. per ton.  
To Liverpool, nominal.

## MADRAS.

### THE MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

As it is not generally known through what portion of the Southern Presidency the irrigation and canal works, now in course of construction, are being carried, a short account of the line may facilitate further inquiry on the part of those at all interested in the project.

The Toongabudra, a river of considerable dimensions, is formed by the confluence of the Toonga and the Budra rivers, both of which take their rise in the high lands of Mysore, and taking a northerly and easterly direction, are joined, a short distance to the west of Hurrhur, by the Warda river. The river here, having assumed the appellation of Toongabudra, continues its course in the same direction until nearly opposite Sindnoor. It receives an addition to its waters from the junction with it of the Huggary river, which takes its rise in the Radh Booden hills, about one hundred miles north-west of Bangalore. Shortly after the Toongabudra has received into its channel the waters of the Huggary, it takes a bend to the east, and passing under Naguldinny, reaches the spot selected for the head of the Company's works at Soonkasala. Opposite this town, in the bed of the river, is an island of



Some extent, chiefly composed of rock, as is the river bed at the spot, and which occasionally, when the river is at its fullest, is submerged. At this spot an anicut or bund is to span the river and the island. From this site back to Naguldinny it has been determined to raise embankments on either side the river to retain within them the largest possible volume of water. The anicut itself will cross the Toongabudra in an oblique direction. In the channels of the river on either side the island, it will consist of solid walls of masonry twelve feet thick at the base, diminishing to eight feet at the top, with an average height of twelve feet; and across the island, connecting the two, will be run an embankment faced with stone. The whole length of these works will be 7,200 feet, of which the South wall will occupy 3,200 feet, the North wall 1,200 feet, and the embankment 2,700 feet. At the South-east end of the southern wall will be twelve under sluices, provided with moveable shutters, each a little over six square yards. The main canal, the breadth of which at the narrowest part will be ninety-five feet, with a depth nowhere of less than eight feet, will admit of the passage of 400,000 cubic yards of water per hour, which will be discharged through the canal at an average rate of two and four-fifths miles per hour. The head sluices will be in every respect similar to the under sluices already described, and will give admission to the supply of water whenever the level of the river is one foot above that of the canal. From Soonkasala the canal circles round the city of Hurnool, and first tending in a northerly direction for some thirty miles, winds gradually round till it assumes a southerly course, skirting the foot of the Nalamully hills, to Cumalapore at the junction of the Pennair. Close to Kurnool the canal crosses the Hindry river by an aqueduct of fifteen arches, each of forty feet span, on stone piers seven feet thick and eleven feet high, founded on solid rock. The length of the aqueduct, including masonry approaches, will be 933 feet, with a breadth of water-way of ninety-four feet, and depth eight feet. In the districts through which the canal runs from Naguldinny, almost to the sea, stone of good quality is procurable in the immediate vicinity of the works, which will materially assist in the cheap construction of durable works. At Mittacondel the bed of the canal has to be carried through a rocky ridge by a cutting about three miles in length, and of a maximum depth of twenty-five feet. The excavation of the canal from Soonkasala to Banakacherla, at the end of the Mittacondel cutting, will be of a difficult character, rocky soil preponderating. But within the distance thus traversed it is estimated that at least 60,000 acres of land will be commanded for irrigation. From Banakacherla to the confluence of the Koondair and Pennair rivers there are no obstacles; the soil of the valley is of the richest description of cotton land, and this portion of the work alone will permit of 300,000 acres of highly-productive land being brought under irrigation. From Cumalapore the canal will take an easterly direction for about sixty miles along the southern bank of the Pennair river to Somaishwarum, in the Nellore district. Here, too, there are few difficulties to contend with, and the area which will be brought under cultivation will be of considerable extent. At Somaishwarum an anicut is to be thrown across the Pennair river, whence the canal will, after taking a slight curve in a north-easterly direction, wind round to the south-east, and fall into the Calair river a little above Kistupatam on the east coast, nearly midway between Madras and Nellore. This latter portion of the canal will, on its first construction, command 100,000 acres, but ultimately, when lesser and subordinate channels have been completed, 400,000 acres will be susceptible of irrigation. It is likewise proposed to create a constant supply of water, by storing it in tanks of very large dimensions, to be formed on some of the affluents of the main streams, from which the canal will derive its regular supply of water. The first of these is at Luckowally, in the Budra river. The second is in a smaller

stream which runs into the Toongabudra, shortly below the junction of the Toonga and Budra rivers. The third and fourth will be formed by bunds, or retaining walls, formed across the Toongabudra itself—one at Hurryhur, and the other at Wallabapore, about fifty miles below it. A fifth on the Huggry river; a sixth near Soonkasala; a seventh at Takoor, on the Hindry river, which, it is estimated at inconsiderable outlay, will be made capable of storing 1,000,000,000 cubic yards of water; an eighth on the Chittravutty river, an important feeder of the Pennair; and a ninth on the Pawpugnee, another feeder of the same river.

We have thus laid before our readers the main features of the works already commenced, and in rapid progress, in an undertaking of no inconsiderable importance, not alone as regards the vast amount of, at present, unproductive land which it will cause to be brought under cultivation, but likewise as to the field it will open to the extension of commerce. For it will enable the merchant to transmit to the centre of the Peninsula his European wares at a moderate cost for carriage, obtaining in return the produce of some of the richest districts of Southern India. In addition to both these, it has one other recommendation of primary importance. Skirting, as this canal does, the foot of the Nullamully Hills, it offers a speedy and easy mode of access to Yerrachurla, a site admirably adapted for the settlement of European agriculturists. Yerrachurla is 2,600 feet above the plain, is altogether some 3,700 feet above the sea, and commands one of the most fertile districts in all Southern India. It is to such undertakings as this that the capitalist may most safely and most profitably turn his attention, as it is by opening up the country by piercing it with canals, and such like cheap means of transport, that the most felicitous results will be arrived at. By their means only can that improvement in the people in agriculture and civilisation be brought about which cannot but in the end be productive of advantage to those who take the initiative in their construction.—*Englishman*.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**BURMAH.**—The construction of a line of Electric Telegraph from Rangoon to Moulmein has been sanctioned. The line connecting Akyab with the Dacca line of telegraph has been laid. The 33rd N. I. returns from Burmah to Madras. The Commissioner of the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces has proposed, and the Supreme Government have sanctioned, the abolition of the Income-tax in the different districts of those provinces, substituting in lieu of it and of the License-tax, an increase of 25 per cent. on the Capitation-tax. A Mr. Thorpe, employed in Rangoon, has been detected in a fraud, and falsifying the totals in commercial memoranda. In three months he made 3,500 rupees. There has been a slight shock of earthquake at Akyab. The Bishop of Calcutta, assisted by the Rev. L. Poynder, has just laid the foundation stone of the town church of Rangoon. The Bishop of Calcutta arrived at Moulmein on the 25th Dec. He was off Amherst on the previous day. The ship *Hellespont*, being leaky in Rangoon roads, and not being able to secure a sufficient number of Burmese to assist the crew in pumping her, was obliged to employ thirty Burmese females to do so. A Burmese official in Amherst has been sentenced to a fine of Rs. 500, and incarceration for six months, for malversation in office. The native crew of the *Bussorah Merchant* having been refused liquor when already intoxicated, armed themselves with cutlasses, knives, and other weapons, and seized the ship. The captain and officers escaped from the port-holes, whence they jumped on a raft alongside, and then succeeded in getting to the *Amphitrite*, where they obtained assistance. The mutiny was not suppressed without bloodshed. The steward of the *International* has just met his death at Moulmein at the hands of the cook, whom he systematically ill-used. The Rev. Mr. Vallings, Secretary S.P.G., has arrived at Moulmein on a tour of inspection. Capt. MacMahon, Mr. Treacy,

and Lieutenant Munroe have been appointed Revenue Settlement Officers in Pegu, on salaries of Rs. 700, 500, and 400 respectively. There has been some excitement amongst the Burmese of Tounghoo on account of the supposed heresy of a Buddhist priest. He has flung away his idols, and declares his belief in God as a spirit, filling immensity, punishing evil and rewarding the good. He has a few adherents, who, with him, are subjected to much persecution. The amount of duty realised at the Custom-house at Bassein up to the 10th December was 50,000 rupees. Burmese robbers are disturbing the Prome and Arracan districts.

**THE INAM COMMISSION.**—The following are extracts from Mr. Taylor's Progress Report for the month of November last:—"The number of cases decided by the Deputy Collectors during the month, was 7,020, which raises the total number of cases decided, from the commencement of the undertaking to the end of November, to 2,28,341. Besides these, 5,233 cases of village service Inams were registered during the month, of which 3,111 come under the head of Government Village Servants, which, under the rules, are enfranchised on 5-8ths of their assessment, and 2,062 under the head of Village Artisans. The total number of the several descriptions of service Inams registered up to the end of November is 99,985. The total number of titles confirmed to the end of November was 1,88,514; of which 31,791 were in respect of religious and charitable grants of a permanent character; 99,493 were personal Inams enfranchised at the option of the Inamdars; 53,175 were personal Inams enfranchised compulsorily; and 4,055 were personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures. The total number of title deeds which had reached the hands of the Inamdars up to the end of last month was 1,18,849. The total amount of quit-rent payable to Government in addition to former Jodi is Rs. 3,14,387. The amount paid in redemption of the quit-rent is Rs. 9,492-12-8. The combined quit-rent payable to Government for the future upon personal Inams confirmed to the holders amounts to Rs. 5,29,837. Of the number of personal grants confirmed during the month under report, 278 were cases of Jangi Kattubadi and Kavilgar Inams assessed at Rs. 4,578, and charged with a future quit-rent of Rs. 2,442, which being added to the number of this class of Inams previously disposed of, raises the total number of Police Inams enfranchised to 2,844, assessed at Rs. 69,176, and charged with a future quit-rent of Rs. 39,106."

**SHIPWRECK.**—The Superintendent of Marine notifies that the Commander of the French barque *Glaneur* has reported his having passed the masts of a sunken ship above water in about fourteen fathoms water off Ganjam.

**MEDICAL FUND.**—Annuities from the Medical Fund were granted on the 7th January to the following gentlemen:—To retired surgeon J. Hichens, a member on small annuity, a large annuity; to retired surgeon T. D. Harrison, a member on small annuity, a large annuity; to retired surgeon J. Reid, the established small annuity; to retired surgeon T. White, a member on small annuity, extra large annuity; to retired surgeon J. Grant, M.D. (not heard of for two years); to Surgeon-major A. Lorimer, small annuity; to retired surgeon T. G. Johnstone, M.D., a small annuity, extra large annuity; to retired surgeon J. Robson, M.D., a small annuity, extra large annuity. After providing for the above, there being still a surplus sufficient to convert a small annuity into a large one, the meeting resolves that the small annuity now held by retired surgeon A. Simpson (senior small annuitant), be converted into a large one.

**HYDERABAD, Dec. 26.**—The treaties of 1853 and 1860 stipulate that on the payment of a specific sum from the revenues of territories to be assigned for that purpose, the English Government will maintain a contingent for the Nizam of two thousand horse and five thousand infantry, and pay any surplus of revenue that may accrue to the Nizam's Government. At the time the first treaty was delivered to the Nizam, a schedule was presented to him with it, which exhibited the

actual number of troops maintained as being somewhat more than two thousand three hundred horse, and the infantry somewhat more than five thousand five hundred. The finance committee submitted to the English Government that the numbers in excess of the amount stipulated for by treaty should be disbanded, as affording a saving for the English Government of more than one hundred and fifty thousand rupees. The treaties are a bar to this consummation, for they provided expressly that the Nizam's Government should receive the surplus. The recommendation of the finance committee, however, established one point positively, that the supernumerary numbers of the contingent might be reduced consistently with the treaties, and without detriment to the affairs of either state. As this conclusion has been arrived at, the Nizam's Government, which, though in an improved financial condition, by the recent restoration to it of some part of the districts that had been assigned to the English Government, is not overflowing with wealth, may fairly ask to have the proposed reduction made for its benefit. The English Government can have no plea for refusing the request, nor would it condescend to set up any. If it did, I should understand that further expositions of the question had shown that the reduction could not be made without detriment to the affairs of the one or the other of the two states. I do not know that the Nizam's Government will make the proposal; if it do not, it will be to the neglect of its own proper interest.—*Englishman.*

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

Dec. 26. P. and O. str. *Nemesis*, Weston, Suez.—Jan. 4. *Barham*, Consitt, London; Sir Robert Sale, Lansdown, London; *Statesman*, Mar-hall, London.—5. *Alfred the Great*, Wilson, Liverpool; *Toffemboes*, Seymour, Mauritius.—6. *Mount Stuart*, Elphinstone, Finsbury; *Sovereign of India*, Cate, Mauritius; *Mary Banks*, Torlox, Greenock.—7. str. *Sydney*, Niblett, Calcutta.—8. *Calcutta*, Leach, Mauritius; *Ostrich*, Loughton, Newcastle; *Eliza*, Walker, London; *St. Owen*, Stratton, Shields.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Barham*.—Mrs. Metcalfe, Mrs. Huddleston and child, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. Hayne, Mrs. Miller and child, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Mahles, Mrs. Consitt, Misses Hayne, Lucy Hayne, Cornish, McKenzie, Stanes, and Thompson, Captains Metcalfe and Huddleston, Dr. H. B. Montgomery, A. B. M. D. and C. Lieuts. Godfrey and Mitchell, Rev. Mr. Porter, Rev. Mr. Morris, Rev. Mr. Mahles, Rev. Mr. Phillips, Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Hamond, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Thorp, Mr. Sanderson, Mr. Wood, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Faber, Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Henry, Mr. C. Hayne, Mr. A. Hayne, Mrs. Croker and four children, Mrs. Kilroy and four children, Mrs. Cowell and child, Mrs. Leeman, and Kilroy. Per *Statesman*.—J. Wade, Esq., Mr. Mayhew. Per *Elphinstone*.—Mrs. Fladoud, Surg. R. Lowe. Per *Sovereign of India*.—Mr. Fonseca.

#### DEPARTURES.

Dec. 24. *Fury*, Haslip, Mauritius via Pondicherry; H.M.'s ship *Tubal Cain*, Duncan, Calcutta.—25. *La Prince*, Goujon, Bordeaux; *Coldstream*, Kennedy, London via Pondicherry.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Fury*.—L. Semelle, Esq. Per *Hotspur*.—To ENGLAND and CAPE.—Mrs. A. J. Bruce and four children, Col. W. Cates, 15th M.N.I., Mrs. Cates and child, J. Jeffers, Esq., Mrs. Jeffers and two children, A. J. Scott, M.D., Mrs. Scott and four children, Capt. Morton, M.A., Mrs. Morton and infant, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Plumtree, Master Wray, Lieut. J. Stothhouse and child, Col. and Mrs. Kenny and three children, Dr. Cullimore, Maj. De Wet and child.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CONQUERORS AND THE CONQUERED.—Another assault has been committed on two officers of H.M.'s 83rd Foot, stationed at Belgaum. The officers were out shooting, about two miles from the fort, near a village called Koodchee. The inhabitants must have been determined to pick a quarrel with them, for as soon as one of the officers fired, a man flung himself down on the ground and said that he was shot. Although the man was not touched, the villagers immediately mobbed the officers and pelted them with stones, while the officers, although armed with loaded guns, never once attempted to fire. At last the *Patel*, or head man of the village, interfered and they got off, but not without several bruises. One, too, had a valuable watch smashed in his pocket. The ringleaders, we are glad to hear, are in custody.

OIL MILLS IN INDIA.—A correspondent of the *Times of India* draws attention to the advantages that would be obtained from the establishment of oil mills in this country, instead of exporting seeds and importing oil as at present. The native methods of manufacturing the oil will not admit of their keeping pace even with local demand. After the oil has been extracted the refuse known as oil cake is used as food for cattle. But a large percentage of oil remains in the cake, and is thus lost. Mills on the principle of the English oil mills would utilise the whole of the material.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND C.I. RAILWAY.—Mr. William Cooper, Deputy Managing Agent of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, has been suspended from office, on account of certain transactions effected by him during the absence on sick leave at Mahabeshwur of Mr. John B. Lane, principal managing agent. It appears that Mr. Cooper made purchases of rope, baskets, and other articles, at fabulously high prices, and in incredibly large quantities. Mr. Manning, storekeeper, who has been also mixed up in these transactions, tendered his resignation, but it has not been accepted. Colonel French, one of the directors of the company, and Mr. Lane are prosecuting minute and searching inquiries into these dark transactions; and it is to be hoped the long-standing reproach that this company has been robbed right and left will be removed by their report. Since writing the above, we have heard that Mr. Cooper and Mr. Manning, storekeeper, have been both dismissed the company's service. It is also stated that Mr. Sanderson, Chief Engineer, has applied to be relieved of his duties, in consequence, it is rumoured, of the Directors of the Company being dissatisfied with the mode in which he has conducted the duties of his office.—*Bombay Gazette.*

THE MAURITIUS.—The population of the Mauritius is 305,046, or that of half Calcutta. Of the whole the immigrant coolies make up 201,979, and the aliens, such as Chinese, 6,541, while the residents number 96,526, chiefly white and coloured creoles. On the abolition of slavery the planters received £2,112,632 from their 66,343 slaves. The education which the Indian Government as yet denies the coolies they receive in the Mauritius, where there are eight schools. With a spurious sentimentalism the Indian Government insists that the coolies' children shall be exempted from the compulsory education ordinance, because it was no part of the engagement of their parents, when they migrated to Mauritius, that their children should be educated. The Governor regrets this, and the Superintendent of Schools says, "A law more in the nature of that for the education of factory children in England is essential, when, as is the case of the Indians of Mauritius, both parents and employers are, as the general rule, opposed to the educational interest of the children under their care or influence. The voluntary system hitherto has proved a failure." What Indian labour has done for the Mauritius may be gathered from this fact that in 1812, 66,000 slaves produced only 969,260 French lbs. of sugar, while the same number of coolies in 1851 produced 137,373, 519lbs., and in 1859 201,979 coolies produced 247,463,245lbs. As a rule the Indian coolies are described as destitute of all religion, or imitators of the Mahomedans whose Mohurum they celebrate on what is generally known as the Indian Fête de Dieu, to distinguish it from that observed by the Church of Rome. Two Church missionaries are now at work among them, but the number both in Mauritius and the other colonies should be largely increased.—*Friend of India.*

BIRTH RETURNS, BOMBAY.—Dr. Haines, Superintendent of Mortuary and Birth Returns, has submitted to Government a report on the births in Bombay during the year 1860. From this it appears that the total number of registered births was 7,086, and still-born 361. These numbers are larger than those of any previous year. The male children born alive were 3,692, the females 3,033; the male births were, therefore, in the proportion of 1,217 to 100, which is

rather higher than last year, but almost exactly the usual average. The still-born were 361, viz.: males, 238; females, 123; or in the proportion of 193.5 to 100. The disproportion is usually greater in the still births, but the excess is probably unprecedented. The still-born were 5.1 per cent. of the whole, exactly the same as last year. The proportion of the sexes in the different races differs considerably from what has been usually observed in previous years. It is as follows:—

|                   | Males to 100 Females. |       |                |                |
|-------------------|-----------------------|-------|----------------|----------------|
|                   | Average.              | 1860. | Above Average. | Below Average. |
| Hindoos ...       | 119.4                 | 124.1 | 4.7            | —              |
| Mussulmans ...    | 124.6                 | 130.1 | 5.7            | —              |
| Parsees ...       | 126.2                 | 111.2 | —              | 15.0           |
| Jews & Christians | 117.0                 | 145.6 | 28.6           | —              |

But where the actual numbers are so small such variations need not excite much surprise, in another year the fluctuation may be in the opposite direction. The fall in the number of births of both sexes last year below the average has been fully recovered this year, the increase is chiefly observable in the Hindoos of various castes and among the Mussulmans. Among the native Christians the births are rather fewer than last year. The total number of births, however, is small as compared with that of deaths—only about one-half, and notwithstanding the general steadiness in the numbers, as well as in the proportion of the sexes at birth registered from year to year, it seems very difficult to believe that nearly all the births are recorded. The illegitimate births were 90, or 1.3 per cent. of the whole, being 40 males to 44 females, or 104.5 to 100.—*Bombay Gazette.*

BHATTIA CONSPIRACY CASE.—A case in which nine Bhattias were tried for conspiracy to obstruct the course of public justice, has excited great interest in Bombay. The men were tried before the full Supreme Court, Mr. C. Anstey for the prosecution, and Mr. Bayley for the defence. The Maharaj, high priest of a Hindoo sect, was charged by the Editor of a native paper with adultery and other immoral practices with the wives of his devotees. The Editor was prosecuted for libel and pleaded justification. The nine prisoners, representing this as a renewed attack on the Maharaj, bribed witnesses not to appear for the defence. The nine were convicted under Lord Campbell's Act. After an attempt had been unsuccessfully made to obtain a new trial, and the evidence of many of the leading English merchants had been given to the high character of the prisoners, Justice Arnould sentenced two to pay a fine of Rs. 1,000 each, and the rest to a fine of Rs. 500 each. The sentence was received with some sensation in the Court. Mr. Anstey applied to have the costs, amounting to Rs. 4,000, paid from the Fine Fund, and was told to apply to the Full Court. The sentence seems to us far too light. The case involved the principle of religious liberty which the prisoners attempted to stifle.

GENERAL LE GRAND JACOB.—At the annual exhibition and distribution of prizes of the Free General Assembly's Institution in Bombay, Gen. Le Grand Jacob was in the chair. Various essays were read by the pupils. Dr. Wilson pointed out two boys who had been sent to the Institution by a rich Hindu family; one of them was blind, but he had been taught to translate short sentences from English into Mahrattée. General Jacob said "he was about to retire from the public service after a labour of forty years, and during the remaining period of his life, which he intended to pass in his native country, he would continue to take great interest in this country and its inhabitants. Nothing would gladden his aged years so much as the progress of education, enlightenment, and morality among the people, in whose welfare he had spared no exertions." The average number of pupils in attendance in the school department was 300, in the vernacular department 100, and in the college department 26.

Mr. A. K. FORBES, Secretary to the Bombay Government, has been appointed Acting Sudder Judge, in the place of Mr. R. Keays, who has gone to England on sick leave. The Under Secretary, Mr. Shaw Stewart, acts for Mr. K. Forbes.

## CHINA.

HONG KONG, Dec. 31.—Matters are quiet in Japan. As mentioned in our last issue, Mr. Alcock has made use of the power given to consuls to establish rules and regulations for the better enforcement of treaties.

From Pekin we gather that everything goes on smoothly, and, as matters have recently proceeded, this was to be expected. By advices dated Dec. 2 we learn that Lee-poo, an adherent of the late Council of Regency, has been banished to Sin-Keang. The new Government are busy redeeming the cash notes issued by Sushun, but never paid—a circumstance which caused much distress. This is felt to be a righteous measure, and is affording much satisfaction.

From the three northern ports we may not have much news for some time. New-chwang is closed up for the winter. Tien-tsin was accessible at the date of the last advices (December 9), but the river above that fort was frozen up. The rebels, who had been seen in the neighbourhood of Chefoo, have not been heard of since they were "shelled" away from the settlement.

Ningpo was taken by the insurgent forces on the morning of Dec. 9. Although the place was strong enough to stand a siege of months, there was very little fighting, the Imperialists having made a poor defence during the two days that the siege continued. In that space of time the latter became aware that resistance was useless, so they fled out of the city, the Taipings entering it by escalade. There was no massacre or killing of the people, or even burning of houses. The rebels in this case behaved with more moderation than their usual habits would lead people to expect, which may either have been the result of a changed policy in presence of foreigners, or of the absence of loot to seize and people to kill, all the Ningpo residents having pretty well cleared out with their goods and chattels some weeks before the Taipings took the city. The Taoutae of Ningpo escaped in a sampan, and was taken charge of by Admiral Protet, who protected him on board the *Fei-loong*, at present chartered as a despatch boat by his Imperial Majesty's Government. Chin-she chang, the Imperial generalissimo, at the moment of escalade quietly let him self down the city walls, and begged the hospitality of the British consul, which was at once extended to him. On the same night he was conveyed to the *Scout*, and eventually sent across to Chusan in the gunboat *Kestrel*. The prefect of the city has disappeared, and has not been accounted for by the latest reports. The Che-Hen committed suicide by swallowing goldleaf. The place is quiet now, almost like a sepulchre, and commerce has departed from it. An interview took place between Mr. Harvey, the British consul and the rebel chief, on the 12th ult.

The Yang-tze river is fast becoming a seat of commercial prosperity. The traffic up and down is a perfect marvel, considering the short time the river has been opened.

A rumour is current, but not likely to be true, that the Imperialists have made a successful sally from Hangchow, and routed the rebel army besieging that city.

From the other ports on the coast we have no news of importance. All is quiet at Canton.

At Manila, cigars are at a premium, in consequence, it is said, of the blockade in America, large quantities of tobacco leaf being required by the Spanish Government to balance a want of the usual supply from Virginia.—*Overland China Mail*.

WAR-OFFICE (Feb. 14).—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of John Peter Grant, Esq., Lieut. governor of Bengal, to be an ordinary member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Home Dept., Fort William, Dec. 28.—No. 2,296.—Lieut. col. C. Douglas, art., is app. director gen. of telegraphs in India.

Mil. Dept., Dec. 30.—No. 1,202.—The serv. of Capt. C. T. Stewart, engr., are placed at disp. of public works dept., with effect fr. 29th ult.

No. 1,203.—2nd Capt. F. S. Taylor, engr., has leave, in ext., fr. 27th to 30th Nov., the date on which he reported his return to Bengal fr. m.c. to Eur.

No. 1,204.—The serv. of the underment. officers are placed at disp. of foreign dept., those of Lieut. Taylor temp.:—

Lieut. C. C. Taylor, late 56th N.I.; Lieut. E. B. Ward, late 48th N.I.

No. 1,205.—The serv. of Capt. T. Lamb, Bengal staff corps, are placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1,206.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave, m.c.:—

Surg. maj. E. Campbell, med. dept., garrison surg., Fort William, for 18 mo., new regts.

No. 1,207.—The foll. officers are prom. to rank of capt. by brev. fr. dates specified, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. S. S. Boulderson, late 37th N.I.; Lieut. J. Macdonald, late 18th N.I.; Lieut. R. Y. Chambers, late 65th N.I.; Lieut. F. N. Miles, late 53rd N.I.—Dec. 11, 1861.

Lieut. J. W. Orchard, late 33rd N.I.; Dec. 20, 1861.

No. 1,208.—Maj. A. Martin, late 33rd regt. N.I., has leave fr. 21st to 31st inst., to Bombay or Kurachee, prep. to ret.

No. 1,210.—The foll. arrangements are made pending the arrival of Lieut. col. Norman at the Pres.:—Lieut. col. Atkinson, dep. sec., will offic. as sec. to Govt. of India in mil. dept.

Maj. Burne, 1st asst., will offic. as dep. sec., and Maj. Bacon, 2nd asst., as 1st asst. sec.

No. 1,214.—The leave to Eur. on m.c. granted to Capt. J. W. W. Osborne, 24th Madras N.I., polit. agent, Rewah, in G.G.O. No. 1,225, Dec. 21, 1860, is extended for 5 mo.

No. 1,215.—The foll. order issued by the Gov. of the Straits Settlement is confirmed:—

No. 120.—Dated Aug. 16.—Granting leave to Eur. on m.c. to Capt. J. Burn, late 40th N.I., now of the Bengal staff corps, resident councillor, Malacca, for 20 mo., under new regts., with effect fr. Sept. 7 last, the date of his depart. fr. Singapore.

Notification.—No. 23.—Mr. H. Davies, uncovenanted dep. coll., received charge of the Moughyr treasury on the 26th inst.

Jan. 3.—Notification.—The furl. for 2 years granted to Mr. C. Grant, of the C.S., under date May 20, 1860, has been commuted into a furl. for the full period of 3 years.

Foreign Dept.—No. 1.—Judicial, Jan. 3.—Mr. D. Macleod is app. to be a Government pleader in the Civil and Criminal Courts at Rangoon, with effect from Nov. 11, the date on which he entered on his duties.

No. 1.—General.—Capt. J. Stubbs is app. to act as dep. comr. in charge of West Berar from Dec. 4.

Jan. 3.—No. 1.—Asst. surg. J. Fauces, med. dept., is permitted to proceed to New Zealand, and to be absent from Bengal on that account for 1 year, without pay.

Jan. 2.—No. 2.—Capt. J. Crofton, of engr., is re-app. to public works dept., and posted to the Punjab. His grade will be notified hereafter.

Jan. 3.—No. 3.—Notification.—Mr. J. L. Watson reported his return from sick leave to Eur. on Nov. 20, 1861, and is re-app. to public works dept. as a special asst. engr., and posted to the Punjab.

No. 4.—Transfers:—

Lieut. W. Jellreys, 4th class exec. engr., dep. superint. Rohtuk div., western Jumma canal, is transf. from Punjab to N.W.P.

Lieut. G. Swinton, 2nd class asst. engr., dep. superint. eastern Jumma canal, is transf. from N.W.P. to the Punjab.

No. 5.—Appointments:—

Maj. D. Briggs, staff corps, is re-app. to public works dept. as an exec. engr. of 2nd class and posted to Bengal, with effect from date of joining the station to which he may be posted by the Lieut. gov.

No. 6.—Lieut. J. Birney, engr., is re-app. to public works dept. as an asst. engr. of 2nd class, and posted to N.W.P.

No. 7.—Notifications:—

Mr. T. Harding, dep. controller and examiner of acc'ts., Punjab, is prom. from 3rd to 2nd class, and transf. to Hyderabad.

Mr. J. T. MacLagan is app. a dep. controller and examiner of acc'ts., 3rd class, from this date, and is posted to Punjab, v. Harding.

No. 8.—Leave of absence:—Mr. G. N. Dodd, 2nd class exec. engr., Agra and Bombay road, is granted leave for 1 yr. on m.c. to Eur.

Public Works Dept.—General Establishments.—No. 119.—Jan. 3.—Transfers.—The following transfers are made in the engr. estab. of public works dept. in Bengal:—

Lieut. J. M. Heywood, asst. engr. of 1st class, from Dinagore div. to Sylhet div., and to be in executive charge of it.

Mr. J. C. Vertannes, asst. engr. of 1st class, from circular and eastern canals' div. to Raepore road div., and to be in exec. charge of it.

Mr. W. Browne, asst. engr. of 1st class, from Raepore road to Mahanuddy div.

No. 24.—Mr. H. Michel, extra asst. comr., received charge of Lukhimpore treasury on the 16th ult.

Home Dept.—No. 101.—Jan. 7.—Mr. G. Adams, app. by Sec. of State for India a member of H.M.'s C.S. on Bengal estab., reported his arrival at the presy. on the 30th ult.

Foreign Dept.—No. 13.—Jan. 7.—Lieut. col. E. K. Elliot assumed charge of office of chief comr. of central provs. on 11th ult.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following apps. in the chief commissionership of the central provs. as a temp. arrangement:—

Maj. J. K. Spence to be comr. of Nagpore.

Maj. R. T. Snow to offic. as sec. to the chief comr.

Lieut. col. J. G. Balmain to assume charge of office of dep. comr. of Nagpore dist.

Lieut. col. Balmain and Major Snow assumed charge, respectively, on 16th ult.

No. 16.—With reference to G.O., dated Nov. 2 last, No. 9, H.E. the Governor gen. in Council is pleased to make the following apps. in the commission of the central provs.:—

To be Commissioners.—Mr. A. H. Cocks, c.b., Bengal C.S., to be comr. of the Jubbulpore div.

Maj. J. K. Spence, Bengal staff corps, to be comr. of the Nagpore div.

Mr. J. S. Campbell, Bengal C.S., to be comr. of the Saugor div.

To be Dep. Commissioners.—1st Class.—Capt. C. Elliot, c.b., Madras staff corps, at present dep. comr. of Raipur (on leave).

Maj. R. T. Snow, Madras staff corps, at present dep. comr. of Nagpore.

Capt. G. F. S. Browne, Madras staff corps, at present dep. comr. of Saugor (on special duty).

Capt. W. Numbard, Bengal staff corps, at present dep. comr. of Jubbulpore.

2nd Class.—Maj. W. H. Crichton, Madras staff corps, at present dep. comr. of Chanda.

Capt. A. C. Gordon, Madras staff corps, at present dep. comr. of Narsingpore.

Maj. J. B. Denny, Bengal staff corps, offic. dep. comr. of Saugor.

Mr. J. H. Master, Madras C.S., at present dep. comr. of Bhundara.

3rd Class.—Capt. H. F. Waddington, Bengal staff corps, at present dep. comr. of Dumoh.

Maj. C. M. Shakespear, Madras staff corps, at present personal asst. comr., Nagpore prov.

Capt. C. L. R. Glasford, Bombay staff corps, at present dep. comr. of Godavery Talooks.

Mr. A. G. W. Harris, uncov. serv., at present dep. comr. in Nagpore comrship.

4th Class.—Maj. J. N. H. Maclean, Madras staff corps, at present dep. comr. at Seonce.

Capt. A. B. Cumberland, Madras staff corps, at present asst. comr., 1st class, Nagpore (on leave).

Capt. F. A. Fenton, Madras staff corps, at present dep. comr., 2nd class, in Jubbulpore div.

Capt. C. B. L. Smith, Madras staff corps, at present asst. comr., 1st class, in Nagpore div.

To be Asst. Gov. Gen.'s Agent.—Capt. J. Ashburner, Bombay staff corps, at present asst. comr., 2nd class, in Nagpore div.

To be Asst. Comrs.—Capt. W. B. Thomson, Bengal staff corps, at present asst. comr. in Jubbulpore div.

Capt. C. Baldwin, Bengal army, at present asst. comr. in Jubbulpore div. (actg. dep. comr.).

Capt. J. J. Filton, Madras staff corps, at present asst. comr. in Nagpore div.

Lieut. G. A. A. Warner, Madras staff corps, at present asst. comr. in Nagpore div.

Capt. C. V. Gordon, Madras staff corps, at present asst. comr. in Jubbulpore div. (on leave).

Capt. C. F. O. Mayne, Bengal staff corps, at present asst. comr., Jubbulpore div. (actg. dep. comr.).

Lieut. M. P. Ricketts, Bengal staff corps, at present asst. comr., Saugor div.

Lieut. C. H. Grace, Madras staff corps, at present asst. comr., Nagpore div.

Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, uncov. serv., at present asst. comr., Nagpore div.

Lieut. C. H. Plowden, Madras army, at present asst. comr., Nagpore div.

Mr. W. Ramsay, Bombay C.S., at present asst. comr., Nagpore div. (on special du.).

Lieut. H. F. Newmarch, Bengal army, at present asst. comr., Saugor div.

Mr. J. W. Chisholm, unconv. serv., at present asst. commr., Jubbulpore div.

To officiate as Assistant Commissioners.

Capt. H. F. Bolton, Bombay staff corps, at present offic. asst. commr., Nagpore div. In succession and during the absence of Capt. Elliot and Cumberlege, and Mr. Ramsay.

Capt. H. S. Rammell, Madras staff corps, at present offic. asst. commr., Nagpore div., ditto.

Mr. F. Macnaghten, Bombay C.S., at present offic. asst. commr., Nagpore div., ditto.

Mr. H. Read, unconv. serv., at present offic. asst. commr., Saugor div.

Lieut. J. Ducat, Bombay staff corps, at present offic. asst. commr., Saugor div.

No. 19.—With reference to G.O. of this date, No. 16, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following further appoints. in the commission of the central provinces.

Maj. R. T. Snow, to offic. as commr. of Jubbulpore div. during abs. of Mr. A. H. Cocks, C.B.

Lieut. col. J. G. Balmain, to offic. as dep. commr. 1st cl., at Nagpore, v. Maj. R. T. Snow.

Maj. J. B. Denny, to offic. as dep. commr., Raipore, during abs. of Capt. C. Elliot, C.B.

Capt. H. J. Waddington, to offic. as dep. commr., Hoshungabad, v. Maj. J. B. Denny.

Maj. J. N. H. Maclean, to offic. as dep. commr., Dumoh, v. Capt. H. J. Waddington.

Capt. W. B. Thomson, to offic. as dep. commr., Seonee, v. Maj. J. N. H. Maclean.

Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, to remain in charge of Kowtah, during abs. of Capt. A. B. Cumberlege.

No. 21.—Maj. R. J. Meade received charge of the Central India Agency from Maj. R. H. Keatinge on the 14th ult. Major Meade retains temporary charge of the Gwalior political agency.

No. 22.—Dr. T. Sharkey rec. med. ch. of the civil station of Nagode from Dr. Abbott, on 18th Nov. last.

No. 23.—Mr. D. F. Lonsdale, coll. of customs at Thyet Myo, made over charge of his office to asst. surg. Applin, H.M.'s 68th regt., on 27th Oct. last, and res. charge on 30th idem.

No. 24.—Maj. R. T. Snow made over ch. of the office of asst. gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of thuggee and dacoitee at Nagpore to Lieut. G. A. Warner, asst. commr., on 14th ult.

No. 25.—Lieut. col. J. F. Porter, superint. of Nuggur div. in Mysore, has priv. leave for 60 days, fr. 1st Nov. last. This cancels the leave granted to him in G.O. No. 219, dated Nov. 12.

No. 26.—As a temp. arrangement Capt. W. Cadell, asst. commr. 1st class, is app. to offic. as commr. of Hyderabad assigned districts, with effect fr. 14th Sept. last.

No. 27.—Maj. R. H. Keatinge received charge of Nimar political agency fr. Lieut. T. Cadell on 15th ult.

No. 30.—The Gov. gen. in Council accepts the resignation by Lieut. col. J. F. Porter, superint. of Nuggur div., and Maj. E. Cunningham, superint. of Chittledroog div., of their respective appts. in Mysore commis., fr. 31st ult. Their services are accordingly replaced at disp. of Madras Govt. fr. that date.

Political Dept.—No. 4.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the appt. of Mr. Johan Knus as Prussian consul at Penang.

Financial Dept., Jan. 6.—No. 3.—Dr. R. Stuart, surg. to the artificers of the mint and officers of the customs preventive serv., made over ch. of his duties to Dr. K. B. Stuart on 30th ult.

Jan. 7.—No. 13.—The undermentd. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave, on m.c.:

Sec. Capt. P. St. G. Greene, Madras art., asst. engr. D.P.W., Nagpore, for 20 mo., under new regs.

No. 14.—H.M. has been pleased to app. the undermentd. gentlemen to be cadets for the inf. in H.M.'s Indian mly. forces at presy. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted to the serv., and prom. to the rank of ensign, fr. dates assigned to them in G.G.O. No. 975 of Oct. 25, 1861:—

Infantry.—Messrs. A. G. Hammond, E. E. Grigg, E. Z. Thornton, C. Ransford, A. Peel, R. C. S. C. Tytler, J. Cook, F. D. Boileau, A. Oldham, V. C. E. Parker, W. C. Ramsden, T. Nicholls; date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 31.

No. 15.—Lieut. G. R. Grylls, late 18th regt. N.I., has leave fr. Dec. 15 to March 15, 1862, to Bombay, prep. to leave, on m.c., to Eur., under new regs.

No. 16.—The foll. order, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 250.—Dated Dec. 16.—Confirming the regtl. order by Maj. Clogstoun, v.c., cong. 2nd cav., Hyderabad contng., dated Nov. 1 last, directing Capt. Clerk, 2nd in cong., 2nd cav., Hyderabad contng., to assu. com. of regt. fr. Nov. 2, consequent on his availing himself of the leave granted in G.G.O. No. 1,035, Nov. 12 last. Maj. Clogstoun returned to du. Nov. 23 last.

No. 17.—H.M. has been pleased to app. the undermentd. gentleman to be a cadet for the inf. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at the Pres. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted to the serv., and prom. to rank of ens., fr. date assigned to him in G.G.O. No. 1,188, Dec. 24 last:—

Inf.—Mr. R. Vivian; date of arr. at Fort William, Dec. 31 last.

No. 18.—The foll. order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

No. 631.—Dated Nov. 22.—Granting leave to Eur. on m.c. to Capt. J. Woodcock, Madras staff corps, comdt. 5th inf., Hyderabad contng., for 20 mo., new regs., fr. Nov. 27, the date of his depart. fr. Bombay on the str. China.

No. 19.—Appointment.—5th Inf., Hyderabad Contng.—Capt. R. K. Macquoid, Madras staff corps, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt. dur. abs. on m.c. to Eur. of Capt. Woodcock.

No. 21.—The serv. of Asst. surg. P. M. Crosbie are placed at disp. of foreign dept.

No. 22.—The undermentd. officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave, m.c.:—

Capt. R. A. Trotter, 6th regt. N.L.I., for 2 years, old regs.

No. 23.—Lieut. C. E. Armstrong, art., is app. an asst. to Maj. G. H. Saxton, asst. surveyor gen., for employ. on No. 3 topographical party, Ganjam and Orissa survey.

No. 24 of 1862.—The serv. of Capt. H. Boddam, of art., are placed temp. at disposal of Govt. of Bengal, with effect from Nov. 13, 1861.

No. 26 of 1862.—Mr. D. C. Hennessy, whose appt. as a cadet of inf. on this estab. was announced in G.G.O. No. 750 of July 17, 1860, having satisfied Govt. on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations, is admitted into the serv. as a cadet of inf. from Sept. 23, 1861, and prom. to rank of ens. from July 4, 1861, and will stand immediately below Ens. E. A. Down, of list of cadets, No. 3 of 1861.

No. 27 of 1862.—The serv. of Surg. C. Palmer, M.D., are placed temp. at disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Dept., Bengal, General Establishments, No. 1, Jan. 6, 1862.—Posting:—

With reference to the notification of the Govt. of India, No. 5, of 3rd inst., Maj. D. Briggs, exec. engr. of the 2nd class, is app. to exec. charge of Ramghur div.

Mr. J. D. Derry, asst. engr. of the 2nd class, from the Ganges and Darjeeling road div., to the circular and eastern canals' div.

Mr. J. A. Windle, asst. engr. of the 2nd class, from circular and eastern canals' div., to Ganges and Darjeeling road div.

Mr. G. Munro, sub engr. of 2nd class, in exec. charge of works at Parinath, from Ramghur to the Barrackpore div.

Mr. J. Holt, supervisor, from the Barrackpore to the Ramghur div.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Dec. 26.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. C. W. Willmot, asst. commr., Sonthal Pergunnahs, for 1 mo., in ext.

Dec. 27.—No. 2,954b.—Appointments:—

Mr. E. S. Pearson to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Tirhoot, dur. leave of Mr. F. A. Lushington.

Mr. G. N. Barlow to offic. as mag. and coll. of Pooree.

Mr. A. R. Thompson to offic. as mag. and coll. of Rajshahye.

Mr. J. S. Drummond, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Behar, during leave of Mr. Longmore.

Mr. W. L. Heeley to ch. of sub div. of Khoordah, and to exercise powers of a joint mag. and dep. coll. in Pooree. Mr. Heeley will continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Pooree until rel. by Mr. Barlow.

Leave of absence:—

Mr. O. W. Malet, civil and sess. judge of Beerbhoom, for 2 mo., fr. such date as he may avail himself of the same after 15th prox.

Mr. R. N. Farquharson, opium agent of Behar, for 1 mo., fr. 1st prox., to presy., retaining charge of his office.

#### MAGISTERIAL POWERS.

Jan. 1, 1862.—It is hereby notified that, in conformity with Sec. 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861), the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to vest with the full powers of magistrate, as described in Sec. 22 of the said Act, all joint mags. and all other officers who are now vested with the full powers of a mag. under the laws and regulations heretofore in force, within the regulation provinces under the Bengal Govt.; and to vest with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 1st class, as described in the same section, all officers who are now vested with special powers under Clause 3, Sec. II., Regulation III. of 1821; and to vest with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class, as described in the same sec., all officers exercising the ordinary powers of asst. to a mag. within the same provs. Such powers to be exercised by each of the officers abovementd. within the dists. and places to which his powers under the laws and regs. heretofore in force extended.

And it is hereby notified that, in the following non-regulation provinces, viz., Assam, Arracan, and Chota Nagpore, the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to vest with the full powers of mag., as described in Sec. 22 of the said Act, all dep. commrs., mags., and other officers in charge of districts, and all officers subordinate to them heretofore exercising full judi-

cial powers of mag.; and to vest with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class, as described in the same section, all such officers who have heretofore been vested with the power of sentencing to imprisonment for a term of six months. Such powers to be exercised by each of the officers abovementd. within the dists. and places to which his powers under the rules heretofore in force extended.

E. H. LUSHINGTON,  
Sec. to Govt. of Bengal.

No. 17b.—Dec. 30, 1861.—Appointments:—Rev. E. Templeman to be chaplain of Darjeeling for 2 years.

Rev. W. B. Drawbridge to be chaplain of Beerbhoom.

Rev. H. E. Burney to be chaplain of Hazarbaugh.

Lieut. H. W. Garnault to be a member of the local committee of public instruction at Kishnuggur.

Jan. 2, 1862.—Mr. W. H. Brodhurst to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Beerbhoom, during abs. on leave of Mr. Malet.

Mr. W. S. Wells to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bancoorah.

Mr. R. J. Wigram to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Rajshahye, but to continue to officiate as mag. and coll. of Pubna.

Mr. H. Hankey to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Tipperah, but to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of that dist.

Dec. 26, 1861.—Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge, mag. and coll. of Jessore, reported his depart. from India on 24th inst. per P. and O. Company's steamship Colombo.

Dec. 30.—The leave to Dr. N. C. Macnamara, civil asst. surg. of Tirhoot, on 29th ult., is canc. at his own request.

The servs. of Rev. Dr. H. Smith are placed at disposal of the Hon. the Lieut. gov. of N.W.P.

Dec. 27, 1861.—No. 58b.—Appointments.—Mr. J. H. O'Donel, rev. surv., Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a mag., in the tracts of country described in schedule to that Act.

Jan. 4.—Mr. J. Thornton, extra asst. to commissnr. of Assam, at Seebaugur, is vested with full powers of a mag.

Jan. 2.—Leave of absence.—Mr. T. Walton, offic. mag. and coll. of Rungpore, for 3 mo., commencing from date on which he may be relieved by his successor.

Jan. 3.—Mr. S. H. C. Tayler, mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, for 14 mo., in ext.

Jan. 4.—Dr. W. B. Batson, civil asst. surg. of Chittagong, for 1 mo., in ext.

Dr. C. Amesbury, civil asst. surg. of Dinagepore, for 1 mo., from such date as he may make over med. charge of the station.

Mr. E. T. Trevor, of the C.S., reported his return to pres. on 30th ult.

The leave granted to Mr. J. S. Drummond, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot, on 28th Oct. last, is canc. at his own request.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

##### POWERS OF SUBORDINATE MAGISTRATES.

Judicial (Criminal) Dept., dated Camp Lullupore, Dec. 27.—No. 1,236a.—Under Section 23 of Act. No. XXV. of 1861, the Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to invest all assistants to magistrates in these provinces, all assistant commissioners, and all deputy magistrates, who at present exercise the simple powers of an assistant described in Section 8 Regulation VI. of 1803, and Section 20 Regulation IX. of 1807, with the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the 1st class, with effect from Jan. 1, 1862.

The Hon. the Lieut. gov. has also been pleased to invest all officers exercising the special powers of an assistant under Clause 3 Section 2 Regulation III. of 1821, with the powers of a subordinate magistrate of the 2nd class, with effect from same date.

All officers at present exercising the full powers of a magistrate or joint magistrate will exercise the powers of a magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

By order, G. COOPER,  
Sec. to Govt. N.W.P.

General Dept., dated Camp Jhansie, Dec. 13.—No. 3,102a.—One mos. priv. leave is granted to Mr. N. Parsick, dep. coll. of Banda, from date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 3,114a.—Mr. A. Sells, C.S., whose servs. have been placed at disp. of this Govt., is app. to be an asst. in Agra div.

Dated Allahabad, Dec. 14.—No. 1,535.—Rev. B. Sharp, chaplain of Muttra, in succession to Rev. A. Irwin, who is about to proc. to Eur., on m.c.

Public Works Dept., dated Camp Jhansie, Dec. 11.—No. 3,767a.—Leave of absence:—Leave, on m.c., fr. Nov. 15 to Dec. 1, is granted to Lieut. G. Swinton, asst. engr. Eastern Jumna canals.

No. 3,748a.—Eight weeks' prep. leave is granted to Mr. G. N. Dodd, exec. engr., Agra and Bombay road, from such date as he may avail himself of it prior to an application to Eur., m.c.

Gen. Dept., dated Camp River Betwa, Dec. 20.—



No. 8,153a.—Mr. S. N. Martin, C.S., reported his return from furl. on Nov. 14.

No. 8,158a.—Mr. W. A. Forbes, C.S., reported his return from furl. on Nov. 30.

Dated Allahabad, Dec. 24.—No. 1,577.—The priv. leave for 1 mo. granted to Rev. E. Godfrey, chaplain of Jubbulpore, is confirmed.

No. 1,580.—The priv. leave for 2 mos. granted to Rev. C. D. Hamilton, chaplain of Mhow, from the day he quits his station, is confirmed.

Public Works Dept., dated Camp Jhansie, Dec. 17.—No. 3,849a.—Mr. G. F. Hill, who has been app. an asst. engr. 1st class, in G.O. public works dept., No. 259, dated Dec. 6, 1861, is posted to Jubbulpore div., as civil divisional engr.

No. 3,860a.—Mr. J. Denmeade, asst. engr. 6th div., Grand Trunk road, is reported to have passed the colloq. exam. in the vernacular language prescribed for military officers in G.O.C.C. of April 20, 1844.

Dated Camp River Betwa, Dec. 20.—No. 8,868a.—Mr. G. W. Blinkworth, tempy. asst. overseer, att. to 8rd div., Grand Trunk road, is removed from public works dept.

Lieut. A. Ollivant, div. adj. milly. police, Jhansie div., and offic. district superint. of police at Etawah, to be dist. superint. of police, 4th grade, and to be posted to Jhansie.

Mr. Volkens, offic. div. adj. milly. police, Jhansie div., to be asst. inspector gen. of police, and to be posted to Jhansie div.

No. 1,275a.—Lieut. H. N. Noble, late 44th N.I., is app. to act as a dist. superint. of police, dur. abs. on leave of Lieut. L. Forbes, and is posted to Moradabad.

No. 1,276a.—So much of the Notification, No. 1,246a, dated 6th inst., as app. Mr. Sterndale to offic. as asst. inspector gen. of police in Rohilcund div., is hereby cancl., and that officer is app. an asst. inspector gen. of police in Jhansie div.

Separate Revenue (Customs) Dept., dated Camp Jhansie, Dec. 14.—No. 276a.—Mr. F. W. Vere, coll. of customs, 1st div., is app. to be dep. commissnr. for the execution of Act No. XXX. of 1861, in N.W.P.

Judicial (Criminal) Dept.—No. 1222a.—Camp Kilar, Dec. 18, 1861.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to appoint the foll. landholders and native gentlemen to be hon. dep. mags. under Act XV. of 1843, and to invest them with magisterial powers to the extent and in the district noted below, with effect from Jan. 1, 1862:—

#### MEERUT DIVISION.

Maj. Rind, Dehra Doon dist., has been invested with the powers of a subordinate mag., 2nd cl., within the tract bounded by the river Jumna on the west and north, the Sutrarla Rao and the Bethkees Rao on the east, and the Sewalic range on the south.

Munsoor Allee Khan, Moozuffernuggur dist., ditto, the pergunnah of Thannah Bhawan, zillah Mozuffernuggur.

Mr. T. S. Kinner, Boolundshuhur dist., ditto, pergunnah Dunkoor, zillah Boolundshuhur.

Mahomed Ali Khan Bahadoor, ditto, pergunnah Puhashoo, zillah Boolundshuhur.

Rajah Teekum Singh, Allypore dist., ditto, taluqua Moorsan, zillah Allypore.

#### AGRA DIVISION.

Rao Inswat Rao, Etawah dist., has been invested with the powers of a subordinate mag., 2nd cl., thannah Bukewur, including Luckna.

Koor Zoresingh, Etawah dist., ditto, the Kotwalee jurisdiction, including the city.

Lalla Laik Singh, Etawah dist., ditto, Hurchundpore, and Oomree police jurisdiction.]

Chowdree Gunga Persad, Etawah dist., ditto, the Kunchore police jurisdiction.

Mr. Tritton, Furruckabad dist., ditto, Kunouj, Thutteea Tirwa.

Koor Gujadhur Singh, Mynpoory dist., ditto, pergunnah Mustafabad.

Chowdree Luchmun Singh, Mynpoory dist., ditto, pergunnah Koraolee.

#### ROHILKUND DIVISION.

Rajah Pertab Singh, of Tajpore, Bijpore dist., has been invested with the powers of a subordinate mag., 2nd cl., pergunnahs Noorpore, Sedhara, and Chandpore.

Rajah Sheoraj Singh, of Kasheepore, Moradabad dist., ditto, pergunnah Kasheepore.

Rai Burdamun Kishun, resident of Billaree, Moradabad dist., ditto, those parts of the Billaree pergunnah once included in the old pergunnahs of Koondur Rao and Seondara.

Mr. George Delenam, Budaon dist., has been invested with the powers of a subordinate mag., 1st cl., Bilsee, Bisowlee, and Sitasee.

Sheikh Shurfoodeen, of Sheikhoopore, Budaon dist., has been invested with the powers of a subordinate mag., 2nd cl., pergunnahs Budaon and Oojhane.

Rae Buldeo Singh, of Bhanpore, Tehseel Suheswan, Budaon dist., ditto, Bilsee, Bassowlee, and Sitasee.

Hukeem Hidayut Ali, of Aoulah Khas, Bareilly dist., ditto, thannah Aoula.

Rajah Juggurnath Singh, of Powayn, Shahjehanpore dist., ditto, pergunnah Powain.

#### ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

Rae Bahadoor Thakoor Asapal Singh, Allahabad

dist., has been invested with the powers of a subordinate mag., 2nd cl., pergunnah Secundra.

Thakoor Ajoondha Buksh Singh, Allahabad dist., ditto, pergunnah Arai.

Baharee Singh, Cawnpore dist., ditto, pergunnah Ghatampur.

Thakoor Kinbur Singh, Cawnpore dist., ditto, pergunnah Dehpore.

Jehree Doobey, Cawnpore dist., ditto, pergunnah Sheorajpore.

#### BENARES DIVISION.

Mr. P. Dunne, Azingurh dist., has been invested with the powers of a subordinate mag., 1st cl., pergunnahs Mahool and Koelsa.

Mr. P. Saunders, jun., Jounpore dist., has been invested with the full powers of a mag., Koatwalee and Bukshee outposts.

Thakoor Madho Singh, Jounpore dist., has been invested with the powers of a subordinate mag., 2nd cl., Bukshee outpost (formerly Thanna).

Rajah Moheah Narain, Jounpore dist., ditto, Koolhoo outpost.

Meer Reyant Allee, Jounpore dist., ditto, Muohlee-shuhur Tehseelee.

#### BENARES DIVISION.

Nurender Singh, Rajah of Singrowlee, Mirzapore dist., has been invested with powers of a subordinate mag., 2nd cl., in Singrowlee Proper and Bischoepore.

Baboo Brij Indur Bahadoor Singh, ditto, Bidjie Gurh.

Ishree Pershad Narain Singh, Maharajah of Benares, Mirzapore dist., has been invested with full powers of a mag., in pergunnah Kheyrah Mungror.

Lall Rajindur Bahadoor Singh, Rajah of Kuntal, Mirzapore dist., has been invested with powers of a subordinate mag., 2nd cl., in pergunnah Cheamrey.

Mr. H. A. Aubert, Benares dist., has been invested with full powers of a mag., in police circles of Phoolpore, Sheopore, and Mirzamoorand.

Mr. W. Fergusson, Benares dist., ditto, in police circles of Chowbaypore and Tilmapore.

Rajah Deonarain Singh, Ghazeeopore dist., has been invested with powers of a subordinate mag., 1st cl., in pergunnah Syndpore Bhitree.

#### GORUCKPORE DIVISION.

Mr. J. H. Bridgman, of Sehra and Neaura, Goruckpore dist., has been invested with powers of a subordinate mag., 1st cl., in Tuppa Sehra, circle V.

Mr. W. Peppe, Goruckpore dist., ditto, Tuppa Puchwara, circle V.

Mr. Cooke, of Bustee, Goruckpore dist., ditto, in Tuppa Sheopore, circle I.

Mr. Goutiere, of Beoree factory, Goruckpore dist., in Tuppa Burhuj, circle IV.

Mr. R. P. Brooke, of Bubnowlee, Goruckpore dist., ditto, Dhoreea Bijepore, circle VI.

Lall Mohendur Sing Sehzaad Myphal Sing, of Bansee, Goruckpore dist., has been invested with powers of a subordinate mag., 2nd cl., in pergunnah Bunsee, circle II.

Sirdar Soorut Singh Bahadoor, of Doomree, Goruckpore dist., ditto, in Tuppa Keatlee, pergunnah Haveylee, Goruckpore, circle V.

Isree Pertab Rao, of Perrownah, Goruckpore dist., ditto, in Elagua Perrownah, in pergunnah Sidhooa Jabna, circle VI.

#### JHANSIE DIVISION.

Rajah Kesha Rao, of Goorseral, Jhansie dist., has been invested with powers of a subordinate mag., 1st cl., within the limits of his own jagheer.

Rajah Maunsingh, of Rampoor, Jaloun dist., ditto, ditto.

Dewan Sreedhur Singh, of Serawan, Jaloun dist., has been invested with powers of a subordinate mag., 2nd cl., in the villages of Bolna, Hingoota, Gohunee, Bhunge, Sarawan, Alaeepore, Knomabad, Roora, Madho Nubeeepore, Kunchunpore, Murora, Gora Boobka, Pirkola, Rajpore, Runderhara, Dadnmpoor, Jypore, Koorera, Bijdown, Delpore, Raholee, Gurheea, Kusunpore, Newaree, Islumpore, Shahbazpore, Gohun Khas.

#### AJMERE DIVISION.

Rajah Zorawur Singh, has been invested with powers of a subordinate mag., 2nd cl., in Talooka Bhinae.

Thakoor Sheonath Singh, Ajmere dist., ditto, Talooka Mussoda.

Thakoor Madho Singh, Ajmere dist., ditto, Talooka Sawur.

Rajah Kulian Singh, Ajmere dist., ditto, Talooka Peesangun.

Thakoor Ram Singh, Ajmere dist., ditto, Talooka Bughera dist.

Sheojan Singh Thakoor, of Bura, Ajmere dist., ditto, in pergunnah Kekree, south of the road from Mooradinunil to Nusseerabad.

Omeid Singh Thakoor, of Jooneea, Ajmere dist., ditto, in pergunnah Kekree, north of the above road.

Police Dept., Camp Kilar, Dec. 18.—No. 1,274a.—With reference to the resolution in this dept., No. 1,250a, dated the 6th inst., the Hon. the lieut. gov. is pleased to make the foll. proms. and appts., to take effect fr. Jan. 1:—

Maj. W. Davis, div. comdt. of the Jhansie milly. police, to be dep. insp. gen. of police in the Jhansie div.

Capt. G. A. Harrison and R. Cadell, dist. superints. of police, 3rd grade, in the dists. of Muttra and Furruckabad respectively, to be dist. superints. of police of the 2nd grade.

Capt. G. Swiney, dist. comdt. of milly. police, to be dist. supt. of police of the 2nd grade, and to be posted to Jaloun.

Lieut. F. A. C. Knyvett, dist. superint. of police in the Boolundshuhur dist., to be prom. fr. 4th to 3rd grade.

Lieut. A. S. Thain, commt. of Lullupore military police, to be dist. supt. of police, of 3rd grade, and to be posted to Lullupore.

Lieut. A. Ollivant, div. adjt. of military police in the Jhansie div., and offic. dist. supt. of police at Etawah, to be dist. supt. of police of 4th grade, and to be posted to Jhansie.

Lieut. P. C. Dalmahoy, dist. comt. of Humeerpore military police, to be dist. supt. of police of 5th grade, and to be posted to Humeerpore.

Mr. Volkens, offic. div. adjt. of military police in Jhansie div., to be asst. insp. gen. of police, and to be posted to Jhansie div.

Dec. 18.—One mo. priv. leave of abs., under sec. VII. of the unconv. serv. leave rules, is granted to Mr. N. Parsick, dep. coll. of Banda, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Revenue Dept., Camp Betwa, Dec. 20.—No. 1,886a.—Maj. W. Davis, div. comt. of police in Jhansie div., is employed on special duty in this dept. in Jhansie div., with effect fr. 11th Nov. last.

No. 1,887a.—Maj. W. Davies is invested with powers of a coll. employed in making settlements of the land revenue under regulation VII. of 1822, and IX. of 1833.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

Gen. Dep., Dec. 18.—No. 2,655.—Leave.—Mr. A. Brandreth, offic. dept. comr. of Goojranwalla, has priv. leave for 15 days, from date on which he may avail himself of it.

Dec. 19.—No. 2,677.—The priv. leave, for 1 mo. to Rev. J. Robinson, chap. of Simla, is conf.

Gen. Dept., Dec. 21.—No. 2,695.—Appointment:—Rev. T. Evans is app. a marriage registrar in Delhi district.

No. 2,697.—Leave:—Capt. B. T. Reid, dep. commissnr., has leave for 8 weeks, under milly. rules, prep. to furl. on m.c., to Eur., with effect from 1st prox., or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

## MADRAS.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, Jan. 8.—The underment. officers are vested with the full powers of a mag.:—

Mr. J. C. Hannington, act. head asst. mag. of Malabar.

Mr. W. F. Hathaway, act. head asst. mag. of Salem.

Mr. H. Richardson, dep. coll. and mag., Wynad.

Ecclesiastical Dept., Dec. 31.—Rev. A. Taylor is admitted as an asst. chapl. on Madras estab. fr. 26th inst., date of his arr. at Pres., per str. *Nemesis*.

Jan. 3.—Rev. A. J. Rogers and Rev. R. Murphy attained rank of sen. chaplain and chaplain respectively fr. 1st inst.

Educational Dept.—The director of public instruction has granted priv. leave to Mr. E. C. Caldwell, inspec. of schools, 4th educational div., for 1 mo. fr. 1st Jan.

The commsy. gen. has granted priv. leave to Capt. B. H. W. Magrath, act. dep. asst. commsy. gen., for 1 mo. fr. date of his depart. fr. Masulipatam.

Jan. 3.—No. 1.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. alterations of rank and prom., subject to H.M.'s approval:—

20th N.I.—Lieut. J. O. Goldie to take rank fr. Jan. 1, 1860, v. Ogilvy, res. the serv.

Lieut. W. O. Foord (late of 47th regt. N.I.) to take rank fr. Aug. 21, 1861, v. Ramus, struck off the strength of the army.

45th regt. N.I.—Ens. H. E. A. Lawford to be lieut., v. Learmouth, res. the serv.; date of com., Oct. 16, 1861.

No. 8.—The foll. Notification is republished:—

Home Dept., Fort William, Dec. 20, 1861.—No. 2,275.—Appointment.—Capt. C. G. H. Coote, 52nd regt. Madras N.I., to be superint. of police, 3rd grade, in province of Mergui, in the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, with effect fr. Oct. 22.

Judicial Dept., Jan. 7.—Mr. C. Collett, act. civil and sess. judge of Chittoor, rec. charge of the court from Mr. G. A. Harris on 3rd inst.

Public Dept.—Surg. maj. J. Mayer, act. chemical examiner, assu. charge of the office from Asst. surg. A. J. Scott on 3rd inst.

Financial Dept.—Asst. surg. W. Aitkin, act. asst. assay master, assu. charge of office on 4th inst.

#### MEDICAL FUND.

It is hereby notified that annuities from the medical fund have been this day granted to the foll. gentlemen, viz.:—

To Ret. surg. J. Hichens, a member on small annuity, a large annuity.

To Ret. surg. T. D. Harrison, a member on small annuity, a large annuity.

To Ret. surg. J. Reid, the established, small annuity.

To Ret. surg. T. White, a member on small annuity, extra large annuity.

To Ret. surg. J. Grant, M.D. (not been heard of for nearly 2 years).

To Surg. maj. A. Lorimer, M.D., the liberated, small annuity.

To Ret. surg. T. G. Johnstone, M.D., the liberated, small annuity.

To Ret. surg. J. Robson, M.D., the liberated, small annuity.

After providing for the above, there being still a surplus sufficient to convert a small annuity into a large one, the meeting resolves that the small annuity now held by Ret. surg. A. Simpson (sen. small annuitant) be converted into a large one.

Jan. 7.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following transfer and appointment in the volunteer guards:—

Lieut. J. W. Breeks is transf. to inf. volunteer guards in the rank held by him in the cav., to be borne as a supernu. until absorbed.

Mr. J. T. Blissett to be ens., v. Garrett, promoted.

No. 4.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Lieut. E. M. Norie, staff corps, to be interp. to H.E. the C. in C.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. W. Weldon, 47th N.I., arrived at Madras on Dec. 26, 1861.

Capt. E. Metcalfe, 48th N.I., arrived at Madras on Jan. 4, 1862.

Capt. C. J. Godfrey, 10th N.I., arrived at Madras on Jan. 4, 1862.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Maj. S. J. Batten, of the staff corps, exec. engr., 4th class, dep. public works in Pegu, on m.c., for 20 mos., under furl. regs. of 1854; and to embark from Madras.

Capt. G. B. Roberts, of the staff corps, on furl. for 6 mos., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. S. F. M. T. Grant, 47th N.I., on furl. for 2 years, under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Bombay.

The undermentioned gentlemen, who arrived at Madras on Jan. 4, 1862, are admitted on estab. as cadets for the inf., in conformity with their app. by the Home Government, and promoted to the rank of ensign:—

Messrs. F. G. Faber, E. G. P. Wood, T. A. Tharp, E. R. Coker, W. Hamilton, A. H. Mayhew, A. F. Kenny, A. R. Sanderson.

#### PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Jan. 7.—No. 6.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. proms., subject to H.M.'s approval (date of commissions, Jan. 1, 1862):—

1st Regt. L.C.—Capt. (brev. maj.) E. E. Miller (staff corps), to have the regtl. position of maj., and Lieut. W. G. Morris to be capt., v. Porter, ret.

Gen. List.—Cornet H. Cracroft to be lieut., v. Porter, ret.

3rd Regt. L.C.—Capt. (brev. maj.) A. J. Kelso to be maj., and Lieut. (brev. capt.) A. Grant to be capt., v. Waters, ret.

Gen. List.—Cornet F. M. Onslow to be lieut., v. Waters, ret.

6th Regt. L.C.—Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) J. Whistler, c.b., to be maj., and Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. R. Fairlie to be capt., v. Brown, ret.

Gen. List.—Cornet H. R. Hope to be lieut., v. Brown, ret.

8th Regt. L.C.—Capt. (brev. maj.) F. H. Scott (staff corps) to have the regtl. position of maj., and Lieut. R. C. Stewart to be capt., v. Fowler, ret.

Gen. List.—Cornet F. W. Buller to be lieut., v. Fowler, ret.

5th Regt. L.C.—Capt. (brev. maj.) A. R. Thornhill (staff corps), to have the regtl. position of major, and Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. M. Elliott (staff corps) to have the regtl. position of capt., v. Groube, ret.

7th L.C.—Capt. (brev. maj.) J. A. Campbell (staff corps), to have the regtl. position of maj., and Lieut. R. R. Stuart to be capt., v. Strange, ret.

Cav.—Maj. E. J. Ferrers to be lieut. col., v. Græme and Cumberlege, ret.

4th Regt. L.C.—Capt. J. Buchanan to be maj., and Lieut. H. Parker to be capt., v. Græme and Cumberlege, ret.

2nd Regt. L.C.—Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) G. R. Edwards to be maj., and Lieut. C. Clerk to be capt., v. Taylor, ret.

Cav.—Maj. E. E. Miller (staff corps) to have the regtl. position of lieut. col., v. Arbuthnot and Byng, ret.

1st Regt. L.C.—Capt. (brev. maj.) J. Cameron to be maj., and Lieut. G. S. Hooper to be capt., v. Arbuthnot and Byng, ret.

Cav.—Maj. A. J. Kelso to be lieut. col., v. Macleod and Blogg, ret.

3rd Regt. L.C.—Capt. (brev. maj.) the Hon. H. Arbuthnot to be maj., and Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. W. Money to be capt., v. Macleod and Blogg, ret.

Cav.—Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) J. Whistler, c.b., to be lieut. col., v. Strange, ret.

6th Regt. L.C.—Capt. (brev. maj.) W. G. Woods (staff corps) to have the regtl. position of maj., and Lieut. F. Horsley to be capt., v. Strange, ret.

47th Regt. N.I.—Capt. H. D. Innes to be maj., Lieut. R. W. Duff to be capt., and Ens. E. J. Wynch to be lieut., v. Hughes, ret.

Inf.—Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) C. Mackenzie (staff corps) to have the regtl. position of lieut. col., v. Cotton and Osborne, ret.

48th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) A. Robertson (staff corps) to have the regtl. position of maj., Lieut. G. B. Bowen to be capt., and Ens. J. D. Sandys to be lieut., v. Cotton and Osborne, ret.

24th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) R. T. Snow, (staff corps), to have the regtl. pos. of maj.; Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. Hornidge to be capt.; Ens. C. J. Rose to be lieut., v. Kerr, ret.

29th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) A. K. Gore to be maj.; Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. S. Rammel (staff corps) to have the regtl. pos. of capt., v. Boulderson, ret.

Infantry.—Maj. A. C. Silver to be lieut. col., v. Burn and Millar, ret.

4th Regt. N.I.—Capt. P. R. J. Wood to be maj.; Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. C. Macdonald (staff corps), to have the regtl. pos. of capt.; Ens. W. F. Cotton to be lieut., v. Burn and Millar, ret.

Infantry.—Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) G. G. MacDonell to be lieut. col., v. Athorp and Logan, ret.

27th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) M. Cholmeley to be maj.; Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. S. Kenney to be capt.; Ens. F. J. Wroughton to be lieut., v. Athorp and Logan, ret.

Infantry.—Maj. J. P. Coode to be lieut. col., v. Bird and Pinson, ret.

35th Regt. N.I.—Capt. W. J. Tweedie to be maj.; Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. J. Vizard to be capt., v. Bird and Pinson, ret.

42nd Regt. N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) C. Burton, (staff corps), to have the regtl. pos. of maj.; Lieut. R. H. Beddome (staff corps), to have the regtl. pos. of capt., v. Macleod, ret.

Infantry.—Maj. (brev. col.) J. W. Bayley to be lieut. col., v. Reid and Stevenson, ret.

20th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) H. J. Brockman to be maj.; Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. D. C. Wallace (staff corps), to have the regtl. pos. of capt., v. Reid and Stevenson, ret.

49th Regt. N.I.—Capt. H. Man (staff corps), to have the regtl. pos. of maj.; Lieut. W. G. M. Strickland to be capt., v. Stewart, ret.

Infantry.—Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) H. Pritchard to be lieut. col., v. Roberts and McCally, ret.

8th Regt. N.I.—Capt. W. J. Cook to be maj.; Lieut. C. M. Hailes (staff corps) to have the regtl. rank of capt.; Ens. E. W. C. H. Miller to be lieut., v. Roberts and McCally, ret.

Infantry.—Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) G. Allan to be lieut. col., v. G. C. Hughes and J. V. Hughes, ret.

3rd Regt. L.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) P. T. Snow to be maj.; Lieut. (brev. capt.) P. S. Cunningham to be capt.; Ens. R. C. Evanson to be lieut., v. G. C. Hughes and J. V. Hughes, ret.

15th Regt. N.I.—Capt. M. Hickley to be maj.; Lieut. (brev. capt.) D. A. McNeill to be capt., v. Cantis, ret.

Infantry.—Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) M. Galwey, c.b., to be lieut. col., v. Blaxland and Hill, ret.

1st Madras Fusiliers.—Capt. (brev. maj.) T. Raikes to be maj.; Lieut. J. M. Williams to be capt.; 2nd Lieut. H. G. Woods to be lieut., v. Blaxland and Hill, ret.

32nd Regt. N.I.—Capt. W. T. Williams to be maj.; Lieut. (brev. capt.) F. D'Arcy to be capt.; Ens. W. Stenhouse to be lieut., v. Gordon, ret.

5th Regt. N.I.—Capt. W. H. Watts to be maj.; Lieut. H. D. Cloeté to be capt.; Ens. M. C. Poole to be lieut., v. Wyndham, ret.

43rd Regt. N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) W. J. Wilson (staff corps) to have the regtl. position of maj.; Lieut. (brev. capt.) A. G. W. Burn (staff corps) to have the regtl. position of capt., v. Young, ret.

Infantry.—Maj. A. H. A. Hervey to be lieut. col., v. McCalley and Pooley, ret.

40th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. W. H. G. Palmer to be capt.; Ens. G. H. Tillard to be lieut., v. McCally and Pooley, ret.

Infantry.—Maj. (brev. col.) R. N. Faunce to be lieut. col., v. Hall and Madden, ret.

2nd Regt. N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) A. Wyndham (staff corps) to have the regtl. pos. of maj.; Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. Q. Mainwaring (staff corps) to have the regtl. pos. of capt.; Ens. E. G. Beagin to be lieut., v. Hall and Madden, ret.

Infantry.—Maj. G. T. Haly to be lieut. col., v. Wright and Harris, ret.

41st Regt. N.I.—Capt. J. MacVicar to be maj.; Lieut. J. G. H. Phillips to be capt., v. Wright and Harris, ret.

Infantry.—Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) R. Hamilton (staff corps) to have the regtl. pos. of lieut. col., v. Nott and Maclean, ret.

1st Regt. N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) W. F. Eden (staff corps) to have the regtl. pos. of maj.; Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. R. G. Magrath (staff corps) to have the regtl. pos. of capt., v. Nott and Maclean, ret.

Infantry.—Maj. D. Hamilton to be lieut. col., v. Congdon and Gottreux, ret.

21st Regt. N.I.—Capt. H. Rigg to be maj.; Lieut. (brev. capt.) A. H. Cooke to be capt.; Ens. C. J. Watson to be lieut., v. Congdon and Gottreux, ret.

16th Regt. N.I.—Capt. H. E. Walpole to be maj.; Lieut. G. De la Poer Beresford (staff corps) to have the regtl. pos. of capt., v. Carr, ret.

46th Regt. N.I.—Capt. A. J. Greenlaw (staff corps) to have the regtl. pos. of maj.; Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. W. Stubbs (staff corps) to have the regtl. pos. of capt., v. Russell, ret.

Infantry.—Maj. R. A. Doria to be lieut. col., v. Codrington and Bower, ret.

28th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) R. Woolley (staff corps) to have the regtl. position of major; Lieut. (brev. capt.) A. Broome to be capt., v. Codrington and Bower, ret.

Inf.—Maj. (Brevet lieut. col.) W. H. Welch, to be lieut. col., v. Halpin and Reace, ret.

26th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) J. Wilson, to be maj.; Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Somerville, to be capt.; Ens. H. A. Hammond, to be lieut., v. Halpin and Reace, ret.

Inf.—Maj. G. Starrock, to be lieut. col., v. Losh and Salmon, ret.

11th Regt. N.I.—Capt. W. G. Owen (staff corps), to have the regtl. position of maj.; Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. Syme (staff corps), to have the regtl. position of capt., v. Losh and Salmon, ret.

6th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. (brev. maj.) S. Gompertz, (staff corps) to have the regtl. position of maj.; Lieut. (brev. capt.) P. T. Sims, to be capt.; Ens. R. J. McGhee, to be lieut., v. Coates, ret.

Inf.—Maj. D. Brown, to be lieut. col., v. Cotton and Lys, ret.

1st Madras Fusiliers.—Capt. G. M. Carter, to be maj.; Lieut. C. E. Lennox, to be capt.; 2nd Lieut. T. R. Tabuteau, to be lieut., v. Cotton and Lys, ret.

14th Regt., N.I.—Capt. J. Cadenhead, to be maj.; Lieut. W. C. Stirling, to be capt.; Ens. A. W. Foord, to be lieut., v. Jackson, ret.

Inf.—Maj. J. F. Stevens, to be lieut. col., v. Elphinstone and Tapp, ret.

18th Regt., N.I.—Capt. S. J. Batten, (staff corps), to have the regtl. position of maj.; Lieut. (brev. capt.) P. J. P. Wetherall (staff corps), to have the regtl. position of capt., v. Elphinstone and Tapp, ret.

Inf.—Maj. C. Cooke (staff corps), to have the regtl. position of lieut. col., v. Gordon and Kenny, ret.

2nd E. L. I.—Capt. J. J. Pearce, to be maj.; Lieut. H. M. Norris, to be capt.; Ens. G. M. Balfour, to be lieut., v. Gordon and Kenny, ret.

10th Regt. N.I.—Capt. J. C. P. Prescott (staff corps), to have the regtl. position of maj.; Lieut. D. Mitcalfe, to be capt., v. St. Aubyn, ret.

Inf.—Maj. T. D. T. Dyer, to be lieut. col., v. Stewart and Dunlop, ret.

36th Regt., N.I.—Capt. W. J. Doveton, to be maj.; Lieut. W. Cadell (staff corps), to have the regtl. position of capt., v. Stewart and Dunlop, ret.

17th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) C. Gill to be maj.; Lieut. W. D. Chapman, staff corps, to have the regtl. position of capt., v. Middleton, ret.

51st Regt. N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) E. W. Boudier to be maj.; Lieut. (brev. capt.) E. G. Campbell to be capt., v. McCaskell, ret.

52nd Regt. N.I.—Capt. R. S. Wilson to be maj.; Lieut. E. W. H. Lateward to be capt., v. Tulloch, ret.

23rd Regt. L.I.—Capt. A. H. M. Chesney to be maj.; Lieut. J. D. L. Campbell to be capt., Ens. S. E. R. Butler to be lieut., v. Cunningham, ret.

31st Regt. L.I.—Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) S. C. Briggs, staff corps, to have regtl. position of maj.; Lieut. W. S. Drever, staff corps, to have regtl. position of capt., v. Budd, ret.

25th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) G. W. Peyton to be maj.; Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. W. Daunt to be capt., v. Phillott, ret.

7th Regt. N.I.—Capt. C. C. McCallum, staff corps, to have regtl. position of maj.; Lieut. W. O. Swanston, staff corps, to have regtl. position of capt., v. Chester, ret.

50th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) J. Campbell to be maj.; Lieut. (brev. capt.) T. Greenway to be capt.; Ens. E. H. Walters to be lieut., v. Thompson, ret.

3rd M.E. Regt.—Capt. (brev. maj.) C. Dysart to be maj.; Lieut. W. H. K. Bradford to be capt., v. Gib, ret.

22nd Regt. N.I.—Capt. A. Cannan to be maj.; Lieut. W. Kincaid to be capt., v. Scott, ret.

Jan. 7.—No. 7.—Maj. M. Hickley, 15th regt. N.I., is perm. to ret. fr. the serv. on pension of his rank, fr. Jan. 2, 1862.

No. 10.—The following notices are republished in G.O.:—

Public Works Dept., Fort William, Dec. 24.—No. 277.—The posting (*vide* notific. No. 271, dated Dec. 20) of Capt. T. J. H. Keyes to the Nagpore Southern road div. is to have effect from the 5th inst.

Home Dept., Dec. 24.—No. 2,288.—Lieut. W. G.

Grove, 32nd regt. Madras N.I., to be prob. superint. of police, 3rd grade, in the prov. of Tavoy, in Tenasserim and Martaban provs, fr. Oct. 15.

**Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, Dec. 31.—**Appointment:—

Mr. R. Tyndall, proba. 1st cl., to be 2nd asst. dist. eng., Upper Godavery, with retrospect. effect fr. Sept. 7.

**Public Dept., Jan. 10.—**Leave of absence:—

Mr. B. Pauncefoot, sub coll. of South Arcot, for 3 years, to England, on furl.

**Public Works Dept., Jan. 10.—**The Gov. in Coun. is pleased to sanction the foll. arrangements in the dept. of public works, assimilating the system of this presy. to that of the other presidencies, and involving no additional expense:—

Col. W. H. Horsley, chief eng., to be chief eng. and sec. to Govt. in dept. public works.

Lieut. col. F. H. Bundall to be dep. sec. to Govt. in dept. public works, without prejudice to his appt. as consulting eng. to the Irrigation and Canal Comp.

Lieut. col. J. Ouchterlony to act as dep. chief eng., northern circle, during abs. of Lieut. col. Ludlow.

**Appointments:—**

Lieut. G. J. F. Begbie, 35th N.I., to be an asst. under Capt. Haig, in Upper Godavery.

**Revenue Dept.—**Mr. G. Thornhill to be coll. and mag. of Kistna dist.

**Mil. Dept., Jan. 8.—No. 11.—**The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur.:—

Lieut. T. R. Church, Madras staff corps, for 20 mo., m.c., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

**Jan. 10.—No. 12.—**The proms. of Capts. (brev. majors) H. J. Brockman, 20th regt. N.I., and C. Burton, 42nd N.I., notified in G.O. No. 6 of 7th inst., are cancelled, and the foll. alterations of rank and proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

#### Alterations of Rank.

**Engineers.—**Lieut. col. J. Carpendale, Capt. (brev. maj.) R. H. Sankey, 2nd Capt. J. N. Hunter—to take rank fr. June 30, 1861, v. Francis, ret. Lieut. col. F. H. Bundall, Capt. J. Goddard, 2nd Capt. J. Beatty—to take rank fr. Sept. 26, 1861, v. Henderson, ret.

3rd Regt. L.C.—Capt. A. Grant, to take rank fr. Sept. 20, 1861, v. Claggett, ret.

**Cav., Gen. List.—**Lieut. A. H. A. Colville, to take rank fr. Sept. 20, 1861, v. Claggett, ret. Lieut. H. Cracroft, to take rank fr. Nov. 3, 1861, v. Aynsley, 6th L.C., prom.

3rd Regt. L.I.—Capt. P. S. Cunningham, Lieut. F. H. Tyrrell—to take rank fr. Jan. 11, 1862, v. Lake, ret. Lieut. R. C. Evanson, to take rank fr. July 18, 1861, v. Burnside, dec.

9th Regt. N.I.—Capt. M. W. Carr, Lieut. E. Persse (late ens. 32nd regt. N.I.)—to take rank fr. Aug. 29, 1861, v. Stone, ret.

20th Regt. N.I.—Capt. F. W. A. Robson, and Lt. A. Y. Brooking (late ens. in the 12th N.I.), to take rank from Sept. 2, v. Brockman, ret.; Capt. J. D. C. Wallace (staff corps), to take rank from Oct. 1, v. Coleridge, ret.

27th Regt. N.I.—Capt. W. S. Kenney, and Lieut. F. J. Wroughton, to take rank from Sept. 29, v. Garrard, ret.

29th Regt. N.I.—Capt. H. S. Rammell (staff corps), to take rank from Oct. 2, v. Russell, ret.

42nd Regt. N.I.—Capt. R. H. Beddome (staff corps), to take rank from Oct. 1, v. Burton, ret.

43rd Regt. N.I.—Capt. A. Drury (staff corps), to take rank from Oct. 1, v. Whish, ret.; Capt. A. G. W. Burn (staff corps), to take rank from Nov. 30, v. Campbell, dec.

50th Regt. N.I.—Capt. W. Rose (staff corps), and Lieut. S. E. Atkinson, to take rank from Aug. 15, v. Grant ret.; Capt. T. Greenway, and Lieut. E. H. Walters, to take rank from Sept. 26, v. Gardner, ret.

#### Promotions.

Engrs.—Capt. G. W. Walker to be lieut. col., 2nd Capt. J. F. Fisher to be capt., and Lieut. W. Christie to be 2nd capt., fr. Oct. 1, 1861, v. Collyer, ret.

3rd L.C.—Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. H. Doveton to be capt., fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Arbuthnot, prom.

3rd Regt. L.I.—Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Puckle, staff corps, to have the regtl. position of capt., and Ens. E. W. Lake to be lieut., fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Snow, prom.

9th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. W. Peyton to be capt., fr. Sept. 30, 1861, v. Dobbs, prom.

15th Regt. N.I.—Capt. E. Gage to be maj., and Lieut. J. M. Grant, staff corps, to have the regtl. position of capt., fr. Jan. 3, 1862, v. Hickley, ret.

20th Regt. N.I.—Capt. J. White, staff corps, to have the regtl. position of maj., and Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. Lord to be capt., fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Bayley, prom.

27th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. P. S. Smyth (staff corps) to have the regtl. position of capt., fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Cholmeley, prom.

29th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. A. Moore, staff corps, to have the regtl. position of capt., fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Gore, prom.

42nd Regt. N.I.—Capt. A. Tod (staff corps), to have the regtl. pos. of maj., and Lieut. E. A. Mottett to be capt., from Jan. 1, 1862, v. Macleod, ret.

43rd N.I.—Lieut. (brev. capt.) L. Paxton (staff corps), to have the regtl. pos. of capt., from Jan. 1, 1862, v. Wilson, prom.

50th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. Duval (staff corps), to have the regtl. pos. of capt., from Oct. 1, 1861, v. Keating ret., and Lieut. T. Dyer (staff corps), to have the regtl. pos. of capt., from Jan. 1, 1862, v. Campbell, prom.

#### STAFF CORPS.

**Jan. 10.—No. 18.—**The foll. officers having applied for admission to the staff corps, constituted by Royal Warrant of Jan. 18, 1861, are appointed to Madras staff corps, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Capt. G. R. Phillips, 5th regt. L.C.; staff appointment, 1st class staff eng., dept. of public works, in Hyderabad.

Capt. T. E. Bell, 2nd Eur. L.I.; staff appt., deputy commissr. of police, Madras.

Lieut. (brev. capt., now capt. in his regt.) G. W. Playfair, 34th regt. L.I.; staff appt., employed in the Nair brigade.

#### BIRTHS.

ADAM, wife of H., daughter, at Vellore, Dec. 29.

BAGLEY, Mrs. G. W., daughter, at Allahabad, Jan. 1.

BOND, Mrs. R. D., son, at Matella, Jan. 7.

BOYCOTT, wife of R., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 23.

BROWN, wife of Capt. J. F. H., daughter, at Berhampore, Dec. 29.

CAMPBELL, wife of J. S., daughter, at Lucknow, Dec. 29.

COLTHURST, Mrs. J., son (stillborn), at Calcutta, Jan. 7.

DAVIDSON, wife of C. T., daughter, at Dacca, Dec. 13.

EDWARDS, wife of W. L., son, at Bangalore, Dec. 22.

ELLIOTT, wife of J. S., son, at Ballygunge, Jan. 5.

FINTO, wife of W. C., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 29.

GOOD, Mrs. E. J., daughter, at Galle, Jan. 12.

HARDING, Mrs. G., son, at Colombo, Jan. 11.

JONES, Mrs. F. W., son, at Calcutta, Jan. 8.

LEEDS, wife of H., daughter, at Tonanghoo, Dec. 15.

LITTLE, Mrs. M., daughter, at Singapore, Jan. 1.

MACNEIL, Mrs. R., daughter, at Singapore, Jan. 7.

MARHUS, Mrs. C. P., daughter, at Kandy, Jan. 11.

MURRAY, wife of D., son, at Meer Meer, Dec. 30.

O'REILLY, wife of B., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 26.

PIFFARD, wife of C., son, at Calcutta, Jan. 5.

RAHARD, Mrs. D., daughter, at Begumpore, Dec. 16.

ROBERTS, wife of Capt. H. C., son, at Madras, Jan. 6.

ROBERTS, wife of F. C., daughter, at Bombay.

SANGSTER, wife of Lieut. T. H., daughter, at Mhow, Dec. 22.

SCUDDER, wife of Dr. S. D., son, at Vellore, Jan. 1.

SHANELLY, wife of J., daughter, at Poonamally, Dec. 10.

SINCLAIR, wife of J., son, at Calcutta, Dec. 25.

SPENCER, wife of Rev. W., daughter, at Howrah, Dec. 18.

STRAWBRIDGE, wife of Rev. A., daughter, at Umritsur, Dec. 21.

TERRANEAU, wife of H. C. B., son, at Calcutta, Jan. 3.

THOMAS, wife of J., daughter, at Penang, Dec. 16.

VAN LANGENBERG, Mrs. J. A., daughter, at Kandy, Jan. 2.

WAYMOUTH, wife of Capt., son, at Secunderabad, Dec. 23.

YOUNG, Mrs. R., daughter, at Hoshiarpore, Dec. 24.

ZECHARIAS, wife of T., son, at Mozzuffepore, Dec. 24.

#### MARRIAGES.

BELL, J., to Jane, daughter of J. W. Walker, Jan. 4.

BROWN, J., to Margaret, daughter of the late J. De Vine, at Calcutta, Dec. 14.

BYRNES, M., to Mrs. Rose Byrnes, at Agra, Dec. 28.

FLOATE, C., to Miss Rachel Ross, at Secunderabad, Dec. 16.

PHILLIPS, S. R. H., to Miss Margaret Renton, at Kidderpore, Dec. 26.

RICKETTS, G. D. P. W., to Mary, daughter of Rev. F. H. W. Schmitz, at Trichinopoly, Dec. 21.

SANANADER, D., to Julia S., daughter of B. R. Pullenayegem, at Colombo, Jan. 9.

STOTON, Lieut. T. H., to Helen D. I., relict of the late A. Cassan, at Vellore, Dec. 31.

TREMLETT, J. D., to Louisa H., daughter of Hon. W. C. Gibson, at Galle, Jan. 9.

#### DEATHS.

D'CRUZ, Robert, aged 22, Dec. 30.

Fox, Harriet F., wife of W. G., at Calcutta, aged 31, Dec. 30.

HOLT, Mr. C. O., on board the *Bengal* at sea, Nov. 27.

LEWIS, Lucy K., infant daughter of J. T., at Maulmain, Dec. 20.

MACARTHUR, Jane M., infant daughter of Mrs., at Kurrachee, Dec. 16.

PIERES, Frederick A., infant son of T. A., at Kurnegalle, Jan. 4.

RODGERS, Jane, wife of J. A., at Itchapore, Dec. 13.

SETON, Charles, sen., at Calcutta, Jan. 6.

SIRET, John, at Burdwan, aged 28, Dec. 28.

TREWIN, Mrs. A. M., at Calcutta, Dec. 29.

THORN, Sarah, wife of A. at Allipore, aged 50, Dec. 28.

WYATT, F., Capt. H. M.'s Light Inf., at Calcutta aged 33, Dec. 27.

#### WAR OFFICE.

##### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

February 11.

7th Hussars.—Cornet E. Metcalfe to be lieut., by purch., v. the Hon. A. W. E. M. Herbert, who retires. Feb. 11.

8th Hussars.—Lieut. G. C. Ross to be capt., by purch., v. Brev. maj. G. G. Clowes, who ret.; Cornet L. F. Jamieson to be lieut., by purch., v. Ross. Feb. 11.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. R. O. Farmer to be removed from supernumerary to effective list. Jan. 17. Staff asst. surg. A. K. Rickards to be asst. surg., v. Sharp, res. Jan. 28.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. C. E. Webber, instructor in military drawing and surveying at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, to be placed on the supernumerary list. Sept. 24. 2nd Capt. and Brev. major F. H. De Vere to be capt., v. W. L. Morrison, placed on the seconded list; Lieut. W. A. Frankland to be 2nd capt., v. Brev. maj. De Vere. Jan. 20.

1st Foot.—Capt. and Brev. maj. W. T. Parratt, fr. 90th foot, to be capt., v. A. Seagrim, removed to 90th foot; Gent. cadet C. H. Sanford, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. Moberly, prom. Feb. 11.

6th Foot.—Staff surg. G. E. Gains to be surg., v. Miller, app. to staff. Feb. 11.

7th Foot.—Ensign R. F. Butler to be lieut., by purch., v. H. J. Barnard, who retires; H. B. Winter, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Butler. Feb. 11.

23rd Foot.—Capt. T. S. Holroyd, from 34th foot, to be capt., v. Hill, who exchs. Feb. 11.

34th Foot.—Capt. A. Hill, from 23rd foot, to be capt., v. Holroyd, who exchs. Feb. 11.

43rd Foot.—Major H. J. P. Booth to be lieut. col., by purch., v. Brev. col. G. Talbot, who retires; Capt. F. M. Colville to be maj., by purch., v. Booth; Lieut. H. J. Berners to be capt., by purch., v. Colville; Ensign A. B. Onslow to be lieut., by purch., v. Berners; Gent. cadet W. Clark, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purch., v. Onslow. Feb. 11.

54th Foot.—Capt. M. C. Morris, from 75th foot, to be capt., v. E. Cliffe, who exchs. Dec. 6, 1861.

66th Foot.—Lieut. W. Saunders, from 86th foot, to be lieut., v. T. Gambell, who exchs. Feb. 11.

72nd Foot.—Gent. cadet J. F. Hilton, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purch., v. R. Tomkinson, who ret. Feb. 11.

75th Foot.—Capt. E. Cliffe, from 54th foot, to be capt., v. M. C. Morris, who exchs. Dec. 6, 1861.

97th Foot.—Ensign T. C. Wharton to be lieut., by purch., v. Fitzgerald, prom., by purch., to an unatt. comp.; Gent. cadet J. A. Murray, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purch., v. Wharton. Feb. 11.

#### BREVET.

Surg. maj. J. W. Winchester, ret. on full pay from H.M.'s Indian military forces, to have the honorary rank of dep. inspector gen. of hospitals. Feb. 11.

Major gen. A. M. Becher, c.b., Bengal inf., to take rank from 27th instead of 24th April, 1861.

The commission, as major, of Capt. and Brev. maj. W. Gray, 1st Bombay fus., has been antedated to 5th Nov., 1859.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in H.M.'s Indian military forces, consequent on the death of Gen. Sir W. Richards, c.b., Bengal inf., on 1st Nov., 1861, and Major gen. J. Hoggan, c.b., Bengal inf., on 13th Nov., 1861:—

To be General.—Lieut. gen. R. C. Andrée, Bengal inf., Nov. 2, 1861.

To be Lieut. general.—Major gen. G. Moore, Bombay inf., Nov. 2, 1861.

To be Major generals.—Cols. J. S. Down, Bombay inf., Nov. 2; W. Cotton, Madras inf., Nov. 14.

The undermentioned officers of H.M.'s India forces, who have retired upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, dated Feb. 11, as follows:—

To be Major generals.—Cols. R. Henderson, c.b., Madras engs.; W. M. Gabbett, Madras art.

To be Colonels.—Lieut. cols. W. Beaumont, Madras inf.; D. Archer, Madras inf.; J. Babington, Madras art.; J. G. Lightfoot, c.b., Bombay art.; G. C. Collyer, Madras engs.

To be Lieut. colonels.—Majors R. J. Kempt, Madras inf.; H. Congreve, Madras inf.; W. Borthwick, Madras inf.; W. C. Erskine, c.b., Bengal inf.; E. Pereira, Madras inf.; G. T. S. Carruthers, Madras inf.; F. N. Edmonstone, Bengal cav.; W. S. Snow, Madras inf.

To be Majors.—Capts. S. C. Baldwin, Bombay inf.; F. Samler, Bengal inf.; A. Keating, Madras inf.; G. Carr, Madras inf.; O. G. Wet, Madras inf.; C. F. F. Halsted, Madras inf.; Baron F. A. Von Meyern, Bengal inf.; T. Kiernan, Madras inf.; T. Tulloh, Bengal inf.; G. M. Martin, Madras inf.; A. A. Shaw, Madras inf.; H. M. Fergusson, Madras inf.; W. Coleridge, Madras inf.; R. M. Paton, Bengal art.; J. B. Speld, Madras inf.; W. L. Jones, Bengal inf.

## COUNTRY AGENTS:—

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\* \* *Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, February 15, 1862.

## INDIA FOR THE INDIANS.

FOR some years past the philanthropy of the manufacturing districts has been warmly excited on behalf of our coloured brethren and fellow-subjects in the East, and stump orators have vied with each other in proving their own countrymen to be the most selfish, oppressive, and cold-blooded race on the surface of the earth. The depreciation of one's neighbour, and, above all, of a whole powerful and governing class, is a great aid to self-complacency, and the habit grows, like the *dirus hydrops*, with self-indulgence. The Indian Government generally, but especially the Civil Service, have, therefore, been pleasantly represented as a set of old fogies, in a mummified state of existence, who regarded every innovation as a step on the road to ruin, and scouted all idea of improvement as a suggestion of the Evil One. If not actually stated in so many words, it was insinuated with tolerable distinctness that India's only chance of prosperity was in being rescued from the hands of those who pretended to possess a practical knowledge of its present condition and future requirements, and transferred to empirics destitute of actual information, and, therefore, the more easily inflated with conceit and presumption. Their cry was ever "India for the Indians," and it was loudly proclaimed that until England learned to look upon her tenure of her Eastern possessions as simply a trust for the good of the Natives, she would stand in the position of an unjust stepmother, and could put forth no claim to the gratitude or respect of the many millions she ruled rather than governed. Alas, for human sincerity! These fine speeches have been rudely tested, and discovered to be nothing but glittering dross. If the Natives would show themselves worthy of sympathy, they must sacrifice their own interests to those of the Lancashire capitalists, and be content to labour for those who have talked nonsense for them.

It is still in the memory of all men how that eminent free-trader, Mr. James Wilson, became under financial pressure an old-world Protectionist, and imposed a duty of ten per cent. on all cotton goods, and of five per cent. on all cotton yarns imported into India. For a while this return to obsolete doctrines was borne with a semblance of patience caused by the stupor of astonishment. At first, too, other markets were open, and the manufactures of Lancashire were shipped in large quantities to every other region of the globe. By-and-by, however, there intervened the "difficulty" in North America, which, with one stroke, cut off the supply of the raw material, and one chief mart for the produce of the English looms. Under the pressure of an

ever growing distress the Manchester philanthropists began to open their eyes to the force of the ugly truth that charity begins at home, and thus speedily arrived at the conclusion that the British operative was, after all, a more interesting individual than his swarthy cousin of Aryan extraction. The mask is now almost entirely thrown aside, and Parliament is invoked to interfere with the ways and means of the Indian Exchequer. It is certainly not our intention to advocate the retention of these import duties one hour beyond the termination of the necessity for the revenue thus obtained, but it never would have occurred to us to advance such reasons for their removal as appear satisfactory to the worthy and respectable gentlemen who constitute the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, and likewise the Cotton Supply Association. Little more than three weeks ago deputations from these opulent and influential bodies waited upon Lord Elgin, and tendered some well-intentioned advice as to the system of administration to be pursued by the noble earl, and with characteristic bad taste passed their feeble strictures upon certain of his predecessors, men in every way superior to themselves. Among other equally disinterested suggestions, Mr. Bayley proposed that "in the event of the Indian Exchequer requiring these duties, the revenue should be aided by excise duties on Indian factory production." In other words, that protection should be afforded to the English manufacturer at home at the expense of the local capitalist. "The great interest of India," he went on to say, "was to be agricultural rather than manufacturing or mechanical." But why so? It may possibly be to the interest of English manufacturers that India should be only a producer of raw materials, but it is not easy to perceive why it should be to her interest to renounce those arts which in other countries contribute so largely to the riches and welfare of the population. The same idea was again and again expressed at a more recent meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, when the Hon. Mr. Egerton laid down as a law that tropical countries were chiefly intended for the production of raw material. It was also affirmed that the encouragement now temporarily afforded to Indian capitalists would ultimately result in their ruin—a mark of considerateness for which the latter will, no doubt, feel duly grateful—and yet at the same time a protest was entered against the exportation of machinery and the erection of mills at Bombay as injurious to the home trade. Nor did it escape notice that the local manufacturer would be in a position to intercept the best cotton, and that only an inferior quality would reach this country, and that the price even of that would be enhanced by its comparative scarcity. Finally, it was urged that these protective duties were unjust to the poor Hindoo in raising the cost of his simple garment beyond the reach of his humble means. There is something very touching in this sudden burst of anxiety to furnish the modest toilworn ryot with a more expensive fig-leaf, but if cotton manufactures are to command such high prices there must surely be room for the competition of Manchester. It is vain to kick against the pricks. There is no earthly reason why both natives and Europeans should not erect cotton mills in India

capable in time of supplying the entire population with cheap and substantial clothing. The impetus once given, the movement will go on with constantly increasing speed and power, and by degrees India will become independent of Europe for many other products as well as cotton manufactures. Shall we murmur at this? Are we not incessantly prating of our bounden duty to civilise our Indian fellow-subjects, and to impart to them a fruitful knowledge of those arts and sciences which conduce to human happiness, and shall we start back in affright as soon as we perceive that our lessons are taking root and promising to flourish? Regardless of temporary self-interest, should we not rather take courage from the dawnings of success, and persevere in the faithful discharge of the stewardship which we profess to believe has been intrusted to us by Providence for the best and wisest purposes?

## MR. GOLDWIN SMITH ON INDIA.

HOWEVER presumptuous it may seem for a mere student of history to differ from a learned professor, it becomes the positive duty of every journalist to protest against the fatal and inglorious theories propounded by Mr. Goldwin Smith. We shall not, indeed, apply ourselves to the easy task of demolishing his crude and untenable views as to the value of the colonial dependencies of Great Britain, nor do we propose to refute his strictures on their political relations with the mother country. In a journal exclusively devoted to the consideration of Eastern questions any disquisitions of that kind would be clearly out of place, though it must be admitted that it is difficult to resist the temptation of grappling with a professor taken at a disadvantage. On the subject of India Mr. Smith is quite as wrongheaded as on that of Canada, Australia, the Ionian Islands, and Gibraltar. He acknowledges that "India stands on a peculiar footing," and that we have assumed responsibilities which we are bound to discharge. He further admits that it is no light thing to have had the use of so conspicuous a stage for the exhibition of the manly qualities of an imperial race. But this advantage appears to him to have been dearly purchased by "a heavy annual expenditure of our best blood," and by "the paralysing sense of our weak point." With his characteristic love of epigram—that common trait of unphilosophic minds and superficial thinkers—he affects, too, to regard as "the main item on the side of profit," the "perennial supply of old Indians spending Indian pensions at Bath and Cheltenham." It might savour of hypercriticism were we to object to the conventional fiction of describing men slain in battle as the best and bravest of their race. In the course of ordinary parlance it is a kind and generous phrase, but one scarcely befitting a grave and argumentative discourse. As a fact, it is notorious that a wounded soldier is not necessarily a hero, any more than a dead one has excelled the members of peaceful professions in the qualities that most adorn mankind. But passing over this harmless platitude, we cannot allow Mr. Goldwin Smith's statement to remain uncontradicted that "the paralysing sense of our weak point" has resulted in the loss of dignity and force to our diplomacy in Europe, and in the Sikh, the Afghan, and, in a great measure, the Russian war. Indeed,



he contradicts himself, for assuredly the campaigns he alludes to bore no signs of either moral or physical paralysis or feebleness. Besides, the Sikh wars were purely defensive, and originated with the Sikhs themselves as the aggressors. The Afghan war, we admit, was altogether a blunder, and very nearly a crime, but we are at a loss to conceive how it can be said to have proceeded from the cause assigned by Mr. Smith. There must, at least, have been a sense of power as well as of weakness in undertaking hostile operations for the purpose of checking the progress of Russian influence in Central Asia. No doubt the opinion was entertained by many statesmen at that time that the Russian Government meditated designs inimical to the stability of our Indian empire; but it is one thing to suspect the existence of a rival and quite another to fall so completely under the fascination of terror as to commit acts incompatible with a healthy frame of mind. And it does sound very like an Hibernicism to hear of violent action being the consequence of paralysis. Again, with regard to the late Russian war, it is really an insult to one's understanding to be asked to believe that Indian interests had anything to do with the intervention of England on behalf of Turkey. If this be the way Mr. Goldwin Smith reads and teaches the history of his own times, what confidence can be placed in his interpretation of the events of former days? The youths who sit under him are certainly rather to be pitied than envied.

The assertion that the pensioned invalids residing at Bath and Cheltenham represent the chief benefits accruing to Great Britain from her Indian possessions, is quite as absurd as the old native sarcasm, that when the British rule came to an end the only memorial of its existence which would survive would be so many dozens of empty bottles. It cannot, of course, be denied that the amount of salaries and pensions derived from India, and expended in England, forms no inconsiderable item in the well-being of the population of these islands, but this is as nothing in comparison with the immense advantages resulting from the commercial relations existing between the two countries. Were the British legions withdrawn from Hindostan, anarchy and civil war would immediately ensue, and both internal industry and foreign trade would pine away and perish; for we assume that even Mr. Smith would not desire to see the Indian Peninsula pass under the sway of any other European Power. It is beyond all dispute that our present Eastern trade is of almost incalculable importance from every point of view, whether political, economical, moral, or commercial. The loss, therefore, of so material an element in the prosperity and greatness of this country could not be regarded with other feelings than of regret and humiliation.

Mr. Smith then goes on to affirm, for his conclusions are founded upon no past experience, that unless the English succeed in converting India "from a dependency into a colony by settling it, taking the place of the Mahomedans, its last conquerors, and permanently forming the governing and civilising class," the days of their dominion are numbered, because the taxation required to give all the servants of the State "exile" pay and pensions will, sooner or later, bring about a rebellion. Now, any one in the slightest de-

gree conversant with the history of the Mahomedan supremacy in India must be aware of the fact that those conquerors, directly or indirectly, extorted from the subject race a far larger percentage of their wealth than has ever been done by the British Government. So long as the annual imposts do not greatly exceed their present amount, there is little danger of a revolt on the ground of excessive taxation. There will, therefore, be no occasion for recurring to the alternative very properly deprecated by the learned Professor, of "always suppressing revolts in blood," though it may, parenthetically, be remarked that it is not true that "the horrors of the Indian mutiny cancelled the work of all our Indian missionaries ten times over." The conversions to Christianity since that mutiny have been far more numerous than in the same period of time previous to that event, and there can be no doubt that caste prejudices have been rudely shaken and brought to shame. At the same time, we are disposed to agree with Mr. Goldwin Smith that the money, talent, learning, and zeal expended on the missionary establishments in India would bear a richer harvest if applied at home. Much more is to be done by example than by preaching, and a layman who acts up to the principles and tenets of the Christian religion is likely to prepare the way for the conversion of the heathen far more effectually than the prayers and discourses of a dozen professional missionaries. But while to this extent we adopt the Professor's views on proselytism in the East, we protest with all our might against his calumnious assertion that "the English in India are sure to be always worse than the English in England, and by their vices to discredit their religion." There was a time, perhaps, when a very lax system of morality prevailed among the English residents in India, though it may be doubted whether even then they were much worse than their countrymen at home; but certainly in the present day the balance is rather in their favour than against them. In a small community where every one knows exactly what his neighbour is doing, the slightest offence *contra bonos mores* is published abroad, and escape from detection is well nigh impossible. Any aberration from the right path is commented upon on all sides, and nowhere is less forbearance exhibited towards any form of immorality than in India.

The views propounded by Mr. Goldwin Smith are not only strange in themselves, but doubly so as emanating from a writer who so completely proved their fallacy when put forth by Mr. Congreve. The surrender of Malta, Gibraltar, and the Ionian Islands, was especially insisted upon by that gentleman, whose most formidable opponent was the very same person who now advocates what he formerly reprobated. Mr. Smith's appointment to the Chair of Modern History at Oxford was, at the time, much canvassed by those who were familiar with his peculiarly crotchety disposition and his fondness for paradox—which he mistakes for farsightedness and originality. Though confirmed by Lord Derby's Government, it was to Lord Palmerston that he owed his nomination, in return for which good office he describes the Premier as being "old in ideas and unconscious of the great moral and material changes which have taken place in Europe since he first entered public life." His

lordship is probably too much accustomed to ingratitude to feel very acutely the unkindness of Mr. Smith's caricature of himself, but he will doubtless regret his unfortunate choice of a teacher for the rising generation. We can only hope, for their own sakes, that those who are condemned to listen to him will receive his evidence with suspicion, and will learn to reject his inferences when, as in the present case, they are opposed to facts and analogy.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 10.

#### MADRAS ARMY.

In reply to Colonel SYKES,

Sir C. Wood was understood to say that he was not aware that the Madras Government had circulated a memorandum in the Madras army that the memorials of officers to the Secretary of State on grievances arising out of the amalgamation scheme would not be forwarded *in extenso*. Various memorials had been received on the subject.

#### THE KIRWEE PRIZE MONEY.

In reply to Sir W. M. FARQUHAR,

Sir C. Wood was understood to say that it had not yet been decided what portion of the troops were entitled to share in the distribution of the Kirwee prize money.

#### EAST INDIA STOCK TRANSFER.

Sir C. Wood moved for leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the registration and transfer of the East India Five per Cent. Stock at the Bank of Ireland, and for the mutual transfer of such stock from and to the Banks of England and Ireland respectively.

Leave was given, and the Bill was brought in and read a first time.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 11.

#### INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. STACPOOLE asked the Secretary of State for India whether it was considered necessary that the successful candidates for the civil service of India residing in Ireland and Scotland should be required as heretofore to remain several weeks in London, or to return thither from their respective places of abode, to be inspected by a medical practitioner in London?

Sir C. Wood was understood to say that the Civil Service Commissioners held it absolutely necessary that successful candidates should be examined by their medical officer in London. He did not think there was any severe hardship in the matter, as they got an allowance of £100 each to defray their expenses.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 13.

#### INDIA STOCKS TRANSFER BILL.

On the motion to read this Bill a second time, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY said there was an impression abroad that as the dividends on these stocks were paid at the Bank of England, they were guaranteed by the British Government. Of course that was a mistake, but he hoped care would be taken to exclude from any Bill on the subject anything that would justify the idea.

Sir C. Wood was understood to say that no guarantee had been or was intended to be given by the British Government.

The Bill was then read a second time.

### EAST INDIA COMPANY'S PENSIONS.

#### VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, FEB. 11.

(Before Vice-Chancellor Sir J. STUART.)

#### HEALD V. HAY.

This was a suit to enforce an assignment, by way of security, of a pension granted in the year 1855 to the defendant, a retired military officer in the service of the late East India Company. The question was, whether the Act of the 47th George III., session 2, sec. 25, rendering assignments of pensions granted by the Crown for military and naval services void, extended to pensions granted by the East India Company.

Mr. Everitt appeared for the plaintiff.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR held that the Act of Parliament had no application to such a pension as that to which the present suit related, and made a decree giving effect to the plaintiff's security, and restraining the defendant from receiving his pension.

#### ORIENTAL INLAND STEAM COMPANY.

The report of the directors states that the last call on the A, B, and new issue shares taken up was generally very readily responded to, and the arrears on calls had been materially reduced. The directors look forward very confidently to the realisation of much profitable river navigation during the present year. The tug *Rifle* has been employed in conveying the laden barges from Kurrahee into the main stream of the Indus, in towing ships into and out of the harbour, and, by later advices received, in carrying the mail to and from Bombay. The *Indus* has proved herself to be a vessel of remarkable speed and efficiency, and realises in every way the expectations of the directors. The *Indus* commenced her first voyage on the 23rd of November last with a fair cargo, consisting of two barge loads of goods, and reached Mooltan in twenty-three days, being much less than the time taken by other steamers now running. The *Sutlej* steamer, heretofore plying on the Indus, was deficient in power, and has generally taken but one barge in tow; whereas two, at least, are required for a cargo to pay. This, together with the still existing competition of Government steamers, will account for the insufficient returns hitherto obtained from this vessel. However, now that the new steamer *Indus* is successfully at work, these remunerative but obligatory voyages have ceased, and the extra machinery ready at Kurrahee for the *Sutlej* will at once be added. By thus increasing the power of this vessel, she will doubtless, for the future, be enabled to work at a satisfactory profit. The directors anticipate a largely increased river traffic in India. Even without the invaluable aids of cheap water and land conveyance, the traffic returns from Bombay exhibit an increase of 90 per cent. within the last thirteen years. The board of directors continue to receive most satisfactory intelligence from Calcutta. Of the four vessels sent there to ply upon the River Ganges, three have arrived safely out, and are now in course of rapid re-erection. One of those vessels, the *Soane*, was launched on the 31st of December last. The balance-sheet to the 31st of December showed that £392,013 had been received and £348,243 expended, leaving a balance of £43,769.

#### RED SEA AND INDIAN TELEGRAPH.

The directors of this company state in their report that they have accepted the proposition of the Government to convert the present guarantee into a Government annuity of like amount, payable at the Bank of England; that all expenses of disbursements will be defrayed by the Government, and that, in the event of the Government deciding to redeem the annuity, they are to pay a capital sum which will be sufficient to purchase a Government annuity of £4. 10s. per annum on each £100 of the stock or capital of the company for the unexpired residue of the term. The new company having fulfilled the terms of their engagement with the Government by the subscription of two-thirds of their capital, and the despatch of a steamer to the Red Sea with two hundred miles of a new cable on board, made application to the Treasury in the month of December last for the stipulated transfer of the line and property of the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company, and the arrangement for the transfer of the line and property of the company has been carried out, subject to the necessary Parliamentary powers for the creation of the annuity, and the new company have undertaken to relieve this company from all further liability as from the 1st of February inst. The directors congratulate the shareholders upon the satisfactory termination of their protracted negotiations with the Government, in an arrangement which, while it converts the guarantee into a Government annuity of like amount, admitting of no doubt or question, also

affords a fair prospect of bringing to a successful result the great national undertaking of the establishment of telegraphic communication with India. The capital account to the 31st of Jan. showed that £800,000 had been received, and £795,345 expended, leaving a balance of £4,655. The revenue account from the 1st of August to the 31st of January last showed that £5,410 had been received, and £7,613 expended, leaving a balance against the company of £2,203.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. JOHN PAXTON NORMAN has been appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Bengal, at Calcutta.

LUCKNOW PRIZE MONEY.—(*India-office, Feb. 10.*)—An immediate payment has been authorised in India of a first distribution of Lucknow prize money at the rate of Rs. 17 each share. Statements have been ordered to be prepared in India as soon as practicable of the names of European officers and soldiers entitled to share who have left India, and the amount payable to each, in order that the sum due to parties in England may be passed to them at the earliest possible date. Due notice will be given when the shares of officers and soldiers are payable in this country.—*Gazette, Feb. 11.*

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR THOMAS H. FRANKS, K.C.B.—The death of this gallant officer occurred on the 5th inst. He was second son of the late Mr. William Franks, of Carrig, Cork. He entered the army as ensign in July, 1825, and became lieutenant in September, 1826; captain, March, 1839; major, December, 1843; and lieutenant-colonel, March, 1845. He commanded the 10th regiment in the Sutlej campaigns of 1844, 1845, 1846, including the battle of Sohraon (for which he bore the medal), where he had a horse shot under him, and was slightly wounded, and in consequence was nominated a C.B. He again commanded the 10th regiment in the Punjab campaign of 1848 and 1849, including the whole of the siege operations before Mooltan. On the 17th of August of the former year he commanded the troops which repulsed the enemy's night attack upon the British camp at Mothee Thol, and on the 12th of September commanded the left column of attack at the defeat of the enemy in their strongly-entrenched position before Mooltan. After the action he succeeded to the command of the whole of the troops which were engaged, and held the position until relieved on the following morning, although wounded, and exposed to repeated attempts of the enemy to retake it. On the 7th of November he commanded the light brigade in the action at Scarg Kond, and with it led the attack; on this occasion he captured the whole of the enemy's guns without firing a shot. On the following 17th of November, in the carrying of the heights before Mooltan, he commanded the reserve on the extreme right, and directed the attack of its leading column. On the 18th of February, 1849, he joined, with the Mooltan force, the army under Lord Gough, and commanded the 10th regiment at the battle of Gojjerat; he was specially named by the Commander-in-Chief and the Governor-General for his skill, ability, and intrepidity upon this occasion, and was rewarded with the medal and clasps. He became colonel in June, 1854; and on the outbreak of the Indian mutiny he took a leading part in nearly all the most important actions, and was repeatedly commended in the despatches of General Sir Colin Campbell. In April, 1858, he was brigadier-general in command of the 4th infantry division of the army in the field, and obtained leave of absence to Calcutta for two months, and thence to England on medical certificate. The gallant general, however, preferred not to quit the scene of action, and was able accordingly to take an active part in the capture of Chanda. He was promoted to the rank of major-general in July, 1858, and nominated a K.C.B. for his distinguished services in the command of a column during the operations in India prior to and after the capture of Lucknow, and was also rewarded with the medal and clasp.

APPOINTMENT.—(*Foreign-office, Jan. 25.*)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint Thomas Francis Wade, Esq., C.B., now Chinese Secretary and Translator, to be Secretary, Chinese Secretary, and Translator to H.M.'s Legation in China.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA has announced a dividend of 5 per cent. for the past half-year.

"THE NIL DURPUN."—The following copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, on the subject of the circulation, under the official frank of the Secretariat, of a pamphlet entitled "The Nil Durpun," and addressed to the Governor-general, was published on the 13th:—"India-office, July 25, 1861. My Lord,—I herewith transmit to you a copy of a letter, dated the 19th inst., from the Secretary to the Landholders and Commercial Association of British India in London, complaining of the circulation, under the official seal and frank of the Bengal Secretariat, of a pamphlet entitled 'The Nil Durpun.' That the pamphlet was circulated in the manner stated is admitted in the letter of the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to Mr. Fergusson, of the 3rd of June last, with a copy of which I have been furnished, and from which I observe that the occurrence took place 'during the absence of the Lieutenant-governor from Calcutta, and was not by his order.' I need hardly express to your Lordship in Council my entire disapproval of the conduct of the officer who made use of the official seal and frank of the Bengal Secretariat to give circulation to the publication referred to. Such a proceeding would have been highly improper at any time, but especially so when the position of the indigo planter in Lower Bengal was one of great difficulty and embarrassment, and when such a use of the official frank was calculated to lead to an impression (for which I am persuaded there is no real foundation) that the public authorities in Bengal entertain sentiments of hostility to the British settler. I request you will furnish the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal with a copy of this despatch.—C. Wood."

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

February 4. Anne Forster, Clarke, Gopaulpore; Copse, Robinson, Maulmain.—5. Pioneer, Scott, Singapore; Empress of India, Armstrong, Japan.—6. John Porter, Nelson, Calcutta; Eglantine, Stewart, Tutuoreen; The Duke, Lancaster, Mauritius and Port Natal; Speedwell, Grant, Mauritius; Ulterior, Stone, Madras.—7. Abdul Medjid, Wilkie, Penang.—8. Twilight, McCallum, Mauritius.—12. Edmundsbury, Plant, Mauritius; James Cheston, Bryan, Bassein; Myrtle, Warden, Tutuoreen; Antilla, Tallentire, Singapore.—13. Victor, Fotheringham, Penang.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Delta, from Southampton, February 12, to proceed per str. Behar, from Suez.—For MALTA.—Mr. T. Goldman, Esq., Barnes, Mr. Hallett.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Hallett, Mr. J. F. Hallett, Mr. Hoyte.—For ADEN.—Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand and infant.—For SUEZ.—Mr. J. Bowley.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Grainger, Maj. W. F. Eden, Maj. McDonald, Capt. and Mrs. H. Philpott, Mrs. C. B. Ker, Miss Ker, Mr. and Mrs. Bay, Mr. and Mrs. Harding, Dr. R. Thorp, Mr. G. Robertson, Miss S. Barton, Lieut. Hamilton, Mrs. Price, Mr. J. Clark, Miss Hillman, Mrs. Col. Birdwood and daughter, Mrs. J. Bean, Mr. Ferner, Mr. Bury, Lieut. and Mrs. Bolton, Miss Bolton.—From MALTA, for BOMBAY.—Rev. T. V. French.

Per str. Enxine, from Marseilles, February 20, to proceed per str. Behar, from Suez.—For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Hankman and two children, Mr. R. H. Dahl.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. and Mrs. Hickman, Mr. and Mrs. P. Tucker, Capt. J. W. Osborn, Capt. Cotgrave, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Crankshaw, Miss Hazlewood.

##### PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

February 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. A. Crawford, Major A. Robertson, Mr. W. G. Young, Capt. P. Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. R. King, Lieut. Col. Gwin, Capt. and Mrs. Longmore, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. R. Bachmann, Mrs. R. S. Long, Mr. Cole, Mr. E. Snowden, Mr. R. Bambridge, Mr. and Mrs. S. Seton, Mr. and infant, Miss Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Monat, Mr. Kere and infant, Mrs. Prosper, Dollet, Mrs. F. W. Sogut, Miss Mary Eyre, Mr. Prosper, Dollet, Mrs. F. W. Vere, Mr. F. W. Place, Mr. F. Dew, Capt. Wilkinson, Mr. Pedder, Rev. W. C. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. P. Evans, Ensign C. R. Fergusson, Major Gough, Mr. Frank Fitzgibbon, Mr. Waters, Mrs. Evans, Mr. H. Lee Smith.—For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Melbourne and infant, Mr. W. Stevenson, Mr. H. B. Muir, Miss Black, Mr. Bland, Mr. F. Marshall.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Kidgway and friend.—For MADRAS.—Capt. R. Church, Mr. F. Burn, Mr. Nicolay.—For CAYENNE.—Assist. surg. G. F. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Berwick and two children, Mr. Cunningham.—For HONG KONG.—Don F. Chin y Mesa, Mr. J. C. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. Ludford, Mr. E. S. Roberts, Mr. Vacher, Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Clark, Mr. F. Soriano.—For PAULEY, Capt. Partridge, Mr. Cumming, Rev. H. A. Middleton.—For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Krauss, Mr. Barclay Hanbury.

February 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. F. S. Chapman, Mr. C. A. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Beatty, Mr. A. C. Maurice, Capt. T. Leith, Mr. P. Hancock, Mr. W. McCulloch, Mr. J. S. Joyner. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Morhange.

March 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. W. Roberts, Dr. and Mrs. Furlong, Capt. E. G. Stone, Mr. H. Kingscote, Lieut. C. P. Carter. For MADRAS.—Mr. T. A. N. Chase, Capt. and Mrs. Beddome, Mr. Jos. McVicar, Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Byard, Mr. Walhouse. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. White and child, Mr. Portal, Mr. W. Sabonadiere. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Kup. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Louis Ange, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. Houghton. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. A. Thuburn.

March 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Bedford, Cornet Phayne, Cornet F. Wise.

March 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Allen, Capt. A. J. Shuldham, Mr. F. P. Harrison, Mrs. Pogose, Mr. G. Witt. For MADRAS.—Miss Macdonald. For HONG KONG.—Mr. A. Thuburn, Mr. Kinnear, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Johnson. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. H. Smith, Mr. Edmund Wilson.

April 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. James Rome, Rev. W. and Mrs. Nicholls. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Greaves, Mr. and Mrs. T. Clark and two children. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Masson, two Misses Masson. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Plump, Mr. R. Jardine. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Charles Remy, Mrs. Barden and two children, Miss Clarendon.

April 13.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut.-col. and Mrs. Hope, Mr. L. H. Bonit.

April 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Delpratt, Miss Rekeb.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BULLEN, the wife of John N., of Calcutta, of a daughter, at Solsborough, Nenagh, Ireland, Feb. 4.

FELLOWES, the wife of Capt. W. B., 3rd Madras Cavalry, of a daughter, at Warblington Rectory, Hants, Feb. 6.

PRESCOTT, the wife of Col. A., Bombay Cavalry, of a daughter, at Avon Villa, Bournemouth, Feb. 11.

WARD, the wife of Lieut. C. Y., H.M.'s Indian Navy, of a son, at 19, North Audley-street, Feb. 10.

## MARRIAGES.

BROWNE, Col. Clement R., late H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Elizabeth W., daughter of James M. Graham, Esq., at Cupar Fife, Feb. 12.

GOSLING, Capt. George F., 102nd Royal Madras Fusiliers, to Belerma A., daughter of the late David Lloyd, Esq., at Carshalton Church, Surrey, Feb. 5.

RICKETTS, George H. M., C.B., Bengal Civil Service, to Charlotte, daughter of Percy Gough, Esq., at Clonmel, Ireland, Jan. 30.

## DEATHS.

BELLASIS, Major G.H., H.M.'s Bombay army retired, at Windermere, aged 53, Feb. 7.

COLQUHOUN, James, M.D., late of the 1st Madras Light Cavalry, at 18, Minto-street, Edinburgh, Jan. 27. Friends are requested to accept of this intimation.

EATWELL, Capt. E., I.N., at 3, Priory-street, Cheltenham, aged 85.

FRANKS, Maj. General Sir Thomas H., K.C.B., at Ibstone House, Tetsworth, Oxfordshire, aged 54, Feb. 5.

HARRISON, George, of 16, Carlton House-terrace, and late of the India House, aged 72, Feb. 8.

LAMB, George, late Physician General at Calcutta, suddenly, aged 75, Feb. 3.

## India Office,

February 14, 1862.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. G. B. Lee, 6th Eur. Regt.; Capt. J. A. Brereton, 4th N.I.; Lieut. L. Forbes, 2nd N.I.; Lieut. A. Vivian, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. H. Prendergast, 38th N.I.; Lieut. A. E. McCallum, 39th N.I.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. R. W. Elton, 74th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. L. J. Trotter, 2nd Eur. Regt., 6 mo.; Asst. Surg. J. A. Sewell, Med. Est., 3 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. L. Oliver, 1st Eur. Regt., 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. D. Thomson, Engrs., 5 mo.; Capt. E. Maude, 4th N.I., 6 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. C. A. Carter, 20th N.I.; Lieut. C. Richards, 9th N.I.; Capt. A. J. Shuldham, 20th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Major G. W. Peyton, 25th N.I.; Capt. A. Cannan, 22nd N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. J. F. Robertson, 28th N.I.; Capt. T. H. Rees, 10th N.I.

## NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. T. R. Carpendale; Lieut. E. R. May.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

|   | Actual Sales.   |  |
|---|-----------------|--|
|   | At per Rupee.   | In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100. |
| East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. .... | Sa. R. 1s. 8½d. | —  |
| 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.)  | —               | —  |
| 2nd 4 per Cent. (Sic.) of 1828-29   | —               | —  |
| 3rd 4 per Cent. (Sic.) of 1832-33   | —               | —  |
| 4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36   | —               | —  |
| 5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43   | —               | —  |
| 3½ per Cent. 1853-54  | —               | nom.   |
| 4th 4 per Cent. 1854-55   | —               | —  |
| 5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55   | 2 0             | 100½   |
| 4½ per Cent. of 1856-57   | —               | —  |
| 5 per Cent. of 1858-59  | 2 0             | 101½   |
| 5½ per Cent. of 1859-60   | 2 1½            | 106½   |

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

|                | Commercial and Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. | Post Bills and Interest Bills, Dem. | Indian Government drawing rate, 60 days' sight. |
|----------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| Calcutta ..... | 2s. 0d.                                    | 2s. 0d.                             | 2s. 2d.   |
| Madras .....   | 1s. 11½d.                                  | 2s. 0d.                             | 2s. 2d.   |
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|   |        |          |
|---|--------|----------|
| Per P & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Delta, February 12, 1862. |        |          |
| Alexandria .....                                      | Gold.  | Silver   |
| Bombay .....  | £3,200 | £249,035 |
|   | 8,500  | £249,035 |
|   | £4,500 | £249,035 |

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(Signed)

J. YORKE SCARLETT, Adj.-Gen.

## PREFACE.

The Mutiny Act and Articles of War having undergone considerable amendment in the present Session of Parliament, it has appeared to the authors a fitting opportunity to lay before the military profession a concise treatise on the laws under which they serve.

In so doing they have not confined their attention to Courts-martial, but have endeavoured to provide the soldier of every rank and every service with the means of ascertaining his privileges as well as his duties and liabilities.

The Acts relating to the Militia have all been enumerated, but their bulk renders it impossible to give them at length in a work like the present. The Government having pledged themselves to consolidate the Militia laws next Session, perhaps there may then be some hope of presenting them to the reader in a comprehensive form. The Militia Bill of the present session, as it introduces some new and important provisions, is given at length in the Appendix.

A full abstract of the Laws affecting Volunteers and Yeomanry Corps occupies a separate chapter, and the Act whereby they are enabled to acquire lands for practice grounds (which at the time these words are written is yet before Parliament), will likewise be added.

A shorter and more popular notice of these Acts might have been more agreeable to the majority of readers, but in the hope of making this book useful as a book of reference, not only to Volunteers, but to magistrates and other

civil dignitaries, it has been deemed more advantageous to ensure accuracy by quoting the words of the enactments, than by curtailment to risk the omission of important matter. Any reader disinclined to peruse the Acts at length, may find any subject on which he desires to inform himself by reference to the Index.

The question of Tolls on the Metropolitan Bridges having lately excited some controversy, a notice of the exemption clauses in the several Acts will be found in the Appendix, where also the late General Order relative to retired pay to Adjutants of Volunteers has been subjoined.

The authors feel that they owe some apology for publishing a law book in the present novel form; but after much consideration and many friendly suggestions, they have preferred to compress matter which would well have filled a more bulky volume, into this handy and inexpensive shape, in order to bring it within the reach of every one.

Before concluding this preface, the authors are bound to record their obligations to many useful and elaborate work, "Hough's Military Precedents," with the assistance of which their labour would have been much extended. They also wish to acknowledge the assistance of "Simmons on Courts-martial," "Hall on Courts-martial," and H. B. Thompson's "Military Forces of Great Britain."

London, October, 1860.

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Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

By the Bombay Mail of the 27th January we have received several official papers of considerable importance. In the foremost rank may be placed the Viceroy's Proclamation of the new Council of the Governor-general of India, the first meeting of which was held in the Government-house at Calcutta, on Saturday, the 18th January. The Councils of Bombay and Madras, however, did not meet until the 22nd, the former being opened by Sir George Clerk with an address, which will be found elsewhere. In addition to the Governor, the Bombay Council at present consists of the following members:—Lieut.-gen. Sir William R. Mansfield, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and Second Member of

Council; the Hon. M. R. Westropp, Acting Advocate-general; His Highness Abdool Doolair Khan Abdool Khair Khan, Nawab of Savanoor; the Hon. Mahadhoorow Wittul Vinchoorkur; the Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; the Hon. H. W. Reeves, Third Member of Council; the Hon. W. E. Frere, Fourth Member of Council; the Hon. W. B. Tristram; the Hon. Shet Prembbhai Hemabhai, City Deputy Magistrate and Nug-gursett of Ahmedabad; and the Hon. Jug-gonath Sunkersett, of Bombay; Mr. Shaw Stewart, Acting Judicial Secretary to Government, officiating as Secretary to the Council.

Of the proceedings of the Madras Council we have not yet received an account, though in a position to state that its Legislative Branch is composed of the following additional members:—Mr. T. S. Smyth, Advocate-general, Mr. T. Pycroft, Chief Secretary, Mr. C. Pelly, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, official members; Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot, Mr. R. O. Campbell, V. Sadagopah Charloo, non-official members. Mr. J. D. Mayne, barrister-at-law, has been appointed Clerk of the Council.

Another Government notification accords permission to public servants of the State to hold possession of landed property. This concession is fully justified by the high and honourable feelings that have become the usage of modern society. Certain restrictions are, of course, appended to the privilege, but only such as every right-minded man would desire for his own sake.

The third is a particularly interesting document, containing a dignified reproof to the Lieut.-governor of Bengal for his mismanagement of the indigo districts. For a fuller notice of this able and important Minute, we must refer our readers to our next issue. In the meantime, we may observe that the ryots have little cause for gratitude towards their late champions and adherents. Roused to action by the violent and fraudulent conduct of their too indulgently treated tenants, the English landholders have not only instituted an examination into the leases granted to the ryots, but have also set about remeasuring their holdings. The consequence is that the ryots are compelled to resign their filchings, and content themselves with the land for which they really pay rent. In many cases it has been discovered that they have gradually taken possession of more than double their legitimate claim, and while paying for, say, five beegahs, have appropriated the produce of twelve to eighteen. The rents are also being enhanced,

and estates lately worth £10,000 are now valued at twice that amount.

The irreparable loss with which the Queen has been afflicted has excited the deepest sympathy of her Anglo-Indian subjects. An address of condolence from the inhabitants of Bombay has been dispatched by the present mail to her Majesty's Secretary of State; and others will no doubt follow in due time from other parts of the empire.

The House of Mysore has been visited with a sad disgrace in the person of Prince Kum-roodin, grandson of Prince Gholam Mahomed, and third in descent from the famous Tippoo Sultan, who has been found guilty of an attempted fraud on the Bank of Bengal in trying to pass off a Rs. 10 note which he had defaced, as a note for Rs. 1,000. The princely criminal has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, with labour, in Alipore gaol.

The work of reduction is going on briskly, and has now reached the Madras Presidency. It is proposed to disband eight native regiments, a measure that appears to be decidedly unwelcome to those whom it most concerns. Sir Hope Grant, it is said, is about to proceed to Calcutta, to remonstrate with the Viceroy, for there is nothing so universally unpopular as a retrenchment of expenditure.

Sir Charles Wood's "India Stock Transfer Bill" passed through Committee in the House of Commons on Monday, the 17th inst. This resolution was reported by Mr. Massey on the 18th, and agreed to.

The amount of specie that will be taken by the outgoing steamer with the India and China mail to-morrow is £126,397, distributed as follows:—£12,000 in gold to Alexandria, £8,241 in gold, and £66,941 in silver to India and Ceylon, and £39,215 in silver to China and the Straits.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Brig. G. H. Robertson, C.B., and A.D.C. to the Queen, at Aden, Jan. 10. Capt. H. B. Conner, at Calcutta, Jan. 10. Lieut. G. Cronyn, of the Queen's 61st Regt. (by suicide), at Fort William. Capt. Blyth, of the *Vittoria*.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. Manning, Mr. Hall, Rev. W. Ruth. From ALEXANDRIA.—Col. Swanson, Mr. and Mrs. Van Delder, Miss Van Delder, Mr. and Mrs. Vander Zweep and three children, Mr. Blume, Mr. Bligh, Mr. Antonides, Mr. Parkes. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Moncrieff. From MALTA.—Col. and Mrs. Baynes, Mr. Leonini, Lieut. Trevelyan, Mr. Peyton, Earl of Dalhousie, Capt. Ellis, Capt. Trevor, Col. Forbes, Mr. Hebbeling, Mr. Coult, Mr. Fraser.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Mooltan, Feb. 23.—From BOMBAY.—Col. Barwick, Col. Hughes, Lieut. Grant, Capt. and Mrs. Boye, Mrs. Boye, Mrs. Hyslop and infant, Mrs. Blyth, Maj. and Mrs. Crawford and infant, Capt. Gordon, R.N., Capt. V. Mrs. Rice. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Luna. From MALA.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Boys, Miss Richardson.

## BENGAL.

### EMIGRATION OF LABOUR.

The tea-planters of Assam, Cachar, Sylhet, and of other districts favourable to the growth of the tea plant, one and all complain of the difficulty they experience in obtaining labour to carry on to a satisfactory result the operations they have embarked in. There is scarcely a tea company in India that is not obliged to contract its transactions, and therefore greatly to impede its progress and realisation of profits, by the great difficulty experienced in procuring a sufficiency of hands to carry on the desired work. It is the same case with the coal companies. They, too, complain of the utter inefficiency of the supply of labour, and of the loss of profits they one and all experience from this cause. And yet, while this subject, illustrated with indisputable facts, is being brought prominently to the notice of Government by the Landholders' and Commercial Association of Calcutta, we find that large indentments are being made on the labouring population of India for emigration to the French colonies of Guiana and Guadeloupe, in addition to the already large numbers of British subjects who have been shipped to the Island of Reunion. The agency established in Calcutta to promote and control the emigration of coolies to the French colonies is but one of several now fast appearing in other parts of India, under the sanction of Sir Charles Wood. We have maintained from the first, that it was impolitic in the extreme to send British subjects into servitude with foreign masters. It is absurd to argue that the servitude is voluntary, and that there are no elements of compulsion about it; for it cannot be for one moment upheld that the emigrants themselves have the most remote idea as to where, or into whose service, they are selling themselves. The agent who can hold out the largest pecuniary inducement will inevitably meet with the greatest success, so long as the emigrant is ignorant of all beyond the simple fact that he has to go abroad. He may be aware that he will be absent from his home for a given time; but he believes that, at the expiration of the term of his engagement, he will assuredly be returned to his native land, and to his home, in comparatively wealthy circumstances. He believes that the British Government is bound to see that in this respect, at any rate, the contract is fulfilled; he places his reliance on this, and trusts himself to the emigration agent, on the faith of the British Government. Irrespective of the glaring wrong done to British subjects entering into pursuits having for their end the improvement of irrigation, of means of transport, of agriculture, of mining, or of the various methods whereby India's prosperity may be advanced, the Government has pledged itself to more than it can perform. In the pursuit of philanthropy, in its anxiety to see the slavery of the African discontinued, it is indirectly selling its own subjects into a bondage, scarcely, if at all, different from that which has hitherto been the portion of the dusky son of Africa. In allowing, and even encouraging, an emigration to lands over which Great Britain has no control, it is virtually selling its subjects to a foreign Power. It is quite true that certain stipulations have been entered into by the high contracting Powers; but in the event of a rupture with France, can England enforce the fulfilment of those stipulations? If she cannot, she is directly sanctioning the obtaining of labour under false pretences. If we enter into a contract, binding ourselves to the performance of some specified act in return for certain benefits derivable by us, knowing that the performance of our part of the contract must, under certain contingencies, be beyond our power of fulfilment, we most assuredly render ourselves liable to punishment under certain criminal Acts. What is venal on the part of the individual cannot possibly be virtuous on the part of the Government. We therefore maintain that the Government of her Majesty the Empress of India, in permitting even the emigration of her subjects to French colonies,

is guilty of a double wrong, inasmuch as those who should be their first consideration are ignored altogether, and their efforts at progress and improvement paralysed; and further, they are powerless to fulfil their part of the contract with the emigrant, which guarantees his return to his home, safe in person and in property.

These remarks, which have been forcibly impressed upon us since the introduction into India of French emigration agencies, have been called forth to-day by the information we have received of the establishment, at the French ports of Pondichery and Karikal, of British Consular agents, for the purpose of facilitating under the treaty between Great Britain and France the emigration from India to the French colonies of subjects of her Majesty the Queen. It is true that the Emigration Agency will be, by this measure, placed under the supervision of British officers; but it will be no easy matter for them to ascertain, even should they be desirous of so doing, the circumstances under which emigration has been induced, or what compulsion may have been used to obtain an unwilling acquiescence.—*Englishman*.

### THE BENGAL MILITARY FUND—A BRIEF HISTORY.

About the year 1806 the officers of the Bengal Army established a Fund for the purpose of granting annuities to widows. The need for such a Fund had then begun to be felt. Appeals made by destitute widows to private charity, and to the princely liberality of the East India Company, were frequent and inconvenient.

This Fund, the "Old Widows Fund," on which a few annuitants still exist, was about the end of 1824 enlarged into the present Military Fund. The army had then been largely augmented, and among its officers marriage had displaced less honourable engagements. Countenanced and aided by the Government, the new Fund at first prospered, though by an unfortunate oversight there was left a worm at the root. The Court of Directors had allowed two shillings and fourpence for the sicca rupee. This was an ample allowance, but the Fund managers nevertheless granted to its widows the still more favourable rate of two shillings and sixpence for the sicca rupee; and before the loss caused by this was discovered and stayed, the fund had become, in the view of an actuary, insolvent. Yet it had many lakhs of rupees invested at eight per cent. in Government securities, and besides this, a large current income from the contributions of its members, and to the thoughtless looker-on it seemed rich to overflowing.

In the beginning of 1835 an anonymous writer in a Calcutta newspaper sounded a note of alarm. He was speedily silenced by a "Director," and the matter seemingly dropped. But the "Director," a good man and true, had been startled. Reference was made to the late Mr. Griffith Davies, and he in the year 1844 declared that the fund was in an unsafe state. Nothing was then done in the way of remedy. Further inquiry was, however, made, and Mr. Neison, having obtained from the India House data for the investigation of European mortality in India, applied the results to an estimate of the Fund's condition, and concluded that there was not much amiss. But, having acquired a better knowledge of the exchange transactions, Mr. Neison, in a second report, showed that the Fund had, owing to this cause, sustained a ruinous loss, and he then strongly advised that for this a claim should be made on the East India Company. Such a claim had indeed no foundation, and though much clamour was raised, the directors of the Fund were not misled, and did not make it. They did better, they increased the current subscriptions, diminished the widows' annuities, and curtailed the personal benefits allowed to sick officers. These measures, if carried out, would in course of time have retrieved the affairs of the Fund. This was not, however, permitted; the Court of Directors refused to sanction any reduction of the annuities of incumbent widows, and we fear that in consequence the progress of the Fund is still downwards.

The late change in the organisation of the In-

dian army had induced the Home Government to contemplate a dissolution of the Indian Service Funds. We have no precise information of this fact, but already it has been ordered that chaplains are no longer to be admitted as members of the Military Fund. This is truly the beginning of the end. Against the destruction of these Funds we would raise a most earnest cry. We say to the Government—reduce if you will the donations you grant, and shorten the privileges you have allowed in the way of interest and exchange. Relieve yourself as far as may be of all weight that oppresses you—but do not break up these Funds. They have done you, even you, an incalculable benefit—they have led your officers to live soberly, temperately, and healthfully, they have altered the face of Indian society; they have silently but certainly brought about a moral revolution. Look back to no distant date and see an universal concubinage with its attendant vices of all kinds. Destroy the Funds and look forward. But we pause.—*Friend of India*.

### THE FUTURE OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE IN INDIA.

The scheme of medical amalgamation in the hands of Colonels Balfour and Hannington, the chief and the controller of military finance, is progressing towards completion at a more rapid rate than we expected, when we formerly sketched its probable outline. In a few weeks it will be submitted to the Governor-general. If not sent to England for approval before his departure, the plan will certainly accompany Lord Canning when he bids farewell to India. One of the last acts of the present Viceroy, as of his predecessor, will thus be an attempt to do justice to the Indian Medical Service.

At its present stage the scheme consists of the following recommendations. There will be full and complete amalgamation of the Indian with the Queen's Service, no local service being maintained. The commissions of all Indian officers will be ante-dated, so as to put them on a par with the Queen's surgeons. The Royal Warrant will be applied to all, and the Royal scale of pensions. Instead of head money, which Sir Charles Wood is anxious to abolish, a scale will be adopted giving each officer the pay of his rank, with graduated staff allowances for separate duties, great and small. We refrain from publishing the proposed staff scale, as it is only in embryo form and might excite false hopes. But even the greatest grumbler will acknowledge that it is liberal. The poor assistant-surgeon of five years' standing, who struggles on in some obscure civil station on 360 rs. a month, by the new arrangement will at once take his rank and pay of captain, with a staff allowance such as to make his income nearly one-half better than it now is. It follows, from the adoption of the Royal Warrant in its entirety, that promotion to the rank of surgeon will henceforth take place after ten years' service. The authorities hope to induce not less than a hundred and fifty of the eight hundred medical officers in the three Presidencies to retire, so as to allow the amalgamation to take place. All who have served twenty-five years—or perhaps twenty—will be offered the home scale of pension, in addition to the pension of the annuity fund, each, of course, paying up what may still be deficient in his minimum subscription to that fund. This is a most important provision, securing, as it does, not only the higher home scale of retiring pension, but the £300 of the fund to subscribers, years before they could have expected to be entitled to it. To all under twenty or twenty-five years' service, the option will be given of receiving back the whole amount of their fund subscriptions, or of continuing to pay on as at present, till they are entitled to their annuity, which will be guaranteed. This is simple justice, but it seems to us that the men, in Bengal at least, who do not prefer to take back the whole of their subscriptions, will be silly indeed. In Madras the Fund surplus of some thirteen lakhs of rupees will be of course returned to the Service, and fine spoil it will be. Government are aware they cannot legally touch it. It is in contempla-

tion to make some exceptional provision for old officers now entitled to their full pension of £700, besides the Fund annuity, but how they will be dealt with has not yet been decided. The double controlling staff will, of course, be abolished, but with this exception,—the number of Deputy Inspector Generals' appointments will, it is recommended, be kept up.

To all this no objection can be made. The scheme is just to the Service and to the public, for whose interests the State must care. It is liberal—but not more liberal than is right, in the case of so useful and even distinguished a body of scientific men—to the seniors asked to retire, and to the juniors who remain. But there are a few points it does not consider, which we trust Lord Canning will not allow to pass without notice at a time so favourable for reform as the hour of amalgamation. The Widows' and Children's Fund should be guaranteed, and the five years' staff rule vigorously enforced. Even in the case of men of distinguished service like Dr. Forsyth, the rule should be formally adhered to by requiring re-appointment when the five years have elapsed. Justice will thus be done to junior officers, inefficient old men will be got rid of, and able and experienced surgeons will be retained on special grounds which all recognise. Though we fully agreed in the decision of the Home authorities, hard as it seemed, that none but pure British born subjects should be admitted into the amalgamated service, we do not overlook the claims of the East Indians and natives of India on the one hand, nor the advantage to the public of employing them on the other. A local service is not to be maintained, and physical as well as other reasons forbid that either of these classes should enter the general service. How is the difficulty to be met? Thus. There is already a "subordinate medical establishment," the highest grade in which is that of sub-assistant surgeons, who hold certain diplomas from the Indian medical colleges. Under proper supervision this establishment has proved itself most useful. Let it be extended; let the miserable Rs. 150 a month now offered to its highest grade as salary be graduated till it reaches Rs. 500, so as to attract not only skilled natives and East Indians, but those "uncovenanted" doctors now to be found in Calcutta and several stations in Bengal, and whom there is still a prospect of still more largely employing in civil stations when the amalgamation takes place. Let the admission to the highest grade involving this salary be secured only by a doctor's diploma from any of the English or European universities, and by ability. A new impetus would thus be given to medical education in India, the just claims of these two communities would be satisfied, a class of superior practitioners would be secured for subordinate appointments, and better men would be induced to settle as uncovenanted medical officers in civil stations, as private physicians, and as surgeons of emigrant ships and transports. We must not overlook the fact, that the first result of the amalgamation will be a wide field for private surgeons in India. The European community is increasing at a rapid rate. As in England, they must more and more learn to pay for their own clergymen and doctors, and to pay at somewhat cheaper rates than they are now forced by custom to do to the State surgeons who are not dependent on private practice.—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**NOVEMBER CASH BALANCES.**—The following is a statement of the cash balances at the end of November last as compared with previous years:—

|                        | 1859<br>Nov.         | 1860<br>Nov.         | 1861<br>Nov.         |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Govt. of India .....   | Co's Rs. 3,92,74,855 | Co's Rs. 3,47,25,652 | Co's Rs. 4,86,82,451 |
| " Bengal .....         | 1,12,98,730          | 1,21,10,250          | 1,52,06,465          |
| " N.W. Provinces ..... | 2,07,66,915          | 2,62,48,078          | 2,83,24,024          |
| " Punjab .....         | 1,48,58,095          | 1,05,33,867          | 86,03,709            |
| " Madras .....         | 1,56,69,558          | 1,02,06,756          | 1,62,22,678          |
| " Bombay .....         | 3,11,81,762          | 2,70,81,775          | 3,64,16,214          |
| Total .....            | 13,31,42,916         | 12,09,06,378         | 15,34,55,541         |

**THE ASSAM FRONTIER.**—The *Englishman* states "that on the last day of the expired year news came in to Jorehaut that a party of Bordubia and Shamsha Nagas, two hundred strong, occupying the hills to the south-east of Jorehaut, had attacked the people on a neighbouring plantation, and threatened to cut them up if certain demands were not complied with. It appears that the Nagas wished to be paid a rent, or black mail, for several tracts of land held in the district from the English Government, more, perhaps, with a view to extract presents than from any impression that the land was theirs, and to which they have not the slightest claim. The planter decidedly refused to entertain the demand, and referred them to the commissioner, informing them, at the same time, that it would be to their own interest to disperse as quickly as possible. The Jorehaut Police Guard have been promptly sent to the factory, accompanied by the Darogah, to investigate the case; and it is presumed no further trouble will be received from these tribes at present. It is scarcely matter for surprise that the semi-wild and savage tribes who inhabit the hilly tracts even within our boundaries, and who have, since our occupation of the country, been driven step by step further into the wilds which now form their homes, should make some effort to coerce those who occupy the soil which they at no remote period looked upon as their own, however untenable their claims may really have been, and to levy, in some form or other, the means of subsistence from those they can look on only as usurpers. However necessary it may be to enforce our rights to the soil, and to afford every protection to those who, relying on the strength of the Government to maintain them in their holdings, have settled on it, it is nevertheless extremely advisable that, while insisting that these Hill people desist from molesting their more peaceable and industrious neighbours, we should do so in such manner as to ensure quiet, rather than by provoking their enmity to excite them to overt acts of rebellion. There is but one means of effecting this; there is but one argument to which the uncivilised man will ever pay heed. Force, not used, but displayed, is the sole method by which these lawless Hill people can be kept in order. Let them see in their immediate vicinity, even quartered in their country, a force of British troops sufficient at once to crush any rising on their part, and make success hopeless, and they will become peaceable, if not contented, and will eventually settle down, as have similar tribes in other localities, into an orderly and industrious people. If the Government will at once send into Assam a force sufficient on the moment to crush any outbreak on the part of these Nagas and Abors, the country will be speedily settled. The cost of an adequate force may entail an expenditure of an additional lakh or two spread over two or three years, but it would effectually prevent the recurrence of the petty wars we have hitherto been constantly engaged in, which are far more costly; and will, in a short time, cause the entire population to settle to peaceable and profitable pursuits. Whereas the constant recurrence of petty but mischievous struggles can but have the effect of causing the people rather to sharpen their swords than to turn them into ploughshares."

**CONVEYANCE OF CONVICTS.**—Advices have reached us (*Englishman*) from Commercially giving us accounts of the manner in which upwards of one hundred and fifty convicts have been shipped on board the I. G. S. N. Co's steamer *Simla*, for conveyance to Calcutta. These men are, one and all, under sentence of transportation for life; many having been parties to the late mutiny and rebellion, and concerned in the murder of Europeans. Some are, indeed, well known characters; men who took an active part, and even leadership, in the sad occurrences of 1857, and for whose security effective measures should most undoubtedly have been adopted. With such a body of notoriously bad characters, comprising, as it does, the murderers of Mr. Cockerell and of Mr. Tucker, who, it may be recollected, was hanged by order of his once Deputy-Collector at Futtaypore, the old Rajah Ramnust Singh, of

Goruckpore, and Nawab Ali Khan, of Banda, it behoved the Government to have detailed a party of European troops under a commissioned officer as a guard on board the steamer; indeed, we could hardly have believed any other course would have been adopted but for the positive evidence we have to the contrary. The Nawab Ali Khan had already succeeded once in bribing the native guard over the Allahabad gaol, and, but for a fortunate discovery of the plot, would have made his escape. Yet with this proof of the man's power to corrupt his guards, we find a party of most notorious transgressors of the law shipped on board a steamer with a small native crew, guarded solely by a party of some sixty to seventy native policemen under the command of a European inspector, who had to be removed from his post for misconduct on board the steamer on its arrival at Mirzapore; and though another was put in his place, his inability to speak or understand the language rendered him quite incompetent to fill the position he was placed in. The consequence of such imprudence, to give it the mildest term, on the part of the authorities at Allahabad, has been the successful tampering with the police guard on board, during a long passage down the river, and the general concerting of a plan for the escape of the entire body of convicts. There can be little doubt that they would have succeeded in liberating themselves and overpowering the officers and crew of the ship, but for the eagerness of the first prisoner who was freed from his shackles to escape. He contrived to get on shore, but was, fortunately, discovered, arrested, and returned on board, when, on examination of the rest it was found that they had been provided with files by the corrupted guard, and that twelve of the most notoriously bad characters had succeeded in nearly divesting themselves of their irons. There can be little doubt that had the first man but remained quiet till the rest had divested themselves of their irons, one and all would have escaped; and had the officers of the ship interfered to stay the general *exodus* there can be little doubt that they would have shared the fate of the former victims of some of the party, and have filled a bloody grave. The remainder of her voyage was completed in safety, and the prisoners were securely lodged in the Allipore Gaol on the 7th of January. We cannot, however, refrain from observing that the responsible authorities are indebted to the firmness, good judgment, and foresight of Captain Argles, for this lucky escape from the consequences of their own utter want of the most ordinary prudence in sending down such a number of men, convicted of such heinous crimes, under a guard of native policemen, some of whom had been actually servants of the leading criminals, thereby placing in jeopardy the lives and properties of many. It is, indeed, fortunate for the credit of the Government that the commander of the steamer was a man equal to the emergency, and we sincerely hope that Captain Argles may not be himself punished under some of the eccentric sections of the penal code, for the punishment we have heard he was compelled to inflict on the mutinous convicts.

**PORT BLAIR.**—The convicts have been dying off in a rather singular manner, and although only a small number are in hospital, the deaths have been comparatively more numerous than in any other previous month. One of the late runaways has returned to surrender himself, and though he reports that the aborigines treated him kindly, his experience of some considerable suffering will go a long way towards persuading his fellow convicts that even their penal servitude is far better than liberty among the Andamanese.

**AN EARTHQUAKE** was observed at Cuttack at about twenty-five minutes past noon on the 13th January. An undulating movement was felt and a low rumbling noise was heard, as of a heavily laden waggon passing over a pavement. Both these phenomena lasted about ten seconds. During the previous ten days the minimum temperature had been three degrees higher than in the earlier part of the month, and the weather was felt to be unusually close.

**ODDH BRITISH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.**—The first report has been published of the British Indian Association of Ouddh, which seems to owe its origin to a Bengali Baboo, also an Ouddh Talookdar, Dukhinarunjun Mookerjee Bahadoor. The committee consists of thirty of the leading talookdars. The first rule declares the object of the association to be "to take every lawful and constitutional measure so to help her Majesty's administration in Hindostan, and especially in Ouddh, that it may prove conducive to the welfare equally of the people of Britain and of this country." Strange words to come from men so lately in rebellion against our authority. "Every native talookdar of an undivided estate in Ouddh, paying an annual revenue to Government of Rs. 5,000 and upwards, shall be reckoned a member. Any other native gentleman of Hindostan may also be eligible to become a member. In order to defray the expenses of the association, the members shall have to pay an annual subscription, which, in the opinion of the committee, may be commensurate to their respective positions in society." Maharajah Digbijoy Singh, of Bulram-pore, who rescued Thompson and Delafosse after the Cawnpore atrocity, is President. The first measures on which the association have taken action are these. The Secretary is to apply for the restoration of villages to talookdars to whose estates they belonged prior to 1262 (revenue year); for the suspension of the penal code in Ouddh for a year, till the people become acquainted with it; to give preference to talookdars in consideration of their prescriptive right to jungle adjoining their estates, and to allow the talookdars to dismiss village Chowkedars, as of old.

**MESSRS. D. WILSON AND CO.** propose to convert their most profitable hotel business into the "Great Eastern Hotel Company (Limited)", with a capital of fifteen lakhs of rupees in six thousand shares of Rs. 250 each. Mr. Wilson has worked the concern for twenty-seven years, and for the first two years guarantees the shareholders a dividend of twelve per cent., while he himself holds fifteen hundred of the shares. If the great hotel companies of Europe and America have succeeded, still more ought this company to prosper.

**THE RACE HORSE "ARAGO."**—Mr. Betagh, of Allahabad, has been obliged to destroy his celebrated race horse Arago, on account of the severe injuries it lately sustained by an accident on the Turf. Arago's pedigree may interest many of our readers:—"His sire, Crassus, was by the celebrated Emilinus, and his dam, Lady Humphrey, was by the English horse Humphrey, brother of Humphrey Clinker, thus uniting by sire and dam the most aristocratic blood in the English stud book." Arago was bred by Mr. Vincent, of Barh, in 1856. Since 1859 he won stakes and plates to the value of some 13,000 rupees, beating many horses of respectable names, among whom were Sunrise, Tasman, Telegram, Orderly, Resheed, and the now famous Hotspur.

**H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF** left Rawul Pindoe on the 5th January for Murree, Abbottabad, and Hazara. He will rejoin his camp two marches from Rawul Pindoe. The camp moves on steadily to Peshawur. From Peshawur he goes down the whole Trans-Indus Frontier with Brigadier Chamberlain, and will minutely inspect the outposts. He has got quite over his two accidents. The first fall he got, not from his horse being spirited, but from the pig which he speared and killed in the act of charging him, upsetting his horse, which was indeed carried off its legs. The second fall he had when cantering along with a loose rein, his horse tripped and fell. The second was much the worst of the two. The 51st and 98th Regiments have improved very much in health since their arrival at Rawul Pindoe.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**INDUSTRIAL ARTS COMMITTEE.**—The Bengal Government have recommended, and the Supreme Government sanctioned, an additional grant of Rs. 12,000, to enable the Central Committee for Industrial Arts to carry out their object. His Excellency has also requested the Secretary of State to extend the period allowed for the reception, at home, of contributions to the Industrial Exhibition of 1862.

**THE KIRWEE JEWELS.**—According to a correspondent of the *Englishman*:—"Some short time ago the Secretary of State for India, in a despatch to the Viceroy, expressed his opinion that there was no longer any reason for deferring the sale of jewels captured by the force under General Whitlock at Kirwee, and added that, when sold, the proceeds might be deposited in the Government Treasury, pending the decision of the Crown as to the ultimate appropriation of the prize. It appears that Major Clifton, of the 12th Lancers, one of the prize agents for the Saugor Field Force, intimated to Sir Charles Wood that he had been informed by Captain Horan, of the 43rd Light Infantry, another of the prize agents, that, although he, the Captain, had made frequent applications to the Calcutta authorities, he had always been told that nothing could be done till instructions were received from home. It is now said that Sir Charles has written to Lord Canning on the subject, in no way calling into question the conduct of the Indian Government, but impressing upon his attention the necessity, as so great an interest is felt in the matter, of realising, as soon as possible, the jewels and bullion captured by General Whitlock's column. 'While this is not done,' says Sir Charles, 'the jewels are being depreciated, and the prize fund is losing interest by allowing so large an amount of jewels to lie idle in the Allahabad treasury.'"

**PRIVILEGE LEAVE, C. S.**—Some months ago we alluded to a memorial signed by a large number of Bengal civilians, which was forwarded through the Government of India to the Secretary of State for India, with, as we believe, the strong support of the Viceroy, praying for the grant of privilege leave at the end of the service, in modification of the existing rule, which insists on the recipient of privilege leave returning to his post for three months after its expiry. The Secretary of State, we have now learned, has refused to grant their prayer, on the ground of its shortening the period of residence in India qualifying for an annuity, and because it is objectionable that a civil servant, though entitled to three months' privilege leave, if remaining in the service, should enjoy the same when vacating an office to which he does not intend to return. The memorial, in short, has been altogether rejected, and civil servants retiring on annuities must, if they vacate their appointments prior to the first of May, remain subject to proportionate deductions from their pay—a perfectly reasonable ruling.

**UMRITSUR.**—The *Delhi Gazette* states that more rain has fallen in the district, and that though not much it has led to an improvement in prices, however small, by continuing to remove apprehensions for the outturn of the winter crop. Gram is said to be coming forward satisfactorily, and of wheat there will be an abundant outturn if more rain should fall, of which there was every prospect when its correspondent wrote. There had been, however, three days severe frost on the nights of the 9th, 10th, and 11th Jan. That of the 9th was more severe than any known for years, large pools of water in the open being completely frozen over. The result has been disastrous to gardens and also to the potatoe cultivation, which is beginning to extend around Umrtsur. The main channel of the Baree Doab Canal, which was filled on the 3rd, has been again closed up, but will be re-opened about the 7th Feb. The water was let in to fill cracks and crannies wherever such might exist. Captain Crofton having arrived from England, the staff of the new Sutlej Canal, to be cut at the expense of the Raja of Putteela, who has assigned twenty-five lacs for the work, has been formed. It consists, at present, of Major Blagrove, Lieutenant Forbes, and Mr. Paddy. Operations to commence about the end of January. His Honour the Lieut. governor passed through Umrtsur on the 13th, on his way to Calcutta by invitation from the Governor-general.

**FORT WILLIAM** will be lighted with gas before the end of July. It is the intention of Government to drop the time ball and fire the mid-day gun at one instead of noon as heretofore, to meet the wishes of the shipping community.

**NEW YEAR'S-DAY IN CALCUTTA.**—The fancy fair at the Calcutta Botanical Garden on New Year's day is pronounced by general consent to have been a great success. The number present in the course of the day was several thousands, including all classes of the community. Among the amusements provided were Aunt Sally and Punch and Judy—though the last was a failure. Beer was to be had "on tap" at a tavern improvised for the occasion. There was a theatre on the ground in which some dramas were well acted by amateurs. The articles exposed for sale at the various stalls were rapidly disposed of at highly satisfactory prices. Music and refreshments of every kind added to the enjoyments of the day. The pecuniary result must have been something considerable. The admirable arrangements are chiefly due to the numerous railway staff in Howrah. . . . Among the festivities of New Year's time at Calcutta, not the least interesting was the *soirée* which for the last three years has been annually given by a few of the leaders of society to the English sailors in port. On the 3rd January upwards of two hundred, who had been invited through the captains from every ship, met in St. Paul's School, and were there regaled with a substantial repast, known in some parts of England as a tea-dinner. Sir Bartle Frere presided; Mr. M. Wylie addressed the men, and Mr. Whitten sang some of his most national songs, the choruses of which were given by the sailors with tremendous effect. The fair hands of the highest ladies in Calcutta found occupation in cutting "junks" of tobacco for the men. After a delightful evening, each sailor left, and went straight to his ship, the possessor of a book which will remind him of Calcutta hospitality and Christian kindness.

**AN ENTERPRISING NATIVE.**—The *Indian Field* sketches the life of the late Govind Persad Pundit. He belonged to a respectable Cashmerian Brahmin family settled in Beerboom. He began life as a common Sircar in the employ of Messrs. Alexander and Co., the original proprietors of the coal mines now owned by the Bengal Coal Company. He then went to the Court at Hooghly and rose in the course of time to be a Deputy Collector. He acquired a putnee of a piece of land at Searsole, and wrote to his son-in-law to build a house there, and to see whether coal was not to be found in the neighbourhood. The son-in-law discovered some on the edge of a pond, a sample of which he sent to Govind Persad. The latter saw its value at once, obtained leave of absence to visit Searsole, and made arrangements for the working of the mine. The yield the first year was one hundred thousand maunds. At the age of thirty-nine he was a Talookdar, and the proprietor of an extensive Colliery. Yet, the moral element was wanting and his end is the gaol.

**A WINDFALL.**—The Government has, most generously, and liberally, issued an order, granting to the officers composing the regimental staff of all the corps recently reduced and disbanded, an allowance of three months' "staff" pay, to be disbursed immediately. This is intended as a compensation allowance during the time occupied in paying up and discharging the men, settling the accounts, and closing the existence of the regiments; and the grant shows great consideration on the part of the Government towards a large number of excellent officers, many of whom, consequent upon the disbandment of their corps, have been thrown out of employment, and to whom this windfall will be a seasonable and welcome relief.

**MURDER OF AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN.** A most melancholy occurrence took place at Barrackpore on Saturday morning, the 4th January, in the bungalow of Captain McMullins. His nephew, Mr. Charles Andrew McMullins, who was living with him and had only arrived in the country about three months ago, was shot through the head by his own bearer. About half past eight in the morning the report of a musket shot was heard, and a private, who was standing near to the door of the bungalow, heard a noise immediately after of the breaking of some bottles. He went up to the door and saw the bearer running away as fast as his legs could carry him. He was



met at the stables of the next bungalow by a boy, and since that time he has not been seen or heard of. Mr. McMullins having been in the habit of firing his gun in his own verandah, the inmates of the house were not at all alarmed at the report of the gun, nor did it strike the soldier who saw the bearer running away as anything unusual. About forty minutes after the report Mrs. McMullins, the mother of the deceased, had occasion to go into her son's room, and was horror-struck to see him lying just below the steps of his verandah in a pool of blood. Two doctors who examined the body were of opinion that the wound could not have been caused by accident or by an attempt at self-destruction, as the wound was on the back of the head; the hair was all singed and the neck was black with powder; that the gun must have been fired within an inch of his head and held on a level with it, which appeared to be so from the direction the shot had taken. An inquest was held on the spot within an hour after the sad occurrence, and the verdict of the jury was, "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown." What could possibly have been the motive for so daring an act, it is impossible to say. The deceased, it is said, had treated his bearer and the other servants most kindly. The only cause appears to be the circumstance of the deceased having shot a monkey the day previous, and it is said the bearer being an up-country Hindu, and one who venerated the animal, considered himself bound at the cost of his own life to revenge himself for the supposed wrong. The deceased was about 19 years of age, and the son of Major McMullins, who is now at Umballah.—*Hurkaru.*

**DEATH OF MR. E. M. WYLLY, C.S.**—The Indian papers notice, with regret, the death, on the 7th of January, of Mr. E. M. Wyllly, judge of the Sudder Dewany and Nizamut Adawlut at Agra. This gentleman entered the civil service in 1837, and was at first posted to Rohilcund. The first affair that brought him into notice was the inquiry which he, then joint magistrate of Bareilly, carried on under the orders of Government, in the case of Lalla Jotee Persaud, which he conducted with much credit. Shortly after this he was appointed magistrate and collector at Meerut, where he remained till transferred to the Agra district as judge. He served during the mutiny in the militia, and on the 10th of May, 1861, was permanently appointed judge of the Sudder, which post he held till his death.

**THE OUTRAM TESTIMONIALS.**—The managing committee of the Outram Testimonial have formally notified to the subscribers that the following works are now in course of execution, in furtherance of the resolutions passed at the public meetings held in London and at Calcutta on the 5th and 6th of March last, viz.:—A statue (bronze) by M. Noble, to be erected in London. An equestrian statue (bronze) by J. H. Foley, R.A., to be erected at Calcutta. A silver dessert service (value £1,000) by Hunt and Roskell, to be presented, with an address, bearing the names of all those who have promoted the testimonial. It is in contemplation to present the silver dessert service, with the address, on Sir James Outram's return to England, and to invite him to a public banquet to be given for the purpose.

**BENARES, Jan. 18.**—The 92nd Highlanders received their orders yesterday to move on to Calcutta without loss of time. The officers of this regiment have an undisputed right of admission into the traveller's club, having in the last four years travelled from Bombay through Central India (with an eccentric chase through part of Rajpootana and Meywar after Tania Topee), to Dugshai, and from thence downwards to Calcutta. Four other regiments are talked of as being homeward bound. No regiment is yet named to take the place of the Highlanders, but it is possible that the 20th may be moved in from Goruckpore. A marriage in high life is about to transpire between the eldest son of Rajah Deonarain Sing and a daughter of the Rajah of Hutwa. The match is a very desirable one in every respect. The cost of the marriage on the part of the bridegroom's father is put down at 9 lacs of Rs.

**H.M.'s 35TH REGIMENT.**—The presentation of Indian medals to the officers and men of the 35th Regiment took place on the grand parade-ground at Agra, on Tuesday, the 14th January, at 4 p.m., in the presence of a large number of spectators. The weather was not very favourable, being windy and a great deal of dust flying, trying alike to eyes, hats and bonnets, but in spite of this the scene was a very pretty and animated one. The regiment, consisting of 960 of all ranks, was first drawn up in quarter distance column; on the flank there was an impromptu table, made of a small plank, placed on a large drum, covered with one of the old colours of the regiment. On this stood the medals on silver salvers. Officers of companies came to the front. Eri-gadier Troup then decorated Colonel Walters and the officers, and the latter taking each a salver with the medals for the men of his company, decorated them. There were eleven commissioned officers and three non-commissioned officers and men decorated. Since the medals were first transmitted to England upwards of one hundred and fifty casualties have occurred among those entitled to receive them. Medals to this number have to be returned to the War-office. Later in the day a shout of laughter greeted the arrival of a native potentate, riding on the top of a sky-blue stage-coach, on which dependents and ministers of state clustered in a thick crowd, like a swarm of bees, while an official, we presume it was the grand vizier we read of in the "Arabian Nights," "held aloft, fluttering in the air," not a snowy scarf, but a huge yak's tail. This barbaric vehicle, with its grotesque-looking group, came down at full pace four-in-hand, while as crowded as the first, drawn by two shaggy camels. The 35th passed round in review, in slow and quick time, and afterwards performed one or two manoeuvres, changing front, advancing in line, retiring protected by skirmishers, and finally the movement *par excellence*, without performing which it seems impossible for a regiment to parade, forming square. They then advanced in line to the general salute, and the affair was over. The 35th landed in India in November, 1854, were sent to Burmah early in 1856, where a portion of the regiment was almost constantly engaged with the rebel Karens; in May, 1857, the corps was re-called to Bengal in consequence of the outbreak of the mutiny; in April, 1858, they first took the field, and were engaged in the final dispersion of the rebels in the Shahabad district. During the campaign the regiment lost four officers and one hundred and eight non-commissioned officers and men, killed in action.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**SUMBULPORE.**—Khuggoo Naick, a leading man amongst the rebels, has surrendered himself, together with his son Kunye, to the Commissioner of the Division, on the arrival of the latter at that station in the course of his inspectional tour. Our readers are doubtless aware that this man was the proprietor of the Kalabirah Talooq, one of the finest and most productive estates in the Government Khalsa. Although occupying thus an influential and envied position, he did not hesitate to join the standard of Surroondhur Shah, the ringleader in the Sumbulpore rebellion, and thus set a dangerous and pernicious example to others similarly situated, and to the ignorant, many of whom dwelt in the same district. By casting in his lot with Surroondhur Shah and his confreres, he forfeited his estates as a matter of course.—*Hurkaru.*

**THE 27TH INNISKILLINGS** reached Lucknow on the 16th of January, and encamped at the Charbagh near the Dikooosha, under instructions from army head-quarters to halt till further orders. The carriage being paid up and discharged looks as if the halt will be a permanent one. It is not improbable that the regiment will remain there with the 48th, the 107th being sent to Roy Bareilly. Report says that Gondah is to be given up, and hence this change.

**SOONDER SAI**, the rebel leader, with his companions, are again troublesome in Sumbulpore, but measures have been adopted for the capture and punishment of the gang.

**CHARCOAL IN FORT WILLIAM.**—When the building of Fort William was completed, now some eighty years ago or thereabouts, it was resolved to lay in a store of fuel in case of siege; and with this view an enormous quantity of charcoal was buried in large square beds in the centre of the barrack squares, these beds being about four feet in depth, and about the same distance beneath the surface of the ground. Within the last few days these charcoal deposits have been opened by order of the General Officer commanding the Presidency Division, and although it appears that, from the nature of the soil, the fuel has been saturated with water for more than three quarters of a century, its value and its powers of combustion seem to be scarcely, if at all, impaired. We may, in connection with these diggings, remark that if in the year 1857 the European population of Calcutta had been obliged to take refuge in Fort William, and been there beleaguered, they would have found Lord Clive's precaution, as regards a fuel supply, of but little use indeed, as there would not have been forty-eight hours' provisions in the garrison; and the best thing they could have done with the charcoal would have been to blacken their faces, walk out, and claim brotherhood with the besiegers. The men who laid in the fuel in Fort William also, and at the same time, laid in a vast store of provisions; but they have long since disappeared, and we hope that they may never be required.—*Englishman.*

**A MODEL MUSSULMANEE.**—The *Rast Goster* the best native journal of Western India, eulogises the Secunder Begum of Bhopal for her enlightenment, and urges the Hindoos and Parsees to read the lesson which her example teaches to their wives and sisters. "We have pretty numerous instances of an Akilyabae, a Toolsabae, an Anandibae, a Baizabae, and a host of other Maratha baees, holding, like great statesmen, public durbars for the transaction of public business in connection with their respective kingdoms; and, like good Commanders-in-Chief, with shields buckled on their back, and long spears in their hands, taking review on horseback of their own armies. But very seldom indeed have we heard of Mussulman beebees performing the same exploits; for they were the school-mistresses from whom the Hindoo ladies have learnt the lessons of their modern gosha and purda wherever they are prevailing. Let every young Hindoo and Parsee, already engaged in elevating the character of their women in the scale of European civilisation and enlightenment, read this lesson of the high-minded Secundra to their wives, sisters, and daughters; let also the old gentlemen, and matron ladies who still tremble in the cause of the female right in India to enjoy the same liberty as the males, gather up courage, and pat the back of the rising generation telling them—boys and girls push on, and keep pace with the spirit and progress of the time."

**H. M.'s 81ST FOOT**, under command of Colonel Mathew Smith, are now encamped at Meean Meer, en route from Rawul Pindee to Jullundur. The strength of the corps present at head-quarters is nine hundred and ninety-seven non-commissioned officers and men, besides which there are about one hundred rank and file at Dera Ishmael Khan.

**HIS HIGHNESS SCINDIA**, taking his cue from the English Government in India, has instituted an Inam Commission in his territories, and seems determined to make everyone in possession of free land prove his right of possession.

**ARMENIAN GHAT.**—A correspondent calculates the money spent on crossing the Hooghly river at Armenian Ghat at fourteen and a half lakhs of rupees a year, and urges the construction of a bridge. We believe the sum to be more than that. But a bridge will be less necessary than ever now that it has been determined to construct one at Fulta Ghat, between Chandernagore and Serampore. The whole railway traffic of the North-West will cross over that, and so enter Calcutta along the eastern Bengal line.

**CERTAIN PUNJAB CIVILIANS** have applied to his Excellency the Viceroy for medals and clasps for the campaign of 1845-46, but, to their great dissatisfaction, his Excellency has refused to entertain their claims.

**A NARROW ESCAPE.**—Dr. Douglas, civil surgeon at Lucknow, has had a very narrow escape of his life. The particulars are simply these:—One of two brothers, prisoners in the Lucknow gaol, being very ill in hospital, Dr. Douglas obtained permission for the other to attend him. The sick man died, and immediately after his death his brother managed to escape from the gaol. The other morning a man was seen prowling about the precincts of the gaol under very suspicious circumstances, and on being taken up, a cutlass and a loaded pistol were found on his person, and himself soon after discovered to be the deceased prisoner's brother, who had absconded. He made no attempt to disguise his intentions, which were simply to shoot Dr. Douglas, for, as he averred, killing his brother in hospital. It, however, fortunately happened that Dr. Douglas came to the gaol half an hour later than usual, and to this circumstance alone is to be attributed his escape, as otherwise there was nothing to avert the impending catastrophe.

**THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**—The Government of India has ordered the erection of a second wire between Calcutta and Bombay. Except in the rainy season, this will do much to meet the complaints of the mercantile community and general public. At the same time it is intended to allow the Railway Company to open their telegraph line to the public, and private companies to establish lines where they please. The competition will be most healthy. The public will then have the redress of a long-standing grievance in their own hands. We doubt not small lines will be immediately constructed by private capitalists.

**AGRA.**—You cannot imagine how the cantonment portion of Agra has been improved since you were here, by the famine labour. All that portion about Adam's monument has been most tastefully laid out, and is now a luxuriant garden, a beautiful band stand of carved stone has been erected on the old lime kiln, with carved stone railing and seats, the tank has been enlarged, and the side nicely sloped and turfed. We who recollect the neglected roads and ruined bungalows of former days, can scarcely realise the changes that are going on for the better about cantonment. The small parade, as it used to be called, has been enclosed, and is to be made into a fruit garden, the lines of roads to the Taj have all been altered or improved, and I much doubt if there is a prettier cantonment in all India now than the Agra one.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

**THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.**—The Bengal collection of articles for the International Exhibition is complete. It consists of 6,000 specimens or more than twice the number sent to the Exhibition of 1851. Yet the arrangements have been so well made that the articles will occupy less space than those displayed on that occasion. Among the many valuable private contributions are shawls, such as, the Umritsur connoisseurs say, have never before been sent to Europe. It is probable that Mr. Dowleins will accompany the collection to England and realise the proceeds which promise to do more than reimburse the state.

**ON DTT.**—It is said that both Mr. E. C. Bayley and Mr. Pearson (Judge of Cawnpore) have declined the appointment of Judicial Commissioner under the Chief Commissionership of Colonel Elliott. It is also said that the Home Government wished Mr. J. P. Grant to preside for another year over the destinies of Bengal, but that he means to adhere to his former resolution of retiring before the hot season of 1862.

**PREVENTION OF SUTTEE.**—The Government of India has determined to recover from all native states the cost of the imprisonment of such of their subjects as are confined in British gaols for suttee under Act V. of 1847. This will do more to enlist native chiefs against the crime than anything else.

**ANDAMAN SEBUNDY CORPS.**—The services of this corps have been dispensed with, and a European force is to be kept up there. Grants of land, however, will be made to any of the men of the above corps who may be anxious to settle at Port Blair.

**THE ABORS.**—A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* says an expedition, headed by Mr. Higgs, an honorary magistrate of Debrooghur, Assam, has succeeded in discovering property belonging to the persons murdered by the Abors in their recent raid, in seven different houses. Major Bivar, deputy commissioner, has erected a block-house and stockades in the path by which the Abors make their descents from the hills, but the savages may creep through the jungles. We shall resort to the policy, probably, of forbidding an Abor to show himself in the plains till the ringleaders are given up. This has proved successful on the Punjab and Scinde frontier. But Eastern Bengal must have a strong sepoy force.

**AMERICAN MISSIONARY ESTABLISHMENT.**—The following is the distribution of the American Missionary Establishment of the Methodist Episcopal Church, U. S. A., under the superintendence of Dr. Butler:—At Bareilly, Revs. Jackson, Waugh, and Hicks; at Shahjehanpore, Revs. Humphrey, and Thomas; at Budaon, Rev. Knowles; at Moradabad, Revs. Judd and Brown; at Bijnour, Rev. Hauser; at Nynsee Tal, Rev. Thoburn; at Philibet, Mr. Cawdell; at Luckimpore, Rev. E. Parker; at Seetapore, Rev. J. Gracy, and at Lucknow, Revs. R. Pierce, Baume, and Mesman. They have altogether 17 Missionaries, 12 native preachers, 21 school teachers, 93 communicants. Average Sunday congregation, 371; Sunday scholars, 223; schools, 18; scholars male, 371; female, 86. Baptisms, during the year 57, chapels, 10, school-house, 7.

**SUICIDE.**—There have lately been two cases of suicide in Calcutta.—Mr. Paul, an English photographer who came from the Cape some years ago, and was not very successful, and Lieutenant G. Cronyn, of H.M.'s 54th in the fort, who shot himself.

**ODEYPOR.**—The explanation submitted by the minister, relative to the occurrence of a *suttee* in Odeypore, was considered quite satisfactory, and the adopted son of the deceased Maharajah has been made the Rajah, and placed on the throne by the agent himself.

**NOWGONG.**—The district is at present perfectly quiet, and there is not the least sign of disaffection among the people. The Angami Nagas, some time since, took away, as captive, a Cacharee lad, and have since offered him as a sacrifice to the goddess "Jomouny," whoever she may be.

**SIR R. BIRCH, K.C.B.**—According to the *Hurkaru*, Major-general Birch is to receive six months' gratuity on vacating office, i.e., 21,000 rupees, less income tax, at 4 per cent., or 20,160 rupees.

**CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE.**—The Lieutenant-governor has extended the Code of Criminal Procedure to the non-regulation divisions of Jhansi, Kumaon and Ajmere.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 8. Waverly, Henry, Colombo.—9. York, Redpath, London; Moses Devenport, Percival, Liverpool; Sabine, Hair, Colombo.—10. Lawrence, Fredt, Mauritius; Martha, Lane, Colombo; Oriza, Deveron, Pondicherry; Queen of the East, Bitton, Kurrachee; King Arthur, Griggs, London; Belle Isle, Cole, Liverpool; Marian, Rhind, Liverpool.—11. Canton Carpenter, Shaik Mohamed, Penang.—12. Comorin, Howe, Liverpool; Julia, Dawson, Algea Bay; Wacousia, Reed, Liverpool; Governor-General, Sheffield, Liverpool.—13. Cronwell, Symons, Colombo; Bengal, Henry, Suez; Lise et Berthe, Garsin; B. K., Guillemann, Dunkirk; Matilda, Stevenson, Galle; Amiral Casy, Blanc, Bourbon; Storm Cloud, Campbell, Bombay; J. Isaure, Brookhurst, Bourbon; Chinch, Guilham, Arratoon; Apar, McElvick, Glasgow.—14. Lizzie Moses, Austin, Liverpool; Cicero, Thomson, Liverpool; Thomas Campbell, McKelvie, London; Comper, Thompson, Boston.—15. Alameda, Browne, Kurrachee; Mercia, Simons, Liverpool; St. Bernard, Moline, Madras; Thomas Roden, Campbell, Liverpool; Perigny, Legrace, Mauritius; Empress, Ferguson, Kurrachee.—16. Tubal Cain, Duncan, Madras; Edith Byrne, Anderson, Colombo; Guiding Star, Hale, Colombo; Regina, Brown, Mauritius.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Oriza.—Madame Dufond.  
Per str. Bengal.—From MADRAS.—Rev. A. Taylor, Capt. and Mrs. Huddleston and infant, Mrs. Oakes, Lieut. Plasterer, Rev. E. Taylor, Lieut. Douglas, Mr. Everson Falter.  
Per Storm Cloud.—Mrs. Kneebone and four children, Mrs. Campbell.  
Per Lise et Berthe.—Mrs. Matthews and son.  
Per Amiral Casy.—Mr. Drought.  
Per Chinch.—Miss Locke.  
Per Arratoon Apar.—Mr. A. Holl, Mr. G. Becket.  
Per Lizzie Moses.—Mrs. Austin and two children.  
Per Thomas Campbell.—Mrs. McKelvie.

Per Compeer.—Rev. W. B. and Mrs. Thomas, Rev. J. D. and Mrs. Brown, Rev. W. and Mrs. Hicks, Rev. J. B. and Mrs. Vinton, Mrs. J. M. Haswell, J. M. Dawson, Mrs. Thompson.

Per Regina.—Mrs. Brown and two children, Dr. McRaddie.  
Per Tubal Cain.—Mrs. Knopp.  
Per Guiding Star.—Mr. D. T. Russell.

### DEPARTURES.

January 3. J. N. Cushing, Swap, London; Clasmorden, Cato, Mauritius via Bourbon; Granite State, Jacobs, London; Burmah, Gray, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.—4. Bombay Merchant, Richard, Bombay; Patrician, Pain, London; Lillie, Knowles, New York; Moulmain, Ashton, Madras and the Coast; Renown, Hight, London.—5. Sarah Newman, Cobb, Boston; Mameluke, Potter, London; At Union, Tibbet, Boston.—7. Royal Saxon, Livingstone, Sydney.—8. Commodore, Cowell, Mauritius; Couper, Ravens, London; Sultana, Rice, Mauritius; West Derby, Sergeant, Liverpool.—9. Valon, Strode, China; Alex. Baring, Nunckerley, Rangoon and Moulmein.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per St. Lawrence.—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Vos and three children, Mrs. Ryall, child, and two young ladies, Mrs. Newmarch and four children, Maj. Trotter, Rev. J. Kennedy, lady, and child, Capt. Grey's two children, Maj. Bird, lady, and child, Mrs. Holroyd and two children, Col. A. L. Campbell, lady, and infant, Mrs. and Miss Tucker, Maj. Green, Rev. A. Irwin and child, Dr. and Mrs. Hutchinson and three children, Col. Barr, lady, and child, Mrs. Daly, sister, and child, Col. Hobday, lady, and child, Miss Hobday, Mrs. Alone and four children, Mrs. Heine and child, Dr. Lazarus and two children, Rev. Rebschi and three children, Mrs. Girard and two children, Mr. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Whitehead, Dr. Hare. For the CAPE.—Mrs. Schach and two children.

Per Holmsdale.—Capt. Campbell, H.M.'s 97th regt., Qrmt. Woodroffe, H.M.'s 97th, Lieut. Hobart, R.H.A., Sub-asst. surg. Deakin, and about 183 men, 15 women and 33 children H.M.'s British and Indian armies; Mrs. Garstin and five children, Mrs. Cameron and five children, Dr. and Mrs. Dickson and children, Capt. and Mrs. Campbell and seven children, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Caspers and four children, Qrmt. and Mrs. Woodroffe, Mrs. Carner, Mr. Boulesley and family, Lieut. col. Sissmore.

Per Newcastle.—Mrs. Munro, Mrs. Fillarde, Mrs. Beckett and two infants, Mrs. Beazley and child, Mrs. Barlas and infant, Miss Davis, Mrs. Wall and three children, Mrs. Stalkart, Mrs. West, Mrs. Gandy and two children, Capt. Farrington, H.M.'s 51st regt., Lieut. Desborough, 97th regt., Lieut. A. Ford, R.H.A., Staff surg. Meane, Mr. Kenneth, B. Morau.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Jan. 25, 1862 (by telegraph).

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                | Sell.         | Buy. |
|--------------------------------|---------------|------|
| Transfer 4 percent. ....       | Nominal.      |      |
| New Company's Rupee 4 do. .... | 88 8½         |      |
| 3rd Sica Rupee 4 do. ....      | 85 0 to —     | 0    |
| Public Works, 5 do. ....       | nom.          |      |
| Dit o, 5 do. ....              | 97 4 to 97 12 |      |
| New 5½ do. ....                | 107 0 to 107½ |      |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) ..... | 3½ per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days) .....  | 4 per ct.  |
| Interest on Deposit of Govt. Paper .....       | 4 per ct.  |
| Do. on open Cash Credit Accounts .....         | 4 per ct.  |
| On deposit of Goods, &c. ....                  | 5½ per ct. |

### EXCHANGES.

|  |             |
|--|-------------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....     | 2 0½        |
| Do. with documents, do. ....               | 2 0½ to 0 0 |
| American Bills under credit, do. ....      |             |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight .....       | Nominal.    |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....            |             |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight ..... |             |

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

|                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4 percent. Stock Receipts ..... | Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 76 |
| 4 ditto Government Paper .....  | Sa. Rs. 100 " 70         |
| 4 ditto ditto .....             | Co.'s Rs. 100 " 78       |
| 5 ditto ditto .....             | " 100 " 95               |
| 5½ ditto ditto .....            | " 100 " 95               |
| New Treasury Bills .....        | " 100 " 95               |

On goods 3-4ths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

|  | Paid up.            | Present value at Co.'s Rupees. |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Bank of Bengal .....                           | 4000 each 6800      |                                |
| Agra Bank (Limited) .....                      | 500 " 780 to 800    |                                |
| Oriental Bank .....                            | £25 " No sales.     |                                |
| Hooghly .....                                  | 1000 " 950          |                                |
| Delhi Bank .....                               | 500 " 550 to 560    |                                |
| Commercial Bank .....                          | £250 " No sales.    |                                |
| Calcutta and Burmah .....                      | £250 " 500 nom.     |                                |
| Mercantile Bank .....                          | £1000 " 1,000       |                                |
| Simla Bank .....                               | £50 " 550           |                                |
| People's Bank .....                            | 75 " par            |                                |
| India General Steam .....                      | 1000 " 1460 to 1470 |                                |
| Ganges Company .....                           | 500 " 590 to 595    |                                |
| Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....            | 1000 " 1790 to 1800 |                                |
| Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) ..... | 600 " 610 to        |                                |
| Hooghly (Eastern) .....                        | 1000 " 950 to 975   |                                |
| East-India Coal Company (Limited) .....        | 100 " 50 to 55      |                                |
| Bonded Warehouse Association .....             | 445 " 590 to 595    |                                |
| Calcutta Docking Company .....                 | 700 " 1150 to 1175  |                                |
| Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....           | 10 " 13-14 each.    |                                |
| Assam Company .....                            | 200 " 465 to 470    |                                |
| East-India Railway Company .....               | £20 " 206 to 208    |                                |
| East-India Copper Co. (Limited) .....          | 1000 " 11 dis.      |                                |
| Calcutta Auction Co. (Limited) .....           | 75 " 30 to 32       |                                |
| Bengal Printing Co. (Limited) .....            | 100 " 160 to 170    |                                |

### PRICES OF BULLION.

|                          |                          |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sovereigns .....         | each, Rs. 10 3½ to 10 4½ |
| Doubloons .....          | " 32 6 to 32 8           |
| Madras Gold Mohurs ..... | " 15 2 to 15 3           |
| Old Gold Mohurs .....    | " 20 4 to 20 8           |
| New Gold Mohurs .....    | " 15 8 to 16 0           |

|                                   |                                 |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| China Gold Bars .....             | per sicca wt., Rs. 16 5 to 16 0 |
| Gold Dust (Australia) .....       | 15 15 to 16 0                   |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..... |                                 |
| Spanish Dollars.....              | per 100 Rs. 224 0 to 225 0      |
| Mexican do. ....                  | 220 8 to 221 4                  |

**FREIGHTS.**

To London, £3. 10s. to £3. 15s. per ton.  
To Liverpool, nominal.

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (Calcutta, 25th January, 1862).—**  
*Shirtings*, Grey, fully ans. 2 lower; dull market. *Twist*, Mule, quiet, holders generally firm; sales effected show decline of pies 1 to 4 on Nos. 30 and 40. *Silk*, Raw, nothing doing. *Indigo*, good, consuming at 1s.; middling and inferior, at 2d. to 6d. above October rates. *Copper*, Sheathing, more inquiry; prices ans. 2 dearer. *Tile*, unchanged. *Sugar*, large business for Bombay, at Rs. 12 for Corossore. *White*, new, Rs. 5; date dulloah, sold at Rs. 8-4 ans. *Rice*, unchanged; shipments decreasing. *Saltpetre*, good demand, at Rs. 7-8 ans., for 5 per cent. refraction. *Linsed*, firmer, *Jute*, firm, supplies moderate. *Hides*, prices maintained, stock increasing. *Shellac*, scarce, and in good demand; D. C. sold at Rs. 50.

**MADRAS.****MISCELLANEOUS.**

**INDIAN PILGRIMS AT JEDDA.**—Our attention has for some time been attracted to the large number of natives of India who embark from these parts for Jedda, and other places on the Arabian coast, but after their arrival there experience the severest privations, and become wretched outcasts in the streets. Some short time ago, the British consul at Jedda found the place swarming with destitute Indians, who earned a precarious subsistence by begging, and from motives of humanity shipped eighty-five of them back to this country, giving the commanders of the vessels on which they were sent conditional drafts on the Indian Government for the payment of the passage money. The consul could not guarantee the payment, as the result depended upon the manner in which his representations on the subject would be viewed at Calcutta. Had he any assurance on the point, there were hundreds of others whom he would have similarly despatched to their native country. We think the time has arrived when some restrictions should be placed on the embarkation of natives to the places named. It is impossible to suppose that so great a number would readily leave their native shores without the means of supporting themselves at Jedda, if they were fully alive to the distress which awaited them there; and we can draw no other conclusion than that the men are tempted to the step by false assurances, or the artful representations of interested parties. It, therefore, becomes the duty of the authorities here not to suffer any native British subjects to depart until they are satisfied that the men are leaving with some definite object in view; that they possess the means of subsisting themselves and of returning home; and, at all events, that they fully understand the horrors of being left destitute in a foreign country. The British Consul declares that Algerian and Javanese beggars are never seen at Jedda; and for the simple reason that the French and Dutch masters of the respective colonies refuse to permit their Mussulman subjects to resort to the Arabian coast, unless they are satisfied that they have the means to go and to return. Perhaps, in this respect, we may not be the worse by taking a hint from our neighbours. Independent of the destitution and suffering entailed upon those who leave India under mistaken hope of advantage, it is lamentable to think that persons are not unfrequently inveigled to Arabia for unholy purposes. We are aware of women having been artfully persuaded to embark from the Malabar coast, and afterwards sold to a life of slavery or prostitution in Mecca and Jedda. Persons have been known to contract marriages at Allepey and elsewhere, with the diabolical intent of conveying them away from their homes, and disposing of them for lucre. The occurrence of such things will, we trust, be sufficient to induce the Government to instruct their local officers to exercise the strictest scrutiny in respect to native emigrants to Arabia. Nothing but constant vigilance over the Arab craft frequenting our coasts can effectually prevent the practice referred to; and measures should be taken, without further delay, to impose effectual checks to the abuse we have pointed out.—*Cochin Courier*.

**RELIGIOUS RIOT.**—A Madras journal mentions that a disturbance recently took place at Negapatam, on the expression of the intention of a Brahmin lad of sixteen to embrace Christianity. He was anxious to be received by the Missionaries, but the people assembled in front of the Wesleyan Mission House, and commenced throwing stones at it. The police were soon on the spot, and dispersed the mob. The youth had made a previous attempt to attach himself to the Missionaries, but had been forced by the magistrate to return to his parents. The Missionaries at Negapatam eventually received him and took him on to Madras or Trichinopoly.

**SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO COLONEL CRAWFORD COOKE.**—We regret to state that on the 13th January, on returning from the levee of the Commander-in-Chief, a serious accident befel Colonel Crawford Cooke, Deputy Adjutant-general of the Madras army. Whilst riding over Government-bridge, in the direction of the island, his horse stumbled and fell, and, from the account which reached us, appears to have rolled over his rider. We are sorry to say that Colonel Cooke was taken up insensible, having sustained some very severe injuries at the back of his head. He was at once removed to his house in a palanquin, and Dr. Sanderson was immediately sent for, and subjected him to the necessary treatment. Up to going to press this morning, (Jan. 14) no further particulars have reached us.—*Athenæum*.

**LIEUT. A. B. S. HAMILTON**, of the 34th Regiment Madras Light Infantry, was recently tried by a general-court martial at Fort St. George for conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having assaulted and struck with a stick Lieut. C. Hayter, of the same regiment. The Court found him guilty, and sentenced him to be suspended from rank and pay for one calendar month. The Court explained that they awarded the above sentence because they found it impossible to estimate the extent of Mr. Hamilton's criminality in resorting to violence, apart from the consideration of the very gross insult offered to him and repeated by Lieut. Hayter; and that the act was prompted by the impulse of an unguarded moment at the instant the provocation was offered. The Provincial Commander-in-Chief considered the sentence to be a very lenient one; but in the hope that it might have the good effect of inducing Lieut. Hamilton to keep a bad temper under better control, he did not call upon the Court to revise its award.—*Madras Times*.

**PROME.**—Notwithstanding the lightness of the monsoon in the Promie district, and the fears that were in consequence entertained that the rice crop would fail, it has been exceedingly good; and that large exports of paddy are taking place thence into Burmah Proper, and of rice by the river to lower Pegu. The exports of rice into Burmah Proper from Pegu are expected to be unusually large this year; for while the paddy crop in the British possessions has been unusually large, it has been exceedingly scanty in the King's dominions. As every basket of grain which crosses the British frontier into Burmah Proper pays a duty to Government, the Custom House returns at Allan Myo and at Toungoo should show some considerable increase in their receipts.

**THE SUPPLEMENTAL PUBLIC WORKS BUDGET** added twelve lakhs of rupees to the amount to be expended in all India. Madras got one lakh and a-half. An official paper shows the manner in which this amount was to be expended. With one exception the works have special reference to the export of cotton. The exceptional work is the continuation of the Southern Canal to the Palar River. The canal ends at present at an insignificant village, and the traffic of the country to the south cannot be brought on it without first being conveyed across the Palar River, and then several miles by land. The works for the encouragement of cotton trade are chiefly roads leading towards ports of shipment. The Government of India approve of the supplemental works, and promise also three lakhs more for the Godavery.

**MR. R. O. CAMPBELL**, of the firm of Messrs. Binny and Co., has been elected president of the Madras Chamber of Commerce for 1862.

**SURGEON MAJOR T. C. JERDON**, Madras Establishment, has been placed on special duty for a period of six months, for the purpose of completing the work on the Natural History of the Vertebrated animals of India, on which he is now engaged.

**COLONEL C. A. BROWNE**, commanding the Nagpore force, has succeeded Brigadier Apthorp in command of the Hyderabad subsidiary force.

**BOMBAY.****DEATH OF H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT.**

The sad intelligence of the death of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort has caused universal and profound sorrow in Bombay. All mourn for the loss which her Gracious Majesty, the Royal family, and the British empire have sustained. For her Majesty there has been a manifestation of sympathy, affection, anxiety and loyalty on the part of this whole community, so spontaneous and unaffected as to afford the best possible proof of their genuineness and sincerity. On the arrival of the mail which brought the mournful intelligence, the Government immediately issued the following *Government Gazette Extraordinary*:

**"GENERAL DEPARTMENT.**

"His Excellency the Governor in Council announces with deep concern the receipt of intelligence from England, communicating the demise on the 14th December, 1861, of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, in the 43rd year of his age.

"2. His Excellency in Council directs that the flag at the Castle be hoisted half-masthigh at sunrise, so to continue till sunset; and that minute guns, to the number of 43, corresponding with the age of his Royal Highness, be fired from the saluting battery at noon.

"3. His Excellency in Council directs that similar honours be paid to the memory of his Royal Highness by the vessels of her Majesty's Indian Navy, the firing of the minute guns from the ships to commence as soon as the guns from the garrison shall have ceased firing, and to be continued under such arrangements as the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy may direct.

"4. Similar marks of respect are to be paid on receipt of this order at every principal military station subordinate to this Government.

"5. His Excellency in Council is further pleased to direct that mourning be worn by the officers of her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Naval services of this Presidency, and he requests that a similar mark of respect may, on this melancholy occasion, be observed by all other classes of British subjects residing within the provinces subject to this Presidency.

"By order of his Excellency the Governor in Council,

"A. D. ROBERTSON,

"Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

"Bombay Castle, 20th January, 1862."

The whole community immediately went into mourning. The leading members of society addressed a requisition to the sheriff, requesting him to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants of Bombay, for the purpose of adopting an address of condolence to her most gracious Majesty the Queen. In compliance with this requisition the sheriff convened a public meeting, on the 24th of January, in the Town-hall. Such a concourse of citizens never before assembled on any occasion. The civil, military, and naval officers of all ranks (the non-official members of the European community), natives of all classes from the various populations of the city and island, composed the meeting, and unanimously, solemnly, and mournfully proceeded to accomplish the object of it, namely, to adopt the following address:—

**TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.**

"May it please your Majesty,—We, the inhabitants of the Presidency of Bombay, approach your Majesty with the deepest sympathy and condolence on the occasion of the heavy visitation with which it has pleased an All-wise Providence

to afflict your Majesty and the British empire by the removal from this life of your Majesty's beloved Consort. While we humbly present to your Majesty the expression of our heartfelt sorrow, we venture to offer at the same time the renewed assurance of our profound and respectful loyalty and devotion.

"Distinguished by his veneration for the ancient constitution of the realm, by his wide-spread philanthropy, and by the eloquent and never-ceasing support afforded by his Royal Highness to the advancement of learning and to the tasteful cultivation of the fine arts and of manufactures throughout all your Majesty's dominions, the late illustrious Prince Consort adorned his eminent position by the practice of every domestic virtue and of the most varied accomplishments.

"It is the fervent trust of your Majesty's subjects in this Presidency that through the Divine mercy your Majesty will find consolation and support in the gentle influence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and of their Royal Highnesses the other members of your family, for this we pray most heartily as well as for your Majesty's health, long life and honour."

#### FIRST MEETING OF THE NEW BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The opening meeting of the new Council of his Excellency the Governor of Bombay, appointed in accordance with the provisions of the "Indian Councils Act of 1861," was held on the 22nd of January in the durbar-room of the Town-hall. Precisely at eleven o'clock his Excellency the Governor took the chair, all the members of the Council being also in their seats—his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Honourable H. W. Reeves, the Honourable W. E. Frere, M. R. Westropp, Esq., Advocate-general, W. B. Tristram, Esq., his Highness Abdool Dulair Khan Abdool Khair Khan, Nawab of Savanor, Rustumjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Esq., Jugonnath Sunkersett, Esq., Madhorow Vittul Vinchoorkur, Esq., and Shet Premabhaee Hemabhaee, deputy city magistrate and Nuggur-shet of Ahmedabad, M. J. Shaw Stewart, Esq., Secretary to Government, acted as the recorder of the Council's proceedings. Close to the Council-table was the reporter's gallery, at which the representatives of the press were respectably accommodated. One half of the spacious room was set apart, by a temporary barrier raised by cords covered with red cloth, for spectators, admitted on application to the Secretary, among whom were observed his Excellency the Governor's Staff, A. D. Robertson, W. F. Marriott, J. Gibbs, J. B. Peile, J. Rich, J. M. Maclean, C. M. Keir, Esqrs.; Colonel H. J. Barr, Captain Day, the Rev. W. K. Fletcher, Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, Venayekrow Jugonnathjee, Venayek Wasudew, Moosa Khan, Babajee Kassinath, W. Bullock, G. R. Miles, E. T. G. Pearson, Esqrs., and a number of other gentlemen. The officers of his Highness the Nawab were also present. A few short preliminaries being completed, Sir George Clerk addressed the Council as follows:—

"I have called a Council in order to open the Legislative Department in accordance with the Act of Parliament which restores to this Presidency the power of making its laws and regulations. The new form in which this Government will exercise its power consists principally in the appointment of non-official members. Such members have, therefore, been appointed, and have now taken their seats. I feel satisfied that the zeal which some of them have at all times manifested for the public good, and the high character borne by the others in the management of their estates and chiefships, will ensure their undertaking these responsibilities with a due sense of their importance.

"On the manner in which these duties may be performed it will depend whether many millions of our subjects enjoy contentment and security, or lead a life of uncertainty and confusion. On the one hand, by over-legislating, you will be liable to keep the people in a state of doubt and alarm. On the other hand, by bearing in mind that none know better to govern themselves, individually and parochially, you may be constantly in the course

of ameliorating their condition, while safely maintaining her Majesty's just sway over a contented people. And be assured that your consultations will lose nothing of safe guidance by occasionally looking for it in native discernment.

"Although your functions will be important, they need not be difficult. The several races subjected to our laws in this Presidency, and generally throughout India, are not of a restless character, unless rendered restless by misgovernment—and everywhere they have an innate respect for authority, whenever authority is respectable and wise.

"You will remember that you owe to those whom you represent a strict account of the fulfilment of your duties—to a people who reasonably desire your protection of their acknowledged rights, and to live in peace.

"An assembly on this scale has naturally a tendency to expand, and seeing it has pleased her Majesty's Government to consider that the time has arrived for conferring this privilege on you, it will doubtless, in due time, be enlarged, provided that in its early exercise you give proofs of sound judgment and discretion in your views of British Dominion in India.

"During a short rule I have endeavoured to see something of all classes. I find those of our own countrymen who, in this wealthy settlement, are engaged in commerce, enterprising and enlightened as they always are when they have fair play, and the best feeling subsisting between them and the Government; I find the native merchant active and prosperous; our many native chiefs loyal, and most grateful for the liberal and just measures adopted towards them by the present head of the Government of India, while the agricultural classes are steadily advancing from poverty to better prospects, by means of well-regulated reductions in a land tax which had been exceedingly burdensome. In these favourable circumstances, this Government was transferred to my hands by my lamented predecessor, whose unprejudiced and single-minded course of administration was such as always serves to improve British India, and to satisfy all classes of its inhabitants. With the aid of my experienced colleagues I have sought to uphold that system. It will now devolve mainly on your counsel to preserve so satisfactory a condition of affairs in this Presidency.

"I have directed the Secretary to lay before you some Bills which appear to me to require your early attention. With these and others which individual members may propose to move, you may find your duties at present more laborious than it is probable that they will be hereafter. For there are a few of our projects of law, to consider which there has not been time in the Legislature entrusted with them in Calcutta. These must, of course, come back to us. And there are some which I have not transmitted to that Council, because I foresaw that they must ultimately be disposed of here."

The speech being over, the Governor retired into the sitting-room with Sir William Mansfield, and the members rose from their seats apparently to interchange congratulations on the honours conferred upon them. To advocates of the "Shoe" question it may appear a satisfactory feature in the opening day of the Council that the Nawab of Savanor had, with the view to mark his respect, taken off his gold-embroidered shoes at the entrance to the Council-room. The other foreign member, Madhorow Vittul, appeared, however, in a pair of "Stunt's." The members separated shortly before noon.

The second meeting of the Council, was to be held on Tuesday the 28th Jan.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

LIEUT. COL. J. A. BALLAUB, C.B., has been appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer in the Railway Department.

COLONEL MARGARY, of the Engineers, has been permitted at his own request to resign his appointment as Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach, and his services are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief.

CHOLERA of a bad type is hanging about the country. There are indications that we (Bombay) shall have a sharp visitation from this scourge in the coming hot season, and our municipal authorities will do well to ponder at once the measures of precaution that should be taken. "We deeply regret to learn," says a Madras journal, from a letter dated the 6th January, "that cholera has broken out at Vellore and Arcot, and prevails among the European, East Indian, and native inhabitants. The disease would appear to be of a bad type, as our correspondent mentions that death had occurred in some cases without any of the usual premonitory symptoms having presented themselves."

DEFENCES OF BOMBAY.—The following is the memorial to be addressed to the Secretary of State for India, and to the Governor-general of India in Council, upon the subject of the defences of the port:—"The respectful Memorial of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, sheweth,—That whilst Bombay is the greatest port of Western India, possessing already an aggregate annual commerce of about forty million pounds sterling, it is at present absolutely in a defenceless state, and liable to destruction by the ships of any enemy. That this commerce is carried on by means of shipping, whose annual aggregate capacity amounts to about 770,000 tons; but, although the harbour of Bombay is the only one of Western India in which ships can refit, they are exposed in it to the attacks of any privateer, and liable to be burnt, sunk, or plundered by any armed vessel under a hostile flag. That your memorialists, whilst hopefully trusting in the maintenance of peace, would earnestly condemn the apathetic confidence that may expose them to the consequences of war. That such a misfortune as the bombardment of Bombay, recognised by the community, and admitted by Government, to be possible in the event of war, would be at once a national disgrace and a national calamity, paralysing the important commerce of Western India, and seriously affecting the industry of Great Britain. That, with these important interests at stake, it is essential that the safety of the port be immediately secured, and that no considerations of false economy should prevent the adoption of necessary precautions, more especially as the Presidency has never been unwilling to meet the fair calls for revenue made upon it by Government, and cannot, therefore, contemplate without dissatisfaction and alarm its unnecessary exposure to foreign attack. That the sanction of the Imperial Government has been given to the construction of permanent harbour defences, and their necessity has thereby been practically admitted; but, from the parsimonious expenditure granted; for the prosecution of these works, that sanction has virtually become a dead letter, and the port cannot for years derive any security from them, but must continue at the mercy of any power with whom our country may be at war. That this danger may be obviated by granting the assistance of a small naval force, which, whilst affording the necessary protection to Bombay, would, at the same time, guarantee the safety of the neighbouring seas, and preserve from obstruction our important overland communication with England. That whilst your memorialists, therefore, would respectfully press for the vigorous prosecution of the harbour defences, they would, at the same time, strenuously urge the necessity of according for the present protection of Bombay such a naval force as may be deemed sufficient for that purpose."

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.—The *Times of India* learns that it is in contemplation to place the Elphinstone College, in two respects, upon a better footing than it now occupies. At present the college is located in a mean bungalow near the Babool Tank. It possesses no fit accommodation for mofussil students, who might wish to have lodging on the premises. And, on the other hand, the lecture rooms are poor and cramped, and hardly fit for the reception of rich men's sons. It is now proposed to move the college into Tankerville, a large house at the foot of the Gowalla Tank. By this measure, spacious and airy rooms will be obtained for the college



What coffee and oil are to our exports, rice

and cotton goods are, or nearly are, to our imports; out of £155,855 of import duties collected at the Port of Colombo in 1861, rice yielded £97,864; cotton goods, £16,175; together £114,039, out of £155,855. The total duties collected at Colombo almost touched £200,000. The figures are:—Import duties, £155,855; export ditto, £37,421; total, £193,276.

Port dues and warehouse rates will more than make up the £200,000; and for all Ceylon we suspect the Customs' Revenue for 1861 will not fall short of £250,000. The import of rice at the Port of Colombo last year was very large—not less than 3,359,359 bushels, valued at £676,150, which, we suspect, is far below the true value. Nearly all the rice imported is consumed in the island. The case is different with cotton goods, our next great staple import. Cotton goods were imported to the value of £508,582; the entries for home consumption were to the value of £323,532; and the value of re-exported cottons was £125,151. At this moment the bonded warehouse is crowded with nearly 4,000 bales and cases of cotton goods; the importers holding on for higher prices, which the native dealers do not, as yet, seem disposed to give. The market will, probably, remain more or less paralysed until the great question of peace or war is decided. The same question deeply affects the Tinnevely cotton trade, in which many of our Colombo merchants have this year largely engaged. Of cotton wool 4,800 packages to the value of £25,587 were re-exported from Colombo, but this is a mere fraction of the interest which Colombo merchants have in the Tinnevely cotton crop of this season.

It appears that the total value of goods imported at the Port of Colombo in the year was £1,867,800, while specie is represented by the small figure of £50,100. The explanation is, that nearly all specie—whether silver from India, or gold from Britain and Australia—comes to the Island in the steamers which resort to Galle. At that port, the goods trade of which is not large, specie is imported to a value equal to two-thirds of that of goods imported at Colombo. The mail steamers from Bombay were wont, in former days, to touch at Colombo to land specie for the banks, but for years back this arrangement has ceased. The boxes of rupees are landed at Galle; there laden in bullock bandies, and escorted seventy-two miles to Colombo by an armed guard of the Ceylon Rifles, the banks paying for the protection as well as the carriage. There is another curious anomaly in our trade. It may be puzzling at first to notice that while only twenty-four vessels arrived from England at Colombo in 1861, no fewer than eighty-seven sailed to that country. The solution of the discrepancy is that a large number of vessels which brings coals to Galle come round to Colombo to be laden with coffee. Some vessels, too, come to Colombo "seeking," from Australian and Indian ports. It is certainly an inconvenience that while Colombo is the seat of Government—the undoubted capital of the island—the centre of its commerce and population—Galle, some seventy-two miles distant, should be the steam port at which all our mails are landed and taken up, into which the specie required for our commerce is poured, and to which the bulk of the ships engaged in that commerce first resort. Take away the steamers and the coal ships, and Galle at once sinks back into little more than a fishing village. It remains to be seen how the opening of the Indian railways will affect her. Meantime she is about to become the centre of the French steam line as well as the English; the sheds and stores belonging to the Messageries Imperiales are rapidly being erected, and the first homeward trip is announced for the end of March.

While the value of the import trade at the port of Colombo in 1861 was—goods, £1,867,800; specie, £50,100; total, £1,917,900; or somewhat under two millions sterling, we find that the value of the export trade of this port was upwards of two millions and a quarter, thus:—Goods, the produce of Ceylon, £1,876,610; imports re-exported, £237,153; specie, £152,050; total, £2,265,813. It must be noted, however,

that very large sums in specie are taken away by native merchants and immigrant coolies which are never reported to the Customs officers. Were all the specie reported, the figures would probably be £2,500,000 for the total value of the export trade of Colombo.—*Colombo Overland Observer.*

## THE STRAITS.

**COCHIN CHINA.**—Persecution of Christians is so severe in Cochin China that the Roman Catholic Bishop Sohier has been compelled to fly from the country. Monsieur Gautier, the Catholic Bishop of Southern Tonquin, and a native priest have been put to death. The Bishop of Northern Cochin China has escaped. A priest of his diocese has been slain. The King of Cochin China is determined to fight the French to the last, and is fortifying Hue, disciplining his soldiers, and is evidently resolved to resist the invaders *usque ad mortem*. A Christian village has been destroyed by the Cochin Chinese, where men, women, and children were drowned, shot, stabbed, and cut down, whilst many had their necks twisted round till they died. The French have taken possession of the small group of islands generally known as Pulo Condore, lying about forty-five miles distant from the entrance of the western branch of the Mekong or Cambodia River. The steamers carrying the mails between Saigon and Singapore will, in future, touch at Pulo Condore, on their way to and from Singapore, and an effort will probably be made to attract trade to this point and make it a depot for the produce of the neighbouring countries. It is well situated for this purpose, being right in the fair way of the route between China, Siam, Singapore, &c. The navigation of the river Mekong up to Saigon is tedious and intricate, and the latter can therefore never become a port of call to ships not expressly bound there. Pulo Condore will form a very convenient station, at which vessels can touch for refreshments and information or orders in reference to the state of the Saigon market. Political and strategical reasons have also, no doubt, had their influence in inducing the French Government to secure for its new colony of Cambodia such an important outpost as Pulo Condore. In case of war it would form a most convenient port of outfit and retreat for cruisers, as from it they could sweep the Gulf of Siam and southern part of the China Sea.

**LABUAN.**—In consequence of the sides of the coal-pit at Labuan having given way, the working at that spot has been abandoned. The site was originally badly chosen, and it has been a constant effort to prevent the works from being periodically flooded. Borings have been recently made in other places, and the result is that a locality has been selected where there will not only be room on all sides to work the main seam without much danger of being drowned out, but another seam, four feet six inches in thickness, has been found at a short distance from the surface, from which supplies of coal will be obtained in a few months. As soon as this seam is reached it will be worked, while at the same time the sinking of the shaft to reach the main seam will be proceeded with. The railway, wharf, &c., are all completed, and there are sufficient stores of all kinds in Labuan for two years. Although the Labuan Coal Company have been rather unlucky in the outset, from having taken up the abandoned works of the Eastern Archipelago Company, they have no intention of giving up their design of working the Labuan coal fields. The coal is there in abundance and of good quality, and they are resolved to have it. Considering the great importance to a port like Singapore, visited by so many steamers, of having a productive coal field within a moderate distance, we should be sorry to see the Labuan Coal Company prematurely abandoning their undertaking at such an early period after commencing it.—*Singapore Free Press.*



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Fort William, Jan. 10.*—The following promotions and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

#### Promotions.

Late 4th E.L.C.—Lieut. T. C. Graham to be capt. by brev., under operation of G.G.O., No. 217 of 1840, from Sept. 22, 1861, v. Capt. (brev. maj.) E. Harvey, ret.

Late 29th N.I.—Lieut. (brev. capt.) F. R. Thomson to be capt., from Sept. 10, 1861, v. Capt. L. P. Faddy, ret.

Late 32nd N.I.—Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. O. Rannie to be capt., from Sept. 13, 1861, v. Capt. E. Close, ret.

Late 85th N.I.—Lieut. R. F. Godby (capt. in the staff corps) to be capt., from Sept. 28, 1861, v. Capt. E. R. Wiggins, ret.

Late 39th N.I.—Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. King (capt. in the staff corps) to be capt., from Oct. 1, 1861, v. Capt. R. H. D. Tulloh, ret.

Late 53rd N.I.—Lieut. F. N. Miles to be capt. from Nov. 2, 1861, v. Capt. (brev. maj.) R. J. Edgell, prom.

#### General List.

Cornet J. Colledge to be lieut., fr. Oct. 1, 1861, v. D. W. Wise, 3rd Eur. L.C., prom.

Ens. J. G. Macleod to be lieut., fr. Nov. 14, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. B. A. Poulton, late 64th N.I., prom.

Ens. J. E. Campbell to be lieut., fr. Nov. 28, 1861, v. Lieut. C. Grant, late 45th N.I., dismissed.

Ens. E. J. Webber to be lieut., fr. Dec. 8, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. T. Norgate, late 69th N.I., prom.

Ens. T. J. C. Plowden to be lieut., fr. Dec. 9, 1861, v. Lieut. P. S. Lumsden, late 60th N.I., prom.

Ens. W. T. A. Thain to be lieut., fr. Dec. 13, 1861, v. Lieut. A. W. Christian, late 22nd N.I., dec.

#### Alteration of Rank.

General List (Cav.).—Lieut. G. H. Heaviside, from Sept. 22, 1861, v. Lieut. T. C. Graham, late 4th Eur. L.C., prom.

Lieut. S. D. Lockwood, from Sept. 25, 1861, v. Lieut. J. L. Loch, 2nd Eur. L.C., prom.

General List (Inf.).—Lieut. F. Tweddell, from June 21, 1861, v. Lieut. H. G. Delafosse, late 53rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. T. G. Macaulay, from July 6, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. W. H. Cox, late 70th N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. R. Cox, from July 7, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. V. Balderston, late 23rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. G. N. Channer, from July 11, 1861, v. Lieut. H. Z. Darrach, late 41st N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. E. D. Branson, from July 23, 1861, v. Lieut. W. F. Ireland, late 25th N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. J. O'Brien (dismissed), fr. July 23, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. C. Hankin, late 28th N.I., prom.

Lieut. R. J. Wimberley, fr. July 27, 1861, v. Lieut. G. D. A. Younghusband, late 66th N.I., dec.

Lieut. F. W. Chatterton, fr. July 28, 1861, v. Lieut. O. M. Glubb, late 37th N.I., dec.

Lieut. D. J. Stewart, fr. Aug. 2, 1861, v. Lieut. J. P. Burton, late 62nd N.I., res.

Lieut. J. R. McKenzie, fr. Aug. 16, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. B. Malleon, late 33rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. R. P. Nisbet, fr. Aug. 24, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. C. Huxham, late 48th N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. H. T. Marshall, fr. Aug. 25, 1861, v. Lieut. G. L. Fraser, late 23rd N.I., prom.

#### CAVALRY.

With reference to G.G.O. No. 1,211, of the 31st ult., the foll. proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s app., agreeably to the provs. of G.G.O. No. 807, of the 12th Sept. last:—

To be Lieut. cols. from the 1st Jan., 1862.

Maj. A. Tucker, c.b., late 4th Eur. L.C.

Maj. R. J. Hawthorne, 2nd Eur. L.C.

Maj. C. V. Jenkins, 1st Eur. L.C.

Maj. G. St. P. Lawrence, c.b., cav. (unatt.), lieut. col. in staff corps.

Maj. H. J. Stannus, late 5th Eur. L.C.

1st Eur. L.C.—Capt. J. H. Brooks to be maj., and Lieut. C. Martin to be capt., v. Maj. C. V. Jenkins, prom.

1st Eur. L.C.—Capt. J. Christie to be maj. (superny. or unatt.), Capt. (brev. maj.) R. Richardson to be maj., and Lieut. A. R. D. Mackenzie to be capt. v. Maj. (brev. col.) H. Drummond, ret.

2nd Eur. L.C.—Capt. M. J. Turnbull to be maj., and Lieut. J. H. T. Farquhar to be capt., v. Maj. R. J. Hawthorne, prom.

Late 4th Eur. L.C.—Capt. R. G. Simeon to be maj., and Lieut. R. Beadon to be capt., v. Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) T. F. B. Beaton, ret.

Late 4th Eur. Cav.—Capt. H. G. Jenkins has leave of abs. fr. Jan. 1 to March 1, to v. Presy., for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Capt. T. R. Snow to be maj., and Lieut. R. C. Low to be capt., v. Maj. (brev. col.) A. Tucker, c.b., prom.

Late 5th Eur. L.C.—Capt. W. F. Stephens to be maj., and Lieut. F. H. Macnaghten to be capt., v. Maj. (brev. col.) H. J. Stannus, prom.

Capt. F. W. Drummond to be maj., and Lieut. A. K. J. G. Mackenzie to be capt., v. Maj. (brev. col.) G. Cantley, ret.

The following cornets of the general list to be lieuts.—Cornet G. D'A. Jackson, W. B. Craigie, E. H. Willock, E. Hay, A. W. R. Becher, J. B. B. Dickson, and Maj. H. Court.

16th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. C. H. Mecham, 27th Madras N.I., to act as 2nd in com. dur. abs. on leave of Lieut. A. G. Owen, or until further orders, with effect from the date of his joining the appt.

#### INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.

Majors P. Harris, late 70th N.I.; E. D. Watson, late 44th N.I.; G. G. Dennis, 1st Eur. Bengal fus.; R. N. Raikes, late 67th N.I.; C. Patterson, late 4th N.I.; R. C. Tytler, late 38th N.I.; K. Young, c.b., late 50th N.I.; P. W. Luard, late 55th N.I.; J. C. Scott, late 20th N.I.; W. Birch, late 6th Eur. regt.; J. Travers, late 2nd N.I.; G. A. Fisher, late 4th Eur. regt.; J. Gordon, 5th Eur. regt.; W. S. Sherwill, late 66th N.I.; R. Duffin, late 58th N.I.; W. H. Ryves, late 61st N.I.; J. F. D. E. W. Hall, late 22nd N.I.; J. C. Brooke, late 63rd N.I.; A. A. Macdonell, late 40th N.I.; F. T. Wroughton, c.b., late 6th Eur. regt.; W. Richardson, late 73rd N.I.; R. A. Smith, late 19th N.I.; F. D. Atkinson, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.

1st Eur. Bengal Fus.—Brev. maj. A. Hume to be maj., Lieut. H. Maxwell to be capt., and Ens. J. E. Harden to be lieut., v. Maj. G. G. Dennis, prom.

2nd Eur. Bengal Fus.—Capt. R. N. Tronson to be maj., and Lieut. L. J. Trotter to be capt., v. Maj. M. E. Sherwill, ret.

2nd Eur. Bengal Fus.—Capt. A. Boyd to be maj., and Lieut. (brev. capt.) D. W. Becher to be capt., v. Maj. (lieut. col. in staff corps) F. D. Atkinson, prom.

3rd Eur. Regt.—Capt. E. T. Dalton to be maj., and Lieut. H. A. Princep to be capt., v. Maj. H. M. Nation, retired.

Capt. R. Patton to be maj., and Lieut. (brev. capt.) F. J. Stephenson to be capt., v. Maj. (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. C. Phillips, ret.

Late 4th Eur. Regt.—Capt. J. P. Caulfield to be maj., and Lieut. (brev. capt.) E. G. Higgins to be capt., v. Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) J. Metcalfe, c.b., ret.

Capt. A. Turner to be maj., and Lieut. the Hon. J. H. Fraser to be capt., and Ens. G. Logan to be lieut., v. Maj. G. A. Fisher, prom.

Late 5th Eur. Regt.—Capt. W. R. Cunningham to be maj., and Lieut. C. S. W. Ogilvie to be capt., v. Maj. J. Gordon, prom.

Late 6th Eur. Regt.—Capt. H. M. Wilson to be maj., and Lieut. Q. D. Parsons to be capt., v. Maj. F. T. Wroughton, c.b., prom.

Capt. R. R. Mainwaring to be maj., and Lieut. D. B. Lockhart to be capt., v. Maj. W. Birch, prom.

Late 2nd N.I.—Capt. N. C. Boswell to be maj., and Lieut. (brev. capt.) B. G. Vander-Gucht (staff corps) to be capt., v. Maj. J. Travers, v.c., prom.

Late 4th N.I.—Capt. G. R. Cookson to be maj., and Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. Stothert to be capt., v. Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) C. Patterson, prom.

Lieut. W. Pickard, doing duty 12th (K.-I.-G.) N.I., has leave of abs. from Dec. 10, 1861, to Feb. 10, 1862, to proc. to presidency for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

Late 9th N.I.—Capt. G. Verner to be maj., and Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. N. Hodson to be capt., v. Maj. R. Thatcher, ret.

Late 10th N.I.—Capt. C. Reid, c.b. (staff corps), to be maj., and Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. A. F. Houchen to be capt., v. Maj. J. Coke, c.b., ret.

Late 11th N.I.—Capt. S. J. Becher to be maj., and Lieut. F. A. Sage to be capt., v. Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) W. Lydiard, ret.

Late 12th N.I.—Capt. R. C. Wroughton to be maj., and Lieut. E. S. Jackson (staff corps) to be capt., v. Maj. W. S. Ferris, ret.

Late 13th N.I.—Capt. (maj. in staff corps) J. E. Gastrell to be maj., and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) R. H. M. Aitken to be capt., v. Maj. W. M. McCulloch, ret.

Late 14th N.I.—Capt. C. L. Showers to be maj., and Lieut. (capt. in the staff corps) G. Weld to be capt., v. Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) C. G. Walsh, ret.

Late 18th N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) C. Herbert to be maj., and Lieut. J. Macdonald to be capt., v. Maj. F. C. Tombs, ret.

Late 18th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. G. R. Grylls is allowed leave of abs. from Dec. 15, 1861, to March 15, 1862, to visit Bombay, prep. to applying for leave of abs. on a.c. to Eur. under the new regulations.

Late 18th N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) D. C. Shute to be maj., and Lieut. (brev. capt.) L. B. Newhouse to be capt., v. Maj. R. A. Smith, prom.

Late 20th N.I.—Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) J. K.

Spence to be maj., and Lieut. C. C. Ekins to be capt., v. Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) J. C. Scott, prom.

Late 21st N.I.—Capt. E. A. Rowlett to be maj., and Lieut. E. G. Clark to be capt., v. Maj. J. Chambers, ret.

Late 22nd N.I.—Capt. P. Drummond to be maj., and Lieut. F. K. Bacon to be capt., v. Maj. J. F. D'E. W. Hall, prom.

Late 24th N.I.—Capt. A. S. Smith to be maj., and Lieut. (brev. capt.) B. Soady to be capt., v. Maj. G. M. Waddilove, ret.

Late 25th N.I.—Capt. P. A. P. Bouverie to be maj., and Lieut. J. P. Sherriff to be capt., v. Maj. R. A. Anderson (staff corps), ret.

Capt. H. J. C. Shakespear to be maj., and Lieut. D. Macdonald to be capt., v. Maj. C. J. Richards, ret.

Late 26th N.I.—Capt. F. W. Baugh to be maj., and Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Hind to be capt., v. Maj. T. C. Blagrove, ret.

Late 30th N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) J. Morrisson to be maj., and Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. C. Wood to be capt., v. Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) R. S. Ewart, ret.

Late 31st N.I.—Capt. G. Newbolt to be maj., and Lieut. A. Ellis to be capt., v. Maj. W. B. Legard, ret.

Late 32nd N.I.—Capt. T. S. Horsburgh to be maj., and Lieut. G. E. Hill to be capt., v. Maj. W. W. Davidson (staff corps), ret.

Late 33rd N.I.—Capt. T. Watson to be maj., and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) C. M. Longmore to be capt., v. Maj. A. Martin, ret.

Late 34th N.I.—Capt. C. F. M. Mundy to be maj., Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) B. H. Baugh to be capt., and Ens. E. F. Fortescue to be lieut., v. Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) G. Timins, ret.

Late 38th N.I.—Capt. H. R. Shelton to be maj., and Lieut. J. Hearsay to be capt., v. Maj. R. Taylor, prom.

Late 39th N.I.—Capt. J. N. Thomas to be maj., and Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. Cavenagh to be capt., v. Maj. T. Pownall, ret.

Lieut. B. C. Uiquhart has leave of abs. from Dec. 7 to March 7, to proc. to the pres., on private affairs, prep. to applying for furl. to Eur.

Late 40th N.I.—Capt. J. S. D. White to be maj., and Lieut. H. Phillips to be capt., v. Maj. A. A. Macdonell, prom.

Late 42nd N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) A. H. Ross to be maj., and Lieut. F. Allen (staff corps) to be capt., v. Maj. D. Gausson, ret.

Late 44th N.I.—Capt. J. P. Clarkson to be maj., and Lieut. J. H. Jenkins to be capt., v. Maj. E. D. Watson, prom.

Late 45th N.I.—Capt. F. G. Crossman to be maj., and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) J. W. Hoggan to be capt., v. Maj. W. H. Onkes, ret.

Late 47th N.I.—Capt. R. Renny to be maj., and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) E. Leeds to be capt., v. Maj. J. T. Daniell, ret.

Late 48th N.I.—Capt. T. Green to be maj., and Lieut. O. L. Smith to be capt., v. Maj. H. L. Bird, ret.

Late 49th N.I.—Capt. R. Larkins to be maj., and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) J. Williamson to be capt., v. Maj. H. J. Piercy, ret.

Late 50th N.I.—Capt. H. Nicoll to be maj., and Lieut. A. W. Bolton to be capt., v. Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) K. Young, c.b., prom.

Late 51st N.I.—Capt. S. A. Abbott to be maj., and Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. J. Ward to be capt., v. Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) W. Lamb, ret.

Late 52nd N.I.—Capt. G. G. Moxson to be maj., and Lieut. R. E. Oakes (staff corps) to be capt., v. Maj. E. Hall, ret.

Late 53rd N.I.—Capt. H. G. Delafosse, fr. June 21, 1861, v. Capt. L. G. A. Campbell, ret.

Late 53rd N.I.—Capt. E. H. Paske (staff corps), fr. Sept. 11, 1861, v. Capt. the Baron F. A. Von Meyern, ret.

Late 55th N.I.—Capt. (maj. in staff corps) S. Richards to be maj., and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) R. J. D. Ferris to be capt., v. Maj. P. W. Luard, prom.

Late 57th N.I.—Capt. T. Simpson to be maj., and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) C. Shaw to be capt., v. Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) E. Marriot, ret.

Late 58th N.I.—Capt. A. K. Moffit (staff corps) to be maj., and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) A. Tulloch to be capt., v. Maj. R. Duffin, prom.

Late 59th N.I.—Capt. (brev. col.) H. F. Dunsford, c.b., to be maj., and Lieut. H. P. W. Wynch to be capt., v. Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) G. W. Stokes, ret.

Late 60th N.I.—Capt. G. P. Whish (maj. in staff corps) to be maj., and Lieut. W. B. Shawe to be capt., v. Maj. (lieut. col. in staff corps) C. R. Browne, ret.

Late 61st N.I.—Capt. (maj. gen.) A. M. Becher, c.b. (maj. in staff corps), to be maj. supernu. or unattached. Capt. (brev. maj.) S. H. Becher (maj. in staff corps) to be maj., and Lieut. J. Gillespie to be capt., v. Maj. W. H. Ryves, promoted.

Late 62nd N.I.—Capt. (maj. in staff corps) E. S. Dennis to be maj., and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) J. Leven to be capt., v. Maj. F. Johnston, ret.

Late 63rd N.I.—Capt. H. L. Pester to be maj., and Lieut. J. Reay to be capt., v. Maj. (lieut. col. in staff corps) J. C. Brooke, prom.

Late 65th N.I.—Capt. (maj. in staff corps) R. J.

Meade to be maj., and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) W. Revely to be capt., v. Maj. F. M. Baker, ret.

Late 66th N.I.—Capt. H. Strachey to be maj., and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) J. Sykes to be capt., v. Maj. (lieut. col. in staff corps) W. S. Sherwill, prom.

Late 67th N.I.—Capt. E. W. Hicks to be maj., and Lieut. J. T. Bushby to be capt., v. Maj. R. N. Raikes, prom.

Late 68th N.I.—Capt. G. Faithful to be maj., and Lieut. H. H. Christian to be capt., v. Major P. A. Robertson, retired.

Late 70th N.I.—Capt. (brev. lieut.-col.) J. Hennessy to be maj., and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) C. H. Byers to be capt., v. Maj. (brev.-col.) P. Harris, prom.

Late 72nd N.I.—Capt. G. E. Ford to be maj., and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) W. C. MacDougall to be capt., v. Maj. T. F. Hobday, retired.

Late 73rd N.I.—Capt. (maj. in staff corps) R. C. Lawrence, c.b., to be maj., and Lieut. C. N. McMullin to be capt., v. Maj. (lieut.-col. in staff corps) W. Richardson, prom.

Late 74th N.I.—Capt. J. P. P. T. Hawkey to be maj., Lieut. A. P. Mew to be capt., and Ensign C. A. Dodd to be lieut., v. Maj. G. Ryley, retired.

#### General List.

Lieut. A. T. Davis, fr. Sept. 11, 1861, v. Lieut. E. H. Paske, late 53rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. W. G. Perreau, fr. Sept. 13, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. O. Rennie, late 32nd N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. A. Vine, fr. Sept. 19, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Lamb, late 29th N.I., dec.

Lieut. H. P. Streatfield, fr. Sept. 24, 1861, v. Lieut. W. G. B. Tyler, late 42nd N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. F. Taylor, fr. Sept. 26, 1861, v. Lieut. C. D. S. Clarke, late 73rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. F. Jones, fr. Sept. 28, 1861, v. Lieut. R. F. Godby, late 35th N.I., prom.

Lieut. W. F. S. Perry, fr. Oct. 1, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. King, late 39th N.I., prom.

Lieut. D. C. Andrew, fr. Oct. 16, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. G. Thorne, late 69th N.I., res.

Lieut. E. W. Samuella, fr. Nov. 2, 1861, v. Lieut. F. N. Miles, late 53rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. T. R. Taylor, fr. Nov. 10, 1861, v. Lieut. J. J. O'Brien, gen. list, dismissed.

Vet. Est.—Capt. H. Michell (dep. coms. of ordnance, fr. Nov. 16 to May 15, 1862, in ext.) to remain at Darjeeling, on m.c.

Lieut. C. R. Blair, invalid est., has permission to reside in the Sirhind div. till Nov. 30, 1862, with effect fr. Oct. 31 last:—

The foll. ensigns of the gen. list to be lieuts.—Ensigns F. E. Hastings, R. H. Salkeld, D. M. Strong, H. H. Rankin, J. G. Maclean, H. I. Baylis, E. C. Davidson, F. E. Wiggins, E. P. Mainwaring, W. B. Aislabie, A. J. T. Welchman, W. F. Tucker, G. Angus, W. Hopkinson, F. A. Darley, T. H. T. Drake, H. T. Larkins, H. E. Elliot, F. H. Williams, G. C. de Lantour, A. R. Wilkinson, F. H. Thomas, C. O. W. Apperley, H. B. Hanna, G. D. Reid, J. N. Steel, F. Jallis, F. W. Crohan, R. O. Vyvyan, R. H. Ward, J. H. C. G. Lasalle, A. Y. Leslie, C. L. Prendergast, R. E. Wilmot, H. L. Young, A. S. H. F. Woodcock, M. O. Boyd, G. E. Macpherson, R. Beaven, A. C. Tocker, H. P. Kirke, C. W. Babington, J. G. T. Carruthers, A. Landon, B. G. Vyvyan, H. Beal, J. R. Campbell, A. W. Bird, C. J. Marshall, J. H. Mailing, St. G. Kirke, H. J. Peel, T. R. Cowie, S. E. Becher, and G. P. Lucas.

#### The Proclamation of the New Council.

Fort William, Home Department—Legislative, Jan. 16.—The following resolution, passed by the Gov. gen. in Council on this date, is published for general information:—

Resolution.—The Gov. gen. in Council, under the authority vested in him by the Act 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 67, section 16, is pleased to appoint Saturday, Jan. 18, 1862, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Government House at Calcutta as the place, for the first meeting of the Council of the Gov. gen., for the purpose of making laws and regulations, under the provisions of the said Act, and to summon the several members of the said Council to attend the said meeting at the time and place appointed.

The clerk of the present Legislative Council will make over to the secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department all Bills and other business pending before the said council, accompanied by a list of the same, together with all records, books, and papers now in his charge.

The Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department will transfer to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay respectively any pending Bills relating to each of those presidencies alone, together with all papers connected therewith, and will, in like manner, transfer to the Government of Bengal any pending Bills relating to the Lieut.-governorship of Bengal alone, together with all papers connected therewith.

The Council of the Gov. gen. of India for making laws and regulations will not sit permanently, and it is not intended that the session of the said Council in each year shall be for a longer period than is

found necessary to enable it to dispose of the business which may be brought before it.

By order of the Gov. gen. in Council,  
W. GREY,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

**Notification.—Legislative, Fort William, Home Dept., Jan. 16.**—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen., under the authority vested in him by the Act 24 and 25 Victoria, cap. 67, sect. 10, is pleased to nominate his Highness Nurender Singh, Bahadoor, Maharajah of Puttiala, Knight of the Most exalted Order of the Star of India, to be an additional member of the Council of the Gov. gen. for the purpose of making laws and regulations only.

H.E. is also pleased to nominate the following other persons to be additional members of the Council of the Governor-general for the purpose of making laws and regulations only, namely:—

The Hon. Henry Byng Harington.  
The Hon. Henry Forbes.  
The Hon. Claudius James Erskine.  
William Shelford FitzWilliam, Esq.  
David Cowie, Esq.  
Rajah Deo Narnain Singh Bahadoor.  
Rao Rajah Dinkar Rao Rughonath Bahadoor.

W. GREY,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

No. 289.

**Legislative, Fort William, Home Dept., Jan. 17.**—The following Proclamation, to which the sanction of her Majesty has been signified by the Secretary of State in Council, as required by the provisions of Sec. 49, 24 and 25 Vict., cap. 67, is hereby made and published for general information:—

#### PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it is declared in the XLIV. section of the Act 24 and 25 Vict. cap. 67, called the "Indian Council's Act, 1861," that the Gov. gen. in Council, so soon as it shall appear to him expedient, shall by proclamation extend the provisions of the said Act, touching the making of laws and regulations for the peace and good government of the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay to the Bengal division of the presidency of Fort William, and that he shall specify in such proclamation the period at which such provisions shall take effect, and the number of councillors whom the Lieut. gov. of the said division may nominate for his assistance in making laws and regulations; and whereas it is further declared by section XLVII. of the said Act that it shall be lawful for the Gov. gen. in Council as aforesaid by such proclamation as aforesaid to fix the limits of any presidency, division, province, or territory of India, for the purposes of the Act, and further, by proclamation to divide or alter from time to time the limits of any such presidency, division, province, or territory for the said purpose, his Excellency the Governor-general of India in Council, by virtue of the authority vested in him as above, does hereby declare and proclaim that the provisions of the said Act touching the making of laws and regulations for the peace and good government of the presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay are extended to the Bengal division of the presidency of Fort William, and that they shall take effect from the 18th January, 1862. And H.E. in Council does further direct, in conformity with the provisions of the said Act, that the number of councillors whom the Lieutenant-governor of the said division of the presidency of Fort William may nominate for his assistance in making laws and regulations shall be twelve, and his Excellency in Council doth further direct, in conformity with the provisions of the said Act, that the Bengal division of the said presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall for the purposes of the said Act extend to and include all the provinces, districts and places which are now administered by the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal.

By order of the Governor-general in Council,  
W. GREY,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

#### Possession of Landed Property by Public Servants.

**Notification.—Revenue.**—The foll. orders passed by the Right Hon. the Sec. of State in Council, on the subject of the possession of landed property in India by public servants, are published for general information:—

Extract from the Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 22, dated the 10th August, 1861.

I have had under my consideration in Council your Excellency's letters dated the 25th, 26th, and 31st October, 1860 (Nos. 37, 38, and 39), and 8th March (No. 5), 1861, on the subject of the possession of landed property in India by the public servants of the State.

4. I have carefully considered in Council the entire subject, and I am now prepared on the part of her Majesty's Government to lay down the following rules for your future guidance. I should premise that these rules refer only to the acquisition or possession of lands intended to be applied to agricultural

purposes, and are not to be construed to include lands occupied merely by buildings for residence and their usual appurtenances.

5. Officers of the Covenanted Civil Service are at liberty to acquire and possess lands anywhere out of the presidency to which they are attached, but are absolutely precluded from holding lands within their own presidency. Thus, an officer of the Bengal Civil Service may hold lands in Madras or Bombay, but cannot be permitted to hold lands in any part of the Bengal Presidency, notwithstanding that, at the time of their acquisition, he may himself be actually employed in a different lieutenant-governorship from that in which the lands may happen to be situated.

6. Regimental military officers may hold lands in any part of India, with the distinct understanding, however, that a military officer possessing land will be disqualified for temporary employment in any civil capacity in the district within which his land is situated; but military officers who are placed in permanent employment in the civil administration must, like the officers of the Covenanted Service, be prevented from holding lands in the presidency, to any part of which they may be sent.

7. No restrictions are to be placed on the possession or acquisition of lands by uncovenanted officers of any description, whether of European, Indo-British, or Native descent, beyond those now in force.

8. Officers of all classes (including candidates for office) must, however, be required to make a declaration of the fact of their being in possession of, or of their having acquired, landed property, stating the district within which it is situated, with such other particulars as you may consider necessary, of which registers should be kept at the seat of Government of each presidency or Lieutenant-governorship. Although uncovenanted officers are not to be precluded from holding land, it may, nevertheless, be inexpedient that appointments which necessarily confer a considerable amount of power and influence on their occupants, such as those of sudder ameen, deputy collector, and Tehsildar, should be filled by persons holding landed property within their jurisdiction; and it is right that the several governments should always have at hand the information necessary to guide their judgment in selecting individuals for such offices.

9. It will, moreover, be incumbent on the several local Governments to take care that no officer who may be in possession of landed property in India or elsewhere, to whatever class of the service he may belong, shall apply any portion of the time and attention which ought to be devoted to his public duties, whether civil or military, to the management of that property, and that longer or more frequent leaves of absence are not to be permitted on that account.

2. Secretary of State's Despatch, No. 29, dated Nov. 30, 1861.

With reference to the letter from your Excellency in Council, dated Oct. 1 last (No. 16), which has been considered by me in Council, I have resolved to accede to your recommendation for a modification of the terms of my despatch of Aug. 10 last (No. 22), so far as to permit officers of the Bengal Civil Service, attached to the Lower Provinces, to acquire and hold land in the Upper Provinces, including the Punjab and Oude. Similarly, officers attached to the Upper Provinces may be permitted to acquire and hold lands in the Lower Provinces of Bengal. It will, of course, be understood that such officers possessing lands in either division are absolutely precluded from employment under the local Governments of the division in which their lands are situated.

W. GREY,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

#### MADRAS.

##### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**Jan. 10.—No. 14.**—Madras Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officers, having completed 20 years' service, six of which were on permanent staff employment, to be majors from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of 16th Jan., 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. G. R. Phillips, from Feb. 18, 1861.  
Capt. A. C. McMaster, from March 8, 1861.  
Capt. R. Ranken, from June 12, 1861.

**No. 15.**—The undermt. officer is perm to proc. to Eur.:

Lieut. col. A. J. M. Boileau, engrs., dep. chief engr., dept. public works, on m.c. for 20 mos., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark for Madras.

The leave to Eur. to Capt. C. J. Godfrey, 10th N.I., is ext. to Jan. 4, 1862, the date of his arr. at Madras.

Ret. to their duty:—

Capt. R. S. Couchman, 12th regt. N.I., arr. at Madras on Jan. 9, 1862.

Lieut. W. Anderson, 4th regt. N.I., arr. at Madras on Jan. 9, 1862.

Lieut. D. W. Williams, 48th regt. N.I., arr. at Madras on Jan. 9, 1862.

The leave to Eur., on m.c., under furl. regs. of 1854, granted in G.O., Dec. 26, 1860, No. 534, to 2nd Capt. E. R. Blagrove, engrs., dist. engr., dept. public works, is extd. fr. '15 to 20 mos., with retention of appointment.

The servs. of Lieut. W. Munro, Madras staff corps (late of 6th regt. N.I.), are placed at disp. of the Govt. of India in the foreign dept., for employment in surv. and settlet. dept. in Pegu.

The underment. gentlemen, who arrived at Madras on the dates specified opposite their names, are admitted on the estab. as cadets for engrs. and inf., and prom. to rank of lieut. and ens. respectively, leaving date of Mr. Francklyne's commission to be settled hereafter:—

Engrs.—Mr. S. C. Clarke; arrived at Madras, Jan. 9.  
Inf.—Mr. W. H. M. Francklyne; arrived at Madras, Jan. 9. Mr. J. J. Fletcher; arrived at Madras Jan. 4.

**Fort St. George, Jan. 14.**—H.E. the Gov. has been pleased to nominate the underment. gentlemen to be addit. members of the Council of Fort St. George, for the purpose of making laws and regulations:—

Official Members:—Mr. T. S. Smyth, adv. gen.; Mr. T. Pycroft, chief sec.; C. Pelly, sen. member of the board of revenue.

Non-official Members:—Mr. W. R. Arbuthnot, Mr. R. O. Campbell, V. Sadagopal Chariou.

Mr. J. D. Mayne, barrister at law, has been app. clerk of the council.

**Judicial Dept.**—Mr. G. T. Beauchamp, civ. and sess. judge of Tanjore, delivered over ch. of the court to Mr. R. B. Swinton, the subord. judge, on 6th inst.

**Revenue Dept.**—Mr. B. Cunliffe, coll. of Madras dist., resud. ch. of dist. fr. Mr. C. W. Reade on 11th inst.

Lieut. T. Weldon, supt. of police, Coimbatore dist., has been granted 15 days' priv. leave.

**Ecclesiastical**—Rev. A. Taylor, jt. chaplain of Kamptee and Seetabuldee, has been app. by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras a surrogate for the issuing of marriage licenses in this diocese.

**Educational Dept.**—The priv. leave of absence for 3 mo. granted to Mr. Garthwaite, in the notification of July 16 last, is to reckon fr. 12th idem.

**No. 18.**—The foll. gen. order by H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council in the mily. dept., No. 10, dated Fort William, Jan. 3, is published:—

Appt.—Brigdr. C. A. Browne, Madras estab., comdg. Nagpore force, to com. the Hyderabad subsidiary force, in succ. to Brigdr. Apthorp, who ret. fr. the serv.

**No. 19.**—Appts., Alteration of Rank, and Proms.:—Brigdr. W. C. McLeod to be a brigdr. of the 1st cl., to complete the estab., v. Apthorp, ret.

Maj. A. R. Fraser, staff corps, paymr. ceded dists., to be paymr. Hyderabad subsidiary force; subject to future modification if necessary, and to the confirmation of the Govt. of India.

Capt. G. Pringle, 35th regt. N.I., to be paymr. ceded dists.; subject to future modification if necessary, and to the confirmation of the Govt. of India.

Lieut. H. E. Mottet, staff corps, to be prob. sub asst. comy. gen.

Lieut. J. C. Gunning, 25th regt. N.I., to be prob. sub asst. comy. gen.

Lieut. G. M. Bowie, staff corps, to be prob. sub asst. comy. gen.

Mr. E. Mahony, uncovenanted asst., audit dept., to be compiler, v. Rideout, appl. 2nd examiner pay dept., subject to the confirmation of the Govt. of India, and to have effect fr. Jan. 1.

**Medical Dept.**—Surg. W. H. S. Burn to be surg. maj., fr. Nov. 15 last.

Surg. F. Fletcher, to take rank fr. June 15 last, v. Lorimer ret.

Senior 1st cl. asst. surg. J. H. Blackwell to be surg., fr. Aug. 13, v. Whitelock, ret.

Returned to duty:—

Asst. surg. H. B. Montgomery; arr. at Madras, Jan. 4.

Lieut. J. J. Muir, 49th regt. N.I.; arr. at Madras, Jan. 9.

Ens. K. F. Stevenson is rem., at his own req., fr. 44th to 43rd N.I., with effect fr. Oct. 1 last, and prom. to lieut. in the latter regt., subject to H.M.'s approval, v. Drury, prom.; date of comm., Oct. 1 last.

**No. 1214.**—The leave to Eur. on m.c. granted to Capt. J. W. Osborne, 24th regt. Madras N.I., polit. agent, Rewah, in G.G.O. No. 1,225, dated Dec. 21, 1860, is ext. for 5 mo.

**No. 1216.**—The foll. proms. and alteration of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Brevet.  
Lieut. col. J. Whistler, c.n., Madras cav., to be col.; Maj. J. K. Spence, Bengal inf., to be lieut. col.; Capt. M. C. Spottiswoode, Madras inf., to be maj., fr. July 23, 1861, in succ. to Lieut. gen. J. Harris, Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. J. Holmes, c.n., Bombay inf., to be col.; Maj. F. Westbrook, Bombay inf., to be lieut. col.; Capt. M. Cholmeley, Madras inf., to be maj., fr. Aug. 29, 1861, in succ. to Maj. gen. G. Hutton, Madras inf., dec.



Lieut. col. G. C. Stockley, Bombay inf., to be col.; Maj. J. C. Scott, Bengal inf., to be lieut. col.; Capt. W. Vine, Madras cav., to be maj., fr. Sept. 2, 1861, in succ. to Gen. S. H. Tod, Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. W. E. Evans, Bombay inf., to be col.; Maj. T. F. B. Beaton, Bengal cav., to be lieut. col.; Capt. F. Young, Madras inf., to be maj., fr. Sept. 5, 1861, in succ. to Maj. gen. D. Cunningham, Bombay inf., dec.

Lieut. col. H. Vetch, Bengal inf., to be col.; Maj. J. Barrett, Bengal inf., to be lieut. col.; Capt. A. Keating, Madras inf. (ret.), to be maj., fr. Sept. 17, 1861, in succ. to Gen. G. K. Kemp, Bombay inf., dec.

Lieut. col. A. Sanders, Bengal inf., to be col.; Maj. R. J. Kempt, Madras inf. (ret.), to be lieut. col.; Capt. W. H. Baynes, Madras inf., to be maj., fr. Sept. 25, 1861, in succ. to Maj. gen. A. Shirreff, Madras art., dec.

No. 23.—The foll. gen. orders by the Govt. of Bombay are republished at this Pres.:—

Mil. Dept., Bombay Castle, Jan. 7.—No. 14.—Surg. M. Kane, Madras med. estab., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., m.c.

Jan. 8.—No. 23.—Lieut. F. J. Tennant, H.M.'s 108th Madras Eur. regt., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mo. on m.c., and is perm. to proc. via the Cape.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Jan. 1, 1862.—The following removals and postings are ordered:—

Lieut. col. E. J. Ferrera, late promotion, to 1st regt. L.C., but to do du. 2nd regt. L.C.

Lieut. col. A. J. Kelso, late promotion, to 3rd regt. L.C.

Capt. C. Campbell, 1st regt. L.C., to do du. 3rd regt. L.C.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) C. A. Brown (staff), 12th regt. N.I., to 24th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. T. McGoun (staff), 20th regt. N.I., to 4th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) T. G. E. G. Kenny, 2nd Eur. L.I., to 15th regt. N.I., but to continue to do du. 2nd Eur. L.I. until further orders.

Lieut. col. A. C. Silver, late prom., to 25th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. G. G. Macdonnell, late prom., to 35th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. J. P. Coode, late prom., 34th regt. L.I., but to do du. 35th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) J. W. Bayley, late prom., to 20th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. H. Pritchard (staff), late prom., to 8th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. G. Allen, late prom., to 12th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. M. Galwey, c.b., late prom., to 36th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. A. H. A. Hervey, late prom., to 13th regt. N.I., but to do du. 35th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) R. N. Faunce (staff), late prom., to 37th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. G. T. Haly, late prom., to 41st regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. D. Hamilton (staff), late prom., to 44th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. R. A. Doria, late prom., 28th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. W. H. Welch, late prom., 26th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. G. Sturrock, late prom., to 11th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. D. Brown (staff), late prom., to 45th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. J. F. Stevens, late prom., to 6th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. T. D. T. Dyer, late prom., to 38th regt. N.I.

Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) D. Hodson, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., to do du. 9th regt. N.I., but to do du. with 3rd Eur. regt. until further orders.

Maj. R. S. Dobbie, 39th regt. N.I., to do du. 4th regt. N.I.

Maj. G. M. Carter, 1st Madras fus., doing du. 21st regt. N.I., to do duty 16th regt. N.I.

Maj. W. J. Doveton, 36th regt. N.I., to do duty 42nd regt. N.I.

Maj. J. Wilson, 26th regt. N.I., to do du. 1st regt. N.I.

Maj. J. J. Pearce, 2nd Eur. L.I., to do du. 51st regt. N.I.

Maj. W. T. Money, 30th regt. N.I., to do du. 47th regt. N.I.

Brev. maj. J. Keating, 3rd regt. P.L.I., to do du. 18th regt. N.I.

Capt. C. J. Fullerton, 11th regt. N.I., to do du. 46th regt. N.I.

Capt. M. T. French, 34th regt. L.I., to do du. 23rd regt. L.I.

Capt. W. S. Simpson, 48th regt. N.I., to do du. 49th regt. N.I.

Capt. L. M. Mackenzie, 33rd regt. N.I., to do du. 44th regt. N.I.

Jan. 4.—The following removal and posting are ordered:—

Dep. comy. of ordnance Lieut. T. R. Ardagh, fr. Secunderabad arsenal, to Bellary arsenal, to be in charge.

Acting comy. of ordnance Capt. G. Dangerfield to Secunderabad, dur. abs. of Capt. A. N. Scott, or until further orders.

The undermentd. officers of the Madras staff corps are app. to do duty, until further orders, as follows:—

Capt. J. D. C. Wallace with 40th regt. N.I.

Capt. F. M. Raynsford with 40th regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. F. H. Sewell under the orders of the officer comdg. centre div.

This cancels so much of G.O. dated Nov. 26 and Dec. 19, 1861, as relates to these officers.

Lieut. F. C. St. John, 30th regt. N.I., is app. adjt. of that regt.

Lieut. F. J. H. Burnes, 33rd regt. N.I., is app. adjt. of that regt.

Lieut. D. J. McGregor, No. 1 battery, 17th brig., royal art., is app. to do temp. duty with No. 1 batt., 20th brig., royal art., at Rangoon, to join.

Lieut. A. F. Laughton, Madras staff corps, is app. to act as qrmr. and interp. of 3rd regt. P.L.I.

Jan. 6.—The following postings are ordered:—

Comy. of ordnance Capt. C. D. Waddell to charge of the arsenal in Pegu div.

Comy. of ordnance Capt. C. H. Harrison to charge of the arsenal at Bangalore.

Capt. J. R. S. Henderson, staff corps, is app. to act as qrmr. and interp. of 11th regt. N.I., to join. This cancels the appt. of this officer to 2nd Regt. N.I., published in G.O. of Nov. 26, 1861.

The undermentd. officers having been reported qualified to com. a comp. at battn. exercise, are rel. fr. do. du. with 1st Madras fus., and app. to do duty with 48th regt. N.I.:—Ensigns W. M. Playfair and G. C. Cooper.

The following removal is ordered:—

Ens. J. F. Pinhey, fr. do. du. H.M.'s 3rd batt. 60th rifles, to do du. at Trichinopoly, under the orders of the officer comg. southern div.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, the undermentd. officers of the gen. list are app. to do du. with regiments specified against their names, to join:—

Ensigns F. G. Faber and E. R. Coker with H.M.'s 66th regt. of foot. Ens. Faber is perm. to join via Ootacamund.

Ens. A. F. Kenny with 2nd Eur. L.I.

2nd Capt. G. Dangerfield, art., is app. to act as comy. of ordnance, Hyderabad subsid. force, fr. date of his arr. at Secunderabad, dur. abs. of Capt. A. N. Scott, comy. of ordnance, on m.c. in Europe.

Ens. A. Hamilton, gen. list, do. du. with 50th regt. N.I., has furnished a certificate of qualification in surveying.

Leave of absence:—

Maj. J. F. Stevens, 18th regt. N.I., in continuation till Feb. 28, Nilgiris and Bangalore, m.c.

Capt. S. W. Lennox, 23rd regt. L.I., in continuation till Feb. 28, Nilgiris, m.c.

Lieut. W. S. Macleod, 1st regt. L.C., in continuation till Feb. 6, presy.

Lieut. and adjt. J. T. McGoun, 36th regt. N.I., in continuation of priv. leave from 1st to 31st Jan., 1862, presy.

Lieut. H. J. Harding, 22nd regt. N.I., from Dec. 12, 1861, presy., sick certificate, to obtain a final m.c. to Europe.

Ens. A. Hamilton, gen. list, do. du. 50th regt. N.I., in continuation of priv. leave from Jan. 1 to Jan. 12, 1862, Madras.

Jan. 8.—Lieut. C. A. Liardet, 2nd Regt. N.I., is app. to do du. at Trichinopoly, under orders of the officer comdg. S. div., to join at the expiration of his leave.

Lieut. G. N. Stevens, 31st Regt. L.I., is app. adjt. of that regt.

The following posting is ordered:—Lieut. col. T. D. T. Dyer, from late promotion, to 13th regt. N.I. This cancels the posting of Lieut. col. Dyer in G.O.C.C., Jan. 1, 1862.

Maj. E. Gage, 15th Regt. N.I., is relieved from app. of actg. dep. asst. adjt. gen. N. div., and app. to do du. with the 38th Regt. N.I.

Jan. 9.—Lieut. G. E. H. Beauchamp, 45th regt. N.I., is appd. to do duty until further orders with 4th regt. N.I.; to join at expiration of his leave.

The following removal is ordered:—

Ens. A. Hamilton, general list, doing duty 50th regt. N.I., to do duty 3rd regt. L.I.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated 11th May, 1859, Ens. W. Hamilton, of the general list, is appd. to do duty with 86th foot; to join.

The following removals are ordered:—

Lieut. A. G. Hutchins, general list, doing duty 39th regt. N.I., to do duty 40th regt. N.I.; to join.

Ens. F. H. Winterbotham, general list, doing duty 50th regt. N.I., to do duty 40th regt. N.I.; to join.

Ens. G. E. Weston, general list, doing duty 34th regt. L.I., to do duty 40th regt. N.I.; to join.

Ens. E. J. Gunthorpe, general list, doing duty 13th regt. N.I., to do duty 40th regt. N.I.; to join.

Jan. 19.—Lieut. P. L. Gordon, 6th regt. L.C., doing duty 2nd L.C., is appd. to do duty with H.E.'s body guard, until further orders.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. H. Parker, 4th regt. L.C., in continuation for 21 days, to enable him to join.

Capt. A. R. Clephane, staff corps, is appd. to act as dep. asst. adjt. gen., N. div., during leave of Maj. Condy.

Capt. R. Mayne, of the Eur. vets., is perm. to reside at Chittoor.

Lieut. J. K. Clubley, 18th regt. N.I., is appd. adjt. of that regt.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated 11th May, 1859, the undermentd. officers of the general list are appd. to do duty with H.M.'s 74th Highlanders; to join:—

Ens. A. H. Mayhew, E. G. P. Wood, T. A. Tharp, J. J. Fletcher.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. F. Mardall, act. dep. judge adv. gen., ceded districts, from Jan. 15, for 6 weeks; Madras, priv. leave.

Capt. G. C. Robinson, art., from date of departure till Aug. 1; Bangalore and Nilgiris, a.c.

Capt. W. F. W. Read, staff corps, doing duty 6th regt. N.I., from Dec. 31, 1861, till April 30, 1862; Bellary and Nilgiris.

Lieut. C. M. Moberly, staff corps, act. qrmr. and interp. 15th N.I., from Feb. 1, for 2 mo.; Madras.

Lieut. A. F. Laughton, staff corps, act. qrmr. and interp. 3rd L.I., from date of departure for 30 days; Madras, privilege leave.

ERRATUM.—In G.O.C.C., dated 9th inst., appg. Lieut. G. E. H. Beauchamp, 45th regt. N.I., "to do duty with the 4th regt. N.I.," read "to do duty with 34th regt. L.I."

## BOMBAY.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

#### STAFF CORPS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 9.—No. 26.—The foll. officer having applied for admission to the staff corps constituted by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, is app. to the Bombay corps fr. Oct. 29 last, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Capt. T. E. Gordon, 95th foot, staff officer, Sholapore.

Jan. 10.—No. 28.—Surg. Thom is app. to act as garrison surg., Bombay, dur. abs. of Surg. maj. Manisty.

No. 29.—Vet. surg. H. J. Fitter has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., and permitted to proceed via the Cape.

No. 30.—Capt. J. S. H. Pierce, H.M.'s 34th regt. N.I., has a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, under new furl. regs.

No. 31.—Lieut. col. J. Forbes, c.b., H.M.'s 3rd regt. L.C., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c.

No. 32.—Capt. J. R. Boswall, H.M.'s 51st regt. Madras N.I., is allowed a furl. to sea and South Australia for 2 years, on m.c.

Jan. 11.—No. 33.—The undermentd. cadets for the engineers and infantry are prom. to lieuts. and ensigns respectively, and rank is assigned to them fr. dates specified opposite their respective names, subject to the approval of her Majesty:—

For the Engineers.

B. O. Seton, E. D'Oyley Twemlow, J. D. Cruickshank, C. A. McGregor Skinner, Dec. 9, 1859.

For the Infantry.

A. L. McNair, Aug. 27, 1861.

W. S. Hore, Sept. 12, 1861.

The following postings are to be made to fill vacancies and regtl. rank assigned as follows:—

Lieuts. B. O. Seton, E. D'O. Twemlow, J. D. Cruickshank, C. A. McG. Skinner, to have regtl. rank from Feb. 18, 1861, and they are posted to corps of engr.

### NEW MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

Judicial Dept.—In accordance with the provisions of sect. 29 of an Act passed in the 24th and 25th years of Victoria, chap. 67, entitled the "Indian Councils Act of 1861," H.E. the Gov. of Bombay has been pleased to nominate:—

M. K. Westropp, Esq., actg. advocate gen.

W. B. Tristram, Esq.

H. H. Abdool Dulair, Khan Abdool Khair Khan, Nawab of Savanoor.

Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq.

Madhoorow Vittul Vinchoorkur.

Jugunath Sunkurshett, Esq., and Shet Premabhaice Hemabhaice

to be additional members of his council, for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

By order of H.E. the Gov. of Bombay in Council,  
M. J. SHAW STEWART,  
Acting Sec. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 15, 1862.

#### STAFF CORPS.

Jan. 13.—No. 35.—The foll. officers of the staff corps, having completed the requisite army and staff service presc. in G.O. republished in G.O. No. 240, of May 4 last, are prom. fr. dates specified opposite their respective names:—

Capt. W. V. Shewell, fr. Jan. 6, 1862, to rank as maj.

Lieut. J. Clements, fr. Sept. 29, 1861, to rank as capt.

Jan. 15.—No. 37.—The foll. apps. are made:—

Col. J. C. Heath to be a brigdr. 2nd cl. on the estab., in succ. to Brig. J. Hobson, who vacates on prom. to maj. gen.

Col. H. J. Pelly to be a brigdr. 2nd cl. on the estab., in succ. to Brig. Honner, C.B., who vacates on prom. to maj. gen.

Cel. A. T. Heyland, C.B., H.M.'s 56th regt. of foot, to act as brigdr. 2nd cl., v. Heath, dur. employ. of Brigdr. Williams, C.B., on the divl. staff of the army.

No. 38.—The foll. prom. is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

1st Gren. Regt. N.I.—Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) J. Gordon to be capt. on the cadre of the above regt. fr. Jan. 4, 1862, v. Capt. W. Ferguson, dec. on 3rd idem.

No. 39.—The order dated Nov. 5 last, by Brigdr. Adams, C.B., comg. Belgaum brig., directing Asst. surg. Mannie to proc. and receive med. ch. of 18th regt. N.I., en route to Pres., v. Asst. surg. Sharp, 83rd foot, is confirmed.

Military Dept., Jan. 16.—No. 46.—Officers employed in the military dept. are not allowed to go to Europe or elsewhere out of India on priv. leave without the sanction of Govt.

No. 47.—The servs. of Col. H. J. Margary, exec. engr., Surat and Broach, have been placed at disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

Jan. 20.—No. 48.—Unemployed officers of staff corps are placed at disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

No. 49.—The undermen. med. officers who have completed twenty years' serv. in India are prom. to surgs. maj. fr. the dates specified opposite their respective names, under Royal Warrant of Jan. 13, 1860, and G.O. No. 655 of Dec. 4 last:—

Surg. E. Mahaffy, Jan. 1.

Surg. J. R. Miller, Jan. 16.

Jan. 21.—No. 50.—Maj. J. C. P. Prescott, Madras staff corps, has a furl. to Eur. for 20 mos., on m.c., and perm. to proc. via the Cape.

No. 51.—Maj. M. F. Gordon, staff corps, has furl. to Eur. for 20 mos., on m.c.

No. 65.—The underment. officer of the staff corps, having completed the requisite army and staff service as prescribed in G.O. May 4 last, is prom. from the date specified opposite his name:—

Maj. S. J. K. Whitehill, entitled to prom. from Jan. 17, lieut. col.

No. 53.—With reference to G.O. No. 674, dated Dec. 10 last, Lieut. R. P. Mainwaring is permitted to proc. to Eur. via the Cape of Good Hope.

No. 54.—The underment. gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appt. as cadets of inf. on this estab. Date of arr. at Bombay Jan. 10:—

#### Infantry.

No. 724.—Mr. C. F. Hughes.

No. 726.—Mr. F. H. Jackson.

No. 752.—Mr. A. P. Hancock.

No. 766.—Mr. W. F. Hume.

No. 770.—Mr. W. H. Webb.

No. 771.—Mr. A. Balderston.

No. 784.—Mr. W. Cave.

No. 818.—Mr. A. L. McNair.

#### ARTILLERY HORSES.

No. 55.—With reference to G.O. No. 205, of April 17, 1861, republishing to the army a G.O. by the Govt. of India, No. 172, of March 5 last, it is ordered, under the authority of the Supreme Govt., that the peace estab. of horses for all light field batteries of the late Indian art. be for the future 110 instead of 105 horses.

No. 56.—The foll. proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

4th Regt. N.I. (or Rifle Corps).—2nd Lieut. D. J. K. Sangster to be 1st lieut., from June 25, 1861, v. 1st Lieut. J. Noding, ret.

General List.—Ens. E. S. Reynolds to be lieut. from Jan. 4, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Gordon, of the 1st gren. regt. N.I., prom.

No. 57.—H.M.'s 41th regt. is brought on the strength of the estab. of this pres. from Dec. 7 last, the date of the arr. of the 1st detach. at Vingoria from China.

Jan. 22.—No. 58.—The furl. to Eur. granted in G.O. dated Aug. 16, 1859, to Lieut. G. G. H. Fulton, of the 7th regt. N.I., is extended to the 10th inst., the date of his arr. by the ship *Vernon*.

No. 59.—Capt. J. Clerk, rifle brig., is apptd. mil. sec. to H.E. the Gov. from the 1st inst.

No. 60.—Lieut. col. J. A. Ballard, C.B., of the roy. engrs., is apptd. to act as dep. consulting engr. in the railway dept.

Political Dept., Jan. 9.—H.M.'s Government has been pleased to recognise the appt. of Mr. A. Stewart as consul at Kurrachee for the Free Hanseatic City of Bremen.

Judicial Dept., Jan. 14.—Mr. R. White, senior asst. judge and sess. judge of Concan, for detached station of Rutnagherry, has leave for 1 mo.

Jan. 15.—The hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confer upon Asst. surg. R. G. Lord, sub. mag. of 1st class, and superint. of Mahabaleshwar, the powers contemplated in sec. 38 of Act 25 of 1861.

Lieut. Carr, superint. of police in Sattara, is vested with full powers of a mag.

Lieut. J. Q. Davies, of the Bombay staff corps, has been apptd. to do duty with Guzerat horse.

Mr. J. C. V. Johnson to act as clerk of the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

Revenue Dept., Jan. 11.—Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot officiated as collector of Ahmedabad from Nov. 22 to Dec. 17, 1861, both days inclusive.

Finance Dept., Jan. 9.—Mr. T. P. Bentley to act as dep. assay master, dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Kane, on m.c.

Public Works Dept.—Col. Margary, engs., is perm., at his own request, to resign his appt. as exec. eng., Surat and Broach, and his serv. are placed at disp. of the C. in C.

Capt. J. G. Fife, act. exec. eng. 3rd class, to act as an exec. eng. 2nd class.

Mr. R. Woodhouse, 3rd class exec. eng., to act as exec. eng., Surat and Broach.

Lieut. F. J. Smith to act as exec. eng., Central Scinde, from the date on which he relieved Mr. F. Jones, C.E.

Northern Div.—Mr. J. W. Hadow, coll. of Kaira, has priv. leave for 2 mo., under civil absentee rules.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Camp Munmar, Jan. 11.—Mr. J. B. Peile, asst. rev. comsrr., N. div., in Guzerat, made over ch. of his office to his asst., Mr. S. J. Harrison, on Dec. 31, 1861.

Northern Division.—Capt. C. J. Griffith, asst. rev. comsrr., S. div., has leave for 1 mo.

Political Dept., Jan. 21.—Brev. maj. M. J. Soppitt, 2nd in com. of Kelapoor inf., ass. com. of corps on 8th inst.

Capt. A. Y. Shortt ass. ch. of pol. agency in Kutch on 13th inst.

Judicial Dept., Jan. 16.—Lieut. McGillivray, asst. superint. of police at Nassick, having ret. fr. Eur., is perm. to resume ch. of his dty.

Ecclesiastical Dept., Jan. 18.—The appt. of Rev. W. Middleton, notified on Dec. 13 last, to do du. at Bombay, takes effect fr. 18th of Nov. last.

Railway Dept., Jan. 16.—Lieut. col. J. A. Ballard, C.B., engs., has been apptd. to act as dep. consulting engr. in the railway dept.

Camp Malligau, Jan. 15.—Northern Div.—Mr. L. R. Ashburner, actg. coll. at Khandeish, to proc. into the dists. on du. fr. the 5th Dec., 1861.

Mr. A. R. Grant joined his appt. as actg. sub. coll. of Colaba on Jan. 4, 1862, fr. which date he has been allowed to proc. into his dists. on du.

Jan. 18.—The following appointments are made, and are to have effect from the date of Mr. Hart's being confirmed as comr. of police and rev. in S. div.:—

Mr. C. H. Cameron to be judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad.

Mr. R. White to be sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Concan, for detached station of Rutnagherry.

Mr. W. Sandwith to be sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Surat, for detached station of Broach.

Mr. W. Sandwith, actg. sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Surat, for detached station of Broach, has leave for 1 month.

Jan. 22.—The following officers are invested with the powers contemplated by Act IX. of 1860:—

Mr. T. Weeding, 1st asst. mag., Tanna.

Mr. F. D. Melvill, 2nd asst. mag., Tanna.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, supernumerary 3rd asst. mag., Tanna.

The several mags. and officers under this presy. who have been invested with the powers of a mag. under Act XXV. of 1861, are authorised to exercise the powers contemplated by Act XIII. of 1859.

Asst. surg. C. Johnson is appt. to the med. charge of the Guzerat irreg. horse, v. Surg. Nicholson, whose services are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

Revenue Dept., Jan. 17.—Mr. C. W. Bell acted as 2nd asst. coll. and mag. of Tanna fr. Oct. 13 to Dec. 13 last, both days inclusive.

Mr. J. King to be supernum. asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

Mr. G. M. Macpherson to be supernum. asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. E. H. Little to be supernum. asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum.

General Dept., Jan. 17.—Actg. Lieut. H. Burn was employed on detached spec. duty fr. Nov. 19 to Dec. 25 last.

Jan. 18.—Asst. surg. R. Dick, M.D., to be superint. of vaccination, Northern Circle.

Jan. 22.—Mr. J. B. Peile, actg. under sec. to Govt., assn. ch. of his du. on 9th inst.

Asst. surg. E. R. Butler, M.D., is appt. to offic. as civ. surg., Rajcoote, and superint. of the Kattywar Circle of vaccination, v. Asst. surg. R. G. Lord, M.D.

#### NAVAL.

Marine Dep., Jan. 10.—No. 2.—Lieut. W. A. Dyer has a furlough to Eur., via Bagdad, for 3 years, from Oct. 2 last, on m.c., under the old furlough regs.

Jan. 15.—No. 3.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C.B., R.N., C. in C. of the I.N.

Mr. H. Robinson, Captain's clerk, of the *Falkland*, to reside on shore at the Sanitarium, m.c., from Dec. 11, 1861.

Mr. T. W. Burt, mate of the *Victoria*, to be store accountant of that vessel from Oct. 2, 1861, v. acting-master Barras, m.c.

Mr. Lorraine, mate of the *Berenice*, to be store accountant of that vessel from Dec. 10, 1861, v. acting-master Athey, transid. to the *Ajdaha*.

Consequent upon the resignation of Mr. Hewetson, probationary pilot, Mr. James Ash, second mate of the Colaba Light vessel, is promd. to grade of probationary pilot from Dec. 10, 1861.

#### Aden Squadron Orders.

Lieut. Cookson, comdg. the *Constance*, to reside on shore at the Sanitarium, m.c., from Nov. 26, 1861.

Mr. Wray, midshipman of the *Constance*, to tempy. charge of that vessel from Nov. 26, 1861, v. Lieut. Cookson, m.c.

No. 4.—Lieut. R. G. Hurlock is allowed a furlough to Eur. for two years, under new furl. regs.

Jan. 20.—No. 5.—The foll. temp. arrangements and appts. are conf.:—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C.B., R.N., C. in C. of the I.N.:—

#### Persian Gulf Squadron Orders.

Lieut. W. A. Dyer, of the *Tigris*, to reside on shore, m.c., fr. Sept. 25 to Oct. 1, 1861.

Actg. lieut. D'Arcy, of the *Tigris*, to com. of that vessel fr. Sept. 25, v. Lieut. Dyer, sick on shore.

Actg. lieut. D'Arcy and Messrs. Foster and Beaumont, midshipmen, were employed on detached duty on board the prize buggalow *El Husurich* fr. May 30 to Sept. 10, 1861.

Mr. J. Fotheringham, capt.'s clerk, of the *Tigris*, to be clerk in ch. of that vessel fr. Sept. 11, 1861, v. Mr. Eaton, proceeding to join the *Comet*.

Actg. lieut. Bewsher, of the *Elphinstone*, to be actg. lieut. of the *Auckland*, on Sept. 30, to fill a vacancy.

Actg. lieut. Arnot, fr. the *Clive*, to be actg. lieut. of the *Elphinstone*, fr. Oct. 24, 1861, to fill a vacancy.

#### Aden Squadron Orders.

Capt. R. L. Playfair, 1st asst. to pol. resident, proceeding on duty to African coast, to be accommodated on board the *Zenobia*, fr. Nov. 22, 1861.

The undermen. officers to reside on shore at the sanitarium, m.c.:—

Mr. Ingle, capt.'s clerk, fr. Dec. 13, 1861.

Mr. C. King, midshipman of the *Mahi*, on Dec. 2, 1861.

Mr. C. Paradise, midshipman of the *Constance*, on Dec. 2, 1861.

Mr. C. Daniel, purser of the *Zenobia*, fr. Dec. 10, 1861.

Lieut. Cookson, fr. sick quarters, to resume comd. of *Constance*, fr. Dec. 9, 1861, v. Wray.

Mr. S. A. Gliddon, clerk in ch. of *Mahi*, to be clerk in ch. of the *Zenobia*, fr. Dec. 10, 1861, v. Mr. Daniel, purser, m.c.

Lieut. Gardiner, com. *Mahi*, to perform duties of clerk in ch. of that vessel in add., fr. Dec. 10, 1861, v. Mr. Gliddon.

Mr. J. G. Linskill, capt.'s clerk, of *Zenobia*, to perform duties of sen. naval officer's clerk, fr. Dec. 14, 1861, v. Mr. Ingle, m.c.

#### BIRTHS.

ARNOTT, wife of Dr., at Mhow, Jan. 16.

BALFOUR, wife of J. son, at Dinapore, Jan. 8.

BEDFORD, wife of J. H., daughter, at Indore, Jan. 6.

BIVAR, wife of Capt. G. S. B., son, at Bangalore, Dec. 21.

BLACKWELL, Mrs., daughter, at Lahore, Jan. 1.

BOND, Mrs. W., son, at Byculla, Jan. 22.

BRADBURY, wife of Capt., son, at Bangalore, Dec. 26.

BUIST, wife of Lieut. D. S., son, at Cherraponjee, Dec. 28.

BURGESS, wife of J., son, at Colaba, Jan. 23.

CAVE, Mrs. H., son (stillborn), at Purneah, Jan. 5.

COVENTRY, wife of W. A., daughter, at Roorkee, Jan. 13.

DUMBLETON, wife of Capt. C., daughter, at Dugshie, Jan. 15.

EYRE, wife of Col. V., son, at Ishapore, Jan. 15.

FITZGERALD, wife of Capt. W. R., son, at Darjeeling, Dec. 26.

FOX, wife of H., daughter, at Manantoddy, Dec. 28.

GRANT, wife of Capt. J. H., daughter, at Nagpore, Jan. 1.

GRANT, wife of P., daughter, at Calicut, Dec. 23.

HARRISON, wife of S. J., at Kaira, Jan. 16.

HURLEY, wife of J., son, at Madras, Jan. 3.

INGLIS, wife of J. W., daughter, at Calcutta, Jan. 13.

JENNINGS, wife of C., daughter, at Secunderabad, Dec. 25.

KNYVETT, wife of Lieut. F. A. C., daughter, at Bollandshur, Jan. 10.

KIDD, wife of L., daughter, at Morar, Jan. 5.

LAWTON, wife of H., son, at Umballa, Dec. 26.

LOCKLEY, wife of J., son, at Bombay, Jan. 20.

MASON, wife of J., son, at Bombay, Jan. 25.

McKEE, wife of Rev. J., son, at Calicut, Dec. 25.

MILLAR, wife of Capt. J. C., daughter, at Jullundur, Jan. 3.

MORGAN, wife of E. G. J. O., son, at Lucknow, Jan. 7.

NEMPHARD, wife of Capt. W., daughter, at Jubbulpore, Jan. 5.

NIXEN, wife of Maj. J. P., daughter, at Deesa, Dec. 20.

**PALMER**, wife of R. S., daughter, at Calcutta, Jan. 16.  
**PAYN**, wife of Lieut. col., daughter, at Mhow, Jan. 11.  
**PENBERTON**, wife of G. R., daughter, at Jhansi, Jan. 2.  
**PHILIPS**, wife of P., son, at Parell, Jan. 4.  
**PRUSIA**, Mrs. G., daughter, at Agra, Jan. 4.  
**REID**, wife of D., daughter, at Futtyghur, Jan. 13.  
**ROBSON**, wife of Rev. J., daughter, at Beaur, Jan. 9.  
**ROGERS**, wife of Rev. C. E., daughter, at Dhoolia, Jan. 19.  
**ROSS**, wife of Major, son, at Peshawur, Dec. 21.  
**ROZARIO**, wife of P. D., son, at Khemdawandy, Jan. 2.  
**SAULEZ**, wife of Capt., son, at Hyderabad, Jan. 10.  
**SCOTT**, wife of M. H., son, at Bombay, Jan. 13.  
**SCHAREMAN**, Mrs. C., son, at Agra, Jan. 2.  
**SHEPHERD**, wife of W. J., son, at Agra, Jan. 16.  
**TUTING**, wife of Rev. T., son, at Peshawur, Dec. 25.  
**WATSON**, wife of J., son, at Bombay, Jan. 17.  
**YOUNG**, wife of Col. K., daughter, at Delhi, Jan. 5.

## MARRIAGES.

**BARR**, Lieut. W. L., 48th Regt., to Elizabeth K. S., daughter of the late S. S. Lamb, Esq., at Cawnpore, Jan. 4.  
**BLAKE**, Rev. Alexander, to Eliza R. Rice, at Madras, Dec. 27.  
**MARTINANT**, Edward J., to Ellen G., daughter of Dr. Augustus Summers, Bombay Medical Service, at Bombay, Jan. 20.  
**O'DELL**, R. D., to Anne W., daughter of the late J. Taylor, at Bangalore, Dec. 26.  
**PRATT**, James B., to Miss Hellen J. Bayliss, at Dinapore, Jan. 1.  
**URQUHART**, Alexander S., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Morton, at Dehree, on the Soane, Jan. 2.  
**SEVKIN**, Frederick F., to Ellen R., eldest daughter of William Robinson, at Gowahatty, Assam, Jan. 8.  
**STRACHAN**, Rev. John M., to Harriett N., daughter of the late Thomas Hamp, at Madras, Dec. 28.  
**WADDILOVE**, Maj., late Bengal Army, to Miss Estcourt, daughter of the Rev. E. B. Estcourt, at Calcutta.

## DEATHS.

**BAILEY**, Mrs. Amelia, at Serampore, aged 32, Jan. 14.  
**BEAUMONT**, Elizabeth M., daughter of James M., at Agra, aged 5 years and 5 months, Jan. 14.  
**BEAZLEY**, George, infant son of M., at Calcutta, aged 15 months, Jan. 10.  
**BLYTH**, Capt., of the *Victoria*, at Bombay.  
**BIRD**, Sarah, relict of G., at Ootacamund, Dec. 24.  
**BOURCHIER**, Frederick, formerly of the H.E.I.C.C.S., at Valetta, Malta, Jan. 26.  
**CLARK**, Phoebe, wife of James, at Pursevaikam, Dec. 27.  
**CONNOR**, Capt. H. B., at Calcutta, aged 50, Jan. 10.  
**CRONIN**, Lieut. G., Queen's 51st regt. (by suicide), at Fort William, Calcutta.  
**DESILVA**, Cecilia, daughter of S. G., at Bangalore, Dec. 23.  
**DEWAR**, James, at Worlee, aged 32, Jan. 23.  
**FALKENER**, Mary, wife of George, at Mozufferpore Tirthoot, aged 41, Jan. 3.  
**FAYREN**, the wife of Commander R. J., R.N., at Dinan, aged 65, Dec. 7.  
**GRAY**, A. Jane, on board the *Kussowie*, aged 2 years, Jan. 14.  
**HARRISON**, Robert N., son of S. J., at Kaira, Jan. 20.  
**KENDERDINE**, William J., Mint Engineer, at Ger-gaum, aged 46, Jan. 17.  
**LEONARD**, Laura E., wife of John, at Royapettah, Madras, Dec. 27.  
**NIXEN**, Ellen, infant daughter of Maj., at Deesa, Dec. 20.  
**ROBERTSON**, Brigadier G. H., at Aden, Jan. 10.  
**SEYMOUR**, Frederick C., at the Fort Bangalore, Dec. 27.  
**STAPLETON**, Mrs. G. H., at Calcutta, aged 49, Jan. 8.  
**SWANSEGER**, John, Military Audit Department, at Lower Colaba, aged 68.  
**TATE**, William, at Arcot, Dec. 23.  
**THURBURN**, Harry G., infant son of Capt. F. A. V., at Calcutta, Jan. 9.  
**WATSON**, Joseph, infant son of James, at Bombay, Jan. 19.  
**WILLY**, E. M., C.S., at Agra, aged 41, Jan. 7.

## REPORT OF BULLION.

Per P & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Pera*, February 20, 1862.

|                  | Gold.   | Silver   |
|------------------|---------|----------|
| Alexandria ..... | £12,000 | —        |
| Ceylon .....     | 200     | —        |
| Madras .....     | 7,651   | 15,601   |
| Calcutta .....   | 390     | 51,340   |
| Penang .....     | —       | 5,000    |
| Singapore .....  | —       | 700      |
| Hong Kong .....  | —       | 8,670    |
| Poo-Chow .....   | —       | 6,275    |
| Shanghai .....   | —       | 18,370   |
|                  | £20,241 | £106,156 |

## Official Papers.

### THE TRANSFER ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PAPER CURRENCY.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Financial Dept., Fort William, Jan. 3.*—Notice is hereby given, that the treasury of the Secretary of State for India in Council, and of her Majesty's Indian Government at Calcutta, shall, from and after the first day of March, 1862, be established at the Bank of Bengal. All payments to be made by or to the Secretary of State in Council, or to the Government of India, or the Government of Bengal at the treasury of the East India Company, or of the Secretary of State in Council, or of the Government at Fort William, shall and may from and after the above-mentioned date be made at the said Bank of Bengal.

The issue of Government promissory notes provided for by Act XIX. of 1861 shall take effect from and after the aforesaid date.

The terms on which the business of the general treasury and the Government paper currency shall be conducted by the Bank of Bengal are contained in the following

#### AGREEMENT WITH THE BANK OF BENGAL.

Memorandum of agreement made and entered into this twenty-sixth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, between the Secretary of State in Council for India of the one part and the Bank of Bengal of the other part.

Whereas the Governor-general of India in Council, under and by virtue of the provisions of Act VI. of 1839, of the Legislative Council of India, on the eleventh of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, gave notice, in writing, to the Bank of Bengal, that from and after the expiration of twelve calendar months from the date of the said notice, the Bank of Bengal, and its then powers and authorities, would be modified, and by Act XIX. of 1861 the powers and authorities of the said bank have been accordingly modified, as by that Act appears. And, whereas at the time when the said notice was so given, negotiations and arrangements were pending between the Governor-general of India in Council (acting in the premises on behalf of the said Secretary of State) and the directors of the Bank of Bengal, having for their object the transfer to the said bank of the business of the Government treasuries at Fort William and elsewhere in the Presidency of Fort William and the provinces annexed thereto, and the superintendence and management by the said bank, for the Government of India, of the issue of the then proposed Government Paper Currency. And whereas the general terms of the said proposed arrangement have now been finally settled and agreed upon between the Governor-general in Council and the directors of the said bank, and by the said Act of 1861 the said bank have been empowered to enter into an agreement in that behalf with the said Secretary of State in Council: And whereas by Act XIX. of 1861 of the Legislative Council of India provision has been made for the issue by the Government of India of promissory notes, payable to bearer, on demand. Now this indenture witnesseth, that for the purpose of carrying out the said arrangement, and in consideration of the payments and covenants hereinafter respectively mentioned and contained, and by, and on the part of the said parties to these presents, respectively, to be paid and performed, each of them, the said Secretary of State in Council and the said Bank of Bengal doth and do hereby for himself and themselves, and his and their respective successors, covenant and agree with the other of them and their and his respective successors in manner following, that is to say:—

First.—From and after the day to be appointed by the notification mentioned in the 20th paragraph of these presents, the business of receiving and paying money on behalf of the Supreme Government of India and the Government of Bengal, heretofore transacted at the general treasury at Fort William, shall be carried on and transacted by the Bank of Bengal subject to the provisions of this agreement, and to such orders and directions with regard to receipts and payments as may, from time to time, be given to the said bank by the Governor-general in Council or any of the officers of the Government of India authorised in that behalf, and for the purpose aforesaid, such account or accounts shall be opened in their books by the said bank with the Government of India and Government of Bengal, as the said Government of India shall from time to time direct.

Second.—The cash balance now in the general treasury shall, from and after the day appointed by the notification aforesaid, be deposited with the Bank of Bengal, who shall also hereafter receive and hold for the said Government of India and Government of Bengal, respectively, all moneys and balances which, but for these presents, would have been received or held by the said general treasury, and the bank shall transact, at their principal office in Calcutta, all such business for the Government of India and Government of Bengal, respectively, re-

garding the receipt, collection, payment, and remittance of money and securities and other matters, as is usually transacted by bankers for their customers.

Third.—That from and after the day appointed by the notification aforesaid, the said Secretary of State in Council shall pay to the bank the actual costs and expenses of packing and shipping specie remitted under the preceding clause, and for which costs and expenses contingent bills shall from time to time be submitted to the civil paymaster, Fort William, for the time being, and be passed by him on approval; and the said Secretary of State in Council shall, from and after the last-mentioned day, further pay or cause to be paid to the said bank the yearly sum of Rs. 43,606 in full of all costs and expenses attendant on the maintenance by the said bank of the establishment of clerks and servants necessary for the carrying on of the said Government banking account and business; and the bank shall not charge any interest or commission on the said account, except under such arrangement as in the next following clause mentioned.

Fourth.—That so long as the average cash balance for any month in the hands of the said bank on the said Government banking account shall not exceed seventy lacs of rupees, the said bank shall be at liberty to use and employ such balance, subject to the provisions of their present Charter Act, or any future Act relating to the said bank, and to appropriate the profits arising from such employment, without being charged with any interest in account. And that when and so often as the monthly average of such cash balance shall exceed seventy lacs of rupees, the directors of the said bank, for the time being, shall forthwith either set aside such excess or surplus in cash to be kept in reserve in a separated cash room or place of deposit on account of the said Government of India, or shall at the option of the directors of the bank invest such excess or surplus on account of the Government of India, either in the purchase of Government securities, or railway debentures guaranteed by Government, in the name of the Accountant-general or of such other officers as the Government of India shall, from time to time, direct, or in the discount of Government acceptances or other claims against the Government, and so that such surplus shall be withdrawn from employment as part of the general funds of the bank, and so on from time to time as often as an uninvested surplus cash balance above rupees seventy lacs shall, on the taking of the monthly average, appear to be in the hands of the bank. And the said bank shall at all times be answerable and accountable to the Government of India for the surplus cash balance for the time being so set apart or invested but shall be entitled to draw and apply the interest or dividends arising from such investment, from time to time, to their own use. But when and so often as the cash balance in the hands of the said bank shall, on the taking of the monthly average, appear to have been less than rupees fifty lacs, then, in addition to the profit which the said bank may acquire by the employment of such balance, free from interest as aforesaid, an additional allowance or remuneration, by way of compensation, shall be made to the bank by the payment by Government of interest on the difference between the amount of the actual balance of Government and the sum of fifty lacs, the interest being calculated at the average rate of interest paid by the public on fixed loans during the month.

Fifth.—That the books of account, and minutes of proceedings of the bank relating as well to the said Government banking account and business as to the general accounts and business of the bank, shall, from time to time, and not less than once, and not exceeding four times, in any one year, be submitted to the examination and audit of an officer or officers to be from time to time appointed or authorised by the Governor-general in Council for that purpose, and the report of such officer or officers as to the state of the banking account between the Government of India and the bank, or as to the cash balances invested or uninvested for the time being in the hands of the bank, or as to any proceeding relating to the said banking account or business shall first be laid before the directors of the bank to enable them to furnish any explanation or further information touching any of the matters referred to in the report, and such report, together with the explanation, shall then be submitted to the Governor-general in Council, whose order, decision, or finding on such report shall be binding and conclusive on the bank.

Sixth.—That from and after the day appointed in the notification aforesaid an agency of issue shall be established at the principal office of the Bank of Bengal as the agency for the circle of issue (of Calcutta) under Act XIX. of 1861, and that the said bank shall and will act as agents for the said Secretary of State in Council and the Government of India in and for the issue to the public at Fort William and the circulation of the government currency note established by the said Act, and in the payment and cashing of such notes, and in all things required to be done by such agents or at such agency, under or by virtue of the said Act.

Seventh.—That all demands for the issue of Government currency notes that shall be made in the circle of issue of Calcutta, under the 9th section of the said Act XIX. of 1861, may be made at the said agency at the principal office of the Bank of Bengal at Calcutta; and that the said bank shall and will, from time to time, issue and deliver from and at such agency such amount of the said Government currency notes as may be duly demanded or applied for at the said agency, by any person or persons, or body or bodies corporate, desiring and entitled to have the same issued under the provisions of the said Act; and shall and will for that purpose, from time to time, apply to the head commissioner of the department of issue, established under the said Act, for such Government currency notes of such denominations as shall be necessary to enable the said bank to make such issue and delivery.

Eighth.—That whenever the said bank shall issue and deliver at and from such agency any Government currency notes under the 2nd clause of the said 9th section of the said Act, in exchange for standard silver bullion, or foreign silver coin, or under the proviso in the said section, in exchange for foreign gold or gold bullion, the said bank shall and will, before such issue and delivery, require the production by the person tendering such coin or bullion of a certificate signed by the Master of the Calcutta Mint that such coin or bullion has been weighed and assayed and has been deposited in the Mint to the full amount in value of the notes so to be issued, or shall otherwise satisfy themselves that such bullion or coin to the amount in value of the notes so to be issued at the rates authorised in the said clause and proviso, respectively, has been deposited with the said department of issue to the satisfaction of the said Head Commissioner, according to such mode as shall, from time to time, be directed, with the sanction of the Government of India, by the said Head Commissioner.

Ninth.—That whenever the said bank shall issue and deliver at and from such agency any Government currency notes under the 1st or 3rd clause of the 9th section of the said Act XIX. of 1861, in exchange for current silver coin of the Government of India, or for other currency notes of the Government of India, payable to bearer on demand, or other amounts issued within the said circle, or under the proviso in the said section, in exchange for gold coin of full weight of the Government of India, the said bank shall carry the amount of the said current silver coin or notes, or gold coin of the Government of India, received by it in exchange for the notes so issued, to the credit of the Issue Department of the said Government in such account as the said head commissioner, with the sanction of the Government of India, shall, from time to time, direct for that purpose.

Tenth.—That the said bank shall not issue or deliver any of the Government currency notes provided and supplied to it by the said head commissioner for the purpose of being issued under the said Act, except to such person or persons, or body or bodies corporate as shall be entitled to demand the same according to the provisions of the said Act, and shall have complied with the conditions of the 9th section thereof, or otherwise than according to the provisions of the said Act.

Eleventh.—That the said bank shall and will, during the continuance of these presents, pay and satisfy on demand to the holders, the amount of all Government currency notes duly issued according to the provisions of the said Act XIX. of 1861, either in Calcutta or in any other circle of issue within the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, which shall be presented for payment or conversion into cash at the principal office of the Bank in Calcutta.

Twelfth.—That a settlement shall take place at least twice in every week, and, if required by the bank or by the head commissioner of the Issue Department, daily at the office of the bank in Calcutta, between the bank and the said Department of Issue, in respect of the notes issued, the bullion on coin, and notes in exchange for which the same have been issued, and the notes cashed or converted, under these presents or the said Act by the bank, and the difference in Government currency, notes or in cash and bullion (as the case may be) shall on such settlement be adjusted, transferred, and paid.

Thirteenth.—That so much of the business of the said Issue Department as shall, from time to time, be carried on at the bank's office, shall be under the direct control and inspection of the head commissioner of the said Department of Issue.

Fourteenth.—That the bank shall, if required by the officer in charge of the Government Issue Department so to do, provide and keep a separate strong room or strong box for the reception and safe keeping of all currency notes, coin, and bullion belonging to the said Issue Department, and such room or box shall be under the separate control of the said Issue Department, and its contents shall always be kept separate from the bank funds and property, and shall be at the exclusive risk of the Government of India, except in case of loss through the neglect, default, or misconduct of the bank or any of its officers or servants.

Fifteenth.—That the bank shall at any time during the continuance of this agreement, when and if, required by the Governor-general in Council, but not otherwise, provide a sufficient and convenient office for the Department of Issue at Calcutta, and for the Head Commissioner of the said office upon the premises of the said bank in Calcutta, at which office the said Head Commissioner shall and may conduct the whole, or any such part, of the business of issue of the said Department of Issue as the Governor-general of India in Council may from time to time direct, and that the bank shall and will provide the necessary accommodation and establishment of clerks and servants for carrying out the current duties of the said office.

Sixteenth.—That the whole responsibility for loss or damage that may be occasioned by, or arise in respect of, the theft or loss of any Government currency notes made under the said Act 19 of 1861, from and after the time of the said currency notes being delivered from the said department of issue, to and at the said bank for issue, or to any servant or agent of the said bank for delivery to the said bank for issue, and the whole responsibility for any loss or damage that may be occasioned in respect of the wrongful payment, exchange, or satisfaction, through mistake, or otherwise, at or by the said bank of any Government currency notes, which ought not to be paid, exchanged or satisfied, or of any forged or spurious notes purporting to be Government currency notes, or in respect of the forgery or alteration of any Government currency notes, or in respect of any error or mistake committed by the said bank or by any of its officers or agents in conducting the agency aforesaid, although the same shall have been conducted under the control and inspection of the said Head Commissioner of the Issue Department, shall, as between the said Secretary of State for India in Council and the said bank, rest solely and entirely with, and shall be borne by, the said bank, who shall have no claim upon the said Secretary of State in Council for compensation or indemnity for and in respect of any such loss.

Seventeenth.—That as and by way of remuneration to the bank for their conducting, as aforesaid, the said agency for the issue of the Government Paper Currency and for cashing and converting such notes after issue, the bank shall be entitled to charge the said Secretary of State in Council with a commission, calculated at the rate of three-fourths per cent. per annum on the daily average amount of Government currency notes outstanding and in circulation through the said agency of the Bank at Calcutta, and which commission may be debited to the said Secretary of State in Council in the said banking account between the Government of India and the Bank, the amount of such cost to be established (if required) to the satisfaction of the officer for the time being in charge of the said Issue Department.

Eighteenth.—That in case a separate office shall be provided by the said bank for the said head commissioner of issue, upon the requisition of the Governor-general in Council, under the 14th clause of these presents, the bank shall also be paid by the said Secretary of State in Council the cost of providing such separate office and of any special establishment that may be provided for, and any special expense incurred by the Bank in respect of the same.

Nineteenth.—That if at any time during the continuance of this agreement, the said bank shall establish a branch office at any town or place other than Calcutta, and the Governor-general of India in Council shall order to the directors of the said bank for the time being, and the said directors shall on behalf of the bank accept the business of bankers to the Government of India for the district or locality within which such branch shall be established, or the business of issuing and circulating the Government paper currency within such district or locality, then, and in every such case, the business so arranged to be taken up and performed by the said bank shall be carried on under and subject to the provisions of this agreement, and on the basis of the clause cited in the margin, being the 3rd and 5th paragraphs of the Government memorandum of the 20th of March, 1861,\* relating to the establishment of such branch bank, except in so far as the provision of this agreement or of the said clauses may be modified or altered by any special agreement which the said Secretary of State in Council, through the Governor-general of India in Council, may, from time to time, enter into with the said bank in reference to the business so to be carried on at the particular branch bank.

\* 3. As regards the establishment of branch banks, the Government will in each presidency prefer dealing with the presidency banks when the ground is unoccupied. But when other banks have been established before the presidency bank thinks fit to establish a branch, the Government considers that they will have a preferable claim on equal terms, and finding proper security.

5. If it be clear that the interest on the average cash balance at such place is not enough to make a fair contribution towards the expenses of the branch bank, the Government will give such fixed annual payment as may be agreed upon in each case, not exceeding the saving of cost to the Government at such place by the Bank taking its business.

siness so to be carried on at the particular branch bank.

Twentieth.—That this agreement and the powers and authorities herein contained, and the covenants hereby entered into, shall come into operation from and after a day to be fixed by the Governor-general in Council by notification in that behalf, which shall be published in the *Calcutta Government Gazette* within six calendar months from the date hereof and continue for the term of five years from this date, at the expiration of which time the same shall and may, by notice in writing from the Governor-general in Council to the directors of the said bank for the time being, be renewed, with or without any modifications, as may be agreed on between the Governor-general in Council and the said directors.

The Mint Master at Calcutta, or the person officiating in that capacity for the time being, shall be the head commissioner of the Department of Issue.

The Calcutta Circle of Issue, within which the Government notes will become a legal tender, shall embrace all the districts subject to the control of the Government of Bengal (except the districts noted in the margin),\* and shall include also the districts of Ghazepore, Mirzapore, and Benares, belonging to the North-Western Provinces.

The Bank of Bengal is prepared at once to establish branches at Benares, Mirzapore, Patna and Dacca.

Any persons who prefer applying at the Mint for notes in exchange for coin or bullion may apply there instead of at the office or agency at the bank, provided they apply for not less than rupees 2,000 at a time. They will in such case receive the notes at the office of the Head Commissioner at the bank one clear working day after their applications.

The notes will be taken and paid at all the Treasuries comprised in the Circle of Issue mentioned above.

By order of His Excellency the Governor-general in Council,

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,  
Secy. to the Gov. of India.

\* Balasore, Cuttack, Pooree, and Sumbulpore, in the Cattaek Division.

Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, Durrung, Goalpara, Kamroop, Lunkimpo, Nowgong, and Sebsaugor, in the Assam Division.

Tipperah, Bulloah, and Chittagong, in the Chittagong Division.

Akyah, Ramree, and Sandoway, in the Arracan Division.

Hazareebagh, Lohardugga, Maunbhoom, and Singbhoom, in the Nagpore Division.

Darjeeling, Cachar, Sylhet, Sonthal Pergunnahs.

#### STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF BENGAL FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1861.

|                                    | LIABILITIES. |        |
|------------------------------------|--------------|--------|
|                                    | RS.          | AS. P. |
| Bank notes outstanding ...         | 1,72,23,230  | 0 0    |
| Bank post bills outstanding ...    | 2,22,540     | 10 4   |
| Current accounts ...               | 1,44,56,380  | 1 6    |
| Cash credits undrawn ...           | 81,591       | 12 6   |
| Other claims payable on demand     | 25,350       | 0 0    |
| Income-tax account ...             | 15,508       | 15 7   |
| Rebate on loans and bills not due  | 20,342       | 15 0   |
| Proprietors' capital ...           | 1,07,00,000  | 0 0    |
| Reserve fund ...                   | 2,19,873     | 7 10   |
| Profit for the half-year ...       | 4,94,875     | 0 0    |
| Co.'s Rs. ...                      | 4,34,59,692  | 14 9   |
|                                    | ASSETS.      |        |
|                                    | RS.          | AS. P. |
| Cash ...                           | 2,21,85,058  | 10 11  |
| Government securities ...          | 56,49,128    | 0 0    |
| Dues from Government ...           | 3,00,647     | 9 0    |
| Loans on deposit of securities ... | 77,40,100    | 0 0    |
| Discount loans on ditto ...        | 46,30,400    | 0 0    |
| Accounts of credit on ditto ...    | 3,37,700     | 0 0    |
| Government bills discounted ...    | 2,08,112     | 0 2    |
| Mint certificates ditto ...        | 58,578       | 14 11  |
| Mercantile bills ditto ...         | 17,53,352    | 11 4   |
| Inland bills and bills of exchange | 92,981       | 13 10  |
| Protested private bills and notes  | 9,931        | 12 8   |
| Dead stock ...                     | 1,81,699     | 12 10  |
| Stamp account ...                  | 2,025        | 4 0    |
| Interest outstanding ...           | 72,479       | 5 8    |
| Bankers' balances ...              | 509          | 4 6    |
| Rangoon branch ...                 | 2,36,987     | 10 11  |
| Co.'s Rs. ...                      | 4,34,59,692  | 14 9   |

MEERUT.—On Thursday evening, January 9, Colonel De Salis's charger fell with him. The colonel was much bruised, but we are happy to say he is now perfectly well. H.M.'s 8th Hussars could ill-afford to have lost the man who so gallantly led them at the charge of Balacava, and has given to the corps a name in the annals of the British army not inferior to that of the 2nd Dragoons—the "Moodkoewallahs."



## COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.  
Brighton, C. Booty.

*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

\* \* *Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1862.

## THE BANK OF BENGAL.

"THE Directors have the satisfaction of adding that no bad debts have been incurred during the six months just ended." There is a sensation paragraph for the benefit of London Bankers! What a striking proof is this of the enervating effects of an Eastern climate! No bad debts can only mean no enterprise. How, then, is India to be regenerated? How are its resources to be developed? How are mines to be worked, railways constructed, canals excavated, waste lands cultivated, and the land-tax redeemed, if there are to be no bad debts? And then, by way of capping this ridiculous state of things, the Directors actually proceed to declare a dividend of  $9\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per annum. Why, a London Bank would not lay claim to a higher rate of profit immediately previous to stopping payment. And yet Mr. Bright assures us that nobody in India—that is, no English gentleman in the service of Government—can work a rule of three sum. Nevertheless, we find a Government Bank dividing  $9\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per annum, without incurring a single bad debt in the course of six months. Another curious thing is, that the Directors deplore the low rate of discount; even at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. business continued in a state of prostration, although they had hoped that such easy (!) terms would have given a stimulus to trade. It was certainly very hard upon them that no doubtful customers could be obtained even at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. It almost makes one suspect that the Calcutta merchants must be doing a very safe and snug business of their own, seeing that they cannot be tempted even by what they would call cheap money. However, as we have already remarked, the Directors have been able to declare a good dividend, and yet add a trifle to the Reserve Fund. They have also opened a Branch at Rangoon, which, within two months after its first establishment, showed assets to the amount of Rs. 236,987. Branches are also to be simultaneously established at Mirzapore, Benares, Patna, and Dacca, for the purpose of acting as pay circles for the new paper currency. At the close of the year the cash balance amounted to Rs. 2,21,85,058, and the advances to the public to Rs. 1,47,28,243. Owing to the comparative low quotations of Government Securities, the Directors were induced to increase their investments in Five and Five and a-Half per Cents. to 56 lakhs. For the moment the value of Government paper has been slightly depreciated in consequence of the Trent outrage, but, no doubt, a rise will take place as soon as the liberation of the Southern Commissioners is known in Cal-

cutta. It is certainly not every Bank that can look its constituents in the face with such confidence as that of the Bank of Bengal.

## THE PAPER CURRENCY MEASURE.

ST. DAVID'S-DAY seems destined to found a new commercial era in India. On that day her Majesty's Indian Government at Calcutta will transfer to the Bank of Bengal the charge of its Treasury, and "the business of receiving and paying money." In return for all this trouble the Bank has stipulated for a fully adequate remuneration. Indeed, it has made a very excellent bargain, and has every reason to be abundantly satisfied. In the first place, it is to be repaid all the costs and charges of packing and shipping specie on account of the Government, besides receiving an annual allowance of 46,606 rupees towards the expenses of its establishment. Then, so long as the average cash balance for any month does not exceed seventy lakhs, the Bank is to be at liberty to employ the same, and appropriate the profits, without paying any interest for its use; but if ever the monthly average shall fall below fifty lakhs, the Government is to pay interest on the difference between the amount of the actual balance and the sum of fifty lakhs. Again, if the monthly average balance shall exceed seventy lakhs, the surplus is either to be placed in a separated cash-room, or invested in the purchase of Government Securities, or Railway Debentures sanctioned by Government, or in the discount of Government acceptances; but the profits are still to go to the Bank. On that same first of March an agency of issue is to be established at the Bank as the Agency for the Calcutta Circle of Issue—the whole business of the paper currency being conducted at that office! The Calcutta circle is to embrace all the districts subject to the Bengal Government, with certain specified exceptions, and will also include those portions of Ghazepore, Mirzapore, and Benares that belong to the North-West Provinces. Branch Banks, as we have already observed in another article, are about to be established at Benares, Mirzapore, Patna, and Dacca, so that every facility will be afforded for the circulation of paper money at those great native marts. But we have not yet done with the enumeration of the good things the Bank will derive from this alteration in its business. The 17th article of the agreement provides that, "As and by way of remuneration to the Bank for their conducting as aforesaid the said agency for the issue of the Government Paper Currency, and for cashing and converting such notes after issue, the Bank shall be entitled to charge the said Secretary of State in Council with a commission calculated at the rate of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. per annum on the daily average amount of Government currency notes outstanding and in circulation through the said agency of the Bank at Calcutta." On the other hand, the Bank is to be held solely responsible for any loss or damage arising from theft or loss of notes, or from wrongful payments or other mistake, or from forgery or alteration of value. This clause is not unlikely to furnish a serious drawback—especially at the commencement of the experiment—to the otherwise capital arrangement entered into by the Bank of Bengal. The temptation to forge these notes will

be irresistible, and Sir Mordaunt Wells may confidently look for many a confirmation of his opinion as to the native tendency to fraud and forgery, varied by perjury. There is one point, however, respecting which we shall lose no opportunity of expressing our deep regret. The entire issue is only to the extent of four millions sterling, an amount wholly inadequate to meet the requirements of such a large and active commercial community as resides within the Calcutta Circle alone. Ten millions would not have been one pie too much, and we have little doubt that the experience of less than twelve months will induce the Government to arrive at the same conclusion. Then the minimum value of the notes is decidedly too high. Five rupee notes would be certain to command a brisk circulation, especially among the natives, who for some time to come may be expected to look with suspicion on notes for a large amount. Still the measure is a good one so far as it goes, and bids fair to give increased stability to the tenure of our Indian possessions.

## THE NEW COUNCILS.

THE experiment of self-government has at length been introduced into the minor Presidencies, and henceforth the authorities at Madras and Bombay must be held chiefly answerable for the progress or retrogression of their respective territories. It will no longer be possible for them to throw the burden of their shortcomings upon the Supreme Government, or to complain that all their plans of reform and local improvements have been systematically neglected and cast aside. With themselves it will rest to conceive new schemes for the benefit of the people placed under their care, and to devise the means for carrying them out. The Governor-general, indeed, and *à fortiori* the Sovereign, will possess the right of veto; but it is scarcely probable that the power will often be exercised. The most despotic Viceroy will recognise the inadvisability of interfering, except under very peculiar circumstances, with the resolutions of the local Councils, and will rejoice at being spared the weariness of discussing projects of merely provincial importance. The utmost publicity is to be given to the proceedings of each Meeting of Council, and strangers will be freely allowed to be present at the sittings on receiving an order of admission from the Clerk; but nothing is said about reporters for the press, nor do we see that any particular advantage is to be derived from such miserably inaccurate reports as usually appear in the Indian papers. Five members, including the President, constitute a quorum, and in any case where opinions are equally divided the President is entitled to a casting vote. The meetings of the Council will depend upon the Viceroy, or Governor, both as to time and place, for the sittings are not restricted to the Presidency towns. Occasionally some personal inconvenience may be caused by this innovation; but, unquestionably, public interests are likely to gain by it. The President of the day is a sort of autocrat, from whose decisions as to order there is no appeal:—"The decision of the President on a point of order shall be heard in silence, and shall be final." To hear is to obey. Another salutary regulation is that which prohibits members from speaking on any question save the one before the Council, the effect of

which will be to check desultory discussions and personal altercations. With regard to petitions, they must relate to some Bill or other business actually under the consideration of the Council, and are to be couched in respectful and temperate language, concluding with a distinct prayer. It is the Clerk's duty to make an abstract of each, which will be read to the Council in lieu of the petition. If the petition be received, any member can make a motion founded on its prayer, and in the event of a Bill peculiarly affecting private interests, any individual so affected may petition to be heard by himself or counsel, and in such a case alone will this privilege be granted. But if such petitioner or his counsel should become "unduly prolix or irrelevant," the infliction may be summarily cut short on the motion of a member. Three days' notice must be given of the intention to bring in a Bill, and if leave be accorded the Bill itself must be sent to the Clerk to be printed, together with a full statement of objects and reasons, and any other explanatory papers. If its principles be affirmed in the introductory discussion, the Bill may be referred to a Select Committee for report, and its general provisions and purport will be published in the *Official Gazette*. Should a Bill be sent in when the Council is not sitting, the Governor or Viceroy may still authorise its publication, and it will then be unnecessary to move for leave to bring it in. Select Committees may also sit and report on Bills or other matters when the Council is not in session, and their reports may be taken into consideration at any time, after a week has elapsed from their being placed in the hands of members. Notices of amendments must be sent to the Clerk at least three days before the discussion comes on; but the President has power to make an exception to this rule if it appears to him desirable that any particular amendment should at once be considered. As soon as a Bill is voted by the Council it is to be signed by the President and forwarded to the Governor for his written assent or dissent; but before the Bill can become law the assent of the Governor-general has also to be obtained. Such are some of the chief rules and regulations pertaining to the new Councils, and it must be allowed that they appear to be perfectly simple and straightforward, and calculated to answer every reasonable purpose.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

February 14. Mary Catherine, Butler, Mauritius.—15. Amaranth, Ransom, Mauritius.—17. Ocean Mail, Thomson, Foo-chow-foo; Ferozepore, Nicol, Calcutta and Pemera; Lahore, Prichard, Maulmain; Merrie England, Kelly, Calcutta; Southern Cross, Manley, Foo-chow-foo; Thomas Brocklebank, Jordan, Calcutta.—18. Ceylon str., Alexandria, with China, Calcutta, and Australian Mails.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Pera, from Southampton, February 20, to proceed per str. Bengal, from Suez.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Ridgway and friend. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. A. Crawford, Mr. R. Bartholomew, Mrs. R. S. Long, Capt. P. Clarkson, Mr. Cole, Mr. F. Drew, Rev. W. C. and Mrs. Bell, Mr. P. Evans, Ensign C. R. Fergusson, Mr. Waters, Mrs. Evans, Mr. C. Nickels, Mr. J. G. V. Jameson, Mrs. Daly and child, Miss Smith. For MADRAS.—Mrs. Nicolay, Staff asst. surg. Royce, Capt. A. Cannon. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. W. Stevenson, Miss Black, Mr. Bland, Mr. F. O. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. G. Melbourne and infant. For CEYLON.—Asst. surg. G. F. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Berwick, Mr. Cunningham. For HONG KONG.—Mr. J. C. Fraser, Mr. F. Sorrensen, Rev. H. A. Middleton. From SUEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Clark. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Pauly. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Krauss, Mr. B. Hanbury, Mr. E. Winter.

Per str. Sultan, from Marseilles, February 23, to proceed per str. Bengal, from Suez.—For CALCUTTA.—Major A. Robertson, Mr. W. G. Young, Capt. and Mrs. Longmore, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Seton, Mrs. Carr and infant, Miss Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Mount, Miss M. Eyre, Mr. P. Dollet, Mrs. F. W. Vere, Capt. Wilkinson, Mr. Pedder, Major Gough, Mr. F. Fitzjames, Lieut. col. Gwillt, Mr. H. L. Smith, Mr. H. B. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson, Miss Voyle, Mr. A. Roberts. For MADRAS.—Capt. R. Church, Mr. F. Burn, Mr. J. Campbell, Major Peyton. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. H. B. Muir. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Lohdoff, Mr. Vacher. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. G. Deynoot, Mr. Brown. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. J. Downes.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

February 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. F. S. Chapman, Mr. C. A. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Beatty, Mr. A. C. Maurice, Capt. T. Leith, Mr. P. Hancock, Mr. W. McCulloch, Mr. J. S. Joyner, Mrs. P. R. Harper and infant, Sir Charles and Lady Van Straubener, Mrs. Mee and child, Mr. J. Steward, Capt. Brown. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Morhange, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders. For SUEZ.—Mr. Barlow.

March 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. W. Roberts, Dr. and Mrs. Furlong, Capt. E. G. Stone, Mr. H. Kingscote, Lieut. C. P. Carter, Staff Asst. surg. J. H. Bracken and C. P. Baton. For MADRAS.—Mr. T. A. N. Chase, Capt. and Mrs. Beddome, Mr. Jos. McVicar, Mrs. Sydney Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Byard, Mr. Walhouse, Mr. Deane, For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. White and child, Mr. Portal, Mr. W. Sabonadiere. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Kup, Capt. Partridge, Capt. Beazley. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Louis Ange, Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Cumming, Mr. and Mrs. Houghton. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. A. Thurburn.

March 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Bedford, Cornet Playne, Cornet F. Wise, Mr. W. Seton, Major Rice.

March 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Allen, Capt. A. J. Shuldham, Mr. F. P. Harrison, Mrs. Pogose, Mr. G. Witt, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. John Hill. For MADRAS.—Miss Macdonald. For HONG KONG.—Mr. A. Thurburn, Mr. Kinneir, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Johnson. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. H. Smith, Mr. Edmund Milson. For POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. White.

April 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. James Rome, Rev. W. and Mrs. Nicholls. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Greaves. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Masson, two Misses Masson. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Plump, Mr. R. Jardine, Mr. E. Jacobson, Mr. R. C. de la Condamine. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Charles Hemy, Mrs. Barden and two children, Miss Clarendon.

April 12.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Hope, Mr. L. H. Boulton.

April 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Delprat, Miss Rekeb. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Clark and two children. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Creswell.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

RABAN, the wife of Major, Bengal staff corps, of a daughter, at Bath, Feb. 13.

ROBINSON, the wife of J. Hamilton, of Calcutta, of a son, at 32, Lansdowne-crescent, Cheltenham, Feb. 12.

### MARRIAGES.

BEDDOME, Capt. Richard H., H.M.'s Madras staff corps, eldest son of R. B. Beddome, Esq. of Clapham Common, Surrey, to Mary Sophia, daughter of John Young Fullerton, Esq., barrister-at-law, at St. John's Church, Paddington, Feb. 13.

BEET, Arthur B., to Agnes M., daughter of Richard Laughton, Esq., late of the Hon. East India Company's Service, at St. John's Church, Penge, Surrey, Feb. 15.

HIVES, Alfred, late of H.M.'s 9th Lancers, to Emily K., daughter of John Spurgin, Esq., M.D., of 17, Great Cumberland-street, Hyde-park, and Orp-lands, Bradwell-near-the-Sea, Essex, by the Rev. Dr. Cureton, canon of Westminster, and rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, Feb. 11.

SELBIE, Rev. R. W., of Chesterfield, to Harriett R., daughter of the late Capt. W. Boothby, of Calcutta, at Hare-court Chapel, Canonbury, Feb. 13.

WILLIAMS, Ellis, to Anna R., relict of R. R. Cardnell, Esq., 32nd M.N.I., at St. Saviour's, Paddington, Feb. 15.

### DEATH.

KER, Margaret S., eldest daughter of the late Col. Patrick Hay, Bengal Army, of Gatton, Surrey, and widow of Capt. Thomas Ker, late of 3rd Dragoon Guards, at Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde-park, aged 73, Feb. 11.

## India Office,

February 18, 1862.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Vet. surg. T. Hickman, Vet. Estab.

Madras Estab.—Col. G. Nott, 19th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. maj. F. Manistey, Med. Estab.;

Capt. C. A. Hawkins, Staff Corps.

#### NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. B. Dickson, Indian Navy.

### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. R. Martin, 6th N.I., 3 mo.;

Lieut. G. F. Smith, 3rd Eur. Cav., 6 mo.;

Major A. C. Plowden, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Capt. F. J. Helbert, 5th Lt. Cav., 6 mo.;

Capt. E. R. Blagrove, Engrs., 5 mo.;

Major C. Woodland, 1st N.I., 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. W. H. Clarke, 7th Lt. Cav.;

Capt. R. Church, 47th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. F. J. Adam, 22nd N.I.; Lieut. P. J. Henslowe, 3rd Eur. Regt.; Capt. R. Richards, 3rd N.I.; Asst. surg. J. B. Beatty, Med. Estab.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. C. Olifton, 67th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Capt. W. Down, Invalid Pension Estab.

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(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XX.—No. 524.]

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1862.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

WE have received by the Calcutta Mail of the 23rd January our usual files of papers, which are chiefly taken up with the discussion of questions already noticed in this journal. The first meeting of the Governor-general's Legislative Council was held on Saturday, the 18th of last month, when the following members were present:—

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-general of India.

### ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

His Honour the Lieut.-governor of Bengal, and his Highness the Maharaja of Puttiala, K.S.I.

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After the oath of allegiance had been administered, and likewise the oath to faithfully discharge the duties of their office, the Council adopted the standing orders to regulate their proceedings, which were laid on the table by the Viceroy, in accordance with the Act of Parliament. At the second meeting, which took place on the following Wednesday, January 22nd, notices were given by official members of their intention to introduce no fewer than seventeen Bills—many of them, however, having been partially carried through the extinctive Legislative Council. The business actually transacted seems to have been of the most meagre description, and so little interest was taken out of doors in the proceedings of the Council, that only seven strangers were present, five of whom were connected with the local press.

Lord Canning's Minute on the conduct of the Bengal Government with regard to the refractory ryots in Lower Bengal has been hailed with loud acclaim by the unofficial community, though some regret is expressed at the tardiness of its publication. The lamented death of Viscountess Canning has probably had something to do with his lordship's delay

in expressing his opinion. However, he has spoken out at last, and in a manner not to be misunderstood. But time alone will remove or soften the asperities that still embitter the relations of landlord and tenant, planter and ryot. The attention of European settlers is, besides, being directed to more certain and not less profitable speculations. Two new companies for the cultivation of the tea plant were formed in a single week, with abundant capital for working upwards of twenty thousand acres of land. The chief difficulty is in procuring a sufficiency of labour. The Assam Company, for instance, though they obtained the additional assistance of 556 coolies, were unable to make the most of their gardens, especially of the one in Cachar. During the past year they have turned out upwards of a million of pounds, or nearly eighty thousand pounds in excess of the previous year. It is also a hopeful sign that capitalists in this country are looking to India for permanent investments. In our advertising columns will be found the prospectus of a company for the construction of tramways as feeders of railroads, and to provide means of transport and accelerated communication between important towns in the interior lying off the main lines of railway. There can be little doubt of the beneficial results to India from the execution of these works, and quite as little of the profits likely to accrue to the shareholders of the company.

The last instalment of articles for the International Exhibition has been shipped from Calcutta, and may be expected at Southampton in a few days. Considerable progress in the industrial arts has been made during the last ten years, and persons competent to judge express a decided opinion as to the interest and admiration that will be generally excited by these samples of Indian taste and ingenuity.

The capture of Ningpo by the lawless Taepings is the chief item of news from China. Owing to the firm and resolute attitude assumed by the British Consul, the majority of the inhabitants were enabled to escape before the entrance of the rebels. Those, however, who remained were barbarously maltreated, and the city polluted with rapine and murder.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Coops, Mr. and Mrs. Atherton, Mrs. Stewart and infant, Maj. Ferris, Ens. Baxter, Mr. Lushington, Maj. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. Warner, Maj. and two Mrs. Samler, Mr. Ogilvie, Mrs. Baird Smith, Mr. Graves, Mr. Goteson, Mr. and Mrs. Bowden and infant, Capt. Packe. FOR MADRAS.—Mr. Shaw, Mr. Pennefote, Mr. Kenton. FROM HONG KONG.—Mr. Parkes, C.B., Mr. Vail, Mr. Bryans, Capt. Chanvene, Dr. Henderson, Miss Harris, Mr. Weld, Mr. Moss, Lieut. Courtney, Capt. Hendell, Lady Oakeley.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Indus, March 4.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Wentt and infant, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Howard, Mrs. Downes and infant, Col. and Mrs. Macdonald and two children, Mrs. Duff, Capt. and Mrs. Stansbury, Mrs. Gridlins and two children, Col. Walsh, Mr. G. Taylor, Mr. Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. Knightley, Mr. Miles, Mr. Hoole, Mr. Andrews, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Ganning, Mr. Gray. FROM MADRAS.—Mr. F. Stewart, Col. Macleod, Col. Wright, Col. and Mrs. Bellhouse, Col. Butler, Maj. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Newton and child, FROM GALLE.—Col. Little, Mr. Ahlmann, Mr. Heilmann. FROM MALTA.—Col. and Mrs. Dundas and two children, Mr. Henry, Mr. Lutkens, Mr. Gonzalez.

## BENGAL.

## TENASSERIM FORESTS.

The forests within British territory in the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces are eight in number, viz., Beeling, Gounzaleem, Doondamee, upper and lower, Salween, upper and lower, Attaran, Hlinebouay, Houndrow, and Thoungyeen, upper, lower, and middle forests.

In the Beeling district the area of the teak localities is estimated at nine and one-sixth square miles, yielding, on an average, 24,480 trees per square mile, of which thirty-six per cent. are first class, thirty-four per cent. third class, and the second and fourth classes each fifteen per cent. The teak forests in this district stretch along the banks of the Beeling river and its tributaries, the Magwine and Maynaunoi, whence the logs can be floated down during the rains, when the river is at its highest, to Moulmein.

The teak localities in the Younzaleem valley form several isolated tracts, extending over eleven square miles, with an average of 8,900 trees to the square mile, of which the first and fourth classes each number about 25 per cent., the second class 13 per cent., and the third 37 per cent. The Younzaleem forest is situated on either side of the river of that name, which runs from north to south, to the westward and nearly parallel with the Salween, into which it empties itself at Kankareet, from sixty to seventy miles above Moulmein. In no part are the forests situated above a mile or two from the river, to which they are easily conveyed in the rains by the numerous small streams which intersect them; and in the dry weather by means of elephants.

The Doondamee forests are intersected by a large stream bearing a similar name. The upper forests are by far the most important as regards their productiveness, but the difficulties attending the transport of the timber are great. They are several miles from the Doondamee river, but some smaller streams intersect the forests, which are affluents of the larger stream; but these are only open during a short period of the year. It is probably owing to the expense of removal that this forest has been but little worked. It only passed into British possession on the close of the war of 1852-53. The upper forest numbers 5,370 trees to the acre; 32 per cent. first class, 28 per cent. third class, 25 per cent. fourth, and 15 per cent. of second class. The lower Doondamee forest, including the lower Salween forest to the west of that river, are the nearest teak forests to Moulmein, stretching down to Paghat, about thirty-two miles above Moulmein. They extend over sixty square miles, and number 2,000 trees to the square mile—of the first class, 15 per cent.; second, 20 per cent.; third, 30; and fourth, 35 per cent. The Salween and Doondamee rivers form the means of transport, but in many instances the timber will have to be dragged considerable distances to the water way.

The upper Salween forests lie immediately on the right or west bank of the Salween river, and extend from the British boundary line at 19 deg. N. latitude, to the confluence of the Salween and Thoungyeen rivers, eighty miles in a direct line nearly south. The trees to the square mile are 2,477, of which there are about 23 per cent. of first class trees, 12 per cent. of second, 30 per cent. of third, and 35 per cent. of fourth class. The trees generally grow on the slopes of the Bithoko mountains, or on the spurs which are thrown out from the range to the very banks of the Salween. In many instances the most valuable trees are perched on almost inaccessible acclivities; and to obtain these, not only are skilful foresters requisite, but a thorough knowledge on their part of the locality. There are numerous small streams by which timber felled in the mountains may be floated to the river during the height of the monsoon. The cold and hot seasons are therefore employed in girdling, felling, and dragging to the various water-courses the trees felled in previous years, ready for advantage to be taken of the rise of water in the river, which causes the mountain streams to become flooded.

The Attaran forests have been so much, and so recklessly worked, that they are, in their present state, of but trifling value.

The Hlinebouay and lower Salween forests lie east of the Salween river. These forests, likewise, from their proximity to Moulmein, and facilities offered for transit, have been greatly overworked. Moreover, the timber is not generally valuable. The trees grow, almost without exception, in low ground; and while the surveyor looks for it in vain on the sides and summit of the hills, he finds it of uneven and stunted growth in situations where, as a rule, it is never elsewhere found. The timber obtained from these forests is chiefly valuable for ships' crooks, bends, and knees. The fine tall regular stature of the mountain teak is here nowhere seen, and it is vain to look for the clear tall stems rising without a branch to 60, 100, and even 120 feet, which constitute the value of the forests in the mountains more remote from the river.

The Houndrow forests are now of little importance. They are widely scattered tracts, only very thinly stocked with trees; the result of recent surveys giving only 240 first class trees to the square mile. The Houndrow river, which, on its joining the Hlinebouay at Gyne, forms the river which falls into the Salween a little above Moulmein at Kuddo, and is called after the town situated at their confluence, offer but few facilities for floating large timbers, and in this respect differs in every way from that which bears on its bosom the teak felled in the Attaran forests. For this reason trees of large girth and great length which have either been girdled or felled, now stand or lie in the state in which they were left some ten or twelve years ago. Others, again, have been cut into short lengths to facilitate transport, but many, even of them, remain on the ground, evincing the difficulties in the way of the forester.

The Thoungyeen forests follow the course of the river of that name, which, running in a directly opposite direction from the Salween, viz., from North to South, joins the latter stream near the Kutswoh, where the two rivers, mingling their waters, flow on past Martaban and Moulmein, and discharge their waters into the sea at Amherst, in the Gulf of Martaban. These two rivers form the British boundary to the eastward, and separate our territories from those of the Zimay and Nnine Shans. The forests are divided into three portions—upper, middle, and lower. The lower forests commence at the Maythee Choung, or rivulet, which empties its waters into the Thoungyeen river about forty miles from its confluence with the Salween, and extend to the Kamakla gorge, about thirty-five miles up stream in a direct line. The trees in this forest are far from numerous, averaging about 900 to the square mile, of which 370 may be considered of the first class, and the remainder distributed equally between the other three classes. Five considerable affluents of the Thoungyeen, which rise in the Daunat mountain range west of the river, and run parallel through the entire length of the British territory, offer facilities for exporting the timber when once felled and dragged to their banks. The total area covered with teak forests in this locality does not exceed forty-eight square miles.

The middle Thoungyeen forests form a continuation of the river, and extend south to the Meglar. The trees found in the hills in this locality are peculiarly fine, growing to immense height, unencumbered with branches. The average per square mile is 2,570, of which 25 per cent. are first class, 6 per cent. only second class, 19 per cent. third class, and 50 per cent. fourth class. The total area of teak producing land in this forest is estimated at 175 square miles.

The upper Thoungyeen forests, extending from the Meglar southwards, are as yet unsurveyed; but they are supposed to be similar, in all essential respects, with the middle forests. It has, however, been ascertained that a very large quantity of seasoned timber is now lying in the forest, ready for removal, all of superior size and quality.

—Englishman.

## MISSIONS, EDUCATIONAL AND EVANGELISING.

The general public may not be aware that for the past thirty-five years a controversy has been maintained between two classes in India and in England engaged in the support, or in the work, of what is emphatically known as "Missions." Again and again has the question been discussed, and often with bitterness, whether missionaries in India should devote their attention to education, or should restrict their labours to evangelising. This controversy, long confined to India, about the time of the mutiny was extended to England, and in some of the churches has so continued as to paralyse operations here. In Scotland especially the effect has been to give the lukewarm an excuse for doing nothing, and the earnest and intelligent a reason for pausing before doing more. Meanwhile death and sickness have been busy in the ranks of the Scotch missionaries, and removals have been frequent. For years the Scotch Kirk has maintained in what was once so famous as the General Assembly's Institution, only one European agent, whose quiet zeal, however, has not been extinguished by the discouragements he has met. That building, known as the Free Church Institution, and identified with the name of Dr. Duff, has clustered around its history and that of its founders associations second in interest only to those of Tinnevely and Serampore. But one by one Dr. Duff has seen his colleagues depart, till, when Dr. Mackay leaves India from sickness, he will be left with only one European at his side in Calcutta and one in Chinsurah. The old generation has passed, is passing away, and we look for their successors. Engaged in a controversy as to the missionary policy to be pursued, the Free Kirk at home has left its agents without support here.

It seems to us marvellous that such a discussion should have ever arisen in India. One would suppose that the land was the size of an English parish, and that its people presented the same uniformity of education, habits, and thought. Is there not room for all—for the Christian preacher, and the Christian preacher and teacher combined? Are there not subtle Hindoos, fanatic Mahomedans, apathetic Buddhists, savage devil-worshippers, barbarous Meriah-sacrificers, and unclothed Kayans—men in whom a civilisation must first be destroyed by the missionary, and men in whom the soil is ready for the seed? Or, admitting that there is so vast and varied a field for action, is it not common sense to suppose that different policies would suit differing civilisations? The only question a missionary has to decide for himself in India is, whether he will address himself to the educated classes and obtain a hold over the plastic minds of their young; or with, it may be, higher spiritual but meaner intellectual powers, will evangelise among the poor, the outcast, and the savage. The only question a Church has to ask is, whether it will direct its missionary power into the one channel or the other. To avoid waste of effort, each Church should confine itself to one of the two, unless the spirit of its people who pay, and of its missionaries who work, demands both. In any case each should be well done. Even had a man the gifts, he cannot both preach to the ignorant and the intelligent. He will do neither well. In a modified sense the same principle is applicable to a Church or any agency.

Now, from the first, what is popularly known as Dr. Duff's Mission has confined itself to teaching in the large cities, and it has been, in point of the number of baptised converts, as successful as the evangelising system among the poorer class. In its indirect influence on the Christian portion of India it has been far more successful. No one will doubt this who compares the character of the Government system of education thirty-five years ago, when Tom Paine was adored, and Christian teachers were excluded from the Hindu College, with what it is now when a Catholic University examines in Paley and Butler, the Bible is in every library, masters apply for permission to teach it in the school-room and grants-in aid are given to missionaries. We do not consider the educational system perfect any

more than the evangelising. Its main object is that which alone, humanly speaking, will convert India—the training of native missionaries. Partly from an excess of zeal at first, which resulted in raising native preachers over-educated and over-paid, and partly from an insufficient knowledge of native character in their teachers, there is a lack of zeal in the native ministers. But the fire is there waiting for the breath of heaven to kindle it into a flame. And the great defect in the system would be removed by insisting that, whether for teaching or evangelising, every missionary shall master the vernacular, which is the key to the nature of the people. If the educational system has not produced a native apostle, it has come nearer to such a result than the evangelising. Looking at the character and intellectual power of the races of India on the one hand, and at the Government system of education which is destined to give place to private effort aided by grants as in England on the other, we consider that it is through schools, taught by missionaries at once of ripe zeal and fair scholarship, that England will most truly evangelise India.

Believing this, we rejoice in the close of the uncertainty that has lately affected for evil the missionary operations of the Free Kirk in India. In a conference held six weeks ago in Edinburgh, the controversy was finally closed by a declaration that, whatever shades of difference there may be as to the different modes of conducting foreign missions, strictly evangelistic on the one hand, or strictly educational on the other, the Church is determined to support its labourers in India to the utmost, though it is not committed to any one mode of carrying on missions that shall exclude others. Men who were personally ignorant of the whole facts of the case could not have come to a wiser decision. It involves a degree of energy on their part which they have not shown of late years. The absence of a missionary spirit among the young ministers may be owing to the leaders who constituted this conference. India presents even a more attractive field than before 1857, and should appeal still more effectually to the home Churches. Year by year the fields grow whiter to the harvest, and the labourers fewer in number and inferior in strength. The close of this controversy should remove the mists that have hitherto clouded the East in the eyes of young men, who are eager enough to crowd to it through the Civil Service examinations but not through the Church. And we rejoice to learn that in Calcutta the educational policy of Dr. Duff's Mission will be carried out in all its entirety, and its educational staff strengthened. As the first fruit of this determination a medical missionary has been appointed to Calcutta, who, with his professional duties, will undertake the department of physical science in the institution. The existence and promised extension of the grant-in-aid system offers to the Churches of England and the missionaries to India a means for evangelising the East, to the importance of which they have not yet awoke.—*Friend of India.*

#### THE RAJPOOTS AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVE.

During Christmas tide, in an ancient city planted on one of the low ridges of the Aravalli range between Ajmere and Malwa, was witnessed a spectacle which, for its political significance as well as barbaric splendour and historical associations, demands prominent record. In Oodeypore, the granite capital of Meywar, the oldest and greatest of the States of Rajpootana, a young prince succeeded to the throne of his ancestors, in the presence of once discontented nobles, amid the acclamations of thousands of his subjects, and under the protection of the representative of British power, justice, and mercy. Neither history nor tradition can point further back than the time when the Rajpoots, claiming descent from Rama, and each, as his name signifies, the son of a king, ruled the whole of the peninsula of Hindostan, filled every throne, and administered every province. The warrior caste of those Aryas who colonised at once Europe and South-

ern Asia, the Rajpoots were the first of the successive nationalities who have held sway in India. For at least two thousand years their power was unquestioned, till Sultan Mahmood led the Mussulmans to victory. The star of the Rajpoots paled before the crescent. Three centuries after, in 1303, Ala-ud-deen took Chitor, in which the Rajpoot strength had concentrated itself, and at a later period Meywar yielded to Baber. But long did the warrior caste resist the growing power of Delhi; it was only in the reign of Shere Shah that they were forced in words to acknowledge it. It was when Akbar again sacked Chitor, that Oodey Sing removed his capital to its present position and called it by his own name, Oodeypore. Still, stripped of political influence, the Rana of Meywar, representative of all the Rajpoots, could boast of the purity of the blue-blood of his family. Never had one submitted to enter the Moslem harem, or dared to introduce Mussulman blood into the stock. The other Rajpoot houses had done this, and it was long till Meywar would intermarry with even them. Wars were made and treaties negotiated in which Meywar at last made this concession, but still the rule was maintained that the son of a Meywar princess, however young, should always take precedence of the royal offspring of other mothers. This desire to maintain the purity of the stock became the source of that infanticide which has prevailed nowhere so terribly as among the Rajpoots.

The Rajpoots gave way to the Mussulmans, and on the death of Aurungzebe their power in turn was available for the strongest, for their race was effete. But the Rajpoots were unable to recover it. Mahratta and Affghan were striving for the empire of the East, when the British stepped in and seized it for civilisation. The historical significance of the installation of the young Maharana of Meywar consists in this, that he is the representative of the old Rajpoots as Nana Saheb is of the Mahrattas and Bahadur Shah of the Moguls. If the national law of Europe were at this moment to be applied to India, one of these three men must be recognised as its paramount ruler. How different the fate of the three dynasties we have successively supplanted! Thanks to their weakness, defeated by Mogul and bearded by Mahratta, the Rajpoots, in the mountain fastnesses to which they were gradually confined, made no attempt to contest with us for supremacy, but in comparative peace saw us hew their old enemies hip and thigh. Lord Hastings had no sooner swept Central India of the predatory bands of Pindarees who were the *sequela* of the Mahrattas, than it was resolved to ask the Rajpoots to give guarantees for their peacefulness by entering into subsidiary alliances with us. The treaty of 1818 saw them, and Meywar at their head, amalgamated with our empire, and acknowledging the supremacy of the third great power which has ruled Southern Asia since they were kings. At this day their head, a mere boy, and he adopted, is peacefully seated on a feudatory throne amid the thunders of English artillery, while the representative of the Peishwas, Nana Saheb, is a homeless felon with a price set on his head, and the last of the Moguls is an imprisoned pauper whose years only have spared him from the meed due to his crimes.

But besides this historical interest, the Maharana's accession has a political meaning which our Indian feudatories will not fail to understand. Just one year before, his predecessor, in common with his fellows, had been assured by her Majesty's Minister and Viceroy that so long as he and his house faithfully served the British, he would never want an heir to sit upon his throne. He had been guaranteed of the right of adoption on failure of natural heirs, in terms which even his ancestral law and custom did not concede to him so fully. The Maharana, Suroop Singh, died on 10th November last, after a long reign, of which he had spent more than one-half in wasting sickness. So far had our counsels prevailed that his last instructions were to prevent any acts of Sutttee among his wives or slaves; yet one slave girl managed to evade the prohibition. Not long before his death, he adopted his grand-nephew as

his successor, an aristocratic, pretty boy only fourteen years of age. Here was an instance, the first on a large scale, of the security guaranteed to our feudatories by her Majesty in the exercise of this cherished right. The installation of this boy on the 28th December last was a pledge to the princes and chiefs of India that the British word is sacred, none the less that many of the feudal barons of Meywar are in heart opposed to the new Rana.

It was fitting that the attendant circumstances of the Act should be unusually impressive. Accordingly, a week before, General St. P. Lawrence, the Governor-general's agent, accompanied by Major Taylor, C.B., the political agent of the Meywar Court, and his own staff, and attended by the moveable column from Neemuch, arrived in Oodeypore, the capital. On the 23rd they paid the young Prince a visit of condolence. On the afternoon of the 26th the grand installation was held in the court yard of the palace, a fine massive pile of white stone, towering over the whole of the city, and standing out in bold relief against the dark hills in the background which surround the city on all sides. The durbar assembled in a large shameana, and the Rana's throne was covered with a gorgeous canopy of embroidered crimson velvet, the gift of Lord William Bentinck to Rana Jewan Singh. The troops of the moveable column, and the escorts with General Lawrence and Major Taylor, formed a living street from the palace gateway to the durbar tent, and the surrounding walls and balconies were crowded with the populace who thronged to see the spectacle. The agent and politicals proceeded to the palace under a salute from the British guns, which thundered forth so loud that every discharge made the poor little Rana jump in his throne and kept his lips in a constant quiver. Not only was the concourse of natives a striking contrast to the durbars of former days, but the Thakoor of Meywar, who had mostly been long alienated from their ruler, and kept aloof from his presence, were invited to attend on this occasion, and almost without exception responded to the call. There were not less than a hundred of these feudal barons who came to welcome Sumbhoo Sing's accession to the throne. General Lawrence, in a short but pithy speech in the vernacular, congratulated the young prince, and in the name of the British Government announced his installation as Rana. He bade him follow in the steps of the best of his ancestors; and when the time should come for him to govern his country in person, hoped that he would prove a wise and humane ruler. The Rana was then presented with the khillut bestowed by the Governor-general on the late chief for his loyalty during the rebellion, when he protected the Europeans who escaped from Neemuch. A handsome tiara, necklace and pair of bracelets were placed on the youth, and a salute of seventeen guns again thundered through the air. General Lawrence then addressed a few words of counsel to the sirdars. He observed that it was an auspicious day for the State that they had now assembled to do honour to their chief, as had not been done for years. Let them forget the past, and be faithful, loyal and obedient to their ruler, and so would he prove true to them. After the usual ceremonies the assembly broke up, and on the 28th the young chief appeared for the first time in public, and returned the agent's visit at the Residency. The troops were again drawn up to form a street, reaching from the tent to the gateway. In this durbar even more nobles and grandees were present than before, and the concourse of people who thronged to witness the scene was more dense than ever. Every hillock in the distance which commanded a view of the durbar shameana was covered with masses of people, and it would be impossible to calculate the number of Raj troops and retainers of the chiefs who swelled the pageant. Judging from its commencement the reign of Rana Sumbhoo Sing bids fair to be unusually popular. The prince, his chiefs, and people seem alike delighted with the pomp and grandeur of the ceremonial. The moveable column marched back to Neemuch, and the agent's camp is now wending its way to Jhaira Patun, where a royal wedding is

to take place, between the Maharao Raja of Allwar and a princess of Jallawar.

It is difficult to over-estimate the effect of this spectacle, not only on the young prince and his barons, but on his subjects and his fellow chiefs throughout India. Our duty as rulers is not merely to govern our own people, but to influence our feudatories by our advice and example to act on our principles, while we set an example of just, merciful, and successful administration to all the potentates beyond our frontier.—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GREAT PUNKAH-PULLING PROBLEM, which had a far more intense interest for Anglo-Indians than the quadrature of the circle or perpetual motion for scientific monomaniacs, has been solved. Often as this has been declared to the public in such tempting phrases as "the sleepy bearer superseded," and to Government attended with promises of enormous financial saving, our readers may really believe the present announcement. By new adaptations, almost ludicrous from their simplicity, one coolie may henceforth pull all the punkahs of the largest house or barrack, noiselessly and with an incessant swing of eight feet; and tatties may be far more effectually watered than heretofore from a rude trough, which may be purchased for a few rupees, and will require the bheestie to fill a cistern supplying it with water, as he does the morning bath-room, only once a-day. Coolness, whether from punkah or tattie, is health and life to the European resident in India for eight months of the year. The invention which secures it cheaply and unfailingly, night and day, is of unspeakable importance. First as to the punkah. Mr. Grant, the inventor, is an Englishman, a supervisor in the Public Works Department of the North Western Provinces. Convinced that the great mistake of all previous mechanists consisted in attempting to adapt machinery to existing punkahs, he resolved to adapt the punkahs to simple machinery. Accordingly a year ago he submitted to his superiors the following plan. We prefer to state it in the words of Captain A. G. Priestly, Executive Engineer at Benares, who has seen the experiments there:—"The punkahs are those ordinarily used in barracks, a frame six feet long two feet wide, covered with cloth, and having a fringe attached. They are hung by an iron rod firmly fixed to the frame and working on a pivot attached to the beam supporting the punkah. The extremity of this rod is not at the pivot, but it is continued above it for about one and a half feet. The usual ropes are given as checks. The punkahs are connected by iron wire, fastened to these rods and two points, one, the upper extremity of the rod above the pivot, and the other at the same distance from and below the pivot. The wires of the end punkahs are not led directly to the machine, but are first fastened to a rod working in a slit of the wall. So much for the hanging, now comes the pulling apparatus; from the extremities of the rod (or lever) in the wall, wires are carried, connecting each end with the vertical arm of a bent lever. The horizontal and longer arms of these levers are weighted more or less, to constitute a counterpoise to the weight of the number of punkahs to be pulled. I have here to notice a simple and ingenious arrangement, by which the power of the descending treadle is increased and the ascending one lightened. A moveable weight is connected with the produced extremity of each, which, flying out when it commences its ascent, returns towards the fulcrum when it begins descending, thus giving a considerable increase of power to the man working it. The pulling machine takes up little or no room, and can be put up in the verandah of a barrack so that no space is sacrificed to it. It is not easily put out of order. One coolie is quite sufficient to work it; and supposing, at the outside, four reliefs, four coolies would thus pull all the punkahs of a barrack. The experimental one pulls with the greatest ease twenty-five punkahs sixty-two feet, the entire number on one side, not end, of a building 353 feet long;

twelve coolies are employed to pull by hand the corresponding punkahs on the opposite side of the same building. The connecting wires show no sign of straining, they have never snapped and they work noiselessly. There is no 'Bengal' side to a Punkah, the pull being alternately in either direction. It economises labour, by enabling a man to use his weight." In the three barracks and hospital of Benares there used to be 254 punkahs drawn by 114 coolies at a cost of Rs. 2,512 for 5½ months. On Mr. Grant's plan the same punkahs were pulled for Rs. 528 for 5½ months last hot season, after paying for the cost of each machine at Rs 25, and of altering each punkah at Rs. 4. The cheapness and advantages of the whole plan are so obvious that the Commander-in-Chief expressed his thanks to Mr. Grant. The Governor-general, on his last visit to Benares, was so satisfied with its successful action that he has directed measures to be taken at once for the "extension of this useful invention." Mr. Grant has accordingly been directed to introduce it into the Meerut barracks, and thereafter to proceed from station to station for the same purpose. The trough consists of a simple half tube, the breadth of the tattie, fixed above it like the spout which runs round the eaves of English houses. Water is admitted to it from above, and it is so hung with weights graduated according to the water required, that once a minute it tilts over the water it contains on the tattie, which is thus kept perpetually moist without the necessity of shouting to lazy bheesties, who for the moment make a splash which is disagreeable, and allow the tattie to become dry till they are again summoned to their duty. The trough may be put up for four rupees, with any vessel of sufficient capacity to contain water, which might be filled daily. Mr. Grant has taken out a patent for his tattie apparatus, and Government have determined to introduce it into all barracks and public offices. As a preliminary reward for his inventions Mr. Grant has been promoted to the grade of sub-engineer. As soon as the full extent of the saving throughout India caused by his punkah-pulling apparatus is known, he will receive a proportionate pecuniary reward. At this moment Mr. Grant's tattie is working admirably in our office. Measures should be taken to introduce it, and the new punkah machines, into all the barracks of India before next hot season. Such a description as we have given, with drawings, will enable the engineer of every station to make the arrangements.—*Friend of India.*

PESHAWUR CORN MARKET.—Advices still reach us (*Englishman*) from the Punjab to the effect that the price of grain is rapidly rising in the Peshawur valley. It is already higher than it has been for some years, and fears are entertained that it may reach a figure bordering on famine prices. The reasons assigned for this apparently unaccountable rise in price are the demand for export into Afghanistan and the mountain tracts bordering on Peshawur, where scarcity to some extent is said to exist, and the anticipation of a short crop in our own provinces. We imagine, however, that the Mahajuns themselves are the direct cause of the present rise, as they, with few exceptions, are offering similar advance of price in the grain market throughout India. If they happen to have money uninvested in other ways, and if they see any chance of a short, or even a moderate harvest, they invariably invest all their means in grain, with a view to bring about a scarcity in other quarters, and thereby realise large profits. When coupled with short crops in our own provinces, the neighbouring States are suffering from a scarcity, the Mahajun's gains are not only certain, but enormous. Our belief is, that the present scarcity in the Peshawur valley is the fruit, not only of any actual dearth of grain, but of the Mahajun's greed after gain.

COMMANDANT OF ARTILLERY.—The Commander-in-Chief is to be made Commandant of Artillery, Colonel Swinley will be a kind of Brigadier under him.

LIEUTENANT GLUBB has been temporarily appointed to the post of Fort Quartermaster, v. Green, who has accepted the £150 bonus.

MEETING OF CIVILIANS AT AGRA.—We extract from an up-country paper the following account of a meeting of civil servants held at Agra on the 14th January. Present: Messrs. M. R. Gubbins, A. Ross, W. Wynyard, James Simson, R. Wall, R. H. Warrand, and A. Sella. Present by proxies: Messrs. J. H. Batten, A. Boulderson, B. Hall and H. D. Robertson. Read the replies received by the Honorary Secretary to the circular issued by the Agra Committee, dated the 21st Dec. last. Twenty-eight unconditional assents have been recorded. There are a large number of conditional assents, the condition mainly insisted upon being that of uncompromising hostility to the Calcutta Committee's proposition. Read also the printed circular issued by the Lucknow Committee, dated the 31st ultimo, forwarding copy of the resolutions passed at a meeting held at that station on the 26th ultimo. Proposed by Mr. Ross and seconded by Mr. Wynyard:—"That this meeting do adopt, and recommend for adoption to the members of the Civil Service of these provinces, generally, the following portion of resolution II. and following resolutions passed by the Lucknow meeting on the 26th of December last; and that the necessity of maintaining in its integrity the existing rules providing for pensions for officers compelled to retire from the service on account of certified sickness, be further prominently urged." Extract from the Lucknow resolutions:—"This meeting considers that the most equitable, as well as most appropriate form of compensation, would be the grant of absolute pensions, on a liberal scale, irrespective of an annuity derived from any fund raised by subscriptions of the members of the service. III. This meeting will, for the sake of ensuring unanimity, waive its own opinion regarding the rates at which such absolute pensions should be asked for, but would suggest that the minimum period of service entitling to a pension be reduced to twenty years. IV. This meeting is still of opinion that it is advisable at present not to raise the question of winding up the Annuity Fund. V. This meeting is of opinion that the necessity for the unconditional guarantee of the benefits of the Civil fund to existing subscribers has not been urged in sufficiently impressive terms in any draft memorial they have yet seen." The following amendment was proposed by Mr. R. Wall, and seconded by Mr. R. Warrand:—"That the words 'to twenty years' be omitted from resolution III." This amendment was not carried. The original resolution was then put and carried. Proposed by Mr. Simson, seconded by Mr. Ross, "That the members of the meeting, who have voted for the above resolution, do send their proxies to E. C. Bayley, Esq., Calcutta, empowering him to vote for them according to the tenor of the above resolution at the general meeting, to be held in Calcutta on the 29th inst. And that the members of the service in the North-Western Provinces generally be invited by a notice to be issued to the *Delhi Gazette* and the *Mofussilite*, to send their proxies to Mr. Bayley in like manner." Carried unanimously.—(Signed) M. R. Gubbins, Chairman.

CRICKET.—The glorious uncertainty of this noble game has again been exemplified in the result of the return match played between the Eleven of H.M. 68th L.I. and the Calcutta Club. The latter, though beaten in the first match, were determined to "play up," as indeed they were warned to do; and although, from circumstances over which they had no control, they lost the services of no less than eight of the Eleven originally selected, they were not the less resolved to maintain the reputation they have so long held. Calcutta C. Club:—First innings, 194 runs; second, 83; total, 277. H.M. 68th L.I.:—First innings, 132; second, 90; total, 228. The Club thus winning, with forty-nine runs to spare. The 68th are now on their way back to Rangoon.

CAPTAIN E. K. O. GILBERT, at present Brigade Major at Dinapore, is appointed Deputy-assistant Adjutant-general at the presidency, in place of Captain J. Hudson now, officiating, who is appointed Assistant-Adjutant-general at Lahore.

CAPTAIN BARTER, of the Staff Corps, has been appointed to the command of the 15th N.I.



DELHI, Jan. 14.—We are having our share of cloudy weather, and although a sufficiency of rain does not fall, we may yet get enough to lighten the hearts of the cultivators. There is a cold cutting easterly wind blowing to-day, and heavy clouds coming up from the same quarter. A remount party, consisting of about 350 of the 21st Hussars, came in on the 11th, and are to march to-morrow. I believe they were to have left this morning; but either the rain or the dance to be given by the 82nd to-morrow night has detained them. There is also a detail of artillery here, the latter travelling by bullock train. The Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, accompanied by his secretary, Mr. Davies, is expected either to-morrow or next day, *en route* to Calcutta. There are, of course, various conflicting rumours regarding the object of this sudden move; but I think I may state that it is nothing of vital importance. We are expecting her Highness Sekunder Begum of Bhopal. Brigade parades and private inspections are plentiful now. Our new brigadier is commencing well, and is full of energy and activity. He has rendered himself popular to the church-goers by returning the seats to their former positions, an arrangement most people approve of, as it tends to lessen the noise and confusion consequent upon the assembling of the congregation with all the seats in a lump, and everybody to sit where he pleased. The principal seats are now ticketed, as they were before the mutiny. Another thing I may mention is, that the experiment of lighting the church with gas is about to be tried; the materials being on the spot there will not be much difficulty about the matter.—*Englishman*.

SIR R. MONTGOMERIE, accompanied by Mr. R. H. Davies, secretary to the Government of the Punjab, was to leave Lahore for Calcutta on Monday, the 13th of January. There can be little doubt of the cause for Sir R. Montgomerie's desire for a personal interview with Lord Canning prior to his departure for England. It is not long since Sir Bartle Frere recorded in a minute his sense of the unsatisfactory financial condition of the Punjab, in a great measure brought about by extravagant expenditure on military objects. It is urged in defence of the Punjab Government from the charge of extravagant expenditure for military purposes, that that Government had no control whatever over the military expenditure complained of; that troops to any extent, and in any force, could be quartered in the Punjab, without the Government of that province having any voice in the matter; and that it was competent to the Government of India to order any number of men into the Punjab and make them chargeable on its revenues without making any reference whatever to the local authorities. Moreover, that at the time Sir Bartle Frere wrote this minute, there was a far larger force in the Punjab than there was any necessity for. Such being the case, Sir Robert Montgomerie can scarcely fail to feel aggrieved at the reflection on his administration; and it is with a view to protesting against this minute, and to confer with the Viceroy before his departure, that he is now on his way to Calcutta.—*Englishman*.

MAHARAJAH JUNG BAHADOOR has arrived at Bootwal, and has expressed himself as well satisfied with the supplies furnished for his camp by the Rajahs of Butteah and Ramnugger. The runners who convey the British daks between Katmandoo and the foot of the Hills have become very troublesome; those at least who are Nepalese subjects, and they often threaten to throw up their situations unless allowed to carry the mails at their own convenience. The British authorities have called upon the Durbar to interfere.

NAVIGATION OF THE INDUS.—A scheme for the improvement of the Indus has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 55,906 per annum. Vessels plying on the river are to be registered and to pay certain fees, which are expected to bring Rs. 16,384 into the coffers of Government. \*

MRS. RENNY, wife of Brigadier-General Renny, presented the Indian Medal to seven officers and about 220 non-commissioned officers and privates of the 2nd Dragoon Guards at Lucknow.

LUCKIMPORE, Jan. 2.—Perhaps you are not aware that some time ago the Commander-in-Chief issued a circular to the military officers employed in Upper Assam, intimating his desire to possess any of the valuable information which could be afforded by officers whose spirit of enterprise led them to visit remote districts, particularly those bordering on Thibet or China. His Excellency said that he would feel much obliged if they would transmit, through their commanding officers, journals of their travels, or any information they could gather as to the countries through which they passed, the more ample and detailed the better. His Excellency also said that such information would be useful to the Quarter Master General's Department, and the scientific portions of such journals would also be interesting to geographical and other societies. The military officers in Upper Assam were thus encouraged to travel about the country and prosecute their journeys beyond the frontier. Since this, however, I have heard that the agent at Luckimpoore has brought the matter to the notice of Government, observing that, though the moving about of officers in remote parts of the British territory may be attended with advantage, their extending their journeys beyond the frontier might, in this quarter, give rise to difficulties, on account of our relations with the Abor and Shamsha tribes, which are not on such a footing as to render any exploration of the tracts they occupy advisable. I am told, further, that the agent has recommended that no officers should be allowed to proceed beyond the frontier in this direction without first communicating with the civil authorities; alleging as a reason for such caution the fate which so recently befel the French missionaries, M. M. Kirch and Bowry, in their endeavour to reach Thibet, and also the hostile feeling of the Abors, which has rendered needful two expeditions against them—one in March, 1858, and another in February, 1859.—*Englishman*.

H. M.'s 75TH REGIMENT.—Orders have arrived from England, and been conveyed to H. M.'s 75th Regiment, now garrisoning Fort William, directing the return home of the regiment with the least possible delay; and it was the intention of the Horse Guards that the corps should have gone to England earlier in this cold season; but much was, as usual, left to the discretion of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. The regiment will be ordered to volunteer immediately, and will leave after the 1st Battalion H. M.'s 6th Royals, at Barrackpore, shall have been got out of the way. The 75th Regiment has been more than twelve years in India, and has done good service; having, when at Umballah in 1857, been one of the first regiments to advance upon Delhi, serving with the force throughout the siege, storm, and capture of the city, and afterwards in Oude, and at the fall of Lucknow.

H. M.'s 92ND HIGHLANDERS, now at Benares, are ordered down by river steamer to the presidency, to relieve H. M.'s 75th regiment garrisoning Fort William, and about to return to England as soon as replaced by the above corps. The 92nd Highlanders are the next regiment for home service; and will, should nothing unforeseen occur to detain them in India, return to Europe next cold season. The regiment is very strong; and will be an acquisition at the Presidency, having been most popular wherever it has served in India. His Excellency the present Commander-in-Chief in India rose in the 92nd Highlanders, and left the regiment, we believe, on his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. The regiment may be expected at the Presidency in the beginning of next month, and the 75th will get away about the end of it.

LIEUT.-COLONEL G. E. VOYLE, Commissary of Ordnance at the presidency, in Fort William, has been appointed Director of the Artillery School of Instruction at Meerut, in succession to Colonel C. Hogge, C.B., proceeding to Europe on sick leave. The abolition of the artillery school was contemplated in the commencement of the year; but we are glad to find it has escaped the blows of the financiers.

THE NANA'S JEWELS.—A good deal of surprise has been manifested in certain quarters at the unaccountable determination of the Government not to dispose of the jewels, &c., belonging to the miscreant Dhoondo Punt Nana Sahib, which were seized at Bithoor, and which are valued at several lakhs of rupees. They have been lying in the Treasury godowns for the last few years. It is said that the pearls in particular are being ruined by damp, and that the costly silks and shawls are being totally destroyed by white ants. The attention of Government has been repeatedly called to this fact without eliciting any instructions.

REDEMPTION OF LAND TAX.—A correspondent of *The Hills* writing from Dehra on the 28th December states that the fee-simple order has given the native proprietors their unqualified satisfaction. He says:—"Having so earnestly advocated the cause of fee-simple you will doubtless be glad to know how its being granted is received among the natives. It is with most unqualified delight. The large landholders are straining every nerve to take immediate advantage of the great boon. 'You approve of this measure,' I asked of one of the largest landed proprietors this morning. 'Approve of it, yes; I would willingly have paid thirty years' purchase to have got rid merely of the constant interference of the Government officials.' This man has already sent in his application for the redemption of every beegah of land he possesses. The universal benefits of a fee-simple tenure—benefits which are founded on some of the main qualities of human nature—may be learnt from any book on political economy. That the native of this country should lay such stress on this one point of freedom from official interference, apart from being an additional testimony in favour of the wisdom of the measure, shows how important a part particular circumstances may play in legislation, a truth which is overlooked by those who deprecate all special legislation for India."

THE 1ST BATTALION H.M.'S 6TH ROYAL REGIMENT now at Barrackpore, embarked at the end of January on board the *Champion of the Seas*, four hundred and seventy-five strong, having thrown off three hundred and thirty-three volunteers. We (*Englishman*) understand that such of the married officers of the regiment as wish to go to England overland, and can afford it, are permitted to do so; in our opinion a most excellent arrangement, as a ship totally devoted to the carriage of a large body of troops is not exactly the place where ladies can be accommodated with comfort and convenience to themselves, and, we may also add, to the officers and men. Until the new six thousand ton iron steamers begin to ply round the Cape, all married officers of regiments coming out to India or returning home should be permitted to select the overland route. In the new vessels there will be separate accommodation for all classes and ranks.

LUCKY SUBALTERNS.—The retirements have made fifty-six ensigns the richer by 50 rupees a month by their promotion to Lieutenancies. The days have gone by when cornets and ensigns were fifteen years getting their promotion.

THE NEW INDIAN CURRENCY, bearing "the image and superscription" of her Most Gracious Majesty, will shortly come into circulation. Several new dies are now being prepared at the Calcutta Mint after the patterns that have lately arrived from England. A few silver coins have already been struck by the authorities of the Mint, and submitted for the approval of the Mint Committee.

H.E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF left Rawul Pindee on the 5th January for Murree, Abbottabad, and Hazara. He will rejoin his camp two marches from Rawul Pindee. The camp moves on steadily to Peshawur. From Peshawur it is said that he goes down the whole trans-Indus frontier with Brigadier Chamberlain, and will minutely inspect the outposts. He has got quite over his two accidents. The 51st and 98th regiments have improved very much in health since their arrival at Rawul Pindee.

COLONEL TUCKER, at present at the Presidency, has been appointed to a brigade, which he is shortly about to take up.

**CUSTOMS DUTY.**—The Board of Revenue has lately decided that the duty paid on unopened parcels, whether they contain old wearing apparel or otherwise, shall not be refunded. The case which elicited the above decision appears to be the following:—Some time ago a case of old apparel was passed free through the Custom-house by a military officer. A few months after the same parcel was remitted from England to Calcutta, and the agents of the aforesaid officer, who is now ordered to the frontiers, cleared it from the Custom-house by paying the usual duty. As the contents were only old and used clothes, the owner applied to the collector for a refund of the duty, and the above decision was brought to bear in this case.

**THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE OF CALCUTTA** is nearly 7½ lacs, while the area of the city is 6½ square miles. In Bombay the revenue is more than 9 lacs, while the area of the island is 19 square miles, or about three times the area of Calcutta. In Madras the municipal revenue is only 2½ lacs, whilst its area is 20 square miles,—more than four times that of Calcutta.

**COPPER COINS.**—As a few more ships laden with copper coins are on their way to Calcutta, and as by the time they reach that port the Treasury cash balances will have been made over to the Bank of Bengal, instructions have been issued to the authorities of the Bank to take charge of the specie direct from on board the ships.

**MR. R. TEMPLE.**—Mr. R. Temple, President of the Civil Finance Commission, intends shortly to proceed to Rangoon, with the view of making certain local inquiries into the expenditure connected with the establishments of various public offices there, particularly those in the Public Works Department, to which the attention of the said Commission is at present directed.

**THE FANCY FAIR.**—It is gratifying to learn that the proceeds of the sale of fancy articles on New Year's Day, in the Botanical Garden, and of the tickets purchased for passage by the ferry steamers, amounted to upwards of Rs. 10,000, which will shortly be made over to the Honorary Secretary to the Howrah General Hospital.

**THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.**—The Director-general of Telegraphs intends shortly to proceed on a tour of inspection of the several telegraph lines in the N.W. Provinces, Bombay and Madras. Mr. Teile, special assistant to that officer, will probably remain in charge of the Calcutta office during the temporary absence of Lieutenant-col. Douglas.

**THE MAHA RAJAH OF PATEEALAH.**—The Maha Rajah of Patealah has taken up his quarters at Cossipore. On Thursday, January 16, according to Oriental custom, a present of a large quantity of provisions for his Highness' followers and other servants was made on behalf of the Government, agreeably to the orders issued from the Foreign Department.

**MR. H. T. PRINSEP** has been appointed to officiate as Registrar of the Sudder Dewany Adawlut during the absence of Lord Ulick Brown, and took charge of the office on Monday, Jan. 20.

**G. W. KELLNER, Esq.,** assistant secretary of the Military Finance Department, has been appointed to officiate as superintendent of army clothing, vacated by the retirement of Colonel H. P. Burn. Mr. Kellner will officiate in this post (conducting besides his own duties in the finance office) until relieved by Lieut.-Colonel Atkinson, the permanent successor, now acting as secretary to Government in the military Department, and will continue to do so until the arrival of Colonel Norman, appointed to this post.

**DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POST-OFFICES.**—It is said that the Director-general of Post-offices intends shortly to proceed on a tour of inspection to the N. W. Provinces. As he has been in those Provinces for several years, he has already sufficient knowledge and experience of the postal lines there. If he really intends to serve the public he will do well to inspect the Madras and Bombay lines, where certain improvements are much needed.

**CAPTAIN GORDON, of the 10th N. I.,** goes to Landour to do duty for the ensuing year with the Convalescent Depot there.

**MR. LIBLEY, the present chief engineer of the North-West Provinces, will, it is rumoured, relieve Mr. Turnbull in Calcutta.** The latter gentleman goes to England, and Mr. Betagh will take over his duties in Allahabad.

**A BUDDHIST PRIEST** is causing considerable excitement amongst the Burmese of Tounghoo. He is branded as a heretic for declaring his belief in God as a spirit, filling immensity, punishing evil, and rewarding the good.

**NEEMUCH.**—The moveable column which proceeded to Oodeypore to assist at the coronation of the new Rana has returned to Neemuch. Major Taylor, C.B., has been appointed guardian to the newly-crowned Rana. The Neemuch Brigade has been abolished.

**WOLVES** are becoming unpleasantly numerous in Allahabad.

**CAPTAIN HUDSON, deputy adjutant-general of the Presidency Division, has been removed to Lahore, to take the place of Captain Mills, recently displaced by the Commander-in-Chief.**

**CAPTAIN ROBERTSON, of the 10th (late 65th) N. I., has been appointed to the Interpreterships of his regiment and the station of Dinapore, vice Moseley, who gets an appointment elsewhere.**

**THE ESTIMATE OF THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.**—As required by the new budget system, the amount of annual expenditure in the postal department for the year 1861-62 has been estimated at about Rs. 55 lakhs and a-half, of which the sum of Rs. 85,000 appears to have been reserved to meet any future contingency.

**SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.**—The Government of India some time ago inquired of the head of the Medical Department as to the probable cause of so many sub-assistant surgeons resigning the service. Some of the students after completing their education in the medical colleges never accept Government service at all, while others who do accept it resign their posts after holding them for a short time only. In reply to the above query the principal inspector general is said to have observed that sufficient inducements and certain higher prospects should be held out to those officers. In conformity with the above recommendation the Government of India, under instructions from the Secretary of State, has sanctioned the grant of personal allowances from rupees 50 to 100 per mensem to sub-assistant surgeons employed in the Education Department and to some of those in independent charge of civil stations.—*Hurkaru.*

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 19. Charles Hill, Small, Colombo; Charles Cooper, Jordan, Colombo; Rutland, Foster, Liverpool; Cid, Bagit, Cardiff; Gem of the Ocean, Williams, Cochit; Boyne, Kemp, Bombay and Mauritius; Sarah, Gordon, Moulmein; Glendower, Emerton, Liverpool.—20. John Howne, Porter, Liverpool; Alice Maud, Gibbs, Madras; Janet Willis, Lawson, Bombay, Mangalore, and Cochit; Marie Ann Courtois, Bourbon; Collingwood, Ramsay, Newcastle; Indian, Everill, Bombay.—21. Tamanna, Neill, Glasgow; Goldfinder, M'Whinnie, Liverpool; Dushway, Costez, London, Baltimore, and Pernambuco.—22. Pierre, Armauge, Reunion.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Gem of the Ocean.—Mrs. and Miss Williams.  
Per Boyne.—Mr. and Mrs. Brown and sons.  
Per Goldfinder.—W. D. B. Macklight, Esq.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 10. Gustave, Collet, Bourbon; Mary Hammond, Arey, London.—11. Volant, Bray, Bremen; Shah Allam, Littlepage, Mauritius; Nubia, Stewart, Suz.—12. Victoria Regia, Moor, London; Admiral P. Adalbert, Saunty, London; Wide Awake, Swanson, Bombay.—13. Colinet, Deas, Madras and London.—14. Poitiers, Howard, London via St. Helen; Fazel Curreen, Brown, Madras.—16. Glen Isla, Poyntz, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Bengal.—For MADRAS.—Maj. Young, Col. Rundell. For GALLI.—Mr. J. H. Bowman. For SUEZ.—Mrs. Thurburn and child, Capt. and Mrs. Kendall, Col. and Mrs. Stratton. For MALTA.—Col. and Mrs. Graham, Col. Burn, Col. and Mrs. Kennedy. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Atherton, Mrs. W. C. Stewart and infant, Maj. Ferris, Ena. Baxter, Mr. F. A. Lushington, Maj. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. J. D. Campbell, Maj. and two Misses Samler, Mr. T. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Cocks, Mr. Ogilvie, Mrs. Baird Smith. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. V. Taylor, Mr. W. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt and infant, Mrs. Downes and infant, Lady Oakley, Col. Mrs. McDonnell and children, Mrs. Duff, Capt. Morgan, Capt. and Mrs. Stansbury, Mrs. Griffin's two children, Col. Walsh, Mr. Geo. Taylor.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Jan. 22, 1862.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                | Sell.          | Buy. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|------|
| Transfer 4 per cent.....       | Nominal.       |      |
| New Company's Rupees 4 do..... | 85 0 to 85 12  |      |
| 3rd Sica Rupees 4 do.....      | 82 12 to 83 0  |      |
| Public Works 5 do.....         | Nominal.       |      |
| Ditto 5 do.....                | 99 6 to 99 12  |      |
| New 5½ do.....                 | 105 0 to 105 8 |      |

### BANK OF BENGA.

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)..... | 3½ per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days).....  | 4½ per ct. |
| Interest on Deposit of Government Paper.....  | 4 per ct.  |
| Do. on Open Cash Credit Accounts.....         | 4 per ct.  |
| On Deposit of Goods, &c.....                  | 5½ per ct. |

### EXCHANGES.

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight.....     | 2 0½ to  |
| Ditto with Documents, do.....             | 2 0½ to  |
| American Bills under credit, do.....      |          |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight.....       | Nominal. |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight.....            |          |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight..... |          |

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

|                                 |                          |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4 per cent. Stock Receipts..... | Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70 |
| 4 ditto Government Paper.....   | 100 " 76                 |
| 4 ditto ditto.....              | Co.'s Rs. 100 " 78       |
| 5 ditto ditto.....              | 100 " 96                 |
| 5½ ditto ditto.....             | 100 " 95                 |
| New Treasury Bills.....         | 100 " 95                 |

On goods three-fourths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

|   | Paid up.        | Present value |
|---|-----------------|---------------|
|   | at Co.'s Rupees |               |
| Bank of Bengal.....                           | 4000 each       | 7000 to 7250  |
| Agra Bank (Limited).....                      | 500 " "         | 750 to 800    |
| Oriental Bank.....                            | 425 " "         | No sales.     |
| Hooghly.....                                  | 1000 " "        | 950           |
| D.L. Bank.....                                | 500 " "         | 550 to 560    |
| Commercial Bank.....                          | 4250 " "        | No sales.     |
| Calcutta and Burmah.....                      | 4500 " "        | 500 nom.      |
| Mercantile Bank.....                          | 41000 " "       | 1000          |
| Sinla Bank.....                               | 4500 " "        | 550           |
| People's Bank.....                            | 75 " "          | Par.          |
| India General Steam.....                      | 1000 " "        | 1400 to 1425  |
| Ganges Company.....                           | 500 " "         | 550 to 590    |
| Bengal Coal Company (Limited).....            | 1000 " "        | 1750 to 1775  |
| Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)..... | 600 " "         | 610 to 625    |
| Hooghly (Eastern).....                        | 1000 " "        | 950 to 975    |
| East India Coal Company (Limited).....        | 100 " "         | 50 to 55      |
| Bengal Printing Company (Limited).....        | 100 " "         | 160 to 165    |
| Bengal Tea Company.....                       | 100 " "         | 120 to 125    |
| Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited).....      | 5 " "           | 5 to 10 pm.   |
| Bonded Warehouse Association.....             | 445 " "         | 595 to 600    |
| Calcutta Docking Company.....                 | 700 " "         | 1150 to 1180  |
| Oriental Gas Company (Limited).....           | 10 " "          | 13-14 each.   |
| Assam Company.....                            | 200 " "         | 460 to 470    |
| East India Railway Company.....               | 218 " "         | 11 Rs. dis.   |
| East India Copper Co. (Limited).....          | 1000 " "        | 11 dis.       |
| Calcutta Auction Company (Limited).....       | 75 " "          | 28 to 30      |

### PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                  |                                |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Sovereigns.....                  | each, Rs. 10 3½ to 10 4½       |
| Doublons.....                    | " 32 6 to 32 8                 |
| Madras Gold Mohurs.....          | " 15 2 to 15 8                 |
| Old Gold Mohurs.....             | " 20 4 to 20 0                 |
| New Gold Mohurs.....             | " 15 8 to 16 0                 |
| China Gold Bars.....             | per sicca wt. Rs. 16 5 to 16 0 |
| Gold Dust (Australia).....       | " 16 15 to 16 0                |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100..... | " "                            |
| Spanish Dollars.....             | per 100 Rs. 224 0 to 225 0     |
| Mexican ditto.....               | " 220 8 to 221 6               |

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. 10s. to £4. per ton.  
To Liverpool, nominal.

## MADRAS.

### THE STATE OF HYDERABAD.

Advices just received from Hyderabad give but gloomy prospects of the harvest; and so great are the fears entertained of a famine by the Nizam's Government that a prohibition has been put on the export of grain from the Hyderabad territory. With reference to this prohibition, an active correspondence is being carried on between the British Resident and the Minister of the Nizam. The resident, in the interests of a liberal policy, is opposed to any conservatism of the kind, and has endeavoured to imbue Salar Jung with a conviction of the unsoundness of any attempt on the part of a government to interfere with trade. Enlightened as the minister undoubtedly is, and open as he may be to conviction of the soundness of Col. Davidson's arguments, there are many reasons why he should not follow out the theory attempted to be inculcated. It is not sufficient that the minister should himself see the justness, and even the advantage to the State, of inaugurating a liberal policy, which shall disconnect the State from all direct inter-

ference with the commercial and trading community to ensure success; the Nizam himself must be convinced of the soundness of his minister's views, or the opposition of a party about the throne who look upon all invasion of now well nigh absolute sovereign prerogative as a sure sign of decadence, will surely succeed in thwarting every effort in the right direction. Those who have had no experience of the intrigues which are for ever being carried on in the court of every ruler of semi-independent States in India, can form no idea of the difficulties which surround the proposer of any measure, having for its object state reform of any kind. In every native court there is a large community of most bigoted conservatives; men who would rather see the continuance of the worst system of oppression than the introduction of any innovation upon established customs or reform, however mild or limited its object. It is with such parties in a State that the officers of that British Government, and the rulers themselves, have most difficulty. They are by nature opposed to change of every kind; and they look with the utmost suspicion and disfavour upon every suggestion for improvement or reform emanating from the representative of the British Government. If the slightest inclination is manifested on the part of the ruler to fall in with the views so expressed, this party at once assails him with tales of past grandeur of his predecessors; and of how the present deteriorated condition of the State has supervened on heed being given to recommendations of the representative of the British Government. The Government itself is looked upon as the steadfast enemy of everything native; and as being anxious, by creating difficulties, to find some pretext for absorbing the petty State into the empire it has erected on the relics of past monarchies. That such conservative parties have some reason for its suspicions of the motive with which suggestions are made by the officers of Government to native potentates, the history of India in the past affords but too much proof. But unfortunately for the native States still in existence, the very conservatism which seeks, by crushing every effort at reform, to keep them intact, is the main cause of their, one by one, falling into difficulties which eventually necessitate the interference of the British Government and ultimate absorption. The oppressive form of taxation pursued, and the usual system of plunder by all classes of officials, first reduces the agricultural population to abject poverty, and then necessitates their seeking the means of livelihood in some other direction. The revenues thus, year by year, become less and less, until at length the State becomes hopelessly mortgaged to greedy and exacting creditors; and to maintain order, the dominant power has at length to step in. This once done, the future of that State belongs to the history of British India as an integral part of her Majesty's dominions. This reasoning applies as immediately to his Highness the Nizam's dominions as to other native states.

One great benefit to the country has been achieved by Salaz Jung; he has effectually, for the time at any rate, suppressed dacoity in the Nizam's dominions. The Rohillahs, who some few years back were thrown out of employment, and forming themselves into bands ravaged the country in every direction, have been successfully dispersed with little chance of their again being able to collect in sufficiently formidable bodies to re-enact the scenes of pillage and murder now so successfully suppressed. We further learn that the visit of Dr. Forbes and Mr. Haywood to the cotton districts of the Hyderabad Deccan has been postponed *sine die*. The reasons for this delay in visiting an important section of the cotton yielding districts are not given; but if all that our Bombay contemporaries assert be correct, we may not unreasonably surmise that the controversy the latter gentleman has entered into with the Bombay press, through the medium of the "Manchester Cotton Reporter," may occupy so much of his time as to prevent his making such progress in the object with which it was believed he came to this country as he otherwise might.—*Englishman*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**COUNCIL OF MADRAS.**—On Wednesday, the 22nd of January, came off an event which has been looked forward to with much interest for some time past. On that day the Madras Legislative Council held its first sitting. The Governor, Sir William Denison, presided, and all the members, official and non-official, took their seats. Of the former there were present his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief (Sir Hope Grant); the Hon. W. A. Morehead, and E. Maltby (Members of the Executive Council); the Honourable T. S. Smith, Advocate-General; T. Pycroft, Chief Secretary; and C. Pelly, Senior Member of the Board of Revenue. Of the latter there were present, the Hon. W. R. Arbuthnot, of the firm of Arbuthnot and Co.; the Hon. R. O. Campbell, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce; and the Honourable V. Sadagopah Charloo, a native Pleader of the Sudder Court. The last six named gentlemen are the additional members who have been appointed under the provisions of the Act of Parliament passed during last session. Messrs. Smyth, Pycroft, and Pelly hold their seats ex-officio, and the others are the non-official members. Of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Campbell all that can be said is, that they are esteemed members of society, and that they have yet to win a reputation as public men. Of V. Sadagopah Charloo all that is known is, that he is a successful pleader in the Sudder Court, is a member of a high caste Hindoo family, and has on some few occasions been a conspicuous speaker at public meetings got up to agitate native grievances.—*Athenaeum*.

**THE VALUE OF A DEGREE.**—An amusing incident with reference to our Madras University has recently turned up, which throws some light upon the working of that institution amongst the native community, and the rapidly increasing value which attaches to the University degrees. Last year a native gentleman named Soobroyloo, after several years' laborious study at the Presidency College, took his degree as Bachelor of Arts. Accordingly, within the last few months, another Soobroyloo has made his appearance in Washerman's Pettah, and announced himself to the admiring neighbourhood as the veritable Soobroyloo who had taken his degree. This statement immediately gave him great weight amongst the native community in that locality; and our adventurer forthwith opened a school, and seemed to be in a fair way of profiting considerably by the imposture. But the fame of this great celebrity secured his speedy ruin. It so happened that another native gentleman, who had failed in the university education, was making another effort to pass the ordeal. A third party, who had been deeply impressed with the honours assumed by the false Soobroyloo, introduced him to the disappointed candidate as an eligible person for preparing him for the second trial. The result was that the imposture was discovered at once, for the "plucked man" was naturally acquainted with the names and faces of all those who had been more successful than himself. The false Soobroyloo was at once cross-examined as to the subjects he had studied, and other circumstances connected with a university course. He asserted that they were two Soobroyloos, and that he would immediately send for his gown and hood; but, unfortunately, the messenger despatched on the latter errand came back with the news that the gentleman in charge had gone into the Mofussil, and consequently the necessary proofs could not be obtained. The false Soobroyloo then acknowledged that he had not studied several subjects which are indispensable to a University degree; and at last completely exposed himself by stating that he had taken a law degree after studying the "law of jurisprudence," a statement which at once disclosed his real character. Whether this exposure will really affect his scholastic career remains to be seen.—*Athenaeum*.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Jan. 9. Str. Moulmein, Ashton, Calcutta, &c.—11. H.M.'s ship *Sesostris*, G. F. Wells, Rangoon.—15. Lady Jocelyn, Ker, Calcutta.—17. H.M.'s str. *Coromandel*, Batt, Singapore; Teak, Middleton, Colombo.—21. Duke de Malakoff, Lowes Moulmein; Gallant Neill, Bews, Coringa; Indian, Hill, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Moulmein.—Mr. Heslop, Mr. and Mrs. Short, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Lieut. Having.  
Per Benown.—G. A. Harris, Esq., M.C.S., Capt. G. B. Roberts, Staff Corps, Mrs. Roberts and four children, Mrs. Murphy and two children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and two children, Col. J. F. Bird, 4th M.N.I., Col. A. P. P. P. 37th M.N.I., Col. A. C. McCally, Maj. H. R. Phillot, 25th M.N.I., Capt. S. J. Batten, 18th M.N.I., F. Nash, Esq., Mrs. Bird, Mrs. Nash and four children, Mrs. Burton and four children, Mrs. Broughton and child, Mr. Flockhart's two children, Mrs. Tod and infant, Mrs. Evelyn, Mrs. Batten, Mrs. Harris and two children.  
Per H.M.'s ship *Sesostris*.—Capt. L. M. Mackenzie, Lieut. P. Burgess, Lieut. H. Chatterton, Ens. H. S. Stewart, Asst. Apoh, Van Hams, Capt. Rigg, Staff Serg. Owen, wife, and two children.  
Per str. Lady Jocelyn.—Maj. Pearce.  
Per str. Coromandel.—Dr. and Mrs. Williamson and child, Lieut. Wyndham, Mr. Benuchamp, Mrs. Joseph and five children, Mrs. Oakes, Mr. Sice and two daughters.  
Per Teak.—Mr. and Mrs. Martin and two children, Mrs. Lacey and child.  
Per Duke de Malakoff.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Shears.

## DEPARTURES.

January 6. Str. Gov. Higginson, Gray, Bombay.—9. Fena, King, Mauritius.—11. Fort William, Sleight, Liverpool via Akyab; str. Coringa, Gray, Rangoon via Northern Ports.—17. Boldon Lawn, Milbank, London; August and Gustave, Benasail, Mauritius.—18. Burham, Consett, London via Bimlipatam; str. Lady Jocelyn, Ker, London; H.M.'s ship *Sesostris*, Wells, Rangoon.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Burham.—Robinson, Esq.  
Per str. Lady Jocelyn.—Capt. W. C. L. Baker, Comy. of Ordnance, Maj. J. Fowler, 8th L.C., Col. A. J. M. Boileau, Engineers, Lieut. Henry J. Harding, 22nd M.N.I., Mrs. Baker and three children, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Boileau and two children. For the CAPE.—Mrs. Horne.  
Per ship *Sesostris*, in tow of H.M.'s str. Sydney.—To Rangoon.—Maj. Kennedy, Capt. Tongue, Lieut. Hatchell, Lieut. Barry, Ens. Burr, Asst. surg. Hayden, Capt. Fitzgald, Capt. George, Lieut. Prust, Ens. Anderson, Ens. Dunbar, Asst. surg. Wade.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Jan. 27, 1862.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Govt. Securities ... 5 per ct.  
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ... 5 per ct.  
Discount on Government Bills ... 4 per ct.  
Ditto on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ... 5 per ct.

## EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 2 0 3 1  
Credit to 6 months ... 2 0 2 13-16  
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ... 2 0  
" " at 3 months ... 1 11  
" " at 1 month ... 1 11  
" " at sight ... 1 11  
H.M.'s Treasury Bills ... None.  
Bank of England Post Bills ... Par.  
Mauritius Government Bills ... Nominal.  
Ceylon ditto ... "  
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight ... None.  
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days ... ½ to dis.  
Ditto on Bombay ... Par ½ to dis.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan ... 1859 ... 4½ to 4½ p.c. pm.  
5 per cent. ditto ... 1856-57 ... 2½ to 2½ dis.  
5 per cent. ... 1852-53 ... "  
Ditto ... 1853-56 ... 16½ to 16½ dis.  
Ditto ... 1854-55 ... "  
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt ... No transactions.  
Tanjore Bonds ... ½ per ct. dis.  
Bank of Madras Shares ... 9 to 9½ pm.

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-7-8

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes ... 95 per ct.  
Ditto 5 ditto ditto ... 90 per ct.  
Ditto 4½ ditto ditto ... 75 per ct.  
Ditto 4 ditto Stock Receipts ... 75 per ct.  
Ditto 4 ditto Promissory Notes Sica ... 75 per ct.  
Ditto 4 ditto ditto Company's ... 75 per ct.  
Ditto 3½ ditto ditto ditto ... — per ct.  
On Tanjore ditto ditto ditto ... 98 per ct.

## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, £1. 5s. 0d. to £3. 0s.

## BOMBAY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPTAIN BURTON, the famous traveller, has been removed from the strength of the Bombay Army.

THE HANDBOOK TO THE COTTON CULTIVATION of the Bombay Presidency has been published. The work of compiling it was entrusted by the Government to Mr. W. Cassels, a leading merchant in Bombay. It has been prepared from the Government records, and other authentic sources of information, and the general conclusions at which Mr. Cassels has arrived are thus stated:—"It is important that the actual position of India, in regard to the cotton supply, should be clearly defined. The pleasant illusions of temporary demand must not be allowed to conceal the less agreeable features of sober reality. The expenditure of some lakhs of rupees in cotton experiments and the experience of a century of the cotton trade have at least furnished data for distinct conclusions, and it is now time that the case should be rightly understood. Leaving the other Presidencies to speak for themselves, the following results are clearly deducible from the facts of cotton cultivation in Bombay:—Exotic cotton cannot be successfully cultivated on a large scale in the Bombay Presidency, except in a limited portion of its southern districts. Indian cotton may be improved in cleanness and somewhat reduced in cost, but the general characteristics of the staple will not be materially altered. In so far as this quality of cotton is serviceable to the manufactures of England, India can compete with America, but if a finer description be required, India cannot adequately supply it. Unless, therefore, such alterations in machinery can be devised as may render the manufacturer indifferent to length and fineness of staple, and of the probability of this others must judge, India is not likely to replace the United States. It seems evident, then, that Indian cotton must continue to hold a subordinate place in European markets, and that there is a point at which its competition with other growths entirely ceases. It is almost impossible to state with any approach to accuracy the quantity of cotton produced in this presidency. The annual returns of cultivation do not include alienated land, and the produce of the neighbouring districts of supply can scarcely be accurately estimated. There is, however, no doubt that there is still room for a considerable extension of cotton cultivation, should remunerative demand invite it."

THE REMOVAL OF LIEUT. PENGELEY.—The Bombay papers allude to the removal of Lieut. Pengeley from the charge as British agent at Muscat, but assign no reason for the fact. The following details may help, perhaps, to show the reason why. After Brigadier Coghlan's successful mission to Zanzibar, and the acceptance of the award made by the Government of India by the Sultan's (brothers) of Muscat and Zanzibar, Captain Pelly was appointed as our agent to succeed Colonel Rigby at the latter, and Lieut. Pengeley to occupy a similar position at the former place. This gentleman was accepted solely for his somewhat limited knowledge of Arabic. It was Hobson's choice, and the Government appointed the only person they could find even with this small modicum of the needful tongue. In addition, Lieutenant Pengeley was a respectable man, and, being of a serious turn of mind, prudence it was thought might prove one of his qualifications. But on his arrival at Muscat he found the Sultan in full force, and bent most solemnly on chastising another brother in possession of a province as Governor not very far away. This young man was wilful in the extreme. He admired beauty, especially in women, and indulged the taste. He agreed with Solomon, and loved good wine—a leetle too much. He despised financial economists, lived luxuriously, and was by no means particular from whence the money came. Citizens complained frequently, not so much of the loss of their wives as the abstraction of their profits. And hence his brother's anger and the threatened chastisement. Lieut. Pengeley tried persuasion: it was of no effect. He started off with a British ship of war, and reached a place about midway from Muscat and the culprit's place of residence, at which the Sultan very soon arrived in force.

He then invited the sinning younger brother to meet his angry relative, and sent a pass of safety to and fro under the British seal, guaranteeing personal security from the time he came until he might return home. He, believing in English faith and the word of an Englishman, came down. An hour was named for the meeting of the brothers. He promised, but did not come. He wrote apologising, and named another hour of the following day. Lieutenant Pengeley seems to have forgotten both his honour and his word, and thought only that a night must pass, and the recreant might run away. He told the brother, and advised arrest. The end was clear. A British agent's pass of safety was waste paper, and the victim of misplaced confidence was a prisoner in his brother's hands, and such a brother, too! The Bombay Government did all they could to retrieve the fatal step. The recal would have been made before, but no one could be found to take the agent's place. A letter was written to the Sultan deprecating the course pursued, and disavowing the act of treachery, we were almost saying, committed in the British name. But now another and a very fitting agent has been found, Lieutenant Pengeley is recalled. These are the simple facts, and need no comment, as we observed before, to show the reason why.—*Hurkaru.*

PUBLIC BONDING WAREHOUSE.—Notice has been given that as it is the intention of Government to close the Public Bonding Warehouse established under Act XXV. of 1836, no goods will be received in public bond after the expiration of three months from the date of the present notification; and the Government Bonding Warehouse will be formally closed at the end of a further period of fifteen months. Parties having goods in the Public Bonding Warehouse are therefore required to clear or remove them to a private licensed warehouse within that time. No goods except liquor in cask or cases will be received for bond in the public warehouse during three months from the present date. All goods now so in bond, together with all liquor in casks or cases received during the next three months, will be allowed to remain in the public warehouse for the full period of fifteen months from the date of the execution of the bonds referring to them. But no bonds will be renewed on any pretence whatever for goods to remain in the public bonding warehouse; bonds may, however, be renewed for goods to be removed to a private bonding warehouse licensed under Act XXV. of 1836.

RIVER VERSUS RAIL.—The statistics of the traffic between Kurrachee and Kotree show that the quantity of freight carried by Government steamers is at present about double what goes by rail. Since the opening of the Sind railway the demand for tonnage on account of private traffic in the Government steamers has continued steadily on the increase. "The absence of facilities for the interchange of the river and rail traffic at Kotree has hitherto prevented the railway from receiving its due proportion of the traffic." The causes alleged by the natives for the preference for river carriage are the saving it affords from the anxiety of boatmen to hold their ground against the railway, the injury done to goods by the railway, the inconvenient arrangements connected with the storing and transhipment of goods on the railway, and the difficulty of communicating with the officials of the railway, many of whom are unacquainted with the vernacular. These are all causes which will gradually disappear.

ABOLITION OF THE INDIAN NAVY.—We understand that the Government of India have decided upon the abolition of the Indian Navy, and that instructions will be shortly sent to Bombay to give immediate effect to this resolution, by putting the vessels out of commission and pensioning the officers.

TRANSFER OF NORTH CANARA.—Sir Charles Wood has, the *Bombay Saturday Review* learns, overruled the objections of the Madras Government to the transference of North Canara to the Bombay Presidency; and the arrangements for completing the annexation will, in all likelihood, be made before the end of February.

## CHINA.

HONG KONG, Jan. 15.—The *Columbian*, with the English mails of November 10, due here on the 20th ultimo, arrived on the 8th inst., having had to put into Manila for coal on her passage from Singapore.

The London mail of November 25 has not yet arrived, and is about five days overdue.

The principal news during the past fortnight has reference to the loss of Ningpo by the Imperial party, and its capture by the rebels. On the first intelligence of this event most moderate people here, while anxious to believe that the rebels were beginning to show signs of humanity in their deportment towards those who fell under their power, had grave doubts as to the reality of the change, at once sudden and satisfactory, that was said to characterise the progress of the insurgent campaign. We have recorded that nearly the whole of the city population fled on the advance of the Taipings; but unfortunately some poor women, mostly old, were left behind, with a certain proportion of younger ones; these latter have been subjected to every sort of indignity, some being ultimately left to die in the streets. The streets themselves are literally strewn with dead bodies, all form of burial being quite disregarded. Altogether, the city presents a spectacle of the most revolting description, by no means creditable to the decency of its present occupants. Towards foreigners alone has moderation been practised, and that is solely attributable to the dread they entertain of us. No general massacre took place, as there were few people left to kill; no houses were burnt, in compliance with a promise given to our consul at Ningpo, before the city was taken. The trade and prospects of the place are, however, hopelessly ruined.

The following authentic heads of news from that port have been received by us, and will doubtless prove interesting to the English public. The dates brought down from Ningpo are to the 3rd inst.:—

"The British Consul, Mr. Fred. Harvey, has called upon the English missionaries to leave the city of Ningpo, it being no longer a fit residence for Christian missionaries. All the British missionaries have abandoned the city.

"The rebel soldiers who insulted some of these missionaries have been summarily beheaded. Seven heads came off.

"Dreadful outrages committed by the rebel soldiers on a few Chinese women found concealed in the city. Seven or seventeen the number; the rebels are not particular.

"Mr. Consul Harvey has received a written apology from the rebel generals-in-chief for not returning his call. (The rascals are afraid of coming out of the city forts.)

"The Taipings continue to respect the foreign location site at Ningpo, in accordance with promise and arrangement made with Mr. Consul Harvey.

"Departure of rebel troops for Shaou-hing. Disbanding of those troops outside Ningpo—the recruits running away, and leaving the old rebels to return to Ningpo.

"Consul Harvey has been informed by the rebels that they propose establishing a native custom-house.

"Admiral Chinn is reported to be arming at Chusan for an attack on Ningpo.

"The city has become an armed camp; no trade or business within its walls. No residents of respectability—only rebels living in it."

The latest advices from Pekin are to the 18th December, at which date all was quiet. Mr. Bruce, in conjunction with Prince Kung, had issued revised regulations for the Yangtze river.

In a letter lately received from Hankow our correspondent says that—"Though everything is



quiet as far as political affairs are concerned, and the rebels are still away from both provinces, yet business is at a standstill, owing perhaps to the bad weather, heavy falls of snow, and high winds, and also to the approaching grand Chinese festivals and rejoicings in consequence of the new year; be that as it may, business is very dull."

The result of Admiral Hope's visit to Nankin is shown in the new regulations which he published on his return to Shanghai. They do little more than repeat, with some variations, those issued by him in March last, when he first went up the Yang-tze. They indicate a determination on his part not to allow the rebels to interfere in any way with the navigation of the river by British vessels, or vessels authorised to fly the British flag. British-owned junks, having papers given them (by authority of Mr. Bruce) by the Consul at Hankow, are considered as authorised to fly the flag, and these junks have been interfered with on several occasions, both by Imperialists and rebels. With freight at twenty taels per ton from Hankow to Shanghai, the employment of such craft is a necessity, but as the number of steamers increases they will gradually be dispensed with.

At Nankin, we believe, the same condition of affairs prevails as when our authorities last paid it a visit. Beyond the traffic in a few necessities of life, there is nothing in the form of trade; terror rules within the walls, and decapitation—the only punishment known in the rebel camps—is a daily or hourly occurrence; the military patrols may kill a suspicious or unknown person on meeting him, and the chiefs, or headmen, have the same power over their slaves.

The security of Shanghai and the uninterrupted navigation of the Yang-tze are the points which the British Government appear at present disposed to maintain under all circumstances; but the fall of Ningpo shows that, as yet at least, they are not prepared to extend the same principle to all the ports. The question that now naturally agitates some minds is, which ports will be protected, and which not?

Chusan is at present a receptacle for the trade driven from Ningpo by the rebels.

From the ports of Amoy, Fuhchau, and Swatow, we have no news of importance.

Hangchow is reported to have fallen at last. This has caused a little consternation among the native merchants at Shanghai, who suppose that another stride will bring the rebels to their doors.

Mr. Harry Parkes goes to England by the present mail, after having done more for England in China than any other living man. He well deserves the brief interval of repose he now goes home to obtain.

From Japan we learn that the new regulations have not been relished by the British community; an order emanating from the native authorities, forbidding Japanese traders to take money from our merchants previous to furnishing the goods for which that money forms payment, is, in effect, an infraction of Article XIV. of the Treaty, which says that "foreigners may freely buy from Japanese, and sell to them, any articles that either may have for sale (munitions of war excepted), without the intervention of any Japanese officers in such purchase or sale, or in making or receiving payment for the same."

Another topic at present discussed in Japan is the opening of new ports, the time (1862) having now arrived for the opening by treaty of Ogasaki and Yedo. The former of these ports is said to possess commercial prospects of a very high order. Some of the consuls have been memorialised on the subject, and a reply has been received from Mr. Harris, the American Minister, to the effect that the subject is under the consideration of his Government, but that no conclusion had yet been come to. The British Minister is silent on the subject. The representatives of England and France have each assumed a guard of armed retainers; that of the former arrived at Yokuhama by the Centaur on the 1st of November. It is composed of a draft from the Military Train, and is said to form rather an imposing body of men. The guard of M. de Bellecourt, the French Minister, is composed of men drafted from the Dor-

dogne, but acquainted more or less with cavalry service. The Prince of Mito is reported to be dead. His son, who succeeds him, is said to be friendly, if not to foreigners, at least to justice; for he has been making strenuous and successful efforts to apprehend the assassins who lately attacked the British Legation. A church and chaplain are being provided for English residents at Yokuhama. All causes of disturbance in this country seem now reduced to the freaks of drunken sailors ashore on leave.—*Overland China Mail.*

## THE STRAITS.

NETHERLANDS INDIA.—By the Dutch mail steamer we have Java papers to the 14th Jan.

Very stormy weather had prevailed all over Java, and much rain had fallen. The papers are filled with accounts of inundations, the destruction of roads and bridges, and the bursting of dams. The crops of paddy, indigo, and other produce, in many places have been much injured. At Batavia and Samarang communication with the shipping was nearly suspended, on account of the heavy weather. A young officer of Government, Mr. Jeekel, newly appointed Secretary to the Residency of Surabaya, lost his life at Samarang in attempting to land there. The intelligence from Banjermassing is of a varied nature,—success and disasters. On the 15th December three columns of about seventy men each, under Major de Veer de Rochemont, and Captains Van Langen and Van Bennekom, attacked a hostile position at Benua Lawas, in the Amonthay district. The attack was made simultaneously in front and rear and at the side. Two bentings were carried in about an hour, the enemy offering a most determined opposition. Many of the rebels were killed, including one of the leaders, and a large quantity of weapons and two flags fell into the hands of the assailants. The position of the enemy was very strong, and in order to attack the second benting it was necessary to cross a river, which was done by some of the officers and men by swimming, while others made use of a rude bridge composed of a single bamboo. Five chiefs from the Kahayan, with sixty-six followers, had come in and made submission. Demang Lehman was confident that he would prevail upon Hidayat to surrender. That chief had sent letters to the Resident requesting terms, and was waiting the answer. On the 14th December the Controller Suyk, with an escort of five soldiers, set out from Mungu Thayu for the purpose of making an inspection in the Margasari district. On the night of the 16th he was treacherously attacked and put to death with three of his escort. The remaining two soldiers succeeded in escaping. The collector of customs at the same place also succeeded in hiding himself in the jungle, and afterwards got on board the tug *van Os*, which brought him to Banjermassing. The Custom house was plundered and burnt down. Information having been received that the murderers of the controller were to be found at a place about three quarters of an hour's distance from Margasari, the second lieutenant, Croes, with a detachment of twenty bayonets, proceeded in that direction to reconnoitre. He was suddenly attacked and with fourteen of his men killed, while other four were wounded. A search was afterwards made for the murderers, but they were not to be found.—*Singapore Free Press.*

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. STANTON, R.N.—On Friday, January 18, the Committee of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce presented Mr. Stanton, R.N., commanding H.M.'s surveying vessel *Saracen*, with a gold pocket chronometer, on behalf of a number of the merchants of Singapore, as an acknowledgment of the services rendered to commerce and navigation by Mr. Stanton's surveys of Banks Straits, &c. The following is the inscription engraved on the inner case:—"Presented to W. Stanton, Esq., R.N., by some of the merchants of Singapore, in acknowledgment of the important services rendered by him to commerce, while in command of H.M.'s surveying vessel *Saracen*, by his surveys in Banks Strait, &c., 1860."



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, Jan. 10.—No. 56.—General.*—Dr. H. M. Cannon is app. to be superint. of the Lucknow gaol and insp. of prisons in Oude.

No. 57.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appts.:—

Lieut. C. C. Taylor, late 56th N.I., to offic. as asst. to the agent to the Gov. gen. for the States of Rajpootana.

Lieut. E. B. Ward, late 48th N.I., to be an asst. superint. of police in Oude.

No. 62.—Mr. J. Ogilvy to have permanent med. ch. of the Meywar Agency.

No. 63.—Mr. C. Lindsay, dep. comnr., 3rd class, is posted to dist. of Hurdul.

Mr. J. G. Anderson, asst. comnr., 1st class, is temp. transf. fr. Sultanpore to Pertabgurh dur. abs. of Mr. Wood.

Lieut. T. V. Fisher, asst. comnr., fr. Seetapore to Lukhimpoor dist.

Mr. F. St. Clair Williams, extra asst. comnr., fr. Lukhimpoor to the Seetapore dist.

No. 64.—Rev. Dr. J. J. Carshore is app. chap. of Tounghoo, and Rev. E. J. Tandy, chap. of Fyzabad. This cancels portions of the G.O. dated Nov. 22 last, No. 276, and of 17th ult., No. 466.

No. 66.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appts. in the Mysore commis., consequent on the retmtn. of Lieut. col. J. F. Porter, superint. of Nugur div., and of Maj. F. Cunningham, superint. of the Chittledroog div.:—

Capt. H. M. Elliott, superint. of Coorg, to be superint. of the Chittledroog div., v. Maj. F. Cunningham.

Lieut. A. C. Hay, 3rd asst., to be superint. of Nugur div., v. Lieut. col. J. F. Porter.

Capt. A. J. Bruce, 4th asst., to be 3rd asst., and to cont. to act as 2nd asst. dur. Maj. Brockman's abs.

Capt. J. M. McHutchin, jun. asst., to be superint. of Coorg.

Lieut. J. A. Campbell, jun. asst., to be 4th asst., and to offic. as superint. of Astagram.

Lieut. T. G. Clark, jun. asst., to offic. as 3rd asst.

Lieut. W. Hill, jun. asst., to offic. as 4th asst.

Mr. L. Ricketts, offic. jun. asst., to be a jun. asst.

No. 81.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 454, dated Nov. 30, 1861, is published in G.O. for guidance:—

Captain F. J. Gully, of the late 74th N.I., having produced satisfactory evidence that he is entitled to bear the surname of Slade before that of Gully, I have to request that the necessary addition may be made in the official records of your Government.

No. 83.—The leave of abs. to Eur. on sick certificate granted to Lieut. C. S. Lane, of the late 56th regt. N.I., sub asst. comy. gen., in G.G.O. No. 70, of Jan. 29, 1861, is extended for a period of 5 mos.

No. 84.—The leave to sea on sick certificate granted to Lieut. E. P. Ommanney, of the late 45th N.I., in G.G.O. No. 764 of Aug. 30, 1861, is extended for a period of 1 mo. on that account.

*Fort William, Jan. 10.—No. 39.—H.M.* has been pleased to appoint the underment gentlemen to be cadets for the engr. in H.M.'s Indian mily. forces at the presidency of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service and prom. to rank of lieut. from the date assigned to them in Govt. gen., order No. 1,188 of Dec. 24, 1861:—

Mr. W. Shepherd, date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 30, 1861.

Mr. R. P. Tickell, date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 30.

Mr. E. G. Clayton, date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 30.

No. 40.—The underment officers have reported their return from England:—

Maj. G. G. Denniss, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 30, 1861.

Maj. S. J. Hire, Bengal staff corps, date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 30.

Lieut. C. A. McDougall, 4th Eur. regt., date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 30.

Lieut. B. N. Smith, late 46th regt. N.I., date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 30.

Lieut. C. P. Chambers, late 48th regt. N.I., date of arrival at Fort William, Dec. 30.

No. 41.—The leave of abs. to Eur. on s.c. granted to Capt. and Brev. col. W. E. Mulcaster, of the Bengal staff corps, comdt. 5th Bengal cav., in Govt. gen. order No. 249 of March 19, 1861, is extended for a period of 5 mo., with retention of appt.

No. 42.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 1,211, of 31st ult., the foll. proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval, agreeable to the provisions of G.G.O. No. 807, of 12th Sept. last:—

Late 35th N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) P. A. P. Bouverie to be maj., and Lieut. J. P. Sheriff to be capt., fr. Jan. 1, v. Maj. R. A. Anderson (staff corps), ret.

*Public Works Dept., Jan. 10.—No. 9.—Promotions, with effect fr. Nov. 1, 1861:—*

Maj. F. N. Smith, Madras staff corps, 2nd cl. dep. control. and exam. of public works accounts, Pegu, to be a 1st cl. dep. control. and exam. of accounts. This promotion is given on account of Maj. Smith's excellent management of the Pegu office of account.

Lieut. H. H. Foord, 16th Madras N.I., Jaulna div., to be 3rd cl. exec. eng.

Lieut. H. R. Faber, Madras engs., Nagpore eastern road div., to be 1st cl. asst. eng.

Capt. F. Cobbe, Madras art., 3rd cl. exec. eng. and asst. to the chief eng. of the central provs., is promoted to the grade of 2nd cl. exec. eng., with effect fr. 18th Jan., 1861.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Jan. 14.—No. 240.—Messrs. F. Wyer and J. Boxwell, app. by the Sec. of State for India members of H.M.'s civil serv. on the Bengal estab., reported their arrival at the Pres. Dec. 31, 1861.*

*Foreign Dept., Jan. 14.—No. 77.—General.—With reference to the notification No. 16, dated the 7th inst., the foll. apps. are re-published:—*

To be Asst. Gov. gen.'s Agent, on the pay of a fourth cl. Dep. Comr., viz., Rs. 700 per mensem:—

Capt. J. Ashburner, Bombay staff corps, at present asst. comr., sec. cl., in Nagpore div.

To be Asst. Comr. on Rs. 600 per mensem, (six including asst. to the Gov. Gen.'s agent:—

Capt. W. B. Thomson, Bengal staff corps, at present dep. comr. in Jubbulpore div.

Capt. C. Baldwin, Bengal army, at present asst. comr. in Jubbulpore div. (act. dep. comr.)

Capt. J. J. Fulton, Madras staff corps, at present asst. comr. in Nagpore div.

Lieut. G. A. A. Warner, Madras staff corps, at present asst. comr. in Nagpore div.

Capt. C. V. Gordon, Madras staff corps, at present asst. comr. in Jubbulpore div. (on leave).

To be asst. comrs., on Rs. 400 per mensem, to be increased to Rs. 500 on passing special examination:—

Capt. C. T. O. Mayne, Bengal staff corps, at present asst. comr., Jubbulpore div. (act. dep. comr.).

Lieut. M. P. Ricketts, Bengal staff corps, at present asst. comr., Saugor div.

Lieut. C. H. Grace, Madras staff corps, at present asst. comr., Nagpore div.

Mr. H. J. MacGeorge, uncov. service, at present asst. comr., Nagpore div.

Lieut. C. H. Plowden, Madras army, at present asst. comr., Nagpore div.

Mr. W. Ramsay, Bombay C.S., at present asst. comr., Nagpore div. (on spec. du.).

Lieut. H. F. Newmarch, Bengal army, at present asst. comr., Saugor div.

Mr. J. W. Chisholm, uncov. service, at present asst. comr., Jubbulpore div.

No. 78.—Lieut. W. P. Harrison, dep. comr. of Mergui, made over charge of the treasury to the asst. comr. at Mergui on 30th Oct., and resumed ch. of it on 23rd Nov. last.

No. 79.—Asst. surg. P. M. Crosbie is app. to med. ch. of Gwalior agency, v. Asst. surg. Etison, with effect fr. 1st ult.

*Military Dept., Jan. 14.—No. 45.—Lieut. T. Buttershaw, of late 28th N.I., has leave in ext. to 7th inst., the day on which he returned to Bengal.*

No. 47.—Ensign J. Buxter, unatt., has 12 mos. leave to Europe, on m.c., new reg.

No. 49.—Lieut. A. Y. Leslie, general list, infy., has leave to Europe for 15 mos., on m.c., new reg.

*Public Works Dept., Jan. 11.—No. 10.—Erratum:—In notification No. 9, dated Jan. 10, prom. Capt. F. Cobbe, for assist. to chief engr. of "Oude," read "asst. to chief engr. of the Central Provinces."*

Jan. 13.—No. 11.—Notification.—The appt. of Mr. G. F. Hill to pub. works dept. as an asst. engr. of 1st class in the N.W.P. is hereby can.

Jan. 14.—No. 12.—Leave of absence:—In substitution of the leave to Maj. S. J. Batten, 4th class exec. engr., Bassein div., in Notification No. 264, dated Dec. 12 last, leave for 2 mos. is granted to that officer fr. Nov. 28 last, to Madras, prep. to furl. to Europe.

#### PROVINCE OF ARRACAN.

*Foreign Dept., Nov. 16.—No. 30.—Under the power vested in the Gov. gen. in Council by the statute 17 and 18 Vict., chap. 77, sec. III., proclamation is hereby made that the province of Arracan, comprising the districts of Akyah, Ramree, and Sandoway, is, from this date, taken under the immediate authority and management of the Gov. gen. in Council.*

Jan. 14.—No. 801.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint under her royal sign manual, dated Nov. 25, T. H. Cowie, Esq., to be H.M.'s Advocate gen. in Bengal.

Jan. 15.—No. 302.—The following officers have extensions of leave on m.c. for the periods specified, viz.:—

#### Covenanted.

Mr. A. A. Roberts, c.b., 8 mo.

Mr. G. Palmer, 3 mo.

Mr. H. R. Maddocks, 6 mo.

Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple, 3 mo.

Mr. R. P. Jenkins, 6 mo.

Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw, 6 mo.

Mr. F. M. Halliday, 3 mo.

Mr. W. M. Low, 3 mo.

Mr. H. H. Robinson, 2 mo.

Mr. W. S. Halsey, 6 mo.

No. 303.—The leave for 1 mo. granted by the superint. of Port Blair, to Asst. surg. W. H. Hayes, the dep. superint., is confirmed, and 1 mo. ext. of the same is granted.

No. 304.—Leave of abs. to England m.c. for 12 mo. is granted to Mr. B. C. Bailey, dep. superint. of telegraphs, east coast circle.

Jan. 17.—No. 305.—Lieut. col. Pears, late Madras art., is app. to offic. temp. as postmr. gen. of Madras, with effect from date on which, under instructions of the Madras Govt., he assu. charge of office from Mr. Williamson.

No. 316.—Appointments, to take effect from 18th inst.:—

Mr. M. Wylie, to be dep. secy. to the Govt. of India in the home dept.

Capt. E. St. George, to be an asst. secy. to Govt. of India in the home dept.

No. 52.—Finance.—Col. Sir B. Shakespear, agent to the Gov. gen. for Central India, obtained leave of absence, on m.c., fr. Oct. 25 to 29, 1861, inclusive.

No. 9.—Military.—Asst. surg. H. F. O'Donel assu. med. ch. of the Meywar Bheel corps from Dr. Ewart on 23rd ult.

No. 90.—General.—Lieut. F. Coddington, art., is app. an asst. rev. surveyor in the second or Lucknow div., Oude rev. survey.

No. 91.—Maj. J. N. H. Maclean, dep. comr., 2nd class, Central Provinces, ret. fr. leave and assu. ch. of the dist. of Dumoh fr. Capt. C. F. O. Mayne on 23rd ult.

No. 92.—Asst. surg. T. Murray, M.D., is appd. to offic. as med. officer of the Jeypore agency dur. abs. of Dr. Burr.

No. 93.—Capt. E. J. Spilsbury ret. fr. furl. to Eur. and rel. Capt. C. P. Hildebrand as dep. comr. of Myanong on 18th ult., on which date Capt. Spilsbury assu. ch. of the treasury of Myanong.

No. 97.—The leave granted to Maj. J. F. J. Stevenson, dep. comr., 2nd cl., Tavoy, in G.O. dated Oct. 4, 1861, No. 13, is ext. to 29th inst.

No. 101.—With ref. to G.O. dated 7th inst., No. 16, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appts. in the chief commissionership of the Central Provs.:—

To be Extra Asst. Comrs. of the 1st cl. on Rupees 500.

1. Shooprusad.

2. Rai Koonj Beharee Lal.

3. Mr. H. E. Wrottesley.

To be Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 2nd Class, on Rs. 400.

4. Azeezooddeen.

5. Rao Pundit Kishun Narain.

6. Mr. J. Beddy.

7. Agha Mahomed Shoostrree.

To be Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Class, on Rs. 300.

8. Mr. W. Munton.

9. Mr. D. A. Cameron.

10. Mr. T. Crawley.

11. Gopal Rao.

12. Jankee Prusad (1).

To be Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 4th Class, on Rs. 250.

13. Gunput Rao Venketesh.

14. Vittul Rao.

15. Jankee Prusad (2).

16. Syud Ushfuq Hoossen.

17. Ali Hoossen Khan.

18. Taj Ooddeen Hoossen.

No. 102.—Capt. E. Thompson, dep. commr. of Seatapore, in Oude, res. charge of his duties on 18th ult.

*Financial Dept., No. 8.—Dr. R. Stuart, surg. to the artificers of the Mint and the officers of the Customs Preventive Service, reported his dep. for England, by the ship *Patrician*, which vessel was left at sea by the pilot on the 4th inst.*

*Mty. Dept., Jan. 15.—No. 51.—The underment. officer has rep. his return fr. England:—*

Capt. E. Harrison, art.; date of arr. at Fort William, Jan. 14.

*Fort William, Jan. 17.—With reference Govt. to G. Ords. Nos. 807 and 1,081 of the 12th Sept. and 8th Nov., 1861, the following regimental captains of the Bengal and Madras Presidencies, who have served upwards of twenty-five years from date of first commission, are permitted to retire from the service on the pensions to which they are entitled by the regulations of the service, as specified opposite to their respective names, with the additional annuity of 120l., with effect from the 31st Dec., 1861:—*

Madras.—2nd Regt. Lt. Cav.—Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) G. R. Edwards, 120l.

Madras.—50th Regt. N. L.—Capt. (brev. maj.) J. Campbell, col., 120l.

Bengal 57th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) T. Simpson, col., 120l.

Madras 42nd Regt. N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) G. Burton, (maj. in staff corps), col., 120l.

Bengal 31st N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) G. Newbolt, col., 120l.

Madras 6th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) S. Gompertz, (maj. in the staff corps), lieut. col., 120l.

Bengal 42nd Regt. N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) A. H. Ross, lieut. col., 120l.

Bengal 30th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) J. Morrieson, lieut. col., 120l.

Madras 24th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj. S. S. Coffin, lieut. col., 120l.

Bengal 17th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) T. G. St. George, maj., 120l.

Madras 3rd Regt. Lt. Inf.—Capt. (brev. maj.) P. T. Snow will be assigned by the Govt. of Madras 120l.

Bengal 70th Regt. Lt. Inf.—Capt. (brev. maj.) G. N. Greene, lieut. col., 120l.

Madras 50th Regt. L.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) R. O. Gardener, maj., 120l.

Madras 24th Regt. L.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) W. T. Nicolls, capt., 120l.

Bengal 57th Regt. L.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) C. S. Salmon, maj., 120l.

Madras 17th Regt. L.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) C. Gill will be assigned by the Govt. of Madras 120l.

Bengal 25th Regt. L.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) H. J. C. Shakespear (maj. in staff corps), maj., 120l.

Madras 3rd Regt. L.C.—Capt. J. H. Corsar, maj., 120l.

Bengal 43rd Regt. N.I.—Capt. R. A. Trotter, maj., 120l.

Madras 1st Regt. L.C.—Capt. J. Cameron, capt., 120l.

Madras 48rd N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) W. J. Wilson (maj. in staff corps), maj., 120l.

Bengal 11th Regt. N.I.—Capt. S. J. Becher, maj., 120l.

Bengal 60th Regt. N.I.—Capt. D. Stansbury, maj., 120l.

Madras 2nd Regt. N.I.—Capt. R. Shawe, maj., 120l.

Bengal 80th Regt. N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) C. F. Fenwick, maj., 120l.

Bengal 66th Regt. N.I.—Capt. H. Strachey, capt., 120l.

Bengal 67th Regt. N.I.—Capt. E. W. Hicks, capt., 120l.

Bengal 33rd N.I.—Capt. T. Watson, maj., 120l.

Bengal 3rd Eur. L.C.—Capt. W. Wyld (maj. in staff corps), capt., 120l.

Madras 3rd Regt. L.I.—Capt. W. H. Baynea, capt., 120l.

Madras 43rd Regt. N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) S. D. Young, capt., 120l.

No. 56.—The servs. of the underment. officers are placed at disp. of the Govt. of the N.W. Provs.:—

Lieut. H. N. Noble, of the late 44th regt. N.I.

Lieut. C. R. Mathews, late 56th N.I.

Lieut. J. W. O'Dowda, late 50th N.I.

No. 57.—Her Majesty has been pleased to app. the underment. gentleman to be a cadet for the inf. in H.M.'s Indian mily. forces at the presidency of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the serv. and prom. to rank of ens. fr. the date assigned to him in G.G.O. No. 975, of the 25th Oct., 1861:—

Infantry.—Mr. H. S. Anderson; date of arr. at Fort William, Jan. 7.

No. 58.—The G.G.O. No. 21, of Jan. 7, 1862, placing Asst. surg. P. M. Crosbie at disp. of for. dept. is can.

No. 59.—Asst. surg. J. E. Dickinson is perm. to reg. his appt. of hon. surg. in Rangoon volunteer rifle corps.

No. 60.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the underment. gentlemen to be cads. for the cav. and inf. in H.M.'s Indian mily. forces at presy. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the serv. and prom. to rank of cornet and ens. respectively, leaving the dates of their commiss. for future adjustment:—

Cavalry.—Mr. W. F. Chichely Plowden; date of arr. at Fort William, Jan. 13, 1862.

Mr. R. B. Lockwood; date of arr. at Fort William, Jan. 13, 1862.

Infantry.—Mr. B. Hudleston; date of arr. at Fort William, Jan. 13, 1862.

Mr. W. Hope Meiklejohn; date of arr. at Fort William, Jan. 13, 1862.

No. 61.—The servs. of Maj. Patrick Stewart, of corps of engrs., are placed at disp. of the home dept.

No. 62.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Eur. on leave, m.c.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) C. Hogge, c.m., regt. of art., director of the art. depot of instruction for 20 moa., under the new rega.

No. 63.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Brav. col. H. J. Stannus, late 5th Eur. L.C.

Lieut. col. R. J. Hawthorne, 2nd Eur. L.C.

Brav. maj. G. E. Watson, of engra.

Capt. H. Murray, of art.  
Capt. A. Cumine, late 4th regt. N.I.  
Capt. W. B. Shaw, late 60th regt. N.I.  
Lieut. P. S. Yorke, late 12th regt. N.I.  
Lieut. A. H. Millett, late 69th regt. N.I.  
Lieut. F. W. Boileau, staff corps; date of arrival at Fort William, Jan. 13, 1862.

**Public Works Dept., Jan. 16.—No. 13.**—Appointments.—Mr. C. Nuttall is app. a 3rd class dep. controller and examiner of public works accounts, and posted to N.W.P.

No. 14.—Mr. J. O. Macdonald is app. a 1st class asst. engr., and posted to central provs. with effect from date on which he may join at Nagpore.

Jan. 17.—No. 15.—Capt. W. H. Mackesy, of H.M.'s 79th highlanders, is app. a probationary asst. engr. in the Public Works Dept., and posted to Punjab, with effect from Oct. 21, 1861.

No. 16.—Capt. S. R. J. Owen, late 19th N.I., is reapp. to dept. as 2nd class asst. engr., and posted to N.W.P. with effect from date of joining. He will report himself at the chief engineer's office, Allahabad.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Jan. 7.—No. 94b.—Appts.:—Mr. H. M. Reid to offic. as commr. of revenue and circuit of the Dacca div.

Mr. H. T. Prinsep to offic. as register of the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. F. M. Halliday to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot.

Jan. 6.—Leave of absence:—

Rev. H. H. Harington, chaplain of Cuttack, for 15 mo., on m.c., under new furl. rules, together with prep. leave for 4 weeks.

Jan. 8.—Mr. J. D. Gordon, junior sec. to the Govt. of Bengal, for 3 mo., fr. 10th inst., under new revised rules.

Mr. W. DeW. George, extra asst. commr. at Hazareebaugh, for 4 weeks, on m.c., to appear before the standing medical committee at Pres.

Jan. 7.—Mr. H. Hankey, C.S., rep. his ret. to Pres., on steamship *Candia*, on Nov. 30 last, fr. which date the unexpired portion of his leave is cane.

Mr. F. M. Halliday, C.S., rep. his ret. to Pres., on steamship *Nemesis*, on 30th ult., fr. which date the unexpired portion of his leave is cane.

**Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., Jan. 9.**—Lieut. J. P. Steel, asst. engr. of 2nd cl., att. to the Dinagopore div., has leave for 1 mo., on m.c., with effect fr. 14th ult.

No. 124b.—Jan. 4.—Appointments:—Mr. J. N. Bullen to be a hon. mag. of Calcutta.

Jan. 6.—Mr. G. H. French, officg. dep. mag. and dep. coll. in Rajshahye, to be a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in that dist.

The following gentlemen to offic. as dep. mags. under Act XV. of 1843, and dep. colls. under Regulation IX. of 1833, in the dists. mentioned, and to exercise respectively the powers of a sub mag. of the 2nd class, in any or all the dists. of their divisions:—

Mr. E. Eyre in Behar.

Mr. W. Scott in Moorshedabad.

Mr. A. Ratray in Midnapore.

Jan. 8.—Dr. C. Palmer to offic. as civ. surg. of 24-pargunnahs.

Jan. 9.—Mr. H. Bell to offic. as jun. sec. to Govt. of Bengal.

Mr. W. Smith, dep. mag. and dep. coll. to charge of sub-div. of Mudheypoorah, and to exercise full powers of a mag. in Purneah.

Jan. 10.—Mr. J. P. H. Ward to offic. as under sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mr. J. D. Ouseley to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Shahabad, and to exercise powers of a sub mag. of 1st class.

Mr. C. T. Metcalfe to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, and to exercise powers of a sub mag. of 1st class.

Mr. W. H. D'Oyly to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, and to exercise powers of a sub mag. of 1st class.

Jan. 11.—Mr. R. H. Russell, judge of Backergunge, is vested with powers of a special commr. in that district.

Jan. 8.—Leave of absence:—Mr. J. Graves, prof. of literature, Hooghly College, for 1 year, on m.c.

Jan. 10.—Mr. C. G. D. Botts, dep. mag. and dep. coll. Diamond harbour, having resu. ch. of his office on the 2nd inst., unexp. leave is cane.

Jan. 9.—No. 145b.—Appointments:—

The Hon. H. B. Devereux to offic. as controller of salt chowkies, and to exercise the powers of a salt agent within the limits described.

Mr. H. H. Metcalfe, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Mudheypoorah, is transf. to Bhaugulpore, in which dist. he will exercise full powers of a mag.

Jan. 10.—The formation of the rifle volunteer corps at Shahabad having been sanctioned by the Govt. of India, the appointments of the following officers to that corps are hereby notified:—

Mr. H. Lambert, comdt.; Lieuts. J. Macnamara, T. R. Shervinton, and G. P. Thomas.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

**Public Works Dept., dated Camp Kelgong, Dec. 31, 1861.**—No. 3,992a.—Leave of absence:—Eight weeks' leave to Calcutta from Nov. 27 last, is granted to Lieut. A. Cumming, asst. engr., Agra div., public works, prep. to furl. to Eur. on m.c.

The leave to this officer, dated Nov. 19, terminates on Nov. 26, 1861.

**Dated Camp Lulhora, Jan. 3.—No. 14a.**—Promotions.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. of the N.W.P. is pleased to make the following promotions in the engr. and upper subordinate estabs. of public works dept., N.W.P., with effect from Nov. 1, 1861:—

To be Exec. Engr., 1st Class.—Mr. J. Parker, exec. engr., upper central div., Ganges Canal.

To be Exec. Engrs., 2nd Class.—Mr. W. W. Clarke, superint. irrigation works in Bundelcund.

Mr. W. T. Dodsworth, surveyor, Ganges Canal, and supervisor land measurements.

To be Exec. Engr., 4th Class, page 43.—Ens. W. Willocks, superint., lower central div., Ganges Canal, with effect from Nov. 1, 1860, in supersession of this office, notification No. 3,661a, dated Dec. 4.

To be Special Asst. Engr.—Mr. W. B. Maorone, dep. superint. Cawpore terminal div., Ganges canal.

To be Asst. Engrs., 1st Class.—Lieut. G. Swinton, dep. superint., Eastern Jumna Canal.

Mr. J. Hair, dep. superint., N. div., Ganges Canal, with effect from Dec. 1, 1861.

To be Sub Engr., 1st Class.—Dep. asst. comy. F. Rose, Agra div., public works.

**Judicial (Civil) Dept., dated Camp Kelgaon, Dec. 31, 1861.**—No. 398a.—Mr. W. Johnson was in charge of the office of register to the court of sudder dewanny and nizamut adawlut fr. Sept. 6, 1861, both dates inclusive.

**Separate Rev. (Assessed Taxes) Dept., dated Allahabad, Jan. 9.—No. 3.**—Mr. H. Blunt is app. to be assessor, under Act XXXII. of 1860, for the cantonments of Cawnpore, with retrospective effect fr. Aug. 1, 1861.

**Gen. Dept., Camp Dugoura, Jan. 2.—No. 1a.**—The serv. of Asst. surg. T. Murray, M.D., civil surg. at Ajmere, are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the foreign dept., with a view to his being app. to act for Dr. K. Burr as medical officer of the Jeypore agency.

**Camp Chudra, Jan. 4.—No. 11a.**—Leave of abs. for 13 weeks, on m.c., is granted to Asst. surg. E. F. Wheatley, civ. asst. surg. of Lullitpore, in ext.

No. 14a.—The undermentd. gentlemen, officiating as dep. comrs. in the Jhansie div., are app. to be marriage registrars in the districts specified opposite their names:—

Mr. W. R. Benson, Humeerpore.

Mr. C. J. Daniell, Jhansie.

Capt. Corbett, Lullitpore.

**Camp Dhaura, Jan. 6.—No. 33a.**—Six mo. leave is granted to Mr. E. M. Wyllie, judge of the court of sudder dewanny and nizamut adawlut, together with prep. leave of 3 weeks, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

**Camp Mouranipoor, Jan. 7.—No. 42a.**—His Honour the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to sanction the foll. prom. of officers elected under Rule 8 of the Rules for the Allahabad vol. rifle corps:—

Lieut. W. Johnston to be capt., v. Lowe, transf. fr. the "effective" to the "honorary list."

Ens. J. A. Stowell to be lieut., v. Johnston, prom.

G. M. Bryan, esq., to be ens., v. Stowell, prom.

G. H. M. Batten, esq., to be ens., v. Carlisle, res.

The resignation of Lieut. N. St. L. Carter is accepted.

**Dec. 24.—No. 3,175a.**—Messrs. J. D. Tremlett and S. Growse, whose services have been placed at the disp. of this Govt., are posted to the divs. specified opposite their names:—

Mr. Tremlett to Goruckpore.

Mr. Growse to Allahabad.

No. 3,193a.—With reference to the notification of the Govt. of India in the foreign dept., No. 476, placing the serv. of Mr. J. D. Tremlett, c.s., at the disp. of the Govt. of the Punjab, that portion of the notification in this dept., No. 3,175a, dated Dec. 24, under which that officer was posted to the Goruckpore div., is hereby cane.

No. 3,199a.—Mr. W. J. Bramley, mag. and coll. of Allahabad, is app. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bijnour until fur. ords., and also to be marriage regist. in that dist.

No. 3,202a.—Priv. leave for 1 mo. is granted to Capt. G. Wheeler, cantonment jt. mag. of Jhansie, fr. 10th prox., or fr. subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Capt. C. Dandridge, late 49th N.I., is, with the consent of the officer comdg. the station, app. to act as cantonment jt. mag. of Jhansie during leave of Capt. G. Wheeler.

**Allahabad, Jan. 4.—No. 7.**—Dr. Corbyrn, civil surg. of Bareilly, will render med. aid at Budaon, in add. to his own duties, dur. abs. on leave of Dr. W. P. Harris, civil asst. surg. of that station.

**Camp Kelgong, Dec. 31.—No. 3,992a.**—Leave of absence:—

Eight weeks' leave to Calcutta, fr. 27th Nov. last, is granted to Lieut. A. Cumming, asst. engr., Agra div. public works, prep. to furl. to Eur., on m.c.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

**Gen. Dept., Nov. 23.—No. 2,456.**—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. T. M. Deakin in civil med. charge at Kurnaul, are placed at the disposal of the C. in C.

No. 2,457.—Asst. surg. J. Newton is app. to civil med. charge of Kurnaul, in succn. to Asst. surg. Deakin, holding at the same time collateral charge of the civil duties of Thanosur.

Jan. 4, 1862.—No. 24.—Leave:—Lieut. G. W. Waterfield, asst. comr., Delhi, has 8 weeks' leave, fr. the date of his availing himself of the same, to Calcutta, prep. to leave to Eur. on m.c.

Jan. 7.—No. 36.—Mr. Spencer, extra asst. comr., was attached to Umballa dist. from Oct. 16 to Oct. 23, 1861.

**Revenue Dept., Jan. 6.—No. 10.**—Appointment.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to appoint the financial comr. of the Punjab to be the general controlling authority within the Punjab and its dependencies, in respect to Act XXXVI. of 1860.

**Educational Dept., Jan. 7.—No. 3.**—Leave.—Capt. F. M. H. Forbes, insp. of schools, has usual prep. leave to Bombay, to enable him to apply for furl. to Eur., with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

**Military Dept., Jan. 4.—No. 3.**—Guide Corps.—Lieut. E. E. B. Bond, adjt., having rejoined on Oct. 31 last, the unexpired portion of leave granted to that officer in Punjab is cane.

**General Dept., Jan. 9.** No. 56.—Leave.—Mr. G. R. Elsmie, asst. comr., has 8 weeks' leave, under sect. VI. of the Civil Absentee Rules, to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

Jan. 9.—No. 57.—Appointment.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to app. Ens. E. A. Raikes, H.M.'s 93rd highlanders, to be an A. de C. on his Honor's personal staff.

Jan. 10.—No. 63.—Transfers.—Capt. R. O. T. Nicolls, asst. comr., from Loodiana to Jullundur district.

No. 64.—Mr. T. W. Bailey, officg. extra asst. comr., from Jullundur to the Umballa dist.

**Military Dept., Jan. 10.—No. 7.**—1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Ens. F. Harington, No. 4 compy., is permitted to resign.

The election of the undermentd. officers is confirmed by the local Govt.:—

Maj. H. W. Gulliver, lieut., to be capt. of No. 4 compy.

J. Gordon, Esq., ens., to be lieut.

G. Pemberton, Esq., to be ens., and to perform the duties of adjt. of the Umritsur and Jadhonpore compy.

**General Dept., Dec. 12.**—Appointment:—

No. 2,619.—Rev. T. G. Smyth, D.D., to be chap. of Ferozepore, in suc. to the Rev. E. Tuson.

Jan. 13.—No. 83.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov., being about to proceed to Calcutta, is pleased to empower D. F. McLeod, Esq., c.s., financial comr. of the Punjab, to conduct all the current business of the Govt.

Heads of depts. will address all despatches to the asst. sec. to Govt. at Lahore.

Jan. 4.—No. 86.—Appointment.—Rev. C. E. Hadow, B.A., to be chap. of Anarkulle, in suc. to Rev. C. Sloggett.

No. 87.—Leave.—Mr. G. D. Westropp, extra asst. comr., Rawul Pindee, has 2 mo. priv. leave, from date of his availing himself of it.

Jan. 15.—Leave:—

No. 94.—Capt. C. Darnell, cantonment jt. mag. of Ferozepore, has 1 mo. gen. leave, from date of his availing himself of it.

Capt. R. J. L. Crutchley, H.M.'s 70th highlanders, to offic. as cantonment jt. mag., dur. Capt. Darnell's abs.

**Public Works Dept., Jan. 13.—No. 3,782.**—Leave:—Capt. F. J. Davies, late exec. engr., Huzara div., has leave for 2 mo. from Feb. 9, prep. to furl. to Eur.

No. 3,791.—Maj. J. J. McLeod Innes, v.c., having reported his return from furl., resu. chge. of the office of controller and examiner, public works acct., Punjab, on Dec. 23, 1861.

No. 3,792.—Transfers:—

Mr. E. J. Martin, asst. engr. 1st class, is transf. from the Upper Sirhind to the Delhi div.

Mr. G. W. Owen, asst. engr. 2nd class, is transf. from 9th div. Grand Trunk Road to the Upper Sirhind div.

**Gen. Dept.—Erratum.**—In Punjab ord., No. 2,720, dated Dec. 23, for "Mr. P. S. Melville, dep. comr.," read "comr. of Hissar."

Jan. 3.—No. 4.—The serv. of the Rev. H. P. T. Woodington, chap. of Dughshi, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

**Marine Dept.—No. 1.**—Appointments:—

Mr. J. D'Arcy, of the Bengal marine, to be 1st asst. to the superint. of inland navigation, Punjab, with effect from Jan. 1, 1862.

Mr. G. Hand to be 2nd asst., with effect from Nov. 9, 1861.

**Public Works Dept., Dec. 24.—No. 3,619.**—Leave:—Capt. T. W. Marten, asst. engr., Peshawur div., has 1 mo. leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Head Qrs., Camp, Kamokee, Dec. 13, 1861.**—Jhansi station order, dated Oct. 14 last, directing

Asst. surg. J. C. Morice, 16th Bengal cav., to take med. chge. of No. 5 batt. 19th brig. royal art., in addition to his other du. during abs. of Asst. surg. J. Richardson.

Dhreee station order, dated Oct. 28 last, direct. Asst. surg. W. C. Smith, in chge. of Dhreee roadside hospital, to afford med. aid to a detach. 14th Bengal cav. and the remnants of the late Benares horse.

By Maj. C. J. Roberts, com. 17th Bengal cav., dated 16th ult., app. Lieut. R. M. Clifford to act as adj. during leave of Lieut. G. H. W. Hoggan.

Oude div. order, dated 20th ult., direct. the underment. officers of the late 4th Eur. inf. to proceed to Cawnpore and report themselves to the officer com. for duty with detach. proc. up country.

Capt. J. Ward.

Lieut. T. B. Boileau.

Lieut. F. W. Leman.

Ens. G. Logan.

The Sangor district order, dated Sept. 11, direct. Maj. P. A. Robertson, late 68th N.I., to proc. to Nowgong, as member of a special committee on the rifles of the 80th foot, is confirmed.

The following Allahabad brig. order is confirmed: Dated 13th idem.—App. Brev. maj. F. O. Salusbury, late 1st Bengal fus., to com. a detachment of the 101st royal Bengal fus., proc. up country.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Benares div. order, dated Sept. 9, transf. Brev. surg. H. M. Greenhow, from left wing to hd. qrs. 14th Bengal cav., and Asst. surg. J. C. Dickinson, from latter to former.

By Brev. col. J. L. Taylor, com. 3rd N.I., dated 22nd ult., app. Capt. C. Reay to offic. as interp. and qmr. to the regt.

Benares div. order, dated 30th ult., direct. the underment. officers to do duty with 10th N.I.

Capt. J. M. Nutall, and C. F. Hicks, late 5th Eur. inf.

Capt. W. B. Girdlestone, late 67th N.I.

Phillour garrison order, dated 30th ult., direct. Asst. surg. C. T. Schmitz to assu. med. chge. of the magazine estab. on departure of Asst. surg. J. G. Faught, 46th foot.

Umballah brig. order, dated 9th inst., direct. Surg. maj. J. Bowhill to retain med. chge. of hd. qrs. of the late 3rd brig. Bengal horse art. and of the "C" batt. 2nd and "F" batt. 5th royal horse brig. until arrival of the hd. qrs. of the latter brig.

Leave of absence:—

Late 76th N.I.—Brev. lieut. col. J. Hennesy, from Nov. 15 to Nov. 15, 1862, in ext., to remain at Mussoorie.

Late 56th N.I.—Lieut. R. M. Skinner, from Dec. 20 to March 20, 1862, to remain at Dorundah.

Late 5th E.L.C.—Capt. G. A. Prendergast from Dec. 20 to March 20, 1862, to Calcutta, under new rules, prep. to furl. to Eur.

Late 70th N.I.—Col. J. D. Kennedy, (comdg. 11th regt. N.I.) from Dec. 20 to Jan. 23, 1862, to visit Calcutta, prep. to ret. from the serv.

Head Qrs., Camp, Sealkote, Dec. 17.—The leave granted to Lieut. A. H. Taylor, late 3rd Eur. L.C., in G.O. of Oct. 8, will be held to have commenced on Aug. 3 preceding.

The app. of Capt. C. M. N. Fellowes, late 3rd Eur. inf., to act as maj. of brig. at Cawnpore, notified in G.O. Oct. 21 last, is cancl.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following med. arrangements:—

Surg. H. Stewart, of the 86th (Bareilly) is transf. to 38th (Agra) N.I.

Asst. surg. R. K. Buckell, doing duty in the citadel at Lahore, is posted to 36th (Bareilly) N.I.

Asst. surg. J. W. Johnston, doing duty with 71st L.I., is posted to 21st hussars.

Lieut. G. C. Swiney, late 5th Eur. cav., passed prescribed colloq. examn. on 16th inst.

Id. Qrs., Camp Sealkote, Dec. 16.—Dated 11th idem.—Attaching Lieut. D. B. Lockhart, late 6th Eur. inf., to 78th foot; and directing Lieut. F. W. Graham, late 11th N.I., to do genl. duty at presy.

Dated 15th idem.—Appg. Lieuts. H. C. Rowcroft and W. J. Heaviside, Bengal engrs., to do duty with sappers and miners at Roorkee.

The following Meerut division orders are confirmed:—

Dec. 16.—With reference to G.O. No. 1,136 of 13th inst., Brig. S. T. Christie, c.b., is posted to Delhi.

Maj. R. G. Mayne and Capt. W. R. E. Alexander, Bengal staff corps, are permitted to proceed to and do general duty at Moradabad and Nagode, respectively.

Lieut. E. H. C. Simpson, late 39th N.I., is app. a doing duty officer with 4th Bengal cav., from date on which he was relieved from his app. as actg. adjt. of the corps, by the return from leave of Lieut. G. H. Hale.

The following orders are confirmed:— Dinapore station order, dated July 25 last, directing Lieut. P. H. Eyre, 38th foot, to take charge of a party of convicts and others proceeding to Calcutta, and providing him with a free passage on steamer Simla.

The following Morar station orders are confirmed:—

Dated Oct. 3rd last.—Appg. Asst. surg. A. Fitz-

Gerald, attached to 35th (now 31st Punjab) N.I., to med. charge of invalids and time-expired men under orders to march towards Agra.

Dated 7th instant.—Directing Asst. surg. W. Moir to make over med. charge of No. 2 battery 22nd brig. royal art. to Surg. J. W. Mountjoy, and to receive med. charge of No. 2 batty. 25th brig., under orders to march to Cawnpore.

Dated 8th idem.—Directing Asst. surg. J. H. White to make over med. charge of "B" batty. 2nd royal horse brig. to Surg. J. W. Mountjoy, and to receive med. charge of No. 2 batty. 24th brig., under orders to march to Saugor.

The following presy. division orders are confirmed:—

Appg. Ens. G. M. D. Hill and J. E. Sandeman, gen. list, to do duty the former with the 75th foot at Fort William, and the latter with the 90th foot at Allahabad instead of with the 93rd highlanders.

Dated 4th idem.—Directing Lieut. J. Thomson, late 34th N.I., to do duty at Barrackpore.

Attaching Brev. capt. W. H. Smith, late 56th N.I., to 75th foot, and directing him to join.

Dated 5th idem.—Directing the underment. officers of the gen. list to do duty with corps specified opposite their names:—

Ens. A. Harden and F. O. Fuller, 107th foot, J. Fraser, 92nd highlanders, P. W. Smith, 93rd highlanders, E. N. D. La Touche, 48th foot, J. N. Steel and S. C. Trower, 77th foot.

Dated 9th idem.—Directing Lieut. W. E. M. B. Ramsay, late 17th N.I., to do duty with the provisional cav. regt. at Barrackpore, and to proceed up country with a detachment thereof.

Benares division order confirmed:—

Dated the 9th idem.—Directing Veterinary surg. S. T. Goddard, att. to the Sultanpore remount depot, to afford professional aid to the horses of "A" battery 2nd royal horse brig., during the continuance of the annual practice, or until further orders, with effect from the 4th idem.

The foll. Benares station orders are confirmed:—

Dated 3rd instant.—Directing Surg. H. B. Hassard, 19th foot, to afford med. aid to the depot, in add. to his other duties; and appg. Surg. T. Hastings to the med. charge of the divis. and brig. staff, during abs. at Sultanpore of Asst. surg. G. S. Sutherland.

Dated 8th idem.—Permitting Ens. R. H. A. Quinet, gen. list, doing du. with 19th foot, to remain at Benares and do duty with a detach. of 90th L.I., till arr. of 92nd highlanders, to which corps he will be attached.

16th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieut. C. H. Meham, of the 37th Madras N.I., is appd. to act as 2nd in com., during abs. on leave of Lieut. A. G. Owen, and with effect from date of his joining the appt.

Lieut. C. R. Blair, invalid estab., has permission to reside in Sirhind div. until Nov. 30, 1862, with effect from Oct. 31 last.

The foll. Meerut div. orders are confirmed:—

Dated the 19th October last.—Directing Lieut. W. J. Cochrane, late 68th, to do du. with 12th (the Kelat-i-Ghilzie) regt. N.I.

Dated 14th inst.—Appg. J. W. A. Michell, late 37th, to do du. with the 12th (the Kelat-i-Ghilzie) regt. N.I.

Dated 16th idem.—Appg. Asst. surg. J. L. Stewart to temp. med. charge of sappers and miners at Roorkee, dur. employ. of Surg. R. S. O. Thring with 104th Bengal fus.

Leave of absence:—

Late 4th N.I.—Lieut. W. Pickard, do. du. 12th (the Kelat-i-Ghilzie) N.I., fr. Dec. 10 to Feb. 10, 1862, to pres., m.c.

Late 39th N.I.—Lieut. B. C. Urquhart, fr. Dec. 7 to March 7, 1862, to pres., prep. to applying for furl. to Europe.

#### DUTIES OF OFFICERS OF STAFF CORPS.

Head Qrs., Camp, Sealkote, Dec. 18.—The C. in C. is pleased to announce, for general information, that Govt. has decided that officers of the staff corps, when unemployed, are liable to perform general duty, and should apply for leave to reside and do duty at any particular place until they are employed, precisely in the manner prescribed for other officers.

Capt. D. W. Martin, dep. asst. qmr. gen. of the army, is removed from the Oude div. to the Rohilkund dist., fr. the date on which Capt. M. Hunter (appd. an offic. dep. asst. qmr. gen. by G.G.O. No. 749, of Aug. 23 last), assu. charge of the Oude div. office.

#### THE DELHI COMMISSARIAT.

Head Qrs., Camp, Sealkote, Dec. 19.—At the request of the offic. commissary general, it is announced for general information, that the commissariat duties of the station of Delhi have been separated from those of Meerut, and the former station constituted a distinct executive charge from Oct. 1 last; also, that the station of Futtehghurh (which was last year an independent executive charge) was made a dependency of the Cawnpore executive charge from May 1, 1861.

The following officers were declared by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, on 9th inst., to have passed in Hindoostanee:—

Lieuts. L. E. Evans, late 15th N.I., and H. E. Waller, late 40th N.I.

Unatt. Ens. J. Smith passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on the 16th inst.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the officer comdg. 42nd (Assam) L.I., dated 29th Oct. last, app. Capt. A. G. Forsyth to com. the corps, dur. abs. of Major H. M. Garstin; and Lieut. and Adj. D. Ross to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties.

By Lieut. W. H. J. Lance, comdg. E.I. regt., dated 31st Oct. last, assuming the duties of musketry instructor to the regt., from 1st idem.

Dacca station order, dated 11th ult., directing Lieut. J. C. G. Price, comdg. Eurasian and Native Christian comp. of art., to receive charge of outpost guns from Lieut. W. H. J. Lance, comdg. E.I. regt.

Oude div. orders, dated 20th ult., directing med. arrangements:—

Asst. surg. E. A. Fitzgerald, arrived at Allahabad with invalids, to proc. thence to Cawnpore in med. chg. of a detach. of men for the 101st royal Bengal fus., and on being relieved at Cawnpore by Surg. C. R. Francis, to remain there for gen. duty.

By Lieut. C. E. Bates, comdg. 23rd (Punjab) N.I., dated 1st inst., directing Lieut. F. B. Ward to offic. as adj., during the time Lieut. W. G. Chalmers may offic. as 2nd in com.

Leave of absence:—

Late 4th E.L.C.—Lieut. H. B. Lockwood fr. Aug. 26 to Nov. 10, to Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

With reference to G.O., No. 1,167 of 20th inst., Dep. inspector gen. of hospitals R. W. Faithfull is posted to Sealkote circle, and directed to join without delay.

#### STATION PRIZE COMMITTEES.

Head Quarters, Camp Lalla Mouna, Dec. 23.—With reference to G.G.O., No. 1,147 of 13th inst., authorising the immediate issue of a first distribution of the Delhi prize money, the attention of officers, departments, and others concerned, is called to G.G.O., No. 1,154 of 16th idem, publishing detailed instructions for the preparation and submission of bills, &c., on the above-mentioned account; and directing the formation of station prize committees for the examination and payment of claims for European and native soldiers invalided, discharged, or deceased.

2. The instructions and forms laid down in the aforesaid G.O. are to be most carefully observed.

#### ISSUE OF ACCOUTREMENTS, &c.

Government having authorised the issue of the present stock of accoutrements, harness, and saddlery, of country manufacture, to all British troops, instead of obtaining any further supply of new equipments for the purpose from England, the C. in C. desires, with reference to Rule 2 of G.G.O., No. 922 of 12th Oct. last, that stores of this description received by regiments during the ensuing year, to replace articles worn out, may not be condemned merely on account of a difference in quality or pattern from the present prescribed patterns in the British army. Such articles will be issued with the understanding that the periods laid down by the regulations for their being kept in use will not be enforced; and that they will not be required to last longer than they are found to remain in good and serviceable order. Regiments will retain any regiment devices worn on their accoutrements, as these are not available in magazines.

#### DISHONEST CONTRACTORS.

Head Quarters, Camp Sumbrail, Dec. 20.—At several stations officers are in the habit of purchasing daily, at the contract price, bread and meat from the Government contractors.

2. This custom has unfavourable results, because it embarrasses the unceasing efforts of the C. in C. to eradicate the baneful practice of contractors supplying the troops with inferior rations.

3. H.E. has observed in his tours of inspection that contractors who tender inferior rations to the troops which are rejected by the regimental authorities because they are inferior, do not, at the same time, fail to supply the officers of the station with good rations.

4. This must arise from one of two causes: either the contractor, for the purpose of creating the belief that the rations are good and equal to contract, issues the best part of the rations to the officers of the station, instead of distributing it amongst the men; or, he furnishes, under the name of rations, officers with bread and meat which are superior to those supplied to the men.

5. The result is, that in the very stations where rations furnished by the contractor have been constantly rejected by the regimental authorities, and condemned by boards, as not equal to contract, officers have expressed their surprise at the circumstance, because the meat and bread supplied to them by the same contractors have been, invariably, good.

6. The C. in C. therefore directs that, for the future, officers at stations are not to purchase ration bread and meat from the contractors, except



at stations or in camp where they cannot be otherwise obtained.

*Head Qrs., Camp Chillianwallah, Dec. 26.*—Lieut. G. Alexander, Bengal staff corps, is app. to do du. with the 2nd batt. rifle brig.

Lieut. H. L. Hawkins, Bengal staff corps, is app. to do du. with H.M.'s drag. gds., for the purpose of being instructed in the duties of a cav. officer, and without prejudice to his present position as do. du. officer with 7th Bengal cav.

This order to have effect from the date of his joining the 7th drag. gds.

The following pres. div. orders are confirmed:—

*Dated 11th ult.*—Placing the servs. of Lieut. J. M. Glubb, late 38th N.I., at disp. of dep. qmrr. gen. of the army, for employ. in his dept., with effect from Oct. 23 last.

*Dated 7th idem.*—Direct. Capt. G. C. Lloyd, late 56th N.I., to do gen. du. at Dum Dum.

*Head Qrs., Camp Jhelum, Dec. 27.*—Appointments:—

24th (Punjab) Regt. N.I.—Lieut. F. M. Newberry, gen. list, do. du. with 19th (Punjab) regt. N.I., to be adjt., v. Lieut. A. W. C. Read, prom. to a company in his regt., 51st foot.

2nd Bengal cav.—Ens. F. Knowles, 19th foot, to offic. as adjt. during abs. of Lieut. G. L. K. Hewett, proc. on leave.

The following Lahore div. orders are confirmed:—

*Dated 17th inst.*—App. Brig. A. C. Errington to com. the div., v. Brig. gen. A. H. Ferryman, c.b., proc. on leave.

*Dated 10th idem.*—Direct. the underment. officers to do du. with the 27th (Punjab) N.I.

Lieuts. M. G. Taylor, late 14th N.I.; N. J. Jones, late 15th N.I.; and W. H. Unwin, late 56th N.I.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Capt. D. W. Becher, com. a detach. 104th foot, dated 29th ult., app. Lieut. W. E. D. Broughton, late 6th Eur. regt., to offic. as adjt. and qmrr. to detach. with effect from 21st idem.

Saugor station order, dated 8th inst., app. Capt. C. F. Amiel, 80th foot, to be station staff, consequent on departure on duty of offic. brig. maj.

Barrackpore station order, dated 11th inst., direct. Surg. G. Saunders to afford med. aid to a detach. of 18th (the Alipore) regt. N.I., in addition to his other duties.

Leave of absence:—

Late 6th Eur. Inf.—Capt. C. Need, from May 6 to Oct. 23, to Mussorie and Murree.—This cancels the leave granted in G.O. May 23 last.

Late 62nd N.I.—Lieut. R. C. Beavan, from Dec. 13 to March 18, in ext., for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Gen. list. (Cav.).—Lieut. E. H. Curtis, from Jan. 15 to March 1, to pres., prep. to furl. to Eur.

Veteran Estab.—Capt. T. Spencer, (dep. comy. of ord.) from Jan. 1 to July 1, to remain at Mooltan, pending result of his application to retire from the service.

*Head Qrs., Camp Deenah, Dec. 28.*—With reference to O.O. No. 1,190, 24th inst. Brig. A. Tucker, c.b., is posted to the Sind Sagur dist.

Lieut. col. J. Liptrott, of the late 14th, is posted to 4th regt. N.I., and directed to join.

#### LOSS OF EQUIPMENTS.

Government having recently sustained a loss of Rs. 1,934-4-0, owing to an officer in com. of a regt. not having reported the want of proper store-rooms for the reception of his regimental camp equipage, nor taking sufficient precautions to protect the property, the C. in C. warns comdg. officers that in future they will be held responsible by Govt. for the loss of regtl. equipments incurred through any omission of the necessary measures to secure their safety.

2. Officers comdg. regts. in which proper store-rooms have not been constructed for the protection of camp equipage, &c., are directed to make an immediate report to this effect to the department of the qmrr. gen. of the army, for the information of H.E.

Oorae station order, dated 3rd ult., app. Lieut. A. F. P. Harcourt, do. du. with 40th N.I., to act as station staff, from 2nd idem.

Meeran Meer brig. order, dated 26th ult., perm. Capt. K. A. Napper, late 55th N.I., to resign the offic. intership of the 5th L.I., and do gen. du. at Meeran Meer.

Jubbulpore station order, dated 9th inst., direct. Surg. G. E. Givins, 25th (Punjab) regt. N.I., to afford med. aid to squadron 12th Bengal cav., from 8th idem, in addition to his other duties.

Gwalior station order, dated 17th inst., direct. Ens. C. D. Blackwood, gen. list, att. to 27th foot, to remain at Morar for du. with the 13th L.I., on the arrival of that corps.

*Head Qrs., Camp Goojurr Khan, Dec. 30.*—Postings of med. officers to brigades, batteries, and divs. of arty., consequent on the re-organisation of the late Bengal arty.:—

Surg. W. F. Mactier, offic. principal med. store-keeper to Govt. Surg. maj. J. Bowhill, offic. head qrs., 2nd royal horse brig., Meerut.

Asst. surg. G. S. Sutherland, A. batty. 2nd royal horse brig., Benares.

Asst. surgs. J. H. White, B ditto, Gwalior, J. A. P. Colles, C ditto, Umballah, M. J. S. Perreau, D ditto Meerut, W. C. Smith, E ditto, Cawnpore, T. W. Sheppard, F ditto, Sealkote, N. J. Grant, G ditto Saugor.

Surg. maj. G. Harper, head qrs., 5th royal horse brig., Umballah.

Asst. surg. G. C. Chesnaye, A batty., 5th royal horse brig., Rawul Pindee.

Asst. surg. A. F. Richmond, B ditto, Cawnpore.

Asst. surg. H. Clark, C ditto, Peshawur.

Asst. surg. J. Browne, D ditto, and R. S. Bateson, E ditto, Meeran Meer.

Asst. surg. S. C. Townsend, F ditto, Umballah.

Surg. maj. A. W. Crozier, head qrs., 16th brig. R. A., Delhi.

Asst. surg. L. F. Dickson, No. 1 batty., 16th ditto, Jubbulpore.

Surg. maj. G. S. Cardew (offic. dep. insp. gen. of hospitals), Surg. T. Maxwell (offic.) head qrs., 19th brig. R. A., Ferozepore.

Asst. surg. J. Richardson. No. 5 batty. 19th brig. R. A., Jhansi.

Surg. S. A. Homan, head qrs., 22nd brig. R. A., Jullundur.

Surg. maj. C. B. Chalmers, head qrs., 24th brig. R. A., Meeran Meer.

Asst. surgs. C. T. Schmitz, No. 1 batty. 24th brig. R. A., Lahore, and J. B. White, No. 5 batty., ditto, Debrooghurh.

Surg. maj. R. Whittall, head qrs., 25th brig. R. A., Agra.

Asst. surg. W. Moir, No. 2 batty., 25th brig. R. A., Cawnpore.

Surg. maj. J. H. Jones, art. div., Peshawur.

Surg. J. Williams, ditto, Rawul Pindee.

Surg. R. J. Atkinson, ditto, Saugor.

Surg. J. W. Mountjoy, ditto, Gwalior.

Surg. G. Banister, ditto, Lucknow.

Asst. surg. L. H. J. Maclean, ditto, Umritsir.

Capt. G. A. Prendergast, late 5th Eur. cav., is app. to do duty with the 15th Bengal cav., with retrospective effect from the date on which he joined the corps.

The leave granted to Capt. Sir C. W. A. Oakeley in G.O. page 500, is extended to Jan. 25 next.

The following Roorkee station orders are confirmed:—

*Dated 7th instant.*—Directing Civil asst. surg. C. C. W. Wilson to afford med. aid to a detachmt. of the 54th foot, arrived from Cawnpore, in addn. to his other duties.

*Dated 17th idem.*—Appg. Civil asst. surg. Wilson to the temp. med. charge of the sappers and miners, with effect from 2nd instant, in addition to his other duties.

Orders confirmed:—

By Lieut. col. G. Walsh, comdg. 15th (the Loodianah) regt. N.I., dated 5th inst., appg. Lieut. E. Kitson to offic. as adjt., in room of Lieut. E. P. W. Ripley, and till arrival of Lieut. B. Rogers.

Goordaspore station order dated the 16th instant, directing Civil asst. surg. G. A. Watson to assume med. charge of the left wing 5th Bengal cav., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 14th ult.

Benares div. order dated 21st inst., directing the following med. arrangements:—

Asst. surg. W. C. Smith, attached to the roadside hospital at Dehree, to proceed to Allahabad and report himself to dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Cawnpore circle.

Asst. surg. J. G. Pilcher, attached to the roadside hospital at Chumparun, to proceed to Dinapore and report himself to the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals there.

Meerut div. order dated the 24th inst., appg. Capt. C. A. Reid, late 20th N.I., to do duty at the Landour depot.

Leave of absence:—

Brigade Staff.—Brig. J. Macdonald (comdg. at Barrackpore) from Feb. 15, 1862, to March 31, 1862, to remain at presy., prep. to applying for furl. to Eur.

Bengal Staff Corps.—Maj. G. A. St. P. Fooks, from Dec. 15 to Feb. 15, 1862, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur. under new rules.

Unattached List.—Ens. W. T. Stuart, comdg. 2nd compy. sappers and miners, from Dec. 15 to Feb. 28, 1862, to proceed to Calcutta.

*Head Qrs., Camp Munda, Dec. 31, 1861.*—Landour Convalescent Depot.—Appointments:—Brev. col. C. C. Deacon, c.b., of 46th foot, to be comdt., v. Capt. F. H. Crawford, 98th foot, who vacates.

Kurrachee Depot.—Maj. J. A. Gilden, of the 81st foot, to be comdt., v. Maj. J. F. Murray, who rejoins his regt., the 83rd foot.

The underment. officers are permitted to do duty as specified opposite their respective names:—

Lieuts. J. B. Cox, Bengal staff corps, at Cawnpore, and E. F. Browne, late 15th N.I., at Meerut.

Capt. H. E. Young, late 64th N.I., with H.M.'s 104th Bengal fus., on the expiration of his present leave.

The G.O. of 29th ult., directing Lieut. W. J. Parker, late 4th N.I., to do duty with 89th foot, is canceled.

With reference to G.O. of the 6th ult., Lieut. A. Walker is directed to proceed and join Ferozepore Arsenal, instead of Allahabad Arsenal, on being relieved from charge of Dera Ishmael Khan magazine by Capt. T. N. Harward.

The underment. officer has been permitted by the Sec. of State for India to count as service for retiring pension the period of sick leave specified opposite his name, in addition to the 15 months allowed by G.O. March 5, 1860:—

Asst. surg. T. Anderson, m.d., med. dept., 3 mos., from Aug. 3 to Nov. 3, 1860.

Ens. H. P. Streatfield, gen. list, passed the prescribed colloq. examn. on 16th inst.

*Head Qrs., Camp Rawul Pindee, Jan. 2.*—Maj. W. Birch, late 6th Eur. regt., is appd. to com. the 104th Bengal fus., and directed to join.

The underment. officers have been permitted by the Sec. of State for India to count as service for retiring pension the periods of sick leave specified opposite their respective names, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 1,113 of Sept. 1, 1857:—

Maj. J. F. Richardson, c.b., Bengal staff corps, 15 mos.; from Nov. 11, 1858, to Feb., 1860.

Maj. R. C. Lawrence, c.b., Bengal staff corps, 1 year and 5 days; from March 11, 1860, to March 16, 1861.

Capt. R. H. M. Aitkin, Bengal staff corps, 1 year 2 mos. and 19 days; from Oct. 10, 1859, to Dec. 29, 1860.

Lieut. A. H. Davidson, art., 4 mos. in India; from July 17 to Nov. 15, 1857.

Lieut. R. A. Wauchope, late 57th N.I., 15 mos.; from Feb. 9, 1858, to May 9, 1859.

Lieut. F. M. Birch, late 71st N.I., 18 mos.; from May 6, 1858, to Nov. 6, 1859.

Surg. D. J. O'Callaghan, med. dept., 11 mos. and 27 days; from Nov. 17, 1858, to Nov. 14, 1859.

Surg. E. B. Thring, med. dep., 18 mos.; from Feb. 10, 1859, to Aug. 10, 1860.

Surg. J. B. S. Brown, med. dept., 15 mos.; from Jan. 13, 1858, to April 13, 1859.

Appointments:—

41st (the Gwalior) Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. B. Martin, of the Bengal staff corps, to be 2nd in com., v. Capt. W. D. Hoste, appd. to the 6th Punjab inf.

Surg. C. R. Francis is appd. to the med. charge of 8th Bengal cav., v. Asst. surg. G. V. Currie, placed at disposal of the Punjab Govt.

Erratum.—That part of the G.O. Oct. 29 last, posting Surg. R. H. Oakley to [the 18th N.I., now 3rd Goorka (the Kemaon) regt., is modified as follows:—

"Surg. R. H. Oakley is appd. to the temp. med. charge of 18th N.I., dur. the abs. on leave of Surg. G. E. Morton."

Jan. 6.—The foll. orders are confirmed:—

Pres. div. order dated June 19 last, authorising Staff surg. P. J. Clarke, in med. charge of the Chin-surah depot, to proc. to Hazarebaugh, to give evidence before a court-martial.

By Col. J. D. Kennedy, comdg. 11th N.I., dated Nov. 1 last, directing Capt. C. H. Byers, Bengal staff corps, to continue to offic. as adj. of the regt.

The foll. Agra station orders are confirmed:—

*Dated 8th ult.*—Directing Asst. surg. L. F. Dickson to receive med. charge of 22nd brig. roy. art., prog. to Lucknow.

The foll. Allahabad brig. orders are confirmed:—

*Dated Nov. 3 last.*—Appg. Capt. F. K. Bacon, late 22nd N.I., to act as interp. at Allahabad, from the 1st idem, in add. to his other duties.

*Dated 2nd ult.*—Appg. Brev. capt. D. W. Becher, late 2nd Bengal fus., to the com. of certain details of the 104th Bengal fus., with effect from Nov. 20 precg.

The foll. orders are confirmed:—

Ferozepore brig. order dated Oct. 12 last, appg. Capt. R. J. L. Crutchley, 79th highlanders, to offic. as maj. of brig., during the abs. of Capt. R. C. Lee.

Jhansi station order dated 2nd ult., directg. Lieut. A. B. Chalmers, do. du. with the 34th (the Futteh-gurh) regt. N.I., to act also as barrack master, as a temp. arrangement.

Umritsir station and garrison order dated the 8th ult., appg. Lieut. R. W. Cox, adj. left wing 94th foot, to offic. as station staff officer, in add. to his other duties.

Benares div. order dated the 27th ult., appg. Capt. G. Bushby, late 4th Eur. L.C., to take charge of 126 mares, directed to be sent from the Sultanpore remount depot to the Saharanpore stud.

Umballah brig. order dated 30th ult., appg. Asst. surg. J. Ince, 4th Bengal cav., to med. charge of div. and brig. staff, from 1st inst., v. Asst. surg. G. M. Slaughter, 7 hussars.

Attaching Ens. W. H. Browne, gen. list, to 89th foot, till the arr. of 81st foot, with which regt. he has been directed to do duty.

Leave of absence:—

Late 5th Eur. L.C.—Brev. col. G. Cautley, fr. Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861, in ext., to remain at Murree, prep. to retire from the service.

Invalid Estab.—Maj. R. Thorpe, for 3 mos. fr. date of availing himself of the same, to remain in Calcutta, prep. to retire from the service.

*Head Qrs., Camp Janee ka Sung, Jan. 7.*—Brev. col. W. F. Beaton, late 4th Eur. inf., is appd. to do du. in the Meerut div. with effect from 26th ult.

Capt. J. D'O. Baring, of the late 55th N.I., is permitted to continue to do du. at the Nynee Tal convalescent depot, dur. present cold and ensuing hot season.

Capt. H. R. Shelton, of the late 38th N.I., is permitted to continue to do du. at the Darjeeling convalescent depot, dur. present cold and ensuing hot season.

Lieut. W. Howey, of the late 42nd N.I., is permitted to do du. with the 41st (the Gwalior) regt. of N.I.

The underment. passed the prescribed colloquial exam. on 16th ult.

Cornet E. A. Money, Ens. G. E. Macpherson, gen. list.

Meerut div. order dated 26th ult., directing Lieut. A. B. Douglas, of the late 52nd N.I., to do du. with 82nd foot, at Delhi, is confirmed.

Head Qrs., Camp Hussain Abdool, Jan. 8.—Lieut. col. E. B. Johnson, C.B., Asst. adj. gen. of art., has been directed to join army head qrs. without delay, for the purpose of offic. as adj. gen. of the army, as a temp. arrangement, in room of Lieut. col. H. W. Norman, C.B.

Maj. F. D. Watson, late 44th N.I., appd. comdnt. of the 39th (the Allypore) regt. N.I. in G.O. of the 23rd ult., is directed to proceed to Allahabad and assume com. of the 11th N.I.

The leave to Capt. W. R. Wallace, late 51st N.I., in G.O. of Nov. 16, is to be held as prep. either to retiring from the service, or prog. to Eur. on furl., under the new rules, and as commencing fr. 1st ult.

Lieut. F. H. Hood, late 30th N.I., is permitted to do du. with East Indian regt. at Dacca.

Ens. H. L. Young, gen. list, doing du. with 4th Punjab inf., passed prescribed colloq. exam. on the 16th ult.

Dated 16th idem.—Attaching Lieut. J. H. Baldwin, late 68th N.I., to H.M.'s 6th foot, at Barrackpore, in view to his being attached to volunteers from that corps prog. up country.

Permitting Lieut. G. F. Graham, late 5th Eur. inf., to do du. with 33rd (the Allahabad) regt. N.I., at Barrackpore, and directing him to join.

Dated 17th idem.—Appg. Lieut. J. Thomson, late 34th N.I., att. to reserve guards in Fort William, to do du. with wing of the 28th (Punjab) regt. N.I., at Barrackpore.

Directing Ens. W. H. Hyne, gen. list, to join and do du. with H.M.'s 104th Bengal fus., at Meerut.

Appg. Lieut. F. W. Grant, late 22nd N.I., to do du. with 6th foot, at Barrackpore, in view to his being attached to volunteers from that corps proceeding up country.

Jan. 10.—Lieut. St. G. M. Bishop, of the late 66th or Goorka regt., is appd. a paid do. du. officer in 6th Bengal cav.

Ens. C. W. Hume, do. du. with 12th Bengal cav., is directed to join his regt., the 48th foot, at Lucknow, with which his services are required.

Leave of absence:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieut. R. A. Nowell (adj. 3rd N.I.) from Jan. 26 to April 26, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur.

Late 4th Eur. L.C.—Lieut. A. H. Prinsep, from Nov. 18, 1861, to March 18, to remain in Calcutta, to pass an exam. in native languages.

Late 11th N.I.—Lieut. F. H. Woodgate, doing du. 20th (Punjab) N.I., from Sept. 20 to Nov. 20, 1861.

Jullundur brigade order, dated 30th ult., appg. Maj. P. F. Gardiner, of the Bengal staff corps, to offic. as maj. of brigade, in room of Capt. G. E. Holmes, app. offic. asst. adjt. gen. of the army.

Allahabad brigade order confirmed, dated 2nd inst., attaching Lieut. C. H. Garbett, gen. list, inf., to the convalescent depot.

Orders confirmed:—

By Capt. C. Shaw, 2nd in com. 2nd Bengal cav., dated 17th inst., assum. com. of the regt., in add. to his other duties, consequent on the dep. on leave of Maj. G. Jackson.

Murree station order, dated 18th inst., directing all reports of the station to be made to Capt. F. V. E. Jervis, late 56th N.I., on the dep. of Lieut. col. R. O. Bright.

Benares division order, dated 24th inst., directing Vet. surg. S. T. Goddard to afford professional aid to the horses of the late 4th Eur. cav., in add. to his other duties.

### The Supreme Council.

The Council met at Government House on Saturday, Jan. 18, 1862.

PRESENT:—

H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

His Honour the Lieut. gov. of Bengal, and H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala, K.S.I.

MEMBERS OF THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

The Hon. Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B.

The Hon. Cecil Beadon.

Maj. gen. the Hon. Sir R. Napier, K.C.B.

The Hon. S. Laing.

The Hon. W. Ritchie.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL.

The Hon. H. B. Harington.

The Hon. H. Forbes.

The Hon. C. J. Erskine.

The Hon. W. S. Fitzwilliam.

The Hon. Raja Deo Narain Singh Bahadoor.

The Hon. D. Cowie.

The Hon. Raja Dinkar Rao Rugonath Bahadoor.

H.H. the Maharaja of Patiala, the Hon. Raja Deo Narain Singh Bahadoor, and the Hon. Dinkar Rao Rugonath Bahadoor, made a solemn declaration of allegiance to her Majesty, and that they would faithfully fulfil the duties of their office.

The other additional members took the oath of allegiance and the oath that they would faithfully fulfil the duties of their office.

H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. laid on the table the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council.

H.E. stated that the rules had been framed by the Gov. gen. in Council in accordance with the Act of Parliament, but that they were open to consideration and revision by the Council. A copy would be forwarded to each member. By the rules it was provided that the Council should ordinarily meet on Wednesdays, and his Excellency would propose that the next meeting be held on Wednesday next. He would remind the Council that, under the 14th rule, three days' previous notice of the title and subject of any Bill which any member wished to introduce must be given to the secretary, and therefore if leave were to be moved to introduce any Bill next Wednesday such notice must be given this day.

The Council then adjourned till Wednesday the 22nd inst.

W. GREY,

Sec. to the Govt. of India, Home Dept.  
Calcutta, Jan. 18, 1862.

### Military Letters.

#### MISUSE OF THE TELEGRAPH.

No. 3,033a.—With reference to the notification by the Govt. N.W.P., No. 2,522a, dated Sept. 21, 1861, relative to the misuse of the telegraph by public officers, the following extracts (paras. 3 to 8) from a letter on the subject from the Sec. to the Govt. of India in the home dept., are published for general information:—

Para. 3. The inspection of service messages recently undertaken in Calcutta has shown that it is a most common practice on the part of Secs. to Govt., heads of departments, officers commanding regiments, and other public officers, to communicate regarding applications for leave of absence and applications for appointments, by telegraph on the public service.

4. Such communications are, in fact, very rarely required in the interests of the public service. In nine cases out of ten they are made for the private convenience of the party concerned, and, therefore, the messages ought not to be sent at the public expense.

5. If an officer seeking leave, or applying for an appointment, desires to receive a reply by telegraph, he should pay for the reply himself, for no such message can properly be sent at the public expense unless it be so sent because it is in good faith believed that the interests of the public service require it.

6. The extent of the evil which results from the irregular practice above noted may not readily strike an individual public officer, who may, perhaps, send only one or two such messages in a month. The evil, however, is in reality a very great one; for the irregularity is found to be prevalent throughout India wherever telegraphic communication is available, and thus probably not a day passes that private messages which have been paid for, and messages which are really on the public service, are not delayed in transit by the passage of some of these unpaid private messages improperly sent on the public service.

7. The difference between the post-office and the telegraph in this matter is obvious, though there is reason to suppose that it is not always borne in mind. No one communicating with Govt. or any public functionary is entitled to expect a reply by telegraph. The telegraph is an extraordinary means of communication which is not intended to be used in the transaction of public business, except on urgent and important occasions, and when the saving of time effected by the telegraph is of real importance to the public interest; and it is, I am desired to observe, of the utmost consequence to the interests of the general public, and also as regards the economical working of the telegraph, that this rule should be rigidly observed by all public officers, and especially by those who hold posts of authority.

8. The Gov. gen. in Council has seen with great satisfaction a recent order on the subject of sending orders regarding leave, &c., by telegraph, published in the Gazette, by the Lieut. gov. N.W.P.

#### FAMILIES OF DECEASED OFFICERS.

No. 62.—The foll. G.O. by the Govt. of India, dated Jan. 10, No. 28, is republished:—

The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 461, dated Nov. 30, 1861, are published for general information:—

1. I have received and considered in Council your

letter, No. 148, dated July 31, in which you inquire whether, in case of the death of an officer of the staff corps, who originally belonged to the British service, any provision will be made for his family.

2. I have to inform you, in answer, that to the widows and families of such officers pensions will be granted not less than those to which they would be entitled under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of June 15, 1855.

3. It remains to be decided from what funds these pensions will be provided.

(Signed) R. J. H. BIRCH, Major gen.,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

#### COLONELS' ALLOWANCES.

Fort William, Jan. 10.—No. 36.—The following paras. of a mil. letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 467, dated Dec. 3, 1861, is published for general information:—

8. As regards the succession to colonel's allowance, I entirely agree with you that it is most desirable to make some definite announcement to the officers of the army.

9. In my despatch, No. 27, of Jan. 18, 1861, para. 30, I stated that the number of staff corps officers in receipt of colonel's allowance "can only be filled up as the establishment of colonels on the old footing diminishes, so that the aggregate number of officers receiving colonel's allowance at one time shall never exceed the regulated number of colonel's allowance for each presidency."

10. It has been since provided, in connection with the retiring scheme detailed in my despatch No. 320 of 10th Aug. last, that the names of lieut. colonels accepting that scheme shall remain in italics on the gen. lists of "field officers regimentally," to regulate the succession to colonel's allowance of those who do not accept the increased pension, so that one col.'s allowance will eventually be struck off for each retired lieut. col. who would have attained it had he remained on the effective list, the number of cols. in the receipt of that allowance being, however, never brought below the proportion they now bear to the number of officers remaining on the entire list, gen. and regimental.

11. It may safely be calculated that, under the operation of this measure, there will be a reserve of colonel's allowances in the cavalry and infantry arms of each presidency, available for the senior officers of the staff corps, and probably to a much greater extent than will be required for that purpose.

12. Her Majesty's Government have therefore decided that colonel's allowances shall at once be assigned to the several staff corps in the proportion of one colonel's allowance to every thirty officers who have actually joined the staff corps.

13. To these allowances, officers who have attained the rank of Colonel in the army, and have served not less than twelve years in the substantive rank of Lieut.-Colonel, will succeed according to seniority as Lieut.-Colonels, until the proposed establishment is completed to the relative strength of one in thirty officers of all ranks.

14. The necessity for a qualifying term of service will then cease, and officers will succeed by seniority as vacancies occur.

15. H.M.'s Government have further resolved that, upon succession to Colonel's allowance, officers of the staff corps shall vacate the appointment they then hold, being, however, eligible for re-appointment or employment in any other position at the discretion of their respective Governments, and with the sanction of H.M.'s Secretary of State for India in Council.

16. Officers holding appointments, the tenure of which is limited to five years, will not be required to vacate, on attaining to the colonel's allowance, before the expiration of that period.

18. The fourth subject is the position and pay of a captain in the staff corps, being a major general in the army.

19. The expressions in the staff corps warrant may not be sufficiently definite, and I have, therefore, to explain to you that, in order to entitle an officer to the rank of major general to the unemployed pay specified in the warrant for that rank, he must have actually served not less than six years in the substantive rank of field officer, the above six years being inclusive of any time he shall have been obliged to pass upon half-pay in consequence of ill health contracted in the service (as established by a board of medical officers), or in consequence of wounds received in action.

20. Other officers of the staff corps holding substantive rank in that corps as lieut. col. (whether he have the brevet rank of col. or not), maj., capt., or lieut., will draw only the pay of their respective ranks.

21. The last subject mentioned in your despatch has reference to the request of certain officers to be allowed the £50 extra pension, in anticipation of retirement on completing the required term of service.

22. Among the questions and replies lately published by you (No. 70), inquiry was made with reference to officers who might still have a few months to serve, but without reference to such service being

required in India or allowable in Europe. You decided in the negative, and your reply has had my approval. You now recommend that it be allowed in the case of officers who are so situated as to be in a position to complete their time in England.

23. I cannot observe that this one class of officers have more claim to a relaxation of the rule in their favour than the other. Under the regulation of the service, officers are required to serve a given number of years for a given pension, such period of service being inclusive of a stated amount of leave. It has suited the convenience of one officer to take that leave, and he may have two years more to serve in India.

24. Another has chosen not yet to take his leave; he may have two years more to serve in England, if he pleases. As far as the interest of Government is concerned, it may be more expedient to relax the rule in question in favour of the latter; but, in point of equity, I do not consider that he has more claim to the indulgence than the former.

25. I must, therefore, reluctantly decline to accede to your recommendation, that the rule should be relaxed in the manner and to the extent proposed.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Revenue Dept., Fort St. George, Jan. 17.*—Leave.—Mr. B. Pauncefoot, sub coll. and jt. mag. of South Arcot, for 12 days, prep. to Eur. on furl.

#### Appointments:—

*Public Works Dept., Jan. 15.*—Lieut. col. J. Carpendale to act as dep. chief engr., central circle, without prejudice to his appt. as principal of Civil Engineering College.

Lieut. col. J. Carpendale to be engr. to superint. and control the construction of the Madras pier, as long as he may continue to act as dep. chief engr., central circle.

*Jan. 17.*—Mr. J. Boesinger, sub engr. 3rd class, to be sub engr. 1st class, with retrospective effect from Oct. 19, 1861.

*Public Dept.*—Mr. J. Garrett to be Canarese translator to Govt.

*Ecclesiastical Dept.*—Lieut. R. W. Hesketh, 8th regt. N.I., to be a lay trustee of St. Paul's Church, Mangalore.

*Public Works Dept.*—Lieut. col. J. Ouchterlony assu. charge of the office of dep. chief engr., N. circle, on Jan. 11.

Lieut. col. A. Boileau delivered over charge of the offices of dep. chief engr., central circle, and superint. and controller of the Madras pier works, to Lieut. col. J. Carpendale on Jan. 15.

#### MODE OF APPLICATION FOR LEAVE.

*Fort St. George, Jan. 14.*—Heads of departments are directed to follow the course prescribed in the notification of March 23, 1855, No. 396, in respect to applications for leave of abs. from the officers subordinate to them, excepting those for privilege leave specially provided for in the order in the financial dept. dated Oct. 17 last, No. 506; and to forward in every case the application in original to the civil paymaster, or, if the applicant be a chaplain, or mil. or med. officer in civil employ, to the controller of mil. finance, who will submit the application to Govt. with a report as to the eligibility or otherwise of the applicant to the leave solicited.

Under this arrangement no separate letter to Govt. will be necessary. Any opinion or recommendation of the heads of departments should be super-scribed on the application itself. On the leave being granted it will be notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. If the applicant be declared ineligible to the leave, or the Govt. decline to grant it, a copy of the order of Govt. will be furnished to the head of the dept. for communication to the applicant.

Any application for leave of abs. that may hereafter be transmitted direct to Govt. will be returned to the sender.

By order, T. PYCROFT, Chief Sec.

#### PRIVILEGE REMITTANCE TRANSFER RECEIPTS.

*Board of Audit, Dec. 20, 1861.*—The authority granted in notification of the Board of Audit, dated June 11 last, to officers in charge of civil treasuries and mil. chests, to issue priv. remittance transfer receipts in favour of officers of British regts. is hereby withdrawn, with reference to G.O. No. 1,018, dated Nov. 7, 1861, in which provision is made for the payment of all British regts. by divl. paymasters, to whom application for such remittances must be made in future.—By order of the Board of Audit, S. G. WYATT, Sec. to the Board of Audit.

The attention of all officers in charge of civil treasuries is requested to the above.

W. J. RAYNOR, Offic. Civil Paymaster.

Fort St. George, Civil Paymaster's Office,  
Jan. 17, 1862.

*Leave of Absence.*—Mr. S. R. Dawes, principal Sudder Ameen of Bellary, for 1 mo.

*Educational Dept.*—The priv. leave for 3 mos.,

granted to Mr. Garthwaite, in the notification of July 16 last, is to reckon from the 12th idem.

The chief engr. and sec. to Govt. P.W.D., has granted to Mr. J. Dumphy, superint. and manager of the lithographic press, 6 mos. leave on m.c.

The superint. rev. surv. has made the following transfers.

Mr. W. Patton, head surveyor, from No. 2 survey party, Godavery, to No. 1 survey party, Salem, to take effect from the date of expiration of leave granted him, viz., Jan. 28.

Mr. T. McCannah, head surveyor from No. 3 survey party, Krishna, to No. 1 survey party, Salem, to take effect from 1st prox.

*Jan. 15.*—No. 24.—The underment. officer is permitted to Europe:—

Lieut. H. J. Harding, 22nd regt. N.I., on m.c., for 18 mos., under the furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

*Jan. 17.*—No. 25.—Madras Staff Corps.—The underment. officer having completed 20 years' service, 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be maj. from Sept. 18, 1861, under royal warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. F. Young.

*Jan. 17.*—No. 26.—Appointment:—Lieut. col. (brev. col.) D. Babington, inf., to be a brig. of 2nd class, to complete the estab., in suc. to Brig. W. C. McLeod.

The underment. officers are perm. to proceed to Eur.:—

Capt. F. M. Raynsford, of the staff corps, on m.c., for 20 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Capt. C. A. Purvis, of art., on m.c. for 20 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854, with effect from date of his embark. at Singapore.

Lieut. G. H. Cherry, 49th regt. N.I., on m.c. for 20 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Capt. F. T. Steward, 1st regt. L.C., is perm. to ret. from the serv. on the pension of his rank, from Jan. 20.

The leave to Eur. on m.c., under furl. regs. of 1854, granted in G.O. 8th March, 1861, No. 78, to Dep. ins. gen. of Hospitals F. Cooper, is ext. from 15 to 20 mo. with retention of app.

The leave to Eur. to Lieut. J. J. Muir, 49th regt. N.I., is ext. to Jan. 9, date of his arr. at Madras.

#### RETIRING PENSION.

*Fort St. George, Jan. 17.*—No. 27.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to publish the foll. decision of the Govt. of India, on the reference made to that authority as to whether the 3rd clause of para. 81 of the despatch from the Secy. of State for India, published in G.O. No. 827 (Madras G.O.C.C. Oct. 1, 1861, No. 334) of 1861, definitely allows retiring pension under the Indian regulations to officers who are appointed to fill vacancies in line regts. under the provisions of G.O. No. 558 (Madras G.O.G., July 12, 1861, No. 232) of 1861.

"To such officers the privilege of reckoning the full time is accorded, as long as they continue to serve regimentally in the regts. to which they may be transferred. But to those who serve out of India with the sanction of Govt. in other military duties than in the regts. to which they are transferred, service for Indian retiring pension is allowed only in the proportion of one year to two of service."

*Jan. 17.*—No. 28.—Madras Staff Corps.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India, the admission to the staff corps and prom. therein of the underment. officers, who have since ret. from the serv., are cancl.:—

Capt. J. B. Speid, late 34th regt. L.I., admitted and prom. to maj., in G.O.G. Aug. 20, 1861, No. 274.

Capt. H. M. Ferguson, late 3rd Madras Eur. regt., admitted and prom. to maj., in G.O.G. Sept. 3, 1861, No. 294.

No. 30.—The following G.O. by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council, are re-published.

*Fort William, Jan. 7.*—No. 13.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on m.c.

Sec. Capt. Patrick St. G. Grame, Madras art., asst. engr., dept. public works, Nagpore, for 20 mo., under the new regs.

No. 16.—The following order, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, is conf.:—

No. 250, dated Dec. 16, 1861, confirming the regtl. order by Maj. Clogstoun, v.c., com. 2nd cav. Hyderabad contingent, dated Nov. 1, 1861, direct. Capt. Clerk, 2nd in com. 2nd cav. Hyderabad contingent, to assu. com. of regt. from Nov. 2, consequent on his availing himself of the leave granted in G.G.O. No. 1,035, dated Nov. 12, 1861.—Maj. Clogstoun ret. to duty on Nov. 23, 1861.

No. 18.—The following order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is conf.:—

No. 631, dated Nov. 22, 1861, granting leave of abs. to Eur. on m.c. to Capt. J. Woodcock, Madras staff corps, com. 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, for 20 mo., under new regs., from Nov. 27, 1861, the date of his departure from Bombay on steam ship *China*.

No. 19.—Appointment:—Hyderabad Contingent, 5th Inf.—Capt. R. K. Macquoid, Madras staff corps,

2nd in com., to offic. as comdt., during abs on m.c. to Eur. of Capt. Woodcock.

No. 23.—Lieut. C. E. Armstrong, regt. of art., is app. as asst. to Maj. G. H. Saxton, asst. surv. gen., for employ. on No. 3 Topographical party (Ganjam and Orissa survey).

*Jan. 17.*—No. 31.—The following notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are published in G.O.:—*Foreign Dept., Fort William, Jan. 3.*—No. 1.—Capt. J. Stubbs is app. to act as dep. comr. in charge of West Berar from Dec. 4.

*Jan. 7.*—No. 13.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanction the following appts. in the chief commissionership of the central provinces as a temp. arrangement:—

Maj. J. K. Spence to be comr. of Nagpore.

Maj. R. T. Snow to offic. as secy. to the chief comr.

Lieut. col. J. G. Balmain, to assu. chge. of the office of dep. comr. of the Nagpore dist.

Lieut. col. Balmain and Maj. Snow assu. chge. respectively on 16th ult.

No. 16.—With reference to G.O., dated Nov. 2 last, No. 9, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appts. in the commission of the central provinces:—

The following officers of the Madras staff corps to be depy. comrs.:—

1st Class.—Capt. C. Elliot, at present depy. comr. of Raipoor, (on leave).

Maj. R. T. Snow, at present depy. comr. of Nagpore.

Capt. G. F. S. Browne, at present depy. comr. of Saugor, (on special duty).

2nd Class.—Maj. W. H. Crichton, c.b., at present depy. comr. of Chanda.

Capt. A. C. Gordon, at present depy. comr. of Nursingpore.

3rd Class.—Maj. C. M. Shakespear, at present personal asst. comr., Nagpore province.

4th Class.—Maj. J. N. H. Maclean, at present depy. comr. of Seonee.

Capt. A. B. Cumberlege, at present asst. comr., 1st class, Nagpore (on leave).

Capt. F. A. Fenton, at present depy. comr., 2nd class, in Jubbulpore div.

Capt. C. B. L. Smith, at present asst. comr., 1st class, Nagpore div.

To be Asst. Commissioners.—Capt. J. J. Fulton, at present asst. comr. in Nagpore div.

Lieut. G. A. A. Warner, at present asst. comr. in Nagpore div.

Capt. C. V. Gordon, at present asst. comr. in Jubbulpore div. (on leave).

Lieut. C. H. Grace, at present asst. comr. Nagpore div.

Lieut. C. H. Plowden, Madras army, at present asst. comr. Nagpore div.

To officiate as Asst. Commissioners.—Capt. H. S. Rammell, Madras staff corps, at present offic. asst. comr., Nagpore div.; in succn. and during the abs. of Capt. Elliot and Cumberlege and Mr. Ramsay.

No. 19.—With reference to G.O. of this date, No. 16, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following further appts. in the commission of the central provs.:—

Maj. R. T. Snow to offic. as comr. of Jubbulpore div., during the abs. of Mr. A. H. Cocks, c.b.

Lieut. col. J. G. Balmain to offic. as dep. comr., 1st class, at Nagpore, v. Maj. R. T. Snow.

Maj. J. N. H. Maclean to offic. as dep. comr., Dumoh, v. Capt. H. J. Waddington.

Capt. W. B. Thomson to offic. as dep. comr., Seonee, v. Maj. J. N. H. Maclean.

No. 24.—Maj. R. T. Snow made over charge of the office of asst. gen. superint. of operations for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoitee at Nagpore to Lieut. G. A. Warner, asst. comr., on 14th ult.

No. 25.—Lieut. col. J. F. Porter, superint. of the Nugger div. in Mysore, has priv. leave for 60 days from Nov. 1 last. This cancels the leave granted to that officer in G.O. dated Nov. 12, No. 219.

No. 26.—As a temp. arrangement, Capt. W. Cadoll, asst. comr., 1st class, is app. to offic. as comr. of Hyderabad assigned districts, with effect from Sept. 14 last.

No. 30.—The Gov. gen. in Council accepts the resignation by Lieut. col. J. F. Porter, superint. of the Nugger div., and Maj. F. Cunningham, superint. of the Chittledroog div., of their respective appts. in Mysore commission from 31st ult. Their services are accordingly replaced at the disposal of the Madras Govt. from that date.

*Public Works Dept., Jan. 21.*—Leave of absence:—Mr. C. S. Dudgeon, covenanted overseer, 12 mo., to Eur., on furl., and for 4 weeks, fr. Dec. 20, prep. thereto.

*Public Dept.*—Surg. maj. J. E. Mayer, having been app. act. chemical examiner to Govt., is rel. fr. med. ch. of the Lunatic Asylum.

Hon. Asst. surg. S. Mason, the present resident medical officer of the Lunatic Asylum, will conduct the ordinary duties of the institution.

*Fort St. George.*—It is hereby notified that the Subordinate Court of Madura, temp. closed, will be re-opened fr. the date on which Mr. J. D. Goldingham, the subordinate judge, resumes charge of his duties.

## MAGISTERIAL POWERS.

The Govt. have invested joint magistrates, civil and military, with power, under section 412 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hear and dispose of appeals from the decisions of the subordinate magistrates of the 2nd cl., stationed within their respective divisions.

Any magistrate, who may consider it desirable that this appellate power should be conferred on his head asst., will submit an application to Govt., stating the circumstances of the case.

By order,

T. PYCROFT, Chief Sec.

The underment. officers are vested with the powers of a mag., and with power to hear appeals from the decisions of the subordinate magistrates of the 2nd cl., located in their charge:—

Mr. R. W. Barlow, act. head asst. coll. and mag. of North Arcot.

Mr. W. D. Horsley, act. head asst. coll. and mag. of the Godavery dist.

Jan. 21.—Mr. A. M. Webster, head asst. coll. and mag. of North Canara, is vested with power to hear appeals fr. the decisions of the subord. mags. of the 2nd cl. located within his charge.

Revenue Board Office, *Chepauk*, Jan. 20.—The Board of Rev. have granted Mr. H. Richardson, dep. coll. and mag. of Wynaad, priv. leave for 1 mo.

## SUDDER AMEEN.

*Sudder Court, Registrar's Office*, Jan. 20.—With reference to extract fr. the minutes of consultation, under date Nov. 10, 1857, the judges of the sudder court resolve to app. the several sudder ameen att. to the civil courts of this presy. to be dist. moonsiffs, within such territorial limits as may be assigned to them by the civil judge, under the sanction of the sudder court, and without prejudice to their present offices.

THOS. WILKINS, Act. dep. regist.

*Office of Controller of Military Finance*, Jan. 21.—Capt. J. H. Warden, staff corps, will act as paymr. at Trichinopoly, without prej. to his regtl. duties, during the abs. and on the responsibility of Maj. G. W. Russell.

Jan. 21.—No. 32.—The leave to Eur. on m.c., under furl. regs. of 1854, granted in G.O. of May 7, 1861, to Lieut. H. T. O'Reilly, staff corps, sub asst. comy. gen., is ext. for 4 mo., on m.c., with retention of app. The underment. officer has returned to his duty by perm. of the Home Govt., without prejudice to his rank:—

Lieut. F. F. R. Bishop, 38th regt. N.I.; arr. at Calcutta on Dec. 14.

No. 35.—The foll. G.O. by the Govt. of Bombay is republished at this presy.:—

General Order by H.E. the Gov. in Council.

*Bombay Castle*, Jan. 10.—No. 32.—Capt. J. R. Boswall, of H.M.'s 51st regt. M.N.I., has a furl. to sea and South Australia, for 2 years, on m.c.

*Revenue Dept.*, Jan. 22.—Leave of abs.:—Mr. W. Beaumont, actg. dep. superint. rev. surv., Salem, for 15 days, fr. 1st prox.

Jan. 24.—Appt.—Mr. R. M. Embly to be a prob. asst. director of the rev. settlement.

*Ecclesiastical Dept.*—Appt.—Capt. C. A. Benson, 45th M.N.I., to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Quilon.

*Public Works Dept.*—Transfer, promotions, and appointments:—

Transfer.—Lieut. J. Magnay, 1st asst. dist. engr., fr. Bellary to Godavery, v. Capt. Greenaway.

Proms. and Appts.—Capt. K. C. Babington to be 1st asst. dist. engr., Bellary, v. Lieut. Magnay.

Mr. J. H. Dopping, 1st asst. dist. engr., to act as dist. engr., Madras, dur. the abs. of Capt. A. Moberly, with retrospective effect fr. Dec. 12, 1861.

Lieut. H. N. D. Prendergast, v.c., to be 2nd asst. dist. engr., Bellary, v. Capt. Babington, and to act as 1st asst. dist. engr., Madras, v. Mr. Dopping.

Capt. J. Flint, H.M.'s 38th N.I., to act as 2nd asst. dist. engr., Bellary, v. Capt. Syme on special duty in Wynaad.

Mr. J. L. Wilson, probationer 1st cl., to act as 2nd asst. dist. engr., Bellary, v. Lieut. Prendergast.

Mr. J. Biggers, 2nd asst. dist. engr., North Arcot, to act as 1st asst. dist. engr., Nellore, dur. abs. of Capt. R. C. A. Marshall on other duty.

Mr. G. R. Leggatt, 2nd asst. dist. engr., to act as 1st asst. dist. engr., Kurnool, dur. absence of Capt. Beckley.

Mr. L. W. Paynter, probationer 1st cl., to act as 2nd asst. dist. engr., Kurnool, v. Mr. Leggatt.

Jan. 23.—Priv. leave is granted to Lieut. T. R. Ardagh, dep. comy. of ordnance, for 60 days fr. date of being rel. fr. the ch. of the arsenal at Secunderabad.

*Police Dept.*, Jan. 23.—No. 172.—Leave for 2 mos., fr. Jan. 1 last, has been granted to Mr. Scully, insp. of police, North Arcot, under secs. 3, 4, and 5 of the unconv. service absentee rules.

*Revenue Office, Chepauk*, Jan. 21.—The remaining portion of the special leave for 2 mos. to Head Surveyor W. Patton, of No. 1, Salem party, Nov. 5 last, is canc. at his own request fr. 18th inst.

Jan. 24.—No. 36.—Appointment:—Lieut. and

Dep. Asst. Comy. (actg. asst. comy.) J. W. Woodhouse, to act as comy. of ordnance, fr. date of embarkation to Europe, on m.c., of Capt. W. C. L. Baker, comy. of ordnance, Fort St. George.

The leave to Europe, on m.c., under furl. regs. of 1854, granted in G. O. No. 139, dated April 19 last, to Capt. A. N. Scott, art., comy. of ordnance, is ext. for 5 mos. on m.c., with retention of appt.

The leave to Europe to Lieut. P. L. Gordon, late 6th regt. L.C., is ext. to Nov. 11 last, the date of his arr. at Madras.

Lieut. W. H. Bowyer, 14th N.I., being permanently disqualified for the performance of both active and garrison duties, is transf. to invalid pension list.

The servs. of Lieut. F. B. Boone, 6th N.I., are placed at disp. of Comr. of Mysore, for 6 mos., to superint. construction of the road between Mysore and Manantoddy.

## MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

The following movements of corps are ordered:—

4th regt. L.C. fr. Kamptee to Saugor.

10th regt. N.I. fr. Secunderabad to Jubbulpore.

17th regt. N.I. fr. Palamcottah to Quilon.

22nd regt. N.I. fr. Vellore to Bangalore.

23rd regt. N.I. fr. Palaveram to Trichinopoly.

28th regt. N.I. fr. Samulcottah to Rangoon.

29th regt. N.I. fr. Kamptee to Saugor.

31st regt. L.I. fr. Chicacole to Waltair.

33rd regt. N.I. fr. Vellore to Bangalore.

38th regt. N.I. fr. Vizagapatam to Secunderabad.

39th regt. N.I. fr. Trichinopoly to Palamcottah.

52nd regt. N.I. fr. Rangoon to Vellore.

## STAFF CORPS.

Jan. 24.—No. 37.—The foll. officers having, on or before the 21st Oct., 1861, applied for admission to the staff corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan., 1861, are app. to the Madras staff corps, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India.

Capt. W. H. Watts, 5th regt. N.I., 1st Asst. Dist. Engr., Dept. Public Works, North Arcot.

Capt. L. W. Buck, 38th regt. N.I., Prob. Supt. of Mofussil Police, late A.D.C. to the officer comd. ceded dists.

Lieut. J. C. Middleton, 23rd regt. N.I., Prob. Supt. 3rd cl. Pegu Police. Late doing duty with sappers and miners.

Lieut. H. S. Hill, 48th regt. N.I., Prob. Supt. of Mofussil Police. Late Asst. Comr. 1st cl., Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces.

Lieut. C. H. Meeham, 27th regt. N.I., offg. 2nd in com. Rohilcund Horse. Late comdt. 3rd regt. Hudson's Horse.

The underm. officer having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on perm. staff employ, to be major, from 21st March, 1861, under Royal Warrant of 16th Jan., 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. W. H. Watts.

Jan. 24.—No. 42.—The foll. notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished in G.O.:—

*Foreign Dept., Fort William*, Jan. 10.—No. 66.—General.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. apps. in the Mysore commission, consequent on the retirement of Lieut. col. J. F. Porter, superint. of the Nuggur div., and of Maj. F. Cunningham, superint. of the Chittledroog div.:—

Capt. H. M. Elliott, superint. of Coorg, to be superint. of the Chittledroog div., v. Maj. F. Cunningham.

Lieut. A. C. Hay, 3rd asst., to be superint. of Nuggur div., v. Lieut. col. J. F. Porter.

Capt. A. J. Bruce, 4th asst., to be 3rd asst., and to continue to act as 2nd asst. dur. Maj. Brockman's absence.

Capt. J. M. McHutchin, jun. asst., to be superint. of Coorg.

Lieut. J. A. Campbell, jun. asst., to be 4th asst., and to offic. as superint. of Astagram.

Lieut. T. G. Clark, jun. asst., to offic. as 3rd asst.

Lieut. W. Hill, jun. asst., to offic. as 4th asst.

*Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., Fort William*, Jan. 10.—No. 9.—Promotions in the public works dept., with effect from Nov. 1, 1861:—

Maj. F. N. Smith, Madras staff corps, 2nd class dep. controller and examiner of public works accounts, Pegu, to be a 1st class dep. controller and examiner of accounts. This prom. is given on account of Maj. Smith's excellent management of Pegu office of account.

Lieut. H. H. Foord, 16th Madras N.I., Jaulnah div., to be exec. engr. of 3rd class.

Lieut. H. R. Faber, Madras engra., Nagpore eastern road div., to be asst. engr. 1st class.

Capt. F. Cobbe, Madras art., exec. engr. of the 3rd class, and asst. to chief engr. of central provinces, is prom. to the grade of exec. engr. of the 2nd class, with effect from Jan. 18.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Choultry Plain*, Jan. 14, 1862.—The underment. officers of the Madras staff corps are app. to do duty as mentioned against their names:—

Maj. H. T. Campbell, under the orders of the officer comdg. Mysore div.

Capt. F. C. Taylor, ditto centre div.

Lieut. R. C. Budd, 39th regt. N.I., is app. A. de C. to Maj. gen. R. Budd, comdg. S. div.

Jan. 15.—With reference to G.O. No. 19, 14th inst., Brig. W. C. McLeod is posted to the Nagpore force.

Capt. G. B. Roberts, Madras staff corps, who is proceedg. to Eur. on furl., is app. to do duty with troops proceeding to England on the *Renown*.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, Ens. A. R. Sanderson is app. to do duty with 1st Madras fus.

The following removal is ordered:—Ens. J. S. A. Bruff, from d. d. 30th Regt. N.I., to do duty 6th Regt. N.I.

The underment. med. officer attained the position of 1st class asst. surg. on Nov. 3, 1861:—2nd class Asst. surg. C. Smith, M.D.

Ens. J. F. Pinhey, gen. list, is app. to do duty with 14th Regt. N.I., to join. This cancels G.O. dated 6th inst., directing Ens. Pinhey to do duty at Trichinopoly.

Jan. 16, 1862.—Capt. D. Shaw, staff corps, is app. to act as adjt. of 25th N.I.

Lieut. A. Godfrey, 28th Regt. N.I., who was app. in G.O. dated Dec. 2, 1861, to do duty with 6th Regt. N.I., will proceed to rejoin his own regt.

Ens. E. R. Coker, gen. list, is app. to do duty with H.M.'s 74th highlanders, instead of with H.M.'s 66th regt. of foot as directed in G.O., dated 5th inst.

So much of G.O., dated 1st inst., as appoints Capt. C. J. Fullerton, 11th regt. N.I., to do duty with 46th regt. N.I., is canc.

The following removal and postings are ordered:—Surg. maj. J. Mackintosh, to 32nd regt. N.I.

Surg. J. H. Blackwell, from late promotion to 49th regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. J. T. J. Doyle, from 32nd regt. N.I., to 49th regt. N.I.

So much of G.O. of 20th ult. as removes Asst. surg. J. Law from dept. of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Nagpore force, and posts that officer to 2nd regt. N.I., is canc.

Vet. surg. T. Pritchard of the body guard, is app. to vet. charge of horses of No. 4 field batty. now at the Mount, with effect from Jan. 1, 1862, without prejudice to his other duties.

Jan. 17.—With reference to G.O. of this date Brig. D. Babington is posted to Malabar and Canara.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. J. B. Taylor, 9th regt. N.I., from date of departure for 3 mo.—Madras, the first 60 days to be privilege leave.

The underment. officers have passed the prescribed examination in the vernaculars, entered opposite their names:—

Mr. J. Rose, asst. coll. of Tanjore, Canarese. Test—For the minor reward of Rs. 800; passed Dec. 18, 1861.

Mr. H. Linton, jun. civil servant, Tamil. Test—For the first increase; passed Dec. 17.

Mr. J. W. Paynter, 1st class probationer D.P.W., Telugu. Test—Full test prescribed for officers of the P.W.D.; passed Dec. 17.

J. L. Wilson, 1st class probationer D.P.W., Telugu. Test—Full test prescribed for officers of the P.W.D.; passed Dec. 17.

Lieut. J. H. Cunliffe, asst. dist. engr., Ganjam, Telugu. Test—Full test prescribed for officers of the P.W.D.; passed Dec. 23.

Lieut. H. N. D. Prendergast, actg. 2nd asst. dist. engr., Bellary, Telugu. Test—Colloquial test prescribed; passed Dec. 16.

Lieut. F. G. Hankin, 2nd asst. dist. engr., Madras, Tamil. Test—Colloquial test prescribed; passed Dec. 16.

Capt. L. Paxton, 1st asst. dist. engr., South Arcot, Tamil. Test—Colloquial test prescribed; passed Dec. 20.

Mr. H. O. Dunsford, 2nd asst. supt. revenue surv., Telugu. Test—Full test as for officers of the P.W.D.; passed Dec. 16.

Mr. J. Wright, 1st asst. supt. revenue surv., Telugu. Test—Full test as for officers of the P.W.D.; passed Dec. 16.

Mr. W. Beaumont, actg. asst. supt. revenue surv., Tamil. Test—Full test as for officers of the P.W.D.; passed Dec. 14.

Lieut. W. H. Fraser, asst. supt. of pol., Telugu. Test—Revised police test prescribed in the orders of Govt., dated Nov. 13, 1861, No. 1,374; passed Dec. 16.

Lieut. E. D. Gompertz, supt. of pol., Tamil. Test—Revised police test prescribed in the orders of Govt., dated Nov. 13, 1861, No. 1,374; passed Dec. 21.

Jan. 18.—Lieut. B. H. Preston, 2nd Eur. L.I., is app. to do duty with the 23rd regt. L.I., to join.

The undermentioned officers have been examined in Hindoostanee and Tamil languages:—

Mr. Lieut. J. H. Gordon, 46th regt. N.I., Vizianagram, qualified as adjt. in Hindoostanee under para. 8, G.O.C.C., July 6, 1853, No. 46.

Lieut. J. Pennycuik, engra., d. d. sappers and miners Rajahmundry; passed examination in Tamil prescribed for officers of companies.

The undermentioned officers having been reported qualified to command a troop at exercise are relieved from doing duty with H.M.'s 1st (King's)



drag. gds., and app. to do duty with regts. specified against their names; to join.

Lieut. A. Ricketts, to do duty with 4th regt. L.C.  
Cornet A. G. W. Hemans, to do duty with 2nd regt. L.C.

Lieut. S. C. Clarke of the engrs., is app. to do duty with sappers and miners; to join at Dowlishweram.

The following removal is ordered:—Ens. F. Justice, gen. list, from doing duty 50th regt. N.I. to d. d. 41st regt. N.I., to join.

Jan. 20.—The underment. order is confirmed:—Dec. 26, 1860.—By the officer comdg. 20th regt. N.I., appg. Capt. J. D. C. Wallace, staff corps, to continue to act as qmrm. of 20th regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. F. Sewell, of the staff corps, is app. to act as adjt. of 40th regt. N.I.

Lieut. G. Briggs, staff corps, now actg. adjt. of 22nd regt. N.I., is appd. to act as adjt. of 21st regt. N.I., and Lieut. R. Houghton, staff corps, now actg. adjt. of 21st regt. N.I., is appd. to act as adjt. of 22nd regt. N.I.

#### THE LATE GOLUNDAUZE COMPANIES.

No. 8.—Consequent upon the alterations occasioned by the recent reduction of two companies of Golundauze, the E company now in the Straits is designated the B company, and with reference to G.O. No. 298 [directing certain movements of the Golundauze batt. of art.] of 1861, the hd. qrs. of the A company will be at Cuttack and a detach. at Mangalore, absorbing the remnant of the F company now at Cuttack.

Jan. 21.—Capt. J. French, dep. comry. of ordnance, having been rept. fit to return to du., the unexpired portion of the leave of abs., on s.c., granted to him in G.O. Aug. 2, 1861, is cauc. fr. date of his embarkation for Singapore.

Lieut. J. J. Muir, 49th regt. N.I., is app. president of the committee for exam. of army clothing, v. Lieut. Beauchamp, 45th regt. N.I., relv.

Leave of abs.:—

Capt. A. V. Falls, horse art., fr. date of dept for 60 days, priv. leave.

Capt. C. Campbell, 1st regt. L.C., fr. Jan. 15, 1862, for 60 days, priv. leave.

Lieut. T. H. T. Chalon, late 5th L.C., do. du. 2nd regt. L.C., fr. Jan. 10, for 60 days, to remain at Madras, priv. leave.

The period of suspension awarded Lieut. A. B. S. Hamilton, 34th L.I., by the sentence of a European General Court Martial, will expire on Jan. 26, and that officer will return to his duty on the day following.

Lieut. W. Vertue, 29th regt. N.I., is rel. fr. do. du. with 34th regt. L.I., and will proceed to join his own regt.

Jan. 23.—No. 9.—Referring to G.O. No. 124, dated Dec. 6, 1860, the C. in C., with the concurrence of Govt., directs that the relief of detachmts. at outposts may be effected without reference to hd. qrs., but with due regard to the absolute requirements of the service.

Capt. H. Dixon, 22nd N.I., is app. station staff officer at Vellore, so long as his regt. may remain at that station.

2nd Capt. R. C. B. Highmoor, of the A comp. of Golundauze, at Cuttack, will proc. to join hd. qrs. of the art. at St. Thomas's Mount.

#### BIRTHS.

BUTLER, wife of Rev. W., daughter, at Bareilly, Jan. 7.

DAVIS, wife of Capt. W. S., daughter, at Trichinopoly, Jan. 14.

DORTON, wife of W., daughter, at Agra, Jan. 8.

FISHER, wife of Capt. J. F., son, at Bellary, Jan. 19.

IVEY, wife of W., son, at Darjeeling, Jan. 11.

KELLY, wife of W. H., daughter, at Barrackpore, Jan. 8.

MONIER, wife of A., daughter, at Calcutta, Jan. 5.

REVES, wife of D., daughter, at Futtighur, Jan. 13.

THACKERAY, wife of Capt., daughter, at Bellary, Jan. 5.

WATSON, wife of O. P. L., daughter, at Calcutta, Jan. 19.

#### MARRIAGES.

CUNNINGHAM, J. W., to Mrs. M. A. Powell, at Poona, Jan. 7.

DALT, Capt. J. M., to Ann M., daughter of Lieut. J. Burnell, at Hazareebaugh, Jan. 4.

HUTCHINS, A. G., to Mary F., daughter of B. T. Norfor, at Cuddalore, Jan. 9.

JENNINGS, S. J., to Mrs. Duncalf, at Poona, Jan. 9.

MATTHEWS, H. N., to Miss Clara C. Cockerell, at Rampore, Jan. 14.

PRACOCK, H. P., to Emily, daughter of R. M. Thomas, at Calcutta, Jan. 18.

#### DEATHS.

BROWN, James W., at Calcutta, Jan. 2.

FORBES, Jane M., infant daughter of A., on board the *Candia*, at sea, Dec. 24.

GEDDES, John J., at Madras, Jan. 18.

HEERKE, Louisa M. S., at Madras, Dec. 27.

JOSEPH, Victoria, at Jaulnah, aged 23, Dec. 15.

KEMBALL, Grace N., infant daughter of C. G., at Selwean, Dec. 27.

MILLER, Isabella, widow of the late W., at Madras, Jan. 15.

PHILLIPS, Eliza H., wife of W., at Agra, Jan. 10.

STARKEBURGH, wife of W. T., at Vepery, Jan. 19.

#### WAR OFFICE.

##### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

February 18.

3rd Regt. of Drag. Gds.—Gent. cadet R. G. Nicholas, from the Royal Military College, to be cornet, without purchase, v. R. G. Smith, dec.

7th Hussars.—Gent. cadet W. L. Forsyth, from the Royal Military College, to be cornet, by purchase, v. Metcalfe, prom.

Royal Artillery.—Surg. T. Guy, m.d., having completed a period of 20 years' full-pay service, to be surg. maj. under the Royal Warrant of Oct. 1, 1858.

7th Foot.—Lieut. G. L. Harvey, from the 1st drags., to be lieut., v. Kempson, who exch.

19th Foot.—Gent. cadet E. S. Mott, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, v. G. A. Macdonnell, removed to 18th foot.

20th Foot.—Ens. J. L. Morley, from 78th foot, to be ens., v. Stourton, who exch.

23rd Foot.—Ens. C. Morgan, to be lieut., by purchase, v. W. A. FitzRoy, who retires; G. B. Luxford, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Morgan.

24th Foot.—The second Christian name of Ens. Pritchard is "Stainforth," and not "Stanforth," as previously stated.

34th Foot.—Ens. G. Brennan, to be lieut., by purchase, v. C. H. Webb, who retires; W. F. Trotter, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Brennan.

52nd Foot.—Capt. H. P. Pearson, from 84th foot, to be capt., v. Fraser, who exch.

68th Foot.—Lieut. B. O. Johnson, from half-pay late 11th foot, to be lieut., v. E. P. Ethelston, placed on half-pay.

77th Foot.—Gent. cadet W. F. Gatacre, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., without purchase, v. H. R. Bate, prom., without purchase, in the 13th foot.

84th Foot.—Capt. G. C. Fraser, from the 52nd foot, to be capt., v. Pearson, who exch.

93rd Foot.—Lieut. W. G. Alexander to be capt., by purchase, v. C. H. Levinge, who retires; Ens. H. T. Butter to be lieut., by purchase, v. Alexander; W. Copland, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Butter.

94th Foot.—Lieut. col. J. D. Carmichael, c.b., from half-pay 19th foot, to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. C. J. C. Mills, who retires upon half-pay.

98th Foot.—Ens. R. Townley to be lieut., by purchase, v. D. J. C. Jones, who retires; A. G. Raper, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Townley.

#### BREVET.

Lieut. col. and brev. col. C. W. D. Staveley, c.b., 44th foot, to have the temporary rank of brig. gen. in China, while in command of the troops in that country.

February 21.

Royal Regt. of Art.—Paymaster R. Webster, from 72nd foot, to be Paymaster in the Coast Brigade, v. South, app. Paymaster of the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich.

#### BREVET.

Capt. H. G. Delafosse, Bengal Inf., to be maj. in the army.

The underm. officers of the Royal Art., having completed five years' service in the rank of Lieut. col., to be cols. in the army, under the provs. of the Royal Warrant of the 14th of Oct., 1858:—

Lieut. col. J. B. Dennis; Lieut. col. J. Travers.

February 25.

4th Foot.—Lieut. G. H. Kittoe to be capt., by purch., v. F. A. Trevor, prom. by purch. to an unatt. majority; Ens. G. A. Sweny to be lieut., by purch., v. Kittoe; Ens. W. H. Stone to be lieut., by purch., v. G. Stoddert, who ret.; C. A. Torriano, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Sweny; C. M. Davidson, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Stone; Feb. 26.

19th Foot.—Ens. C. Skinner to be lieut., by purch., v. Moffatt, prom.; J. G. W. Griffith, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Skinner; Qmrm. J. Keatinge, from 8th foot, to be qmrm., v. C. Usherwood, who exch.

52nd Foot.—Ens. J. C. W. Lever to be lieut., by purch., v. R. G. Wilberforce, who ret.; H. J. L. Bruce, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Lever.

56th Foot.—Ens. J. L. Watt to be lieut., by purch., v. A. W. Massy, who ret.; G. F. Horton, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Watt.

90th Foot.—Lieut. C. D. Barwell to be capt., without purch., v. F. D. Wyatt, dec.; Dec. 28.

#### The Victoria Cross.

WAR OFFICE, Feb. 25.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers and non-commissioned officer, whose claims to the same have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their several names:—

Major Richard Hart Keatinge, Bombay Art. (now of the staff corps), for having rendered most efficient aid at the assault of Chundairee, in voluntarily leading the column through the breach, which was protected by a heavy cross fire. He was one of the foremost to enter, and was severely wounded in the breach. The column was saved from a serious loss that would probably have resulted but for Major Keatinge's knowledge of the small path leading across the ditch, which had been examined during the night by himself and a servant, who declined, when required, to lead the column without his master. Having cleared the breach, he led into the fort, where he was struck down by another dangerous wound. The C.-in-C. in India states that the success at Chundairee was mainly owing to this officer, whose gallantry, really brilliant, he considers was equalled by his ability and devotion. Major Keatinge was at the time a political officer with the 2nd brigade of the Central India Field Force.—Date of act of bravery, March 17, 1858.

Capt. James Blair, 2nd Bombay L.C., for having on two occasions distinguished himself by his gallant and daring conduct. 1. On the night of the 12th of August, 1857, at Neemuch, in volunteering to apprehend seven or eight armed mutineers who had shut themselves up for defence in a house, the door of which he burst open. He then rushed in among them, and forced them to escape through the roof. In this encounter he was severely wounded. In spite of his wounds he pursued the fugitives, but was unable to come up with them in consequence of the darkness of the night. 2. On the 23rd of October, 1857, at Jeerum, in fighting his way most gallantly through a body of rebels who had literally surrounded him. After breaking the end of his sword on one of their heads, and receiving a severe sword cut on his right arm, he rejoined his troop. In this wounded condition, and with no other weapon than the hilt of his broken sword, he put himself at the head of his men, charged the rebels most effectually, and dispersed them.

Lieut. Charles George Baker, Bengal police battalion, for gallant conduct on the occasion of an attack on the rebels at Suhejee, near Peroo, on the 27th of September, 1858, which is thus described in this officer's own words:—"The enemy" (at the time supposed to have mustered 900 or 1,000 strong in infantry, with 50 cavalry) "advanced. Without exchanging a shot I at once retired slowly, followed up steadily by the rebel line for about 100 yards clear of village or jungle, when, suddenly wheeling about my divisions into line, with a hearty cheer, we charged into and through the centre of the enemy's line, Lieut. Broughton, with his detachment, immediately following up the movement with excellent effect from his position upon the enemy's left. The rebel right wing, of about 800 men, broke at once, but the centre and left, observing the great labour of the horses in crossing the heavy ground, stood, and, receiving the charge with repeated volleys, were cut down, or broke only a few yards ahead of the cavalry. From this moment the pursuit was limited to the strongest and best horses of the force, numbering some sixty of all ranks, who, dashing into and swimming a deep and wide nullah, followed the flying enemy through the village of Russowlee, and its sugar-cane khets, over two miles of swamp and 500 yards into the thick jungles near Peroo, when, both men and horses being completely exhausted, I sounded the halt and assembly, and, collecting my wounded, returned to camp at Munjaen about 6 p.m." The charge ended in the utter defeat of the enemy, and is referred to by Lord Clyde "as deserving of the highest encomium, on account both of conception and execution." It is also described as having been "as gallant as any during the war."

Lieut. William Francis Frederick Waller, 25th Bombay L.I., for great gallantry at the capture by storm of the fortress of Gwalior, on the 20th of June, 1858. He and Lieut. Rose, who was killed, were the only Europeans present, and, with a mere handful of men, they attacked the fortress, climbed on the roof of a house, shot the gunners opposed to them, carried all before them, and took the fort, killing every man in it.

Lieut. John Charles Campbell Dannt, 11th (late 70th) Bengal N.I., and No. 2,165, Sergeant Denis Dynon, 53rd regt., are recommended for conspicuous gallantry in action, on the 2nd October, 1857, with the mutineers of the Rangurh battalion at Chota Behar, in capturing two guns, particularly the last, when they rushed at and captured it by pistoling the gunners, who were mowing the detachment down with grape, one-third of which was *hors-de-combat* at the time. Lieut. Dannt is also recommended for

chasing, on the 2nd of November following, the mutineers of the 32nd Bengal N.I. across a plain into a rich cultivation, into which he followed them with a few of Rattray's Sikhs. He was dangerously wounded in the attempt to drive out a large body of these mutineers from an enclosure, the preservation of many of his party, on this occasion, being attributed to his gallantry.

Conductor James Miller, Ordnance Department, Bengal, for having, on the 28th of October, 1857, at great personal risk, gone to the assistance of, and carried out of action, a wounded officer, Lieutenant Glubb, of the late 38th Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry. He was himself subsequently wounded and sent to Agra. Conductor Miller was at the time employed with heavy howitzers and ordnance stores attached to a detachment of troops commanded by the late Colonel Cotton, C.B., in the attack, on the above-mentioned date, on the rebels who had taken up their position in the Serai at Futtehpoore Sikra, near Agra.

Midshipman Arthur Mayo, Indian Navy, for having headed the charge on the 22nd November, 1857, in the engagement between the Indian Naval Brigade and the mutineers of the 73rd Native Infantry and Bengal Artillery, when the former was ordered to charge two 6-pounders, which were keeping up a heavy fire. Mr. Mayo was nearly 20 yards in front of any one else during the advance.

### Official Papers.

#### SUPPLY OF INDIAN COTTON TO ENGLAND.

From H. L. Dampier, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Revenue—(dated Dec. 18, 1861).

Copy of letter from the commissioner of Patna and the collector's report, together with the samples of cotton seed, forwarded to the Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal. Apparently the district of Behar is a good field for the growth of New Orleans cotton.

From H. D. H. Fergusson, Esq., commissioner of the Patna division, to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue—(dated November 23, 1861).

Sir,—I have the honour to forward, in original, a letter, No. 193, dated 19th inst., from the officiating collector of Patna, on the subject of cotton cultivation.

2. Mr. Lautour relates the result of actual experiment made by himself in the Gyah dist.

3. The samples alluded to in the 13th para. of Mr. Lautour's letter are enclosed.

From E. F. Lautour, Esq., Officiating Collector of Patna, to H. D. H. Fergusson, Esq., Commissioner of the Patna Division. (Dated Nov. 19, 1861.)

Sir,—I observe in the Supplement *Government Gazette*, dated Nov. 16, at page 604, that Mr. Furrell has sent in a report with reference to the cultivation of cotton at Gyah.

2. I quite agree with him on one point, namely, that the seed distributed by the Collector in 1860 was bad. I tried it, and found it would not germinate. I obtained some New Orleans cotton from a friend, who was supplied with it by Messrs. Atkinson and Co. I sent the cotton to Calcutta, the produce of this seed, and it was valued at 5d. to 6d. per pound. The season was against the crop, as we had only half the usual fall of rain. I believe the soil of Behar to be well adapted for the growth of cotton, otherwise it would not have flourished so well in my garden, or in that of my neighbour (Mr. Hollings).

3. The Manchester trade has for many years gradually shut out the weavers from the market, who have either emigrated or turned their labour to more profitable employment as agriculturists.

4. As the district of Behar has increased in prosperity and population, the cultivation of cereals has largely increased, and waste lands have been brought under cultivation; but the cultivation of cotton has been gradually neglected by the ryots, the value of cereals being greater in the market than cotton. Cotton is cultivated along with other crops, but its yield is insignificant. The seed is used to feed cattle, and is to be bought in the bazar. The cultivation of country cotton might be improved; and I have no doubt the produce would be finer and more valuable in the market.

5. The proper time to sow New Orleans cotton seed is the end of May, or immediately after the first fall of rain. It should not be sown later than the end of July. It has then the benefit of the rainy season, and if we have the usual fall of rain, the moisture is retained in the ground until the end of February or the beginning of March, and by that time the first and second pickings are over. The cotton picked in March and April is coarse, bad coloured, and not fit for the English market. I therefore, from experience in its cultivation, disagree with Mr. Furrell as to the necessity of constructing reservoirs and other means of irrigation, as I have found New Orleans cotton not dependent on irrigation.

6. I tried the acclimated New Orleans seed this year, and sowed it in July as an experiment. The plant thrived well, although the rainy monsoon was

excessive; I commenced gathering in September, but leaving Gyah, was unable to secure the entire crop. I only gathered a few bolls, which were not perfect, owing to the excessive rain which fell in September.

7. Cotton prefers shade from the fierce sun of July, August, and September, and should be protected by sowing Indian corn in every alternate row.

8. I am of opinion that New Orleans cotton may be grown in any quantity in the Gyah district, and that its cultivation will be profitable to the ryot, coming to that conclusion from experiments made by me on the poorest soil selected purposely. But the crop depends entirely on sowing the seed in June and July, and the seed should on no account be sown later than July, otherwise the plants become stunted, and the crop is not worth picking that season. It is a fair crop the second season, but nothing particular, and the produce is coarse, dirty, and not fit for the English market.

9. It is quite a fallacy to suppose much labour is required in cultivating this crop. The lands should be kept clean and free from weeds. It requires no more labour than that used in growing cereals, and not one quarter the labour used in growing the poppy.

10. Sea Island cotton is perfectly useless; it grows into a fine shrub, but the bolls produce no cotton.

11. Cotton is largely imported into the Gyah district from Mirzapore by water to Patna, and thence across the country on pack-bullocks and country carts. It is also sent from Mirzapore down the Grand Trunk-road on country carts.

12. The ryots of Behar are indifferent to cultivate New Orleans cotton, as they do not know its value. In fact, the cultivation is new to them, and they are prejudiced against it on that account. But that the cultivation of New Orleans cotton can be profitably cultivated I have no doubt, coming to that conclusion from certain experiments made by me in 1860 and 1861.

13. I have the honour now to submit, for the inspection of the Board of Revenue, two samples of cotton grown by me at Gyah in 1860 and 1861.

14. First is that grown from imported New Orleans seed, and gathered in March and April. The first pickings were sent by me to Calcutta, and were favourably reported on by Mr. Stewart, of Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co., grown in 1860.

15. Second sample is cotton picked in September, grown from acclimated cotton seed sown in July, 1861.

#### THE CULTIVATION OF COTTON IN MYSORE.

From C. B. Sanders, Esq., officiating commissioner for the Government of the territories of his Highness, the Maha-Rajah of Mysore, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, Fort William—(No. 275, dated Camp at Anantpore, Dec. 14, 1861.)

Sir,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the right hon. the Viceroy and Governor-general in Council, the following remarks on the subject of Mysore cotton, and to solicit at the same time for the arrangement I have already made, as well as for the measures which I am desirous of adopting, the sanction and approval of his Excellency in council.

2. When the subject of an increased supply of cotton became one of more than usual importance, I made many inquiries regarding the cultivation of cotton in Mysore, and learnt not only that several of the Talooks in the northern parts of Mysore still continue to produce considerable quantities of indigenous cotton, but that the New Orleans plant, when tried on a former occasion, by order of the late commissioner, had produced a very superior staple, specially commended by the jury of the Great Exhibition of 1851, and that the experiment of cultivating it had been abandoned solely because when the native gin was ascertained to be unequal to the task of cleaning New Orleans cotton, Sir M. Cubbon found that it would not pay Government to maintain an establishment for purchasing and cleaning the quantity then produced; for it would appear that on the occasion referred to the Mysore Government monopolised the crop obtained from the New Orleans seed at a fixed rate, and itself became the exporter or sole agent.

3. Bearing in mind the necessity for holding out every fair inducement to the ryots to cultivate more extensively the superior plant without deviating from the instructions of Govt., which prohibit all direct interference with the cultivation or sale of cotton, I felt that the practice formerly pursued was inadmissible; but, having ascertained beyond a doubt that certain large belts of land in the northern and central talooks were highly favourable to the cotton plant, I decided upon at once initiating indirect means of assistance which, I have every hope, will encourage the cultivators of Mysore, and will, by stimulating them to increased exertions, lead to the production, in 1862-63, of a cotton crop of superior quality in many parts of the province:—

Firstly,—I have made arrangements for obtaining from Dharwar a large supply of the best seed of the

New Orleans plant, which will be sold to the ryots at cost price.

Secondly,—I have, through the superintendents of districts, notified to the ryots of cotton growing talooks, that any waste land taken up for the cultivation of New Orleans or Egyptian plants will be given on half assessment for five years, and that gins will be provided for cleaning the same at a fixed rate per candy, in one or more of the principal places in each talook.

Thirdly,—As it has been found that the great drawback to the cultivation in Mysore of the New Orleans or other foreign plant is the difficulty of cleaning it with the rough native machinery of this country, I have secured, as a temporary measure, for the construction of saw gins, the services of a Mr. W. Davis, who was for many years employed by a Bombay house as an agent for purchasing cotton, &c., in the Dharwar country, and who is intimately and practically acquainted with the culture and preparation of cotton for the home market, and is thoroughly conversant with the principal native languages of Southern India, viz., Telogoos, Canarese, and Hindustani. The saws have been written for to England, but the other articles required being obtainable on the spot, Mr. Davis has been instructed to establish a workshop at Sheenooga for the preparation of the other parts of the gins, so that, immediately on the arrival of the saws from England, he may have every thing ready to at once set up a number of gins and forward them to the cotton-growing talooks; and it is anticipated that in this way each important locality will be furnished with a good gin before the next crop is ready to be gathered. A man, on the part of Government, will have charge of each gin, and the cotton will be cleaned at a fixed rate per candy to be settled hereafter; this will render the gins self-supporting. A number of extra gins will also be got ready to be sold at cost price to any enterprising ryots who may wish to be in exclusive possession of gins of their own.

4. On the part of the Mysore Government, I have granted to Mr. Davis Rs. 300 monthly, from Oct. 28, 1861, and Rs. 2 per diem travelling batta, so long as his services are required for constructing and setting up the gins, &c., and to this arrangement I would beg to solicit the sanction of H.E. the Viceroy.

5. I have every hope that these measures will ensure a highly satisfactory result, and that the out-turn of cotton and increased prosperity of the province will justify any small outlay on the part of the Mysore State which the indirect assistance above adverted to may, in the first instance, cause to be incurred.

6. There is, in addition to the foregoing, one suggestion which I am desirous of making, and which will, I trust, meet with the approval of H.E. the Viceroy.

7. It is not probable that either the Madras or Bombay Government will allow the Mysore cultivators to compete for the prize of 10,000 rupees, which has been offered for the best sample of cotton brought forward in those Presidencies. I am anxious, therefore, that the ryots of this province should not be left without some stimulus such as their fellow cultivators have held out to them in the surrounding districts, and this induces me to propose that the Mysore Government should be permitted to offer rewards amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 5,000. The prizes to range as marginally shown. Each cotton growing talook to have three or four small prizes allotted to it according to the extent under cultivation in the talook. The seven large prizes to be open to cotton cultivators of any talook of the Mysore territory. The rewards will, of course, only be awarded in the event of the successful competitors fulfilling the conditions as to extent of area cultivated and description of crop, &c., which may be previously advertised. I look upon this plan as advisable in the case of Mysore, because in this territory as yet no great stretch of cotton cultivation is to be found in any locality, though numerous small and medium sized patches of the indigenous plant are to be seen in all parts of the northern talook.

8. I have only, in conclusion, to solicit for this proposition, and for my arrangements generally, the sanction and approval of H.E. in Council.

From Col. H. M. Durand, C.B., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to the Officiating Commissioner for the Government of the Territories of his Highness the Rajah of Mysore.—(No. 24, dated Fort William, Jan. 17, 1862.)

Sir,—In reply to your letter, No. 275, dated 14th ult., I am directed to inform you that the Gov. gen. in Council sanctions all the arrangements which have been made by you, and the arrangements which you propose to make, for the extension and improvement of the cultivation of cotton in Mysore.

|               |     |     |     |         |     |           |
|---------------|-----|-----|-----|---------|-----|-----------|
| * 2 prizes of | ... | ... | ... | Rs. 500 | ... | 1,000     |
| 5 "           | ... | ... | ... | 200     | ... | 1,000     |
| 20 "          | ... | ... | ... | 100     | ... | 2,000     |
| 20 "          | ... | ... | ... | 50      | ... | 1,000     |
| Total         | ... | ... | ... | ...     | ... | Rs. 5,000 |

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, February 26, 1862.

## THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT AND THE PLANTERS.

IN one respect Lord Canning's position resembles that of Louis Napoleon. He is unquestionably far in advance of his subordinates, who impede and shackle his progress by their obsolete prejudices and ignorance of the true principles of government. As it is, he has shown himself to be, without comparison, the most liberal-minded and impartial ruler India has ever known. Calm, resolute, and self-possessed, he has held the balance of justice steady and unshaken, in spite of the jealousies and passions by which he has been assailed. Throughout the late unhappy disturbances in Lower Bengal, the Viceroy has stood aloof from the petty rivalries of civilians and planters, and has done all that rested with him towards reconciling contending interests and appeasing senseless animosities. Had he been better seconded by those in authority under him, the reconciliation of the planters and ryots would long since have been brought about, and much misery and ill-feeling averted. It was with a view to remove all reasonable grounds of dispute that his Excellency instructed the Bengal Government to despatch two Special Commissioners into the disturbed districts, to adjudicate on the spot between the employers and the employed. Unfortunately his motives were misunderstood, and his intentions thwarted, by those to whom he necessarily confided the duty of working out his policy. The Lieutenant-governor and his officials were bent upon crushing the independent European element, which in the fulness of time was certain to destroy their monopoly of power and place, and reduce themselves to the level of ordinary human beings. Compelled to obey the instructions they had received, they took care to do it in such a manner that Lord Canning's designs were practically negatived and rendered abortive. Instead of taking measures to enforce the due payment of rents by the ryots, the Lieutenant-governor contented himself with sending two magistrates into Jessore and Nuddea, to make inquiries into the true state of affairs, at the same time plainly intimating his own leaning towards the ryots. One of these gentlemen, however, displayed exemplary tact and judgment, and applied himself with strict impartiality to the discharge of his delicate task. The result of his investigations was a decided conviction as to the existence of a combined resistance on the part of the ryots to the just claims of their landlords. But, notwithstanding his clear and explicit statements, the Bengal Government refused to believe that rents had been wilfully and systematically withheld,

and even now the Lieutenant-governor speaks only of arrears to the extent of twenty-five per cent. in excess of those of the preceding year—carefully evading the fact that they are double their average amount previous to the rupture between the planters and the natives. Indeed, in consequence of the bad faith of their tenants, the landholders have been compelled to ask for time for the payment of their dues to Government. Very much of all this inconvenience and embarrassment would have been avoided had Mr. Grant acted in accordance with Lord Canning's instructions, and deputed a sufficient number of officers on special duty to "ensure a prompt issue to all suits for rent that might be instituted." As it is, the work has to be commenced afresh, and the Governor-general has approved of the desire expressed by the Landholders' Association that Special Commissioners "should be sent into the disturbed districts of Nuddea and Jessore, vested with the ordinary powers of a magistrate and collector, not for the purpose of putting down combinations and enforcing payment of rents, but for that of restoring the mutual confidence and good feeling which ought to exist between landlord and ryot for effecting a peaceable adjustment of differences wherever that is possible, and for supporting, by their counsel and influence, the action of the law as administered by the local Courts in cases in which resort to legal proceedings cannot be avoided." His lordship also agrees with the Association "in believing that if an officer representing the Government were to bring the zemindars and the ryots of any village together they would most probably come to terms. The officers, however, who may be entrusted with this duty must not only be chosen for their popular qualities, their justice, their official knowledge, and such fluency in Bengali as will enable them to hold personal intercourse with the people, but they must, of course, be supported in their endeavours by the hearty and open concurrence of the local Government; without such support it is not to be expected that they will be successful."

The Bengal Government is thus very properly rebuked for its past maladministration and unjust treatment of the planters:—

"One thing," continues his Excellency, "is certain, and that is that the Government cannot permit the continuance of a state of things in which the ryots, in large numbers, admitting in the abstract the justice of the demand made upon them for rent, and their ability to meet it, refuse payment except in execution of a decree of court. Whether or not this be the result of combination, in the technical sense of the term, or of a general understanding and agreement among the ryots, is of no consequence. If all debtors were to refuse payment of their just and admitted debts until compelled to pay them, it is obvious that no multiplication of courts would suffice to correct the evil. The law must be altered and made more stringent against those who withhold payment of their debts without sufficient cause. The institution by some landholders of suits for recovery of rent has not had a general effect in inducing the ryots to pay without being sued; and therefore it cannot be matter of surprise that the landholders should speak of feeling it to be an 'almost hopeless business to institute legal proceedings against a whole population,' especially when, as they truly state, the expense of recovering a vast number of small sums is enormous, and the difficulty of securing the attendance of witnesses, and of legal proof where everything is contested is insurmountable. The proposed law, whereby penal damages would be incurred in cases in which it is clear that rent has been wilfully and inexcusably withheld, may perhaps suffice to put an end to the common or simultaneous recusancy which seems still to prevail in some quarters without abatement; but if that recusancy shall continue, recourse must be had to measures of a more summary character. It is to avert such a consequence that the Governor-general

in Council desires to try what may be done by an earnest and patient attempt to bring about an amicable solution of the questions at issue."

Fair means are first to be tried, but should they fail in inducing the ryots to act honestly, recourse will be had to harsher measures. It is to be regretted that so much time has already been lost; but at last the Supreme Government is evidently awakened to the necessity of affording more efficient protection to European settlers, and we doubt not that Lord Elgin will walk in the steps of his illustrious predecessor, and give full fruition to the wise and liberal policy that has marked the close of his viceroyalty.

## THE INDIAN COTTON TARIFF.

AT the risk of repeating ourselves we must again revert to the subject of the Indian import duties so vehemently abused by the manufacturers of this country. On Friday last a very numerous and influential deputation of millowners from Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Scotland, waited upon Lord Palmerston and Sir Charles Wood in order to represent the terrible consequences to themselves of Mr. Wilson's departure from the principles of free-trade. According to the statement made by the Mayor of Manchester,—the chairman at the preliminary meeting held at Fenton's Hotel, St. James's—the cotton manufacturers feel that they have been unjustly treated, and are determined not to submit to a continuance of that unfairness from any Government. Now, the injustice complained of in this bombastic manner is simply this: The financial embarrassments caused by the mutinies rendered it imperative upon the Government to adopt various extraordinary but temporary measures for recruiting the exchequer. As Sir Charles Wood very properly observed, the people of India were at once subjected to an income-tax of 4 per cent., in addition to the augmentation of various existing duties and imposts, but still there remained a deficit which could not be filled up by mere reduction of expenditure. One gentleman, indeed, had the cool effrontery to tell her Majesty's Secretary of State for India that it was "perfectly feasible" to reduce the army to 50,000 men, but his assurance was speedily rebuked—Sir Charles Wood quietly remarking that those on the spot must be the best judges as to what military strength was necessary for the maintenance of order. It would be a very bad bargain, he continued, if the Home Government made itself responsible for the military expenditure of India in return for the removal of the duties complained of. As it appeared to Lord Canning and his experienced advisers that a large European force must be retained in the country, and as the ordinary sources of taxation proved unequal to the emergency, the only alternative was to devise some new scheme for covering the exigencies of the State. It was a choice of two evils, and the Indian Government naturally preferred the temporary inconvenience of a few wealthy millowners to the peril of weakening the defensive power of the empire. In this there was nothing unjust or unreasonable, nothing that a sensible and impartial mind can condemn or regret. It was clearly a matter of necessity, and therefore to be borne with dignified patience. But the manufacturing class are never remarkable for either

dignity or moderation. Insolent in prosperity, they lose all heart in the hour of adversity, and arraign even the decrees of Providence for the consequences of their own shortsightedness and over-anxiety to accumulate riches. They now protest against being "compelled to give one bale out of every ten of all the cotton goods, and one bale out of every twenty of all the cotton yarns they have exported to India, for the exclusive benefit, and to spare the pockets of one portion only of the British people." Passing over the somewhat familiar phrase of "sparing the pockets" of a section of the community, it may suffice to remark that the "one portion only" spoken of thus disparagingly exceeds in number five times the entire population of the British isles. The memorialists admit that the present policy of the Indian Government is wise, liberal, and beneficent, except in the matter of this tariff, which they pronounce to be "unjust and unwise, inasmuch as it stimulates and encourages the native capitalists of India, under the false system of protection, to erect mills and other manufactories to the permanent injury of the manufactures interests of this country." Were it not for this protection the natives would "more profitably and legitimately" employ their capital "on the soil in raising cotton and other agricultural products, for which they (*sic*) are so well adapted, and which they might advantageously exchange for the manufactures of the mother country, or in other lucrative employments." This paragraph is open to criticism of a not particularly flattering character. In the first place, the natives may be safely trusted to invest their money in the manner most beneficial to their own interests. They are quite capable of taking care of themselves, and are not at all likely to venture upon hazardous enterprises such as are only too familiar to British merchants. Every business, we take it, is legitimate that is not based on false pretences, and there is surely no reason why Indian capitalists should not employ their money in competing with foreign manufacturers if they see a fair prospect of success. It is idle to talk of their being stimulated to rash speculations under a false system of protection, for none know better than themselves that the new import duties were never intended to be permanent. The word "they," to which we have drawn attention, by its position in the sentence and by the sense of the passage apparently refers to "soil," but probably it was meant to convey the impression that the natives are well adapted for agricultural pursuits—an opinion diametrically opposed to that held by the Cotton Supply Association. But it is more to the purpose to notice the contradiction expressed in the very next sentence. Having stated that it would be more advantageous for the natives to apply themselves exclusively to the cultivation of cotton for the European markets, the memorialists go on to say that "those import duties do, in effect, raise the cost of Indian cotton to the merchant who wishes to export it to this country." In other words, owing to the competition the native cultivator obtains a higher price for his produce than he would do if a local demand had not been created. He is, therefore, directly benefited by the employment of capital in local manufactures, and his "legitimate" occupation

is rendered so much more "profitable." Then, it is hard upon "the poorer and lower classes of Hindoos, because cotton clothing is almost the only kind they wear, and 10 per cent. or more on nearly the whole of the cotton goods consumed in India is thus paid by those who can only earn two or three annas per day." But if the price of clothing has increased 10 per cent. or more, the effect of the import duty is neutralised as towards the British manufacturer; and if the price has not gone up, the natives are not only in no way injured, but are positively benefited by the greater demand for their raw cotton. The memorialists, of course, make the most of the nominal difference of wages in India and in Lancashire—in the one the average rate being only 6d. per diem, and in the other 1s. 8d.; but they carefully avoid any comparison of the relative quantity of work turned out for the money, nor did they allude to the very much higher cost of fuel in India until that fact was elicited by a question from Lord Palmerston. One would have supposed, however, that these generous friends of the poor Hindoos would rejoice at any new employment for labour being opened up, so as to increase the wretched pittance hitherto paid for it, but Mr. P. B. Ferguson actually asserts that if "the duties in question were abolished a market would be opened which would at once bring back prosperity to the English cotton trade, and be of equal benefit to India, in so far as that part of her population which is now engaged in manufacturing would be set free for the cultivation of cotton and other produce." But does Mr. Ferguson imagine that a ryot can earn sixpence a-day by agricultural labour, or that the withdrawal of a few hundred men, women, and children from the fields will diminish the breadth of land under cultivation? That "deep and widespread distress" exists throughout our own manufacturing districts is unhappily too true; but it has been caused partly by the state of affairs in North America, and partly by previous overtrading. The Indian markets are deluged with English manufactures, and Sir Charles Wood showed that the exports are still rapidly increasing.

"For instance," he said, "the exports in this last month of January alone showed a large increase on the exports for the same month during the previous year. Thus, there were last month sent 9,000 bales of cotton, as against 6,000 bales in 1861; there were 4,400 cases of cottons, as against 4,800 last year; 1,700 packages of printed cottons, as against 500 last year; of coloured cottons, 1,000 packages, against 800 last year. To Bombay 6,400 bales had been sent, when last year only 2,800 were exported. 1,800 cases of cotton went last month to Bombay, when only 600 cases went last January twelvemonth. There had been a slight falling-off in printed cottons exported to Bombay of from 400 to 250 packages, but, on the other hand, the coloured cottons had risen from 400 packages to 910."

If these speculations turn out unprofitable, that, at least, does not concern the Government, or afford any justification for interfering with the internal administration of India. When the financial balance has been fully restored it will be time enough to consider what sources of revenue may be given up; but that time has not yet arrived, and, in the meanwhile, our millowners must learn to bear their burdens with decent equanimity.

AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.—The Directors of the Agra and United Service Bank have announced a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, with a bonus of £1 per share, for the past half-year, making a total distribution of 12 per cent. for 1861.

#### THE CHINESE REBELS.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Tang-chow, November 8, 1861:—

"You may, perhaps, have seen by the papers that a large body of rebels, which has long been ravaging the Shantung province, lately made a descent upon this district. For about a week before they showed themselves at Yentai we could plainly see the flames and smoke from the burning villages, which always mark the track of these wretches; but almost up to the moment of their arrival in our immediate neighbourhood foreigners here entertained little apprehension of their attempting to attack or plunder this town. One evening, however, just as I was finishing dinner, an old Chinese came running in to tell me that the rebels were rapidly approaching, and were already within five or six miles of our settlement. I at once hurried off to the Consulate, where I found Mr. Morrison just preparing to set out for the purpose of bringing in a missionary and two ladies, who were living in a village which lies between us and the place where the rebels then were, at a distance of about three miles from Yentai. Before starting, Mr. Morrison requested me to take a boat and go as quickly as I could to her Majesty's gunboat *Insolent*, which was then anchored near an island about five miles out at sea, in order that I might induce the commander to bring her over as soon as possible, and render what assistance he could to the town. After a long pull in the dark I at length reached the gunboat, at about twelve p.m., roused up the lieutenant in command, told him what I had to say, took a glass of whisky and water, and turned in. Next morning, at an early hour, we steamed over to the mainland and took up our position so as to command the road by which the rebels must pass before they could enter the town. Soon after we dropped anchor, the Consul came off and told us that he had reached the village where the missionary and ladies were some time before the arrival of the rebels, but that it had taken him so long to convince them that they were in any danger that he had only just got them off in time to save their lives. So near a thing was it that the missionary, who remained behind a short time after the others had left, in order to bring off some of his goods, was attacked by two of the ruffians, and did not get away until he had shot the mule on which one of them rode, and wounded the other. As it appeared probable that Chinamen might come off to communicate with our vessel it was determined that I should remain on board as interpreter until the next day. On the following morning, before I had finished dressing, I heard some one cry out that the rebels were in sight, and on going on deck I discovered a great number of foot and horsemen, bearing flags and banners, ranged along the hills which overlook the town to the west. In a short time about fifty horsemen, gaily dressed in red and yellow, came galloping down into the villages which lie between Yentai and the high ground. Whenever we could catch sight of these gentlemen we fired shot or shell at them, but as they moved about quickly, and in small parties, we did little or no execution. At length, however, we succeeded in sending them all scampering off to their companions, and soon afterwards the whole body marched away to the south and disappeared. Unfortunately the *Insolent*, being out of repair, had none but very small guns on board, otherwise we should have been able to give a good account of some hundreds of the enemy. On my return to my house, after leaving the gunboat, I found that my boy had endeavoured to strike terror in the hearts of the invaders by hoisting on the top of a tall bamboo in the middle of my yard a large piece of calico, on which he had copied the direction off one of my trunks. He was, of course, quite ignorant of the meaning of what he had written, but he seemed to think that the flag would be very efficacious in preserving my house in case of an attack. During the panic I had at one time as many as forty refugees in my house, and as the rebels approached, thousands of men, women, and children from the surrounding country came pouring into Yentai for protection, and not with-



out cause, for these Northern rebels are perfect fiends, who make a hell upon earth wherever they go. When they come to a place which offers no resistance they kill all the old people, ugly young women, and little children, and, after collecting their plunder, carry away all the others; but when they come to a place which does not readily submit they put every living creature to death. They tie ropes round the necks of some of their victims and drag them about till they are dead, and suspend others by their thumbs and roast them alive, or hack them to pieces. Sight's horrible beyond description might be seen a short time ago by any one who would take the trouble to go a mile or two from this place. It is asserted that the rebels declare it is their humane feelings which induce them to kill the old people, for it would be needless cruelty, they argue, to allow them to live and grieve over the lost property which it has been their painful duty to destroy or carry off. They are now a good way off, and I do not think it likely we shall see any more of them until next spring, when it is not improbable they may again sweep the country for plunder. Two American missionaries, who were infatuated enough to go out from Yantai to meet them and argue with them on the wickedness of their conduct, were caught by them and murdered at a place about thirty miles from this. Both these gentlemen leave widows behind them. Their bodies were recovered and brought home."—*Times*.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

February 18. Art Union, Morrison, Akyab; Hunter, Searle, Ganjam; Sleave Donard, Thompson, Calcutta; Accrington, Christie, Calcutta and West India; Betty, Belstedt, Rangoon.—19. Kate Karnie, McLean, Shanghai; Queen of the Ocean, Ellison, Shanghai; Keepsake, Venus, Whampoa.—20. Sir Richard Jackson, Owen, Rangoon; Neptune, Williams, Mauritius.—21. Britannia, Peart, Foo-chow-foo.—22. Spirit of the Deep, Hewett, Shanghai; Express, Dalen, Ceylon.—23. Mooltan str., Alexandria.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ellora, from Southampton, February 27, to proceed per str. Jeddo, from Suez.—For MALTA.—Mr. Elsdale and friend. For SUEZ.—Mr. Barlow. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Mr. and Mrs. Corkeling, Miss Gardner, Mr. S. Hayes. For BOMBAY.—Mr. A. C. Maurice, Mr. W. McCulloch, Mr. J. S. Joyner, Mrs. Mee and child, Mr. J. Steward, Capt. Brown, Capt. Blunt, Lieut. M. C. Garzia, Mr. J. Hicks, Capt. Salter. Per str. Valetta, from Marseilles, March 5, to proceed per str. Jeddo, from Suez.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. C. A. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Beatty, Capt. T. Smith, Mr. P. Huscock, Sir Charles T. and Lady Van Straubenzie, Dr. and Mrs. T. Goldie Scott, Capt. T. H. Rees, Mr. T. Van Straubenzie, Mr. L. A. Wallace, Mr. F. Hutchinson. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Morhange, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

LAMBERT, the wife of Major F. W., Bengal Army, of a son, still-born, at 8, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, Feb. 21.  
MUNRO, the wife of Lieut. Hector, Bengal Artillery, prematurely, of a daughter, still-born, at the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, Feb. 21.  
NEPHEW, the wife of Capt. H. M., Staff Corps, H.M.'s Indian Army, of a daughter, at Baywater, Feb. 22.

## MARRIAGE.

ROBERTS, Thomas L., to Emily, daughter of Thomas Moor, Esq., of St. Alphege, Canterbury, and late H.E.I.C.S., at St. George's, Bloomsbury, Feb. 21.

## DEATHS.

GRANT, Sarah Eliza, wife of Capt. J. H., at 5, Coles-hill-street, Eaton-square, aged 71, Feb. 21.  
JACKSON, Jemima, wife of Mark Wilson, surgeon, at St. Martin's, Stamford, aged 68, Feb. 19.  
O'NEILL, Major J. D. P., late of H.M.'s Madras Army, at Deal, aged 52, Feb. 19.  
RICHARD, Lucy, widow of William, late of the Madras Medical Board, at Cheltenham, Feb. 22.  
TOP, Sophia, daughter of the late Captain James, E.I.C.S., at Ormond Villa, Bath, Feb. 20.

## India Office,

February 25, 1862.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, Mr. F. C. Fowle.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Ens. M. O. Boyd, Unposted; Capt. C. J. Hodgson, Engrs.; Col. J. E. Landers, 9th N.I.; Surg. maj. E. Campbell, Med. Estab.; Lieut. R. D. Griffin, 64th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Surg. M. Kane, Med. Estab.; Lieut. T. R. Church, Staff Corps; Capt. C. A. Purvis, Art.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. A. Collier, Staff Corps; Capt. J. S. Trevor, Engrs.; Capt. C. S. Jessop, 2nd Eur. Regt.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. Smalley, 36th N.I., 6 mos.; Insp. gen. hospitals C. Mackinnon, Med. Estab., 6 mos.

Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. R. E. Pearse, Med. Estab., 6 mos.; Lieut. W. H. Burton, Engrs., 5 mos.; Lieut. C. P. Crossman, 41st N.I., 6 mos.

## NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. A. T. Windus, Indian Navy, 6 mos.; Lieut. W. W. Dawson, Indian Navy, 6 mos.; Lieut. D. L. Duval, Indian Navy, 6 mos.; Midshipman A. Mayo, Indian Navy, 6 mos.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. Marriott, 6 mos. s.c.; Mr. W. C. Plowden, 6 mos. s.c.; Mr. G. H. M. Ricketts, 6 mos. s.c.

Madras Estab.—Mr. H. E. Sullivan, 6 mos. s.c.; Mr. J. H. Blair, 6 mos. s.c.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. C. J. S. Gough, v.c., 5th Eur. Cav.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. G. W. Maitland, Med. Estab.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. H. Macnaghten, 1st Eur. Cav.

Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. G. R. Nuttall, Med. Estab.

DEBT OF INDIA.—The annual account of the debt and liabilities of India, made up to the end of last year for England, but only to April, 1860, for India, represents the amount to be £36,253,521 in India, and £36,000,277 in England—together, £122,253,798. The account for a twelvemonth previous, issued at this time last year, showed a debt of only £106,965,237. These accounts include service funds, bills payable, miscellaneous deposits, railway companies' capital in hand, &c.; but they do not include the charge upon the revenues of India of the dividend on the £6,000,000 capital stock of the East India Company.

THE NAWAB OF MOORSHEDABAD.—The Nawab of Moorshedabad has achieved one of those successes which damage the winning party. He has quarrelled both with the agent of the Governor general and the dewan, and Government have withdrawn Colonel Mackenzie, and made the dewan independent of the Nawab. The latter will in future receive his stipend of sixty odd thousand rupees a month, on his own personal receipt, but the disbursement of the pensions and other payments made on account of the Nizamut Fund will be made through the dewan acting under the direct authority of Government. The whole sum payable amounts to about fourteen lakhs a year, and we believe that there is a sum of some thirty lakhs to the credit of the Fund which the Nawab would fain become possessed of but is scarcely likely to do so. No successor has been appointed to Colonel Mackenzie, and we hope that the Government will abolish the useless pageantry of his office. It is a sheer waste of money to maintain an agent at the court of a mere State pensioner who in turn is obliged to keep up a corresponding establishment. Let him have all his money for household expenses, and dispense with the shows as well as the realities of power.—*Hurkaru*.

THE NATIVES OF MUTTRA, irritated by the Income-tax, are grinning gleefully over the expected war with America, and believe that the French have joined the Yankees.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

|  | Actual Sales.   |  |
|--|-----------------|--|
|  | At per Rupee.   | In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100. |
| East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ... | Sa. R. 1s. 8½d. | —  |
| 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.) ...   | —               | —  |
| 2nd 4 per Cent., (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...  | —               | —  |
| 3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1833-33 ...   | —               | —  |
| 4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...  | —               | —  |
| 5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...  | —               | nom.   |
| 3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...   | —               | —  |
| 4th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...  | —               | —  |
| 5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...  | 2 0             | 100½ 101   |
| 4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...  | —               | —  |
| 5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...   | 2 0             | 101½ 102   |
| 5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...  | 2 1½            | 107½   |

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

|              | Commercial and Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. | Post Bills and Interest Bills, Dem. |
|--------------|--|-------------------------------------|
| Calcutta ... | 2s. 0d.                                    | 2s. 0d.                             |
| Madras ...   | 1s. 11½d.                                  | 2s. 0d.                             |
| Bombay ...   | 2s. 0½d.                                   | 2s. 0d.                             |

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares.   |                  | Paid.           | Prices. |
|---|------------------|-----------------|---------|
| £.  |                  |                 |         |
| India Stock   | 226              |                 |         |
| India 5 per cent.   | 107½ to 106½     |                 |         |
| India Enfranchised Paper 4 pr. ct.                        | 89½              |                 |         |
| India 5 p. ct. Enfranchised Paper                         | 102½             |                 |         |
| India Stock, Enfr. Paper, 5½ per cent.                    | 107½             |                 |         |
| India Stock Debentures, 1858                              | 95½              |                 |         |
| India Stock Debentures, 1859                              | 98½              |                 |         |
| " " " 1863  | 100              |                 |         |
| " " " 1864  | 99½              |                 |         |
| India 5 per cent. for account...                          | 106½             |                 |         |
| India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.                              | 104½             |                 |         |
| India Bonds (£1,000) ...                                  | 27s. to 26s. pm. |                 |         |
| Ditto (under £1,000) ...                                  | 26s. pm.         |                 |         |
| RAILWAYS.   |                  |                 |         |
| Stock Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) | all              | 100 to 101      |         |
| 5 Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)                            | all              | 5 to 5½         |         |
| Stock Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)                       | 100              | 100 to 101      |         |
| Stock East Indian   | all              | 101½ to 102½    |         |
| 100 Ditto 4½ p. ct. debentures                            | all              | 100 to 102      |         |
| 100 Ditto 5 per ct. deb.                                  | all              | 101½ to 102½    |         |
| 100 Ditto 1865-70   | all              | 102 to 103      |         |
| 100 Ditto 1866-71   | all              | 104 to 105      |         |
| Stock Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)            | 100              | 100½ to 101½    |         |
| 20 Ditto (New ditto) ...                                  | 13               | par. ½ pm.      |         |
| 100 Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip                        | 100              | 100 to 101      |         |
| 100 Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)                             | 100              | 90 to 92        |         |
| 100 Ditto 5 per cent.                                     | 100              | 100 to 101      |         |
| 100 Ditto Extension (guar. 4½ per cent.)                  | 100              | 93 to 95        |         |
| 20 Ottoman Rail. (Smyrna to A-din)                        | 13               | 8½ to 7½ dis.   |         |
| Stock Scinde 5 per cent.                                  | 100              | 101½ to 102½    |         |
| Stock Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)        | 100              | 95 to 98        |         |
| 20 Panjab (5 per ct.)                                     | 15               | ½ dis. par.     |         |
| BANKS.  |                  |                 |         |
| 100 Agra and United Service lim.                          | 50               | 90 to 92        |         |
| 40 Australasia  | all              | 66 to 68        |         |
| 25 Bank of Egypt  | all              | 21½ to 22½      |         |
| 20 Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China                          | all              | 21½ to 22½      |         |
| 25 Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China                | all              | 32 to 34 x.c.   |         |
| 25 Oriental Bank Corporation                              | all              | 54 to 55        |         |
| 20 Ottoman Bank   | all              | 20½ to 21½      |         |
| MISCELLANEOUS.  |                  |                 |         |
| 10 E.I. and London Shipping B                             | 7½               | 1½ to 1½ dis.   |         |
| 20 East India Irr. & Can.                                 | 1                | par. ½ pm. x.d. |         |
| 20 Madras Irrig. and Canal                                | 1                | 2½ to 2½ pm.    |         |
| 10 Mediterranean. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)                        | all              | 4 to 5          |         |
| 20 Nerbudda Coal and Iron                                 | 5                | 2 to 1 dis.     |         |
| 1 Oriental Gas  | all              | 1½ to 1½        |         |
| 1 Ditto New   | all              | 1½ to 1½        |         |
| 10 Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)                           | all              | 7½ to 8         |         |
| 50 P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.                               | all              | 65 to 70        |         |
| 20 Ditto New  | 30               | 10 to 12        |         |
| 20 Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph                             | all              | 19½ to 19½      |         |
| 1 Submarine Telegraph Scrip                               | all              | ½ to ½          |         |
| 1 Ditto Registered  | all              | ½ to ½          |         |
| 10 Ditto  | all              | 4 to 6          |         |
| 2 Telegraph to India                                      | 1                | ½ dis. ½ pm.    |         |

## REPORT OF BULLION.

|  |         |          |
|--|---------|----------|
| Per P & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Ellora, February 27, 1862. |         |          |
| Gold.  | Silver. |          |
| Malta  | £1,800  | —        |
| Alexandria   | 62,000  | —        |
| Bombay   | 9,250   | 220,447  |
|  | £73,050 | £220,447 |

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIA OFFICE, 21st February, 1862.

**THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA**  
in COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE,—

That sealed Tenders will be received at the Chief Cashier's Office, at the Bank of England, up to One o'clock on the 28th instant (in lieu of the First of March, as specified in the advertisement dated the 22nd January last), and on the First Day of APRIL next, for BILLS of EXCHANGE, payable on demand, to be drawn, in the months of March and April, on the several Governments in India, at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, for sums not to exceed Rupees 40,000,000 in each month, of which not more than Rupees 10,000,000 in each month will be drawn on the Government of Madras, and the same sum on that of Bombay.

Power is reserved to issue Bills for any smaller amount than Rupees 40,000,000 in the month of March, and to carry over the difference to the succeeding month.

No Tender is to be for a sum less than Rupees 10,000, and a farthing per Rupee is to be the smallest fraction tendered.

Each Tender must specify the rate of Exchange at which the applicant is prepared to purchase a Bill, or any number of Bills, and the lowest amount of any one Bill is to be Rupees 5,000.

The Secretary of State will not be bound to accept any Tender, and reserves the right of accepting the whole or any portion of a Tender.

In the event of two or more Tenders being equal, and the amount remaining to be allotted not being sufficient to supply both or all, the Bank will be instructed to allot ratably.

On the day following the receipt of the Tenders at the Bank, the parties will be informed whether their Tenders have or have not been accepted.

If accepted, the amount of payment must be lodged at the Bank on or before the 15th day of each of the said months of March and April.

Those applicants whose Tenders shall have been accepted, will be furnished with a Form to be filled up with the particulars of the Bills required, and the Bills themselves, drawn in duplicate, will be delivered on the day following the payment.

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|----------------------|----------------------|
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| Tamarind ditto.      | Bamboo Pickle.       |
| Pickled Mangoes.     | Guava Jelly.         |
| Curry Powder.        | Mango Jelly.         |
| Curry Paste.         | Pine Apple Preserve. |
| Cayenne Pepper.      | Preserved Mangoes.   |
| Pickled Limes.       | Mulligatawny Paste.  |

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JANUARY, 1862.

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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

Vol. XX.—No. 525.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1862.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

|              |        |                          |
|--------------|--------|--------------------------|
| Bengal ..... | Feb. 4 | Burmah (Rangoon) Jan. 16 |
| Madras ..... | " 6    | Bombay .....             |
| Agra .....   | " 6    | Ceylon .....             |
|              |        | China (Hong Kong) .....  |

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay Mail of the 12th February, among other interesting intelligence, places us in possession of Lord Canning's Resolution touching the amalgamation of the Burmese Provinces. The three Provinces hitherto known as the Arracan Division, the Province of Pegu, and the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, are now united under one Chief Civil Officer, styled Chief Commissioner of British Burmah. "This officer, whose head-quarters will be ordinarily at Rangoon, will exercise powers similar to those now vested in the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and will be in charge, as the agent of the Governor-general, of the foreign relations of the British Government with the Court of Ava and other neighbouring States on the Eastern frontier. He will also exercise the powers of Judicial Commissioner for the general superintendence of the administration of justice and for hearing appeals from the Divisional Commissioners. His salary will be Rs. 50,000 a year, including all travelling expenses; and he will have a secretary on a salary of Rs. 9,600 a year, with an allowance for travelling expenses, and with an establishment not exceeding, in respect to cost, that now entertained for the Commissioner of Pegu." The province of British Burmah comprises three Divisions, each under a separate Commissioner, and styled the Pegu, Tenasserim, and Arracan Divisions. The salary of each Commissioner is Rs. 30,000, including all travelling expenses. There are to be—

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| 2 Deputy Commissioners of the 1st Class, at 1,500  | Rs. |
| 3 Do. Do. Do. 2nd Class, at 1,200                  |     |
| 5 Do. Do. Do. 3rd Class, at 1,000                  |     |
| 5 Do. Do. Do. 4th Class, at 800                    |     |
| 5 Assistant Commissioners of the 1st Class, at 700 |     |
| 3 Do. Do. Do. 2nd Class, at 600                    |     |
| 6 Do. Do. Do. 3rd Class, at 500                    |     |

costing altogether Rupees 2,86,800 a year. It is intended, moreover, to establish at Rangoon and Maulmain a Court, to be presided over by a barrister or advocate of not less than five years' standing, with full powers of civil and criminal legislation.

A "little war" has broken out in Eastern Bengal, the mountaineers of the Jyntia and Tipperah Hills having been joined by a number of vagabond mutineer sepoys. Troops have been despatched to put down these barbarians, but it is evident that the Eastern frontier will require to be as carefully guarded as that on the north-western extremity of the empire.

We regret to learn that Mr. Laing has again been compelled to leave Calcutta, on account of his health, and has gone up-country for change of air. It is also only too true that Sir George Clerk's health has failed him to such an extent that he is obliged to resign the government of Bombay, and return to Europe without delay. Sir Bartle Frere has been appointed his successor.

Sir William Denison's objections to the transfer of North Canara to the Bombay Presidency have been overruled by the Home Government, and by this time that district has, no doubt, been handed over by Colonel Wallace, of the Madras Engineers, to Colonel Turner, Acting Secretary to the Bombay Government in the Public Works Department.

The official order for the reduction of the Madras army will be found elsewhere in our columns. In future that army will consist of: European.—29 batteries of Artillery; 2 Regiments of Cavalry; 11 regiments of Infantry. Native.—Four regiments of Cavalry; 44 regiments of Infantry.

Under this order the 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 50th, 51st, 52nd Regiments N. I. are to be disbanded and broken up from the 31st of March next.

According to the Cabul correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*, the Russians are building a cantonment at Taskund, to the great annoyance of the King of Kohan. To allay the fears of Russophobists it may be mentioned that this place is quite 600 miles from the nearest point in the British territories.

Great satisfaction is expressed at the peaceful termination of the *Trent* correspondence, one good result of which will, probably, be the erection of adequate fortifications at Bombay. Cotton, says the

*Englishman*, "is making its way into the market from all quarters. Huge floating machines, known in Calcutta as up, country boats, are daily seen threading their way through the tortuous channel of the canal which connects the Ganges with the Hooghly, each piled up [with bales out of which burst snowy flakes of the vegetable fibre. What becomes of it? is the question. Some, and a larger proportion than heretofore, finds its way on board homeward bound craft; but China is still in the market, and will remain so."

The outgoing mail *via* Marseilles has been postponed from the 10th to the 12th inst.

The *Ceylon* steamer, Captain Evans, with the outward India and China mails, which put back on Thursday in consequence of a slight derangement of the packing in the screw shaft stuffing-box, has had the defect remedied in Graving Dock, and proceeded on her voyage at two o'clock yesterday.

## CHINA.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 23.

[By Telegraph from Alexandria.]

The rebels are moving in the direction of this place. A proclamation has been issued by the Consuls of the Allied Powers, declaring Shanghai to be under their protection.

Reinforcements have been sent hither by the *Pearl*.

## COCHIN CHINA.

SAIGON, Jan. 28.

Fresh disturbances have broken out in Gambodia. The Siamese Government has sent a large naval and military force against the insurgents.

## CALCUTTA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The *Sultan*, with the above mails, left Alexandria for Marseilles at noon on the 7th.

The *Pera*, with the heavy portion, sailed for Southampton, on the 6th inst., at sunset.

The *Nemesis* brought the mails to Suez, arriving there on the 5th.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Somerset, col. of 25th Foot, late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, and late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, at Gibraltar, Feb. 15.

BENGAL.—Major B. Lawson, Royal Arty., at Fyzabad, Oude, aged 38, Jan. 25. Lieut. col. G. H. Robertson, c.b., Political Resident at Aden, at Steamer Point, Aden, Jan. 10.

MADRAS.—Lieut. Malcolm McNeill, H.M.'s 13th regt. M.N.I.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

From BOMBAY.—Lieut. James, Mr. Bruckman, Col. Aldworth, Col. Evans, Maj. Hankey. From ADEN.—Dr. Davey, Mrs. Scott and two children. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Gouverneur. From ALEXANDRIA.—Capt. Paget, Mr. Paget, Mr. Rodocanachi, Mr. Michell, Mr. Elvin, Mr. Crankshaw, S. Mullay, Mr. C. J. Vandergucht. From CALCUTTA.—Maloney, Mr. Emmerson, Capt. Palmer, &c.

## Expected at Southampton

Per str. Delta, March 11.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. Bourne, Mr. Brown, Capt. K. Goss, Mr. Goss, and two children, Lieut. Macready, Asst. Surg. Colthurst, Mr. Simpson, Capt. Thorpe, and Mrs. Ford and two children, Mr. Col. Stokes, Lieut. Hunt, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Baker.

## BENGAL.

## INDIA IN THE EXHIBITION.

Great expectations have been formed in England of the articles contributed by India to the International Exhibition. So far as we have inspected those of Bengal, and seen lists of those of other provinces, these expectations are likely to be more than realised. Not more than one thousand superficial feet, or only half the space allotted to the Indian Department in 1857, has this year been assigned to it. In 1851 only part of the space was occupied. Though, on the present occasion, the articles have generally been so well packed that they will take up less room than before, we fear that more than the thousand feet will be required. In addition to the articles sent from India, a selection from the stores of the Indian Museum is to be displayed, comprising the whole of the products of the East already known in the English market. This Museum, under the intelligent care of Dr. J. Forbes Watson, reporter on Indian products, promises to be most valuable to both England and India. It is used as a depot from which specimens of Indian produce are sent to the chief museums and seats of manufacturing industry in England. During 1861 working samples of all the principal textile manufactures in 20 sets, each of 800 specimens, have thus been prepared. In this light the raw materials contributed by India become of immense importance. In addition to this, that the local producer may see the effect of quality upon price, 20 separate sets of Indian materials are to be returned to this country, with similar specimens from other places, which command a higher price in the European market. The best results may therefore be expected from India's share in this Exhibition, both to herself and England. That she is not only ready but eager to learn, must have been evident to every intelligent spectator of the Bengal articles, when he compared them with the inferior fabrics sent to London and Paris on former occasions. These two exhibitions have had a singularly healthy, though indirect, influence in improving almost every article exhibited this year, especially dyes and cloths. It is not always true of the ryot, and still less of the artisan of India, that considerations of self-interest fail to induce him to improve his productions. Caste, custom and apathy are very powerful with the mass, but let in a little intelligence, and, up to a certain point, cupidity expels all three.

Dr. Forbes Watson is naturally eager to meet the wishes of England by securing a large collection of samples of Indian cotton, indigenous, as well as exotic, of last year's planting. As such samples cannot reach London before the 31st March, the latest date, a special exception has been made in their favour. The cotton that came to maturity in 1861 is likely to be well represented, but it is most important that England should have specimens of the cotton planted after the American blockade began. Supplies of this new cotton have for some weeks been pouring in freely to Bombay. The weight of the samples should not be less than ten pounds cleaned, with two pounds in seed and a dozen of the ripe bolls. Of this part will be set up in the Exhibition, and the rest will be kept for exports, and samples for local museums and manufactures. Thus India will have a great chance, and we trust there is not a grower of cotton in the country, whether amateur or not, who will not be represented, furnishing all details of place, soil, seed, planting, instruments employed, proportion of wool to seed, the season, &c. In respect of cotton, as was to be expected, Bengal will be most deficient. Only a few specimens have been received in Calcutta, and these not accompanied by sufficient information. The extension of time will, we trust, partly make up the deficiency. As yet Bengal may not have so great a cotton future as Bombay. Its strength will lie in its teas, silk, rice, sugar, indigo, and fibres. But to be convinced that it will in time become a large exporter of cotton also,

we have but to think of its ancient glories half a century ago, and of the new soils opened up on the plateaus of Behar, the eastern provinces, and Burmah.

In other respects, however, the Bengal collection will be perfect. The articles displayed during the week, and visited by the Governor-general, splendid and numerous as they are, give only a faint idea of the whole which the necessities of time forced the committee to despatch at one. The last packages leave by to-day's steamer overland. Both the P. and O. Company and the Egyptian Government have acted liberally in the matter, reducing the freight from £30 to £13 per ton. The specimens sent amount in number to 6,000, of which 3,936 are now on their way by the Cape in the *Nile*, *Hotspur*, and *Renown*. The whole number sent in 1851 was only 2,699. The Secretary says, "The collection comprises specimens of every production upon which human industry is engaged in the provinces whence obtained, and it contains a number of articles, either entirely new, or of which no specimens have as yet been exhibited in Europe." On the whole, the Commissioners' classification into the four general sections of raw products, machinery, manufactures, and works of art, has been adhered to, though such valuable articles as Cashmere shawls are entered rather as "embroideries" than as "manufactures in wool" in the sub-divisions. So the Benares doputtahs or shawls are classified as silk manufactures, the peculiar workmanship for which they are valued being the standard. The collection reveals some curious facts. The well-known Delhi paintings on ivory have hitherto been destitute of perspective or shading. But not so those sent to the Exhibition, which are, in many cases, faithful copies of M. Beato's photographs, and in others copies of native photographs. Exquisite as are the carpets made in the Lahore and Meerut Jails and Jubbulpore School of Industry, they cost only Rs. 100 each, but fully fifty per cent. more for transit—a commentary on our Indian roads. The finest shawls, direct from Sreenugger and Umritsur, sent by private contributors, were not opened in Calcutta. Cashmere has for the first time attempted to compete successfully with France and Germany in *Papier Maché*, but the articles cost more than those of Europe. The Punjab silks are the finest. The Borneo Company's hemp fabrics, made at their factory some miles above Calcutta, are superior to all others, showing what machinery is yet destined to do for India. The Patna cotton goods manifest an improvement. The Punjab committee have sent two books, one showing the different silk patterns preferred by the Sikhs, Mahomedans, and Hindoos, and those which have been introduced by the English, and the other containing specimens of the cotton fabrics used by the agricultural tribes. Jung Bahadur has sent a third book consisting of a large number of specimens of colours produced by a combination of Indian dyes. There is paper, too, made from the Nepal *Daphne* plant, from bamboo, hemp, aloes, plantains, old records, and old ropes. We saw one grass mat, twenty-seven feet square, which throws that presented to the Queen by Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, far into the shade. Lieutenant R. A. Cole has sent us a catalogue of the Mysore articles, consisting of specimens of rice, wheat, cloths, silk, cotton, iron, embroidery, carving, and jewellery, chiefly contributed by the Mysore Government. The article that will attract most attention is, perhaps, the little known *Corandum* stone, which is next in hardness to the diamond. The most of the Mysore articles are intended for the Royal Asiatic Society's Museum, after exhibition.

The articles forwarded from every part of India, and illustrating all its products, arts and manufactures, combined with the collection of photographs of its races, tribes and castes now being made, should give the English a most vivid idea of what the fabled East really is. If they be the means of directing to India the attention of all classes in England—the general public as well as capitalists and manufacturers, travellers as well as traders, and above all, members of

Parliament—India will not have been represented in the International Exhibition of 1862 in vain.—*Friend of India*.

## THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

If any doubt existed as to the difficulties of telegraphy in India at all times, and as to the insuperable obstacles to accuracy and speed in the transmission of messages during the rainy season, such doubt must have been removed by the official publication of the defence of Captain Douglas, the director-general. The other papers which accompany this official letter give no information with which we have not already made our readers familiar.

So far as the department is to blame for the evils with which it has been charged, the causes seem to be the youth of the signallers; their limited number, which led them to presume on lenient treatment when in fault; and the method of receiving messages by sound, so that when a signaller hesitates as to the meaning of the first word he is deluged with its successors, and puts down the first inaccurately rather than let it escape. To meet these evils trained lads, chiefly natives, will be introduced into the department; a larger number of signallers are being employed, so that dismissal is feared; and new French instruments have been used, the click of the armature of which is nearly inaudible, and by which the message is written down on paper in a black pigment. So far as the public are concerned, they are to blame for not meeting the liability of the telegraph to mistake each word as thirteenth for thirtieth, and hundreds for thousands, by attending to the rule that in all money messages the sum be given in two forms, halving or doubling the amount, thus—"Pay to my order Rs. 500, or half 1,000." Where this is done Colonel Douglas has never known a single instance of error. And, so far as we must look to nature, or our want of power over it, as the source or evil, we are told India is no worse than America. In all long telegraphic circuits "escape" is common, that is the electric current frequently passes off the line into the earth, especially when the atmosphere is damp. The most powerful batteries can then "scarcely effect the armature of a sensitive electromagnet at a distance of even 100 miles, the remainder of the current escaping a little at each pole, during this entire length of line."

Allowing all this, the Governor-general, in his review of the subject, comes to the conclusion we before expressed, that the efficiency of the Indian telegraph is "favourable." To meet the evils, however—of which officials, with the Viceroy at their head, have had as much reason to complain as the general public—the establishment of the department has been improved, the Director-general being paid Rs. 3,000 a month, three directors from Rs. 700 to 1,500, and fifteen superintendents from Rs. 350 to 700 a month. Assistant superintendents will receive Rs. 300 a month. The most hopeful feature of all is that India will have a hundred inspectors instead of fifty-four, a point in which we are glad to see our representations have been successful. The public who use the telegraph will be allowed refunds for unreported as well as repeated messages, if the precaution as to figures is adopted; and the date and hour of despatch "from the telegraph office" will be inserted in every message, free of charge. As we announced some time ago, if the public continue to be dissatisfied with the Government lines, they may set up lines of their own on which, however, Government claims priority of transmission for all public messages, when necessary. We are not told if this means "service" messages also, such as officials were recently reproved for sending on their own private affairs, and such as are continually sent still between departments in the most trifling cases. If a private company will put up another wire between Calcutta and Bombay, Government will abstain from doing so. With something like an inward chuckle, Colonel Douglas recommends that if existing lines are to be made over to such Companies, a beginning had better be made with that to the Burmah ports, at present most troublesome. Or perhaps private capitalists might

attempt a line from Port Mutlah to the mouth of the river, that is from no place to nowhere.

All this is satisfactory, and may tend to meet present evils, with one exception. The public, when they complain, expect, if not a refund, the solitary satisfaction of a courteous answer. John Bull is often unreasonable, and never more so than when he grumbles and gets no redress. If Government would appoint at the head of the Complaint-office some trained clerk, whose suavity and parsimony at once are those of the Parisian, the Director-General's temper would not be tried, the State would save instead of lose, and the mercantile world would cease to grumble.—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.**—The *Friend of India* believes Captain Hector Mackenzie has been appointed Secretary to the Government of the Central Provinces. He has the reputation of being a good revenue officer, having been trained in settlement work in Goojerat. In this respect he will be able to make up for the deficiencies of the rest of the commission. The revenue arrangements now made will affect the future of the Central Provinces, and the prospect of their furnishing in time the chief cotton supply of England, more than any other administrative act. The more liberal the assessment, even though the revenue should temporarily suffer, the greater will be the prosperity of the territory.

**BRITISH BURMAH.**—Some fatality seems to attend the scheme for amalgamating the provinces of Arracan, Pegu, and Tenasserim, into the Chief Commissionership of British Burmah. Hardly had Colonel Phayre taken his passage from Rangoon in the steamer of the 17th January with the former Resolution in his pocket, when a change was ordered in some of the minor details, which must be sanctioned by the Council. Determined not to lose hold of his scheme, to sit in *dherma* at the Council door till it is carried out, Colonel Phayre has remained in Calcutta till the steamer of 2nd February. We trust that our friends in Burmah will then be no more disappointed. They must not form too high expectations of the future, as they seem to be doing. As Chief Commissioner, Colonel Phayre has not unlimited power to do all they wish commercially and financially. But he will secure the inestimable boon of an honest and uniform administration. The notification in the *Gazette* transferring Arracan from the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant governor of Bengal to that of the Governor-general, has paved the way at once for the Bengal Legislature, and the amalgamation with Pegu and Tenasserim.

**THE DELHI MURDERERS.**—The *Delhi Institute Journal* notices the progress of the trial of the murderers of Mr. Fraser and the others in Delhi, in May, 1857. There are two men under trial, one of whom is the notorious Mogul Beg. Several witnesses identified this man as one of five or six ruffians whom they saw coming down from the rooms above the Lahore gateway of the palace, then occupied by Captain Douglas, with a sword in his hand dripping with blood. Some assert that they saw him cut down Mr. Fraser and Captain Douglas. One witness identifies him, and says he brought a pistol from Captain Douglas's room immediately after the murder.

**KUMAON FORESTS.**—Major Ramsay, Commissioner of Kumaon, reports on the forests of Kumaon and Gurhwal. They extend from the Ganges on the west to the Saarda River on the east, a distance of about 160 miles. In Kumaon their average breadth is fifteen miles. The Gurhwal forests are confined to two extensive dhoons, the valley of the Mundal River and the Outer Range. On the east bank of the Ganges above Badasnee at the head of Chandee there are extensive slopes of young saul. All the trees worth cutting have been removed. Between the Chandee Hills and Kaldwara all good saul timber, except in very inaccessible places, has been cut. There is a large quantity of felled timber scattered over the Kotree dhoon, which contains about fifty square miles. As much of it as

possible will be exported. The Patlee dhoon extends over 200 square miles and contains some good forests. The Mundal forests are good and will bear the expense of a road being made through them. The Gurhwal forests are nearly exhausted, and the chief object must be to restore them to a prosperous state. A road down the Ramgunga valley would probably not cost more than Rs. 10,000. Only three miles would be expensive, the other seven very easy. The whole of the forests of Kumaon have been most extensively cut, but though sadly mutilated, they may be extensively improved. The quantity now required in the market might be supplied by these forests at present rates with a clear annual profit of Rs. 100,000. About 100,000 to 150,000 trees might be supplied annually at Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3 each at the depot in the plains. Planting saul trees is quite unnecessary; wherever the tree thrives saplings abound. Millions of young saplings are annually destroyed by fire. The system on which the forests are worked is this:—A head sawyer takes an advance on good security to bring workmen. He is sent to a forest, where trees are marked for him, and is fined Rs. 100 for every unmarked tree his party may cut. Once a month the forest daroga examines all that has been collected, classifies the logs, and stacks them. At the close of every season a final adjustment is made with every workman employed. Dr. Cleghorn, of Madras, is now on a mission to report in all the forests of the Himalayan slopes.

**TWO NEW BILLS.**—I. A Bill to revive and continue in force for a further period Act XXXIII. of 1857 (to make further provision relating to foreigners). II. A Bill to provide for new silver, and a new copper coinage. The object of the first, to quote the words of the "statement", is "to enable the Government to prevent the subjects of foreign States from residing or sojourning in India, or from passing through or travelling in the same, without the consent of Government." It is asserted that a special reason for the desire of extending the Act lies in the recent concordat between the Pope and Portugal, under which it is probable that the subjects of foreign European nations may resort to India in greater numbers, and in positions of greater influence than heretofore. The only new coin, introduced by the second, is a half pice. All the others, both silver and copper, are, as relates to denomination, standard and weight, the same as now. The words "East India Company" and the Persian designation on the reverse are to be omitted; the designation of the coin in English will be substituted. The likeness and titles of the Queen, of course, continue on the obverse. There will be changes in the devices and ornaments.

**THE CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY** seem to be extending their operations more than any other in India. Their income, though annually increasing, does not allow them to meet some 20 applications during the past year for the commencement or extension of missions in the East by persons willing to support themselves partly, or to build houses and schools. These are remarkable facts. "In the Society's fifteenth year its income rose from £3,300 to £11,000; and that was the year of the Bill which opened India to Christian missions. In its thirty-sixth year it rose from £52,000 to £69,000—the year of Negro Emancipation, which called for large operations in the West Indies. Four years later came the movement at Krishnagur, and the consequent enlargement of the work in North India, and the income simultaneously advanced by £12,000. In 1847, the year previous to the Irish famine, the income was £15,000 in excess of the last; and the means were thus provided beforehand for an expenditure which must otherwise have been curtailed. The voice that spoke in the Indian mutiny called forth upwards of £68,000 as at once a trespass-offering and a thank-offering." Since the mutiny the Society has increased its staff of ordained missionaries from 91 to 107, and has occupied Oudh, Sonthalistan, the Godavery district, and Aurungabad. It is remarkable that, since the mutiny, this is the only English Missionary Society which has extended its operations.

**HONORARY MAGISTRATES N. W. P.**—The Lieutenant-governor of the N. W. Provinces has published rules for the guidance of honorary magistrates. They will possess no control over the police, and may not entertain charges made on the report of police officers. All charges of the commission of the following offences must be preferred to the police:—Murder, thuggee, dacoitee, highway robbery, culpable homicide, wounding, burglary, theft, receiving stolen property, &c. Complaints of other offences, which are detailed in the schedule annexed to Act XXV. of 1861, if the offences have taken place in their jurisdiction, "may be entertained directly by honorary magistrates, who will thereupon proceed to investigate and decide the cases thence arising, and shall be guided as to their procedure by the rules prescribed for the guidance of the magistrate of the district in similar cases, as set forth in chapters XIV. and XV. of the Criminal Procedure Code, and shall, in the disposal of such cases, exercise the powers defined in section 22 of the Criminal Procedure Act (sections 273 and 275, Act XXV. of 1861)". Honorary magistrates may try cases referred to them by the magistrates, and if empowered under section 38 of the Criminal Procedure Code, may commit or hold to bail accused persons to take their trial before the Court of Sessions. A magistrate may withdraw a case from an honorary officer. Complaints and witnesses shall be examined on the following affirmation:—"I solemnly affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that what I shall state shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Convicted persons under 16 may be sentenced to imprisonment in a reformatory recognised by the local authorities. A magistrate may call for the records of the subordinate Honorary Magistrate's Court, and if he think fit refer them to the Sudder.

**THE ALLAHABAD MELA.**—The *North West Gazette* says the annual mela or fair has commenced. Grand shops are being erected, and Government is letting out the ground at two rupees a square yard. The demand for ferry boats is immense. "Numerous pilgrims are ready to pay any money for admission to the subterraneous passage from the Allahabad Fort, said to have been constructed by the Emperor Akbar and to communicate with Benares and all the other holy cities in India, Dwarka included." There is such a passage leading from the fort, but its extent and original use are unknown.

**INDIAN PILGRIMS.**—A letter from Mecca contradicts the report of the death of the Nawab of Furruckabad, which report originated with one of his dismissed servants. At the date of this letter he was at Hamayunjah, and his mother is said to send him large remittances every six months, which enables him to "live in clover." The ubiquitous Peroze Shah, whom we last heard of in Candahar, was not long since on a flying visit to his brother ruffian of Furruckabad, and left him to go to Medina. There are at present some thousands of destitute Indians, some of them ex-robbers, others pilgrims, begging and starving in the streets of Mecca; and hundreds of them were lately swept off by an epidemic. In time of drought they die literally of thirst, in dry seasons water costing a rupee for ten small "mussucks." The Governor of Jeddo, sometime since, suggested the propriety of our Government prohibiting the pilgrimage of these poor wretches, as the French Government has already done.

**BARRISTER JUDGES.**—The *Phoenix* learns "that Sir Charles Wood has sent out the most stringent orders for the barrister judges recently appointed to the Mofussil Small Cause Courts to pass in the vernaculars, else resign their situations, as they are to have no interpreters allowed them. If home instructions are carried out it will all end in Government employing their sudder ameens only, who have no knowledge of the English law, which will be all important after the amalgamation of the two courts, and when a barrister judge of the High Court will have to go on tour in the Mofussil. Mr. Read, of the Calcutta bar, will, perhaps, be the only one found competent to pass—that is, if the Government can get him to accept the appointment."

**THE FAMINE RELIEF COMMITTEE** at Agra held a meeting on the 13th of January. The amount to be refunded to Government was found to be Rs. 1,90,994. The balance of the fund, after making this transfer, was Rs. 2,86,270. Several missionaries reported on the orphan children they had received under their charge. Mr. Barton stated that the institution at Secundra, which contained at the commencement of last year thirty-two orphans, had received five hundred and sixty-nine during the famine, of whom one hundred and thirty-seven had died. Father Lewis, of Agra, had one hundred and sixty-five orphans under his care. Dr. Butler, of the American Mission at Bareilly, had one hundred and fifty-nine; Mr. Scott, of Futtehghur, thirty-eight; Mr. Campbell, of Saharunpore, eighty; and Mr. Burrell, of Cawnpore, twenty or thirty. The committee have resolved to apply the funds in hand to the establishment of one General Orphan Institution for the North-West Provinces at Secundra, near Agra, for which purpose the sum of two lakhs and a half is to be invested in Government Securities, and the Church Missionary Society in England communicated with in order to arrange an amalgamation between the old Secundra Orphanage and Press and the new institution. Though it is not considered desirable to fritter away the funds in grants to small institutions several missionaries and others have incurred great expense in connection with their charge, and the sum of Rs. 6,000 is accordingly given to the Agra Roman Catholic Mission, Rs. 5,000 to Dr. Butler at Bareilly, Rs. 3,000 to Mr. Scott at Futtehghur, and Rs. 5,000 to Mr. Campbell at Saharunpore. The balance of Rs. 17,270, together with the unremitted balances of some local committees which will remain after all this has been done, will be retained to meet any possible contingencies connected with the winding-up of the operations.

**TREATMENT OF CHOLERA.**—Dr. R. Playfair reports on the cholera which appeared in the Agra Central Prison in July last. His experience has led him to believe that there is an early stage of true cholera which yields to prompt and vigorous treatment. In this early stage a strong stimulant with opium or cayenne pepper is frequently efficacious. In the generality of cases brandy is the best stimulant. The cholera pill is most useful in this stage. In the second stage, or that of collapse, which resists almost all treatment, Dr. Playfair tried venesection. This remedy was first suggested by Dr. Annesley. The heart's action is enfeebled and oppressed, the blood is black and thick. In an advanced stage of this stagnation of the blood, stimulants alone are insufficient and venesection is necessary. The remedy has generally proved unsuccessful hitherto, from ignorance of the proper method of practising it. The two rules to be observed are that it is useless to attempt venesection if no pulse is perceptible at the wrist; and that the object is not to deplete as if to relieve an inflammation, but merely to lessen the resistance to the action of the stimulant to the contraction and re-invigorated action of the heart. Dr. Playfair says—"I do not pretend to explain satisfactorily the cause of the success of venesection in cholera, but the facts I have seen are, that, combined with plain, quickly acting stimulants, a greater number of recoveries ensue than from any other practice I have followed." Of 122 cases of Cholera Morbus treated in the Agra Central Prison from 6th to 10th July, 55-18 per cent. were cured by the usual treatment, 58-63 by the addition of saline enemata, and 77-15 per cent. by stimulants and venesection. Some months ago Dr. Sutherland of Patna reported on the cholera that appeared among the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum there. He found injection of chlorate of potash under the serin of the chests and arm very successful, even in bad cases.

**WILD BEASTS IN THE PUNJAB.**—The Officiating Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab has issued a circular to all Commissioners and Superintendents regarding the destruction of wild beasts. The periodical returns show that wild beasts are not kept under, and that the arrangements for killing them are defective. The rewards allowed are Rs. 6 for bears and leopards,

Rs. 3 for cubs, and Rs. 5 for tigers. In the Huzara and Kangra districts and the Mooltan division, Rs. 15 each are given for tigers. It has been suggested to organise bands of native hunters composed of Sansees, Bowreahs, Harnees, &c., to wage war against the wolves, but the plan has not succeeded where it has been tried. The adoption of a trap is recommended similar to those used in the German forests. It consists of two concentric circles of stakes, the inner being six or eight feet in diameter, and the outer fourteen inches from the inner. They are driven in close and covered with twigs and mud so as to resemble a hut. The inner circle must contain a young kid, which attracts the wolf by its bleating. The door into the outer circle is so constructed as to open inwards by pressure from without and not outwards. The wolf once in, walks round and round the narrow circle, shutting the door each time he passes. The Deputy-commissioner of Umritsur made a trap of this kind portable so as to have it removed from place to place. "There is no question that the disarming of the rural population has resulted in the increase of wild animals, and that the actual loss of human life is great, and it is to be feared that the loss of missing children murdered for their ornaments, or by their relations in the case of females, is imputed falsely to wild beasts. It has also been remarked that in districts where goats abound, the number of children lost is considerable."

**PESHAWUR, Feb. 1.**—The Commander-in-Chief is now preparing for his journey Trans-Indus. His escort, the 37th N.I., under Captain Nesbit, has been relieved by the 1st N.I., Colonel Milne commanding. They proceed with his Excellency's camp to Rawul Pindee, where the 4th N.I., whose detachments at Nowshera, Khyrabad, and Attock, are to be relieved by the 1st N.I., in order that they (the 4th) may take that regiment's place as escort from Rawul Pindee. Sir Hugh Rose pays a high tribute to the efficiency of the 37th, in parting with them. The camp starts to-day for Simla. Sir Hugh is now (8 a.m.) busy at a grand field-day, consuming powder enough to drive a Financial Commissioner to despair. He leaves either this afternoon, to-morrow, or Monday, on his Trans-Indus tour, which will extend only to Mooltan. The Khyberies would not allow his Excellency to remain very long here without paying him their *devoirs*, after their own characteristic fashion. On Thursday night they entered his camp and were about making free with some of the valuable horse-flesh thereabouts abounding, when the sentries gave the alarm, and a corresponding rush took place, in the course of which one of the intruders was secured to be dealt with by the civil authorities on the morrow. On the same day, I believe, the cantonment joint magistrate had issued a circular, warning the residents of the station to keep their chowkeydars on the alert, as intimation had reached him that a party of hill men was on the way down to make a raid, "each on his own hook," among us. At all events, while the 93rd Highlanders were being inspected, no less than thirty medals were stolen from their barracks, besides other articles of less value; and while the officers were at the theatre, on Wednesday night, one had his horse looted from his stables. A telegram was received yesterday ordering the immediate return of the 7th Fusiliers to Nowshera. They march hence on Wednesday (5th) and detach two companies to relieve those of the 98th at Attock, which will join head-quarters at Rawul Pindee. The Fusiliers, however, will only be a short time at Nowshera, as they must proceed to Ferozepore as soon as the 79th Highlanders come up from that station to take their place. A party of the 93rd proceeds to-day, I believe, by bullock-train, to Meean Meer, to bring up several families of the regiment who are now *en route* from Kurrachee.—*Delhi Gazette.*

MR. MACPHERSON vacated his appointment as First Judge of the Small Cause Court, on the 30th January, to take up his new one of Secretary to the Bengal Council. His successor in the court is Mr. Bonhous, late Judge of the Small Cause Court at Kishnaghar.

**A CLEVER BURGLARY** was perpetrated on the premises of Messrs. Thacker, Spink, and Co., of Calcutta, on Saturday, the 25th of January. The thief, or thieves, had evidently a thorough knowledge of the warehouse, and knew where to go to for the plunder. Jewellery and other goods, to the value of Rs. 18,000, were carried off. The robbery, it is supposed, must have occurred on Saturday night, and the thief had all Sunday to hide his loot. The police are actively engaged in a search, but as yet with little success. The burglar, it is supposed, placed a ladder against the wall from behind, whilst the durwans were wrapped in the arms of Morpheus. On this he ascended to the first floor, cunningly pasted a piece of flannel on the glass window, and smashed it, without making the slightest noise. He could then easily remove the inside bar, open the door, and step in pleasantly to enjoy himself amongst the books, pictures, and riches of Messrs. Thacker and Co.'s library. He must have done the work at his leisure, and without interruption from any rude warders, chowkeydars, or durwans. The loss is very serious, and we trust the police will soon be on the right track, so as to recover the bulk of the property.

**MEETING OF CIVILIANS.**—The long-talked of meeting of the Civil Service was held in the Town Hall, on the 30th of January, and the gathering was, as might have been anticipated, a numerous one. Mr. Harington was in the chair. The report of the Compensation Committee, and the proposed memorial, were read, and Mr. Wauchope suggested an amendment that it would be preferable to ask for a simple annuity of £1,000 per annum on the expiration of the usual term of service on payment of what the men of the service understand as quarter value, and not to pray for what they would be far less likely to get,—a graduated scale of pension, with increased rates to those who remained in the country after such services. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Sandeman, and so far as the actual meeting was concerned, was carried by a majority. The opposition, however, carried the day by throwing in pockets-full of proxies, and it was, therefore, resolved that the memorial be adopted.

**CASHMERE.**—The *Englishman* states that the Maharajah of Cashmere has received from the hands of Mr. Davies, Secretary to the Punjab Government, his investiture with the insignia of the Exalted Order of the Star of India. After the ceremony the Maharajah, in token of his appreciation of the honour conferred on him, despatched, as an offering to Her Majesty the Queen, a Cashmere shawl of unexampled workmanship, and of great value. At the request of his Highness the Maharajah the services of a medical officer have been placed at his disposal, for employment in his professional capacity at Cashmere during the period of the year at which sickness is most prevalent in that beautiful valley. There has been a marriage in the family of the ruler of Cashmere, his son having taken unto himself a wife, on which occasion the Maharajah, accompanied by Captain Mercer, Assistant Commissioner Trans-Sutlej States, proceeded to Chumba to take a part in the festivities.

**MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.**—Sometime since the Lieutenant-governor submitted to the Supreme Government the report of the commission appointed by him to inquire into the municipal administration of Calcutta, together with his own opinion on the report. The Supreme Government concurred with the Lieutenant-governor as to the advisability of affording a fair trial to the scheme proposed by the commission, and his Excellency the Viceroy has, accordingly, authorised the Lieutenant-governor to promote such legislative measures as may be necessary for its introduction. With regard to local taxation, the Viceroy's decision was to the effect that the expense of the all local works, and the interest on all money raised to meet that expense, must undoubtedly be met from local sources, and that the one per cent. Income-tax fund being, by law, only applicable to roads, canals, and other reproductive works, could only be made available to a very limited extent for metropolitan improvements.



**MILITARY HOSPITAL AT KIDDERPORE.**—The military hospital, which was temporarily established in the Lower Orphan School House, at Kidderpore, has been decreed a permanent existence, and is to be called, in future, the Depot Hospital, at the Presidency. It is intended for the reception and treatment of all sick and wounded European soldiers of H.M.'s forces, British and Indian, who will henceforth be under special care and discipline there, instead of, as heretofore, being sent to the "mixed society" of the Presidency General Hospital; where, even if there was always proper room and accommodation—which was not the case—they were most disadvantageously placed. Some outlay is required upon the building in which the new hospital has been established, as it is of the good old times, when verandahs, now considered an indispensable necessity for all houses, were given to but few, and the tropical sun beat direct upon the naked, unsheltered walls within which our European soldiers and others resided. This main improvement effected, and a few others, the necessity of which is obvious to any engineering eye, added, the new hospital will meet a want which has long been felt at the Presidency, and be a first-class institution for the reception and treatment of our sick and wounded soldiers arriving at, remaining in, or passing through Calcutta, from or to England.—*Englishman*.

**OPIMUM REVENUE.**—"Mr. Laing's estimate of opium revenue," says the *Indian Field*, "is not, after all, very exaggerated. The results of the last nine months' sale comprise 16,743 chests, the proceeds amounting to Rs. 27,581,395, and giving an average of Rs. 1,647½ per chest. There remain for sale 7,320 chests, which, at the prices last realised, that is, at Rs. 1,450 per chest, would give Rs. 1,06,14,000. The total opium revenue, then, of the year would amount to Rs. 3,81,95,395, being Rs. 19,04,805 less than four millions which Mr. Laing had counted on from this source. This deficiency again could be reduced to a much smaller figure if we deduct Rs. 471,050, being the loss from the sale of opium bought by defaulting traders, &c. As there are excesses in his estimates of other sources of revenue, we trust Mr. Laing will be able to show a surplus in the end of the year."

**THE LANDHOLDERS' AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION** have elected as their president for the ensuing year Mr. Alexander Walker, of the firm of Messrs. Gisborne and Co., than whom, says the *Hurkaru*, "a better selection could not have been made from the ranks of the mercantile community. They have been equally fortunate in their choice of a Vice-President in the person of Mr. D. C. Mackay, whose capacity and knowledge of Indian affairs leave him with few rivals in the country."

**MR. SETON-KARR**, late member of the Legislative Council of India, and Secretary to the Bengal Government, has been appointed to the office of Commissioner of Chittagong.

**CHITTAGONG.**—The *Hurkaru* hears from Chittagong that the *Mary Buckland*, the largest barque ever built at that place, was launched the other day. All the European residents of the station, as well as a large number of natives, were present on the occasion. She is looked upon as rather an unlucky vessel by the natives, from the circumstance that a few days before the launch a carpenter fell overboard from her topmast and died immediately; and on the day of launching another accident happened to a Brahmin. The Burmah steamers will soon touch at Chittagong, and if an attempt is really made to civilise the Kookees this port may recover its old glories, as in the days of the Mughls and Portuguese.

**THE INDO-RUSSIAN ROMANCE.**—Some seven months ago, we (*Friend of India*) published an account of the journey of a Sikh, named Roy Brahmin, from Jhung, and of a Mussalman named Moolla Ooch, from some other place in India, to St. Petersburg. There both of them acquired fortunes, and each sent for a friend to share his prosperity, Roy Brahmin for Ramdass, and Moolla Ooch for "Galarman Chowk." Meanwhile, both died, and their friends became heirs to their wealth respectively. Before the Russian authorities would recognise the heirs, they applied

through our Minister to the Secretary for India in London, who called on the Calcutta authorities for a report on the truth of the story of Ramdass and Galarman Chowk. The former was almost identified, but meanwhile died, so that the fortune of half a million sterling, which he claimed, is still in the hands of the Russians. The latter, who was heir to a sum much less, but still very large, could not be traced in the place which he assigned as his native town. In rendering his name and that of his town, the Russians by no means manifested that philological knowledge for which the learned world gives them credit. Hence the difficulty of identification. The first attempt was made in 1856 and failed, but now "Galarman Chowk" again turns up. Resolved not to be defeated, with the aid of some interpreter in St. Petersburg he has written a letter to his parents in a place called "Cachee," which he asserts to be in Beloochistan. The letter, forwarded from St. Petersburg to Sir C. Wood, and by him to the Governor-general, begins—"Dear parents," and continues in bad English, reminding them of the time when he left his home for Central Asia and Russia, telling them of the fortune which he is heir to, imploring them to convince the Indian authorities of the truth of his story and promising that if they do so, he will return and share his wealth—twenty thousand pounds—with them. Again the Calcutta Foreign-office are making efforts to find out where Cachee is. It is supposed to be Cutchee, a very common name in Western India, especially in Sind and on the border of Beloochistan. This second letter shows that at the bottom of the mystery there must be some truth, and we are curious to know if it will be discovered. It is certain that "Galarman Chowk" is in St. Petersburg, that Ramdass was there and died, that Roy Brahmin did leave Jhung, and that two fortunes of half a million and twenty thousand pounds, made by two natives of India now dead, await the lawful heirs in St. Petersburg.

**KANGRA.**—All over India the cry is for roads. A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says:—"In the Kangra valley, where five planters and six companies have purchased lands for the growth of the tea-plant, they are, during the rains, shut out from all intercourse with the neighbouring stations of Kangra and Dhurmsalla for the want of bridges over the impassable hill torrents, and a planter or his family may, during that period, suffer or die from want of medical attendance. The Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab has, of late, caused an inquiry to be made regarding the wants of the settlers, and I have no doubt, if anything can consistently be done, he will do his utmost."

**DEHRA DHON.**—The *Hills* considers the tea-planters' prospects very bright in the Dhon just now, if present prices can be maintained, but fears that Assam tea, which can even now be sold cheaper than that raised on the spot, will be sent up in larger quantities, and China tea will become more plentiful in the Calcutta market, which will render the profits of Dhon planters much lower. Attention is drawn to arrowroot as an article worth cultivating in the valley. "The price realised is not to be sneered at by prudent men; and we are assured by competent judges that the Dehra arrowroot is superior to any other in India."

**MEDICAL AMALGAMATION.**—The scheme of medical amalgamation has been sent in to Lord Canning. Sir Charles Wood is so anxious for the whole matter to be concluded before he meets Parliament, that it will be despatched at once to England, and will probably be sanctioned in time for senior surgeons to retire before the rainy season. As, during the session of Parliament now being held, Sir Charles Wood will have enough to do in sustaining the fierce assaults of the Indian officers headed by Colonel Sykes, he may not be unwilling to point to his liberal treatment of the medical service as some atonement. Deputy-inspectors of hospitals will be glad to learn that they will be tempted to surrender their well-paid appointments by a step in rank, carrying with it a proportionate pension. It is believed that all surgeons above twenty years' service will be similarly induced to retire.

**EASTERN BENGAL.**—According to the *Hurkaru* there is every reason to fear that unless Lord Canning makes up his mind to act vigorously with regard to the Hill Tribes in Eastern Bengal, he will leave to his successor the legacy of a little war, and the necessity of employing a large force of men to quell it, and that, too, at a time when campaigning is all but impossible. It was but the other day we had to narrate the slaughter of a dozen defenceless villagers near Debroogurh, and now we have to speak of a far more serious outbreak of savages near Sylhet. The correspondent of a mercantile firm, writing from that place on the 24th Jan., says—"In continuation of my previous letter I have to inform you that the ball has at last opened amongst the Khassias at Goonye in the Jyntiah Hills. On the 17th instant, the Sepoy Guard was attacked by 600 Khassias, forty of whom were armed with guns, and it is reported that eighteen out of thirty Sepoys were killed. There is a large muster of Khassias at Mulligool, and it is said they are joined by the Luckysie tribe and some mutineers of the late 34th N.I., who had taken up their abode with the Luckysie people in the Tipperah Hills ever since the mutiny. All the daks between Sylhet and Jyntiah have been waylaid, and the bustees and bazaars are all deserted. Picquet guards are thrown out from the station. The avowed intention of the rebels is to take Sylhet, looting everything in their way. All the tea planters in the district keep regular guard, and should the rebel Khassias come near their gardens you may be sure they will meet with a warm reception."

**MEDICAL AMALGAMATION SCHEME.**—The Calcutta papers profess once more to give the substance of the medical amalgamation scheme. The *Englishman* says, "About a hundred and eighty medical officers, at the head of the lists of the three presidencies, are invited to go away; and, as the terms and conditions of retirement for those of from twenty to twenty-five years' service are liberal, it may be assumed that a large exodus will be effected, seeing that, of the main number mentioned above, almost all have completed, or are very near, the former period of servitude. We have been told that, for the officers junior to twenty years, the conditions of amalgamation to be offered will be comparatively disadvantageous; but this assurance is not very intelligible, as nearly all those invited to retire are of twenty years' service; and those who do not go must benefit by the departure of their seniors, unless their fusion with the royal medical list should place a number of the Queen's surgeons above them in the amalgamated list." The *Hurkaru* adds, with respect to the Bengal Medical Fund, we "may be allowed to congratulate the juniors of seven years' standing, and those lower down on the list, on the chance of receiving their share of some thirty-six thousand rupees, which will be available for distribution amongst them in the general scramble for the Medical Fund. The whole sum in hand to the credit of the Bengal medical service amounts to thirty-seven lacs, but of course the elderly gentlemen will get the largest slice of the cake; and we anticipate that, so far as this presidency is concerned, it will furnish its full quota to the 180 names of those for whom a residence in a colder climate is thought desirable."

**DEATH OF MR. A. FIELDING.**—We regret to learn from the Bengal papers of the death, on the 31st January, of Mr. Alexander Fielding, agent in Calcutta of the Commercial Bank of India, after an illness of but a few days' duration. Mr. Fielding was first connected with the Commercial Bank at Bombay, and was afterwards transferred to Calcutta. He was quite a young man, being only twenty-nine years old at the time of his death.

**TANJORE.**—We observe that there has been a general fall of rain throughout the great rice district of Tanjore, which has removed some of the fears of the revenue authorities. There is now a prospect of an average harvest.

**MR. MUIR**, member of the Sudder Board of Revenue, has been appointed Chief Commissioner of the newly constituted Central Province,

MR. MURDOCH, agent for the Christian Vernacular Society of India, has published a volume consisting of translations into English of tracts published on Christian subjects in the vernaculars of India. The volume contains 35, but the number of such tracts is 774, of which there are in Bengali, 85; Canarese, 39; Guzarati, 58; Hindi, 52; Hindustani, 57; Khassia, 3; Malayalam, 37; Marathi, 89; Oriya, 55; Punjaubi, 2; Pushto, 1; Tamil, 246; Telegu, 50.

PLAIN TRUTHS.—In a case in which two Hindoos were sentenced to long periods of transportation for open brigandage in the Gonda jungles for two years, and for a breach of the Arms Act, Mr. G. Campbell, the Judicial Commissioner, makes the following remarks:—"It seems that there must be something very much wanting in our procedure when there is so much difficulty in reaching with the heaviest penalties of the law persons who have notoriously been engaged for years in open brigandage. It is a weakness which does not occur in other countries. Under a native Government such persons would have been very rapidly hung up; under a civilized system the evidence would easily have been put into tangible shape." It is not often we have such plain truths with regard to the essential weakness of our judicial system told by our high officials.

ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE.—The *Oudh Gazette* publishes the report of a great meeting in Lucknow. Some 2,000 native and European gentlemen of the station assembled in the theatre at the Chatter Munzil, to vote a humble address to Her Majesty, testifying the earnest sympathy felt by the inhabitants of Oudh for our Most Gracious Sovereign, under her recent and calamitous bereavement. Colonel Renny resigned the chair to Mr. Campbell, the Judicial Commissioner who, seconded by the Rev. M. Baldwin, in feeling and dignified terms, expressed an earnest and heartfelt assurance of respectful condolence with Her Majesty on the recent affliction with which it has pleased God to visit Her Majesty.

"MESSAGERIES IMPERIALES."—The first steamer belonging to the *Messageries Impériales* expected at Galle about the end of February, is, according to the *Ceylon Times*, the *Imperatrice*, of 3,500 tons, and 500-horse power. She will proceed to Calcutta, and make her first trip to Suez towards the end of March, followed by other steamers at intervals of a month. Every preliminary arrangement has been made at Calcutta in a satisfactory manner, and Lord Canning has given the company's representative every assurance of the most cordial support and assistance in carrying out his arrangements.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES.—The Lieutenant-governor of Bengal has gazetted the following as honorary magistrates:—In Hooghly: Mr. George Smith and Baboo Bipproo Dass Dey. In Bancoorah: Mr. R. P. Sage, Mr. J. Check, Mr. James Erskine, Baboo Damoodhur Sing, Baboo Heera Lal Sing. In Midnapore: Mr. William Terry and Mr. John A. Clarke. Mr. G. F. Cockburn is appointed Commissioner of Patna, in the place of Mr. Fergusson, nominated to the Local Council.

THE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.—The results of the late examinations were finally decided on the 27th Jan. Of 1,045 candidates, not including those of Ceylon, whose papers have not yet been received, 576 have been "plucked," 72 have passed in the first or highest division, and 397 in the second.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.—The order for the re-organisation of the telegraph department have been published. The staff will in future consist of 1 director general, 3 directors, 15 superintendents, 15 assistant superintendents, and 100 inspectors.

INDIA'S GAIN.—The *Lahore Chronicle* states "that the enormous quantity of 1,022,239 bales of cotton were exported from Bombay during the year 1861; each bale contains about 400 lbs. The number of pounds was therefore 408,825,600, against 292,020,607 lbs. exported in 1856-57, showing a difference of 116,804,993 lbs. in favour of 1861, being an excess of more than 25 per cent. Assuming the average price to be 4d. per lb., the gain to India will be nearly two millions

sterling." Assuming our contemporary's figures to be correct, the gain would be very much greater than he supposes. The average price of the whole 408 millions of lbs. exported in 1861 probably exceeded the average of the 292 millions in 1856-57 by 1½d. or 2d. per lb., while the average price of Surats for many months past has not been less, we believe, than 6d. or 7d. per lb., instead of 4d. The total excess of gain should, therefore, shew thus:—408,825,600 lbs. at 2d., £3,407,460; 116,804,993 lbs. at 6d., £2,963,411; total, £6,370,871. It is an error, however, to suppose that the whole of this amount is India's gain. English merchants both here and at home have very largely participated therein. We include the former, because their gains will eventually be carried from the country. The share of India in these gains would probably be four to five millions sterling, and to this amount must be added the ordinary average gain upon the whole amount, say, 1d. per pound including the profits of all classes,—growers, middlemen and shippers. —*Times of India*.

MEMORIAL TO COLONEL BAIRD SMITH.—A few of the friends of the late Colonel Baird Smith met on the 24th of January at Sir Bartle Frere's, to consider the best means of commemorating the public regard for him. It was agreed to erect a monument in the Cathedral, and should sufficient funds remain, to devote the surplus to a tablet in the Church of Lasswade, Colonel Baird Smith's native parish. Subscriptions are not to exceed two gold mohurs. A committee was appointed to carry out the object in view. Mr. H. W. I. Wood is honorary secretary. Subscriptions will be received by him at the office of the Chamber of Commerce, and by all the banks.

MAJOR PATRICK STEWART has been chosen by the Governor-general to go as Special Envoy to the Court of the Shah of Persia for the purpose of entering into negotiations for the extension of the London and Baghdad line of telegraph by way of Teheran to Kurrachee.

THE CACHAR MELA, which is to Eastern Bengal what those of Mhyjee and Samlajee are to Bombay, has been this year unusually successful. There were many Europeans present, who took part in the races and games of all kinds. Cattle, piece goods, and brass utensils, were the chief articles exposed for sale.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 22. Burmah, Gray, Moulmein: Moulmein, Ashton, Pondicherry; B. N. Jarvis, Damsen, Moulmein.—23. H. M. Hayes, Upton, Kurrachee.—24. Aramingo, Cassen, Cocanada.—27. Thunder, Fowler, Hong Kong; Gertrude, Adley, Batavia; Neome, Daniel, Bourbon.—28. Annie Archibald, Stevenson, Rangoon.—29. Progress, Harrison, Moulmein.—30. Fort William, Castle, Macao; Aurora, McLeod, Reunion. Feb. 1. Simla, Paterson, Suez.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Moulmein.—Lord Listowell, Lord Hamilton, Col. Power, Mr. Smith, Mr. Taine.  
Per Aramingo.—Mrs. Cassen.  
Per Thunder.—From HONG KONG.—Mr. Tenshe, Mr. Musree, Mr. Horsmall. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Almeida and child, Mr. Galbraith and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Janour and child, Mr. and Mrs. Elias, Miss Boothie, Mr. Baumgarten.  
Per Gertrude.—Mrs. Adley and three children.  
Per str. Burmah.—Mr. Browne, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. Dakin, Mr. and Mrs. Sutherland, Mrs. Gray, Mr. Jordan, Miss Avelick, Miss Henderson, Mr. Stubbs, Baboo B. C. Bose, J. C. Allard, Capt. Jury, Capt. and Mrs. Twynnam, Mrs. Brown and three children, J. Barlow, G. Davis, J. B. Hollingsworth, Mr. Clark, Mrs. McDicken, Mrs. Crump, Mr. Howard, Mr. Cragg, Mr. Almwik.  
Per str. Simla.—For MADRAS.—Mr. Sands, Dr. Barton, Capt. Scott, Lieut. Col. Temple, Capt. and Mrs. Johnson and two children, Mr. and two Misses Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Cole and child, Messrs. Campbell, Burt, Payne, Hamilton, Grey, and Arblinnot. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Brooke and child, Miss Dartnell, Lieut. Woodcock, Capt. Fortescue, Lieut. Clark, Col. and Mrs. Scudamore and child, Mrs. Wright, Col. Dunford, Miss Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and two children, Miss Popkin, Surg. Harding, Mr. Law, Capt. Knatchbull, Ens. Cragh, Rev. Mr. Paynell, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, Mrs. Danzelle and daughter, Lieut. Ekins, Maj. Peel, Capt. Graham, Maj. and Mrs. Agge, Mrs. Vesey, Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, Capt. and Mrs. Poddler, Messrs. Sneed, Valentine, Reuss, Hazard, Selfe, Benthall, Blackett, Shepherd, Youle, Meredith, Chevalier, Fenun, Fraser, Corbett, Boulderson, Jackson, Wake, Davidson, Green, Elliott, Robinson, Toms, Goldsmith, Shaks, T. Blacket, S. Newton, E. Francis, J. Potte.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 17. Eugene et Amelie, Le Merrier, Bourbon; Talavera, Blair, Liverpool; St. Lawrence, Tynber, London.—18. Marian, Richmond, West Indies; Rangoon, Melville, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.—19. New Castle, Wiltshire, Lon-

don; Holmsdale, Ferria, London; Warrior Queen, Henry, London; Castle Howard, Lamprell, West Indies; Hannah Nickolson, Rooke, Batavia.—20. Colgrain, Gardiner, London; Fulwood, Moore, Colombo; Fiery Cross, Corkett, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong.—22. City of Edinburgh, Soden, London; Louise, Boutillon, Bourbon; Atlanta, Frally, Demerara.—24. Adamant, Sheard, London; Bengal, Henry, Suez.—25. Sherazee, Earl, Singapore; City of Perth, Robertson, London; Middlesex, Cammell, London.—26. South, Wilson, Havannah; Roman Emperor, Bannatyne, London.—27. Carnatic, McNeil, London.—28. Palmyra, Homan, London; Day Dream, Cochran, Jeddah.—29. Portland, Leavitt, London.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Lucknow.—For DEBBROOGHUR.—Maj. Garstin, Mr. Allan. For SZERANGOM.—Mr. De Money, Mr. Milner, Mr. Hickens, Mr. Reddell, Mr. and Mrs. Tod. For TREPON.—Capt. Lees. For GOWALPARRA.—Mr. D. Browne. For DACCA.—Mrs. Bell and children, Mr. H. Hankey, C.S.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Feb. 10, 1862. (By Telegraph)

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                | Sell.    | Buy.     |
|--------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Transfer 4 per cent.....       | Nominal. |          |
| New Company's Rupees 4 do..... | 89½      | to 90 0  |
| 3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.....       | 82 12    | to 83 0  |
| Public Works 5 do.....         | Nominal. |          |
| Ditto 5 do.....                | 98 8     | to 98 12 |
| New 5½ do.....                 | 108½     | to 108½  |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

|   |    |         |
|---|----|---------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months)..... | 3½ | per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days).....  | 5½ | per ct. |
| Interest on Deposit of Government Paper.....  | 4  | per ct. |
| Do. on Open Cash Credit Accounts.....         | 4  | per ct. |
| On Deposit of Goods, &c.....                  | 5½ | per ct. |

### EXCHANGES.

|   |            |         |
|---|------------|---------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight.....     | 2          | 0-11-16 |
| Ditto, with Documents, do.....            | 2          | 0-11-16 |
| American Bills under credit, do.....      | } Nominal. |         |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight.....       |            |         |
| Navv Bills, 3 days' sight.....            |            |         |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight..... |            |         |

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

|   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 4 per cent. Stock Receipts.....               | Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70 |
| 4 ditto Government Paper.....                 | " 100 " 76               |
| 4 ditto ditto.....                            | Co.'s Rs. 100 " 78       |
| 5 ditto ditto.....                            | " 100 " 95               |
| 5½ ditto ditto.....                           | " 100 " 95               |
| New Treasury Bills.....                       | " 100 " 96               |
| On goods three-fourths of approved valuation. |                          |

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

|   | Paid up.  | Present value at Co.'s Rupees. |
|---|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Bank of Bengal.....                           | 4000 each | 7000 to 7250                   |
| Agra Bank (Limited).....                      | 500       | " 780 to 800                   |
| Oriental Bank.....                            | £25       | " No sales.                    |
| Hooghly.....                                  | 1000      | " 950                          |
| Dalul Bank.....                               | 500       | " 550 to 560                   |
| Commercial Bank.....                          | £250      | " No sales.                    |
| Calcutta and Burmah.....                      | £500      | " 500 nom.                     |
| Mercantile Bank.....                          | £1000     | " 1000                         |
| Simla Bank.....                               | £500      | " 650                          |
| People's Bank.....                            | 75        | " Par.                         |
| India General Steam.....                      | 1000      | " 1400 to 1425                 |
| Ganges Company.....                           | 500       | " 580 to 590                   |
| Bengal Coal Company (Limited).....            | 1000      | " 1750 to 1775                 |
| Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited)..... | 800       | " 610 to 625                   |
| Hooghly (Eastern).....                        | 1000      | " 950 to 975                   |
| East India Coal Company (Limited).....        | 100       | " 50 to 55                     |
| Bengal Printing Company (Limited).....        | 100       | " 160 to 165                   |
| Bengal Tea Company.....                       | 100       | " 120 to 125                   |
| Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited).....      | "         | " 5 to 10 pm.                  |
| Banded Warehouse Association.....             | 445       | " 595 to 600                   |
| Calcutta Docking Company.....                 | 700       | " 1150 to 1180                 |
| Oriental Gas Company (Limited).....           | 10        | " 13-14 each.                  |
| Assam Company.....                            | 200       | " 460 to 470                   |
| East India Railway Company.....               | 218       | " 11 Rs. dis.                  |
| East India Copper Co. (Limited).....          | 1000      | " 11 dis.                      |
| Calcutta Auction Company (Limited).....       | 75        | " 28 to 30                     |

### PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                  |                 |                  |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Sovereigns.....                  | each, Rs. 10    | 3½ to 10 4½      |
| Doubloons.....                   | "               | 32 6 to 32 3     |
| Madras Gold Mohurs.....          | "               | 15 2 to 15 8     |
| Old Gold Mohurs.....             | "               | 20 4 to 20 0     |
| New Gold Mohurs.....             | "               | 15 8 to 16 0     |
| China Gold Bars.....             | per sicca wt.   | Ra. 16 5 to 16 0 |
| Gold Dust (Australia).....       | "               | 15 15 to 16 0    |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100..... | "               | "                |
| Spanish Dollars.....             | per 100 Rs. 22½ | 0 to 225 0       |
| Mexican ditto.....               | "               | 220 8 to 221 6   |

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. 10s. to £5. 17s. 6d. per ton.  
To Liverpool, nominal.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (Calcutta, 10th Feb., by *Electric Telegraph*).—*Shirtings*, Grey.—Light Shirtings in fair inquiry, others dull. *Towels*, Hule, again slightly better. *Silk*, Raw, unchanged. *Indigo*, higher, inferior 4d. to 6d., middling 10d. to 14d., good 1s. 6d., above October sales. *Copper*, Steathing, moderate demand at Rs. 41-4. *Tile*, moderate demand at Rs. 39-12. *Sugar*, Cossipore, good yellow sold at Rs. 8 for England, good Gharpara at Rs. 9 for Bombay. *Rice*, quiet. *Salt*, firm. *Livestock*, again ans. 2 higher; purchases only for America. *Fats*, good firm, inferior and middling ans. 8 per bale higher. *Hides*, shipments large, market rather quiet. *Shells*, very firm. C. S. O. Rs. 55.

INDIAN JUDGESHIP.—Mr. Richard Couch, of the Norfolk Circuit, has been appointed a Judge of the High Court about to be established at Bombay.—*Observer*.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**RANGOON.**—Something must be done for Rangoon, and that speedily, or the whole town will collapse, and sink into its primitive swamps. Its inhabitants are groaning under a load of taxation such as is not borne, probably, by any other city in the world. What with land rent, assessment in lieu of capitation, municipal and income taxes, the tax collector is for ever at their doors: many who were deluded by the fair prospects held out to them into embarking their capital in the place, are now withdrawing themselves and the wreck of their fortunes to other lands. Land in the best portions of the town is offered for sale at half the Government upset price and fails to find a purchaser even on those terms. The population of the place is rapidly decreasing, and the latest imposition, that of the Income Tax, has succeeded in making all those who were formerly hesitating, decide upon leaving the place as fast as they can. This odious impost, which is about as suitable to a semi-barbarous country like this, as parliamentary government and election by universal suffrage, frightens the people a good deal more than it hurts them. The annual collection from Rangoon is under Rs. 80,000, but every native in the place is, nevertheless, inspired with a most lively horror of the very name of the tax, and every payer would, no doubt, pay Government twice the sum he is assessed at, if he were informed straightforwardly and at once what he had to pay, and knew that no more would be demanded of him. There is something in the numerous forms which they are required to fill up which frightens them very much, and the expression of blank and utter despair which is shown on every Burman's face when a heap of these is put into his hand would be amusing if it was not painful. The Burman population of the town is now decreasing at the rate of ten or twelve families every day. Colonel Phayre's objection to encourage immigration is also another of his failings; and it is to be feared that he has become so wedded to the principle of "Burmah for the Burmese" that he will hardly be induced to adopt any measures for encouraging foreign labour to settle in Pegu, though that is almost all that is required to make it the garden of India.—*Englishman*.

**AN EDUCATIONAL CONTROVERSY** seems to be raging in Madras. The Church of England is anxious to have a Christian Grammar-school of its own, considering the Doveton Protestant College a dissenting institution. Even Calcutta with difficulty supports two first-class Grammar-schools for the Christian community. Both there and in Madras all sects should unite round the endowed and successful Doveton Colleges, and, if necessary, infuse more of the Church element into their committees and visiting staff. One strong Christian college, with cheap branches in destitute districts, now abandoned to inferior teachers under the guidance of the priests, is the best educational organisation for the resident Christian population of the three capitals.

**A DARING OUTRAGE** occurred near Chingleput lately. A French advocate, M. Brun, was travelling by transit from Pondicherry to Madras, and for the first time in his life, under such circumstances, without firearms. Within a few miles of Chingleput he was assailed by a band of native ruffians with swords and spears. After treating him in a brutal manner they robbed him of his money and valuables, and he barely escaped with his life. Mr. Charles Reade, the new collector, took prompt measures to discover the criminals. M. Brun's wounds, though serious, are not considered dangerous.

**THE KARENS.**—The Bishop of Calcutta, during his visit to Pegu, inspected the Karen Mission Institute at Rangoon. He reports that the answers of the lads in training for the native pastorate "showed an accurate and thoughtful acquaintance with Scripture." Nothing can be more encouraging than the accounts given of the Karen missions, numbering 30,000 Christians. There are fifty candidates for the ministry "lodged in

neat but plain houses, built in Dr. Binney's compound, after the model of those to which they are accustomed in their native villages." This is the true style of work; but the Karens were prepared for the Gospel as the Hindoos and Mussulmans are fortified against it.

**LIEUTENANT A. B. S. HAMILTON.**—According to the *Madras Times* of the 17th January, Lieut. A. B. S. Hamilton, of the 34th Regiment Madras Light Infantry, was recently tried by a General Court Martial at Fort St. George, for conduct unbecoming an officer, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having assaulted and struck with a stick Lieut. C. Hayter, of the same regiment. The Court found him guilty, and sentenced him to be suspended from rank and pay for one calendar month. The Court explained that they awarded the above sentence because they found it impossible to estimate the extent of Mr. Hamilton's criminality in resorting to violence apart from the consideration of the very gross insult offered to him and repeated by Lieut. Hayter; and that the act was prompted by the impulse of an unguarded moment at the instant the provocation was offered. The Provincial Commander-in-Chief considered the sentence to be a very lenient one, but in the hope that it might have the good effect of inducing Lieut. Hamilton to keep a very good temper under better control, he did not call upon the Court to revise its award.

**DROUGHT.**—Local journals mention that Madras is suffering from drought. The usual monsoons have failed. The standing grain is parched and withered. The reservoirs are nearly empty. The heat is beginning to be felt and disease breaking out. Prayers are being offered up in all the churches that the land may be visited with rain.

**THE MADRAS PIER.**—The *Madras Times* says the surf has been very high for a few days this season. A masoolah boat, carrying Capt. Gillilan to the steamer, was dashed against the piles of the pier and broken to pieces, the passengers and crew saving themselves by clinging to the fastenings of the pier. A similar accident happened a short time before. The perils of the pier, when a heavy sea is on, are not much inferior to those of the surf.

**A BALL** was given in Madras Government House on New Year's-day, at which Sir W. Denison and Sir Hope Grant were present, as well as Prince Azim Jah.

**CAPTAIN KEIGHLEY.**—The *Rangoon Gazette* hears that Captain H. P. Keighley is to be restored to the service, and replaced in his old position in Pegu.

## BOMBAY.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**MAJOR C. TOWER**, H. M.'s 3rd Dragoon Guards, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Governor.

**DR. C. G. WIEBE** has been appointed Inspector-general of prisons in the Bombay Presidency, in succession to Dr. Ogilvie, deceased.

**MR. ARTHUR E. D. GREY**, Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind, has been appointed Under Secretary to Government, with the view of his being placed in charge of the Office of Secretary to the Legislative branch of the Bombay Council.

**LIEUT. W. F. YATES.**—At a naval court-martial held on board the ship *Ajdaha*, Lieut. William Francis Yates, of the *Falkland*, was charged, amongst other things, with having wilfully broken his arrest. He having pleaded guilty to the charge was sentenced to be reduced and placed at the bottom of the list of lieutenants, by which he loses fourteen steps.

**MAJOR-GENERAL R. W. HONNER**, C.B., of her Majesty's Bombay army, has been appointed to act as political resident at Aden.

**MR. GEORGE SCOTT**, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Rutnagherry, has been appointed to succeed Mr. James Gibbs, as Special Income Tax Commissioner, Collector of Income Tax, and Superintendent of License Tax, for the town and island of Bombay.

**DEATH OF MR. R. W. LEEDS.**—The *Sindian* announces the death at Keamaree, on Saturday morning, the 25th of January, of acute dysentery, of Mr. Rowley Ward Leeds, of the Indus Steam Flotilla, formerly Port Officer at Kurrachee. Mr. Leeds was the first who piloted a square-rigged vessel over the bar at Manora, and thus demonstrated the capabilities of this harbour.

**ASSISTANT-SURGEON ROBINSON BOUSTEAD** is to be tried by court-martial, in consequence of the finding of the naval court on Commander Hopkins. Dr. Boustead will be tried by the same court now trying Assistant-surgeon McCloy.

**PLUMBAGO**, closely resembling the English, has been discovered in large quantities at Sonah by Dr. Thompson, Civil Assistant Surgeon, Goorgaon. Its analysis gave:—In grains, 1,000; water, 43.54; salts soluble in water, 0.80; sulphates, 0.45; chlorides, 0.34; sesquioxide of iron, 32.94; carbonate of lime, 8.37; silica and alumina, 129.80; carbon, 784.52.

**A CONSIDERATE ORDER.**—Sir William Mansfield, in a general order, expresses his desire that the practice of marching British troops to church in the middle of the day may be discontinued. The Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that it is prejudicial to their health, and, therefore, requests that in all stations in this Presidency where British troops are quartered, an early morning service may take place.

**MR. J. D. INVERARITY** is likely to be the new member of Council in room of the Honourable H. W. Reeves. Mr. B. H. Ellis, it is said, will succeed Mr. Inverarity as Commissioner of Sind.

**VICTORIA MUSEUM.**—Government have formally granted £10,000 for the Victoria Museum, proposed to be established in Bombay. A project is on foot to expand the institution into the Victoria and Albert Museum, in honour of the departed Prince Consort.

**THE 38th (COUNTY OF DUBLIN) REGT.**, 400 strong, embarked for England in the ship *King Lear*, on the 5th February, at Vingoria. A number of its officers sailed in the *Windsor Castle* and *Cospatrick*. Major Hankey and Lieut. and Adjutant Colthurst proceed home overland by the mail of the 12th February.

**MR. E. T. GARRETT.**—The *Gosforth* carried away from Bombay the Deputy Postmaster, Mr. E. T. Garrett, who, after an uninterrupted residence of nearly forty years in India, is now on his way to England on sick leave. Few men's lives, perhaps, would furnish more of incident to the biographer than Mr. Garrett's. Present as a mere youth in the British army at the siege of Bhurtpore by Lord Combermere in 1825, Mr. Garrett many years afterwards entered the military service of the King of Oude, in which he was present at a good deal of desultory fighting between the State troops and the refractory talookdars of the province. It is about thirteen years since Mr. Garrett left the Oude service and entered the department of the Post-office. A man of unswerving uprightness, of considerable energy, and intimately acquainted with the character of the people, Mr. Garrett was well fitted for the duties of the position he filled. He seems to have gained the esteem of a very wide circle of friends in India, and will be followed to his native shores with the good wishes of all classes. He is succeeded in the Bombay Post-office by Mr. E. T. Beauvais, of the Uncovenanted Civil Service, and late Postmaster in Sind. For the important services rendered by this gentleman during the eventful days of the mutiny, in which Mr. Beauvais was one of the greatest sufferers, losing wife and family in the massacre at Indore, he was awarded a medal by Sir Charles Wood himself.—*Times of India*.

**DR. GRIERSON.**—The General commanding in Sind has issued a general order on the services of Dr. Grierson, promoted to Bombay, in which the following occurs:—"Surgeon-major Grierson's name has become identified with Sind; no useful institution, no good work, but has received his active co-operation and support. Many originated from him. Sind generally, and Kurrachee especially, is deeply indebted to him." The natives have resolved to establish a school bearing Dr. Grierson's name.

**"RULES OF THE CASTE."**—The first adultery case under the Penal Code has come before Mr. Crawford, the police magistrate of Bombay. Ambarrao Norottum, a plate layer on the Baroda railway, had been married fifteen years to Crustabhaia, and has one son. On his return from work, some three months ago, he found his wife had decamped with some of his property. With the aid of the police she was traced and found in company with one Soonderjee, whom she refused to leave, alleging that her husband had not given her bread enough to eat. On being asked to find bail, Soonderjee said he had committed no fault. The magistrate told him he was charged with adultery, and, if proved guilty, was liable to five years' imprisonment. The defendant said he had done it for the last month and a half according to the rules of the caste!

**A LIBEL ACTION.**—The Supreme Court at Bombay has been engaged for twelve entire days in trying an action of libel, in which a Maharaj, a high-priest of the Wullabhacharya sect of Hindoos, sues the editor of a Gujaratee newspaper for damages. The case, which, from its connection with one of the worst phases of native superstition, has excited considerable interest in the community, is not likely to be concluded for a week more.

**ABUSE OF MILITARY POWER.**—The *Deccan Herald* states "on good authority, that Mr. Elliot, the Assistant judge, has, within the last three or four days, been removed from his house at Kirkee by a guard, acting under the orders of Colonel Lucas, commandant of artillery. We know nothing more of the circumstances under which the removal took place, than that Mr. Elliot was at issue with Colonel Lucas as to the terms on which he was to be relieved of a lease on which he held his house. Mr. Elliot, we believe, contended that he had a right to receive from the officer in whose favour he was called upon to vacate, an acknowledgment transferring the liabilities he was under to his landlord to the income. And, looking to the separate General Order of 1856 on the subject of Cantonments and Quarters, at page 35, para. 19, we find it distinctly laid down, that 'an officer or soldier in whose favour another party has been removed from a house, is to make good all engagements to which the previous tenants were liable,' and nothing can be plainer than this. If our information be correct, and we have every reason to believe that it is, there cannot be a shadow of a doubt that Mr. Elliot was merely insisting upon his right in refusing to leave his house without the demand he made being satisfied. But however that may be, and to disclaim any attempt to argue for Mr. Elliot without a better knowledge of the facts of the case than we at present possess, it becomes our duty, in our public capacity, to dwell on the occurrence, not as between Colonel Lucas and Mr. Elliot, but as an arbitrary and indiscreet abuse of military power, aimed at rights which we cannot be too jealously careful to do our utmost to preserve intact."

Dr. MOREHEAD is about to retire from the service. Whether Dr. Roche does so is uncertain. By the rules of the fund, he must retire before the 31st of March or pay a fine of Rs. 1,680 for remaining another year in the service; and unless he is permitted to retire on the pension of his rank, it is believed that he will elect to pay the fine. By the present rules of the service he cannot retire upon that pension, but would be able to do so under the forthcoming ones. The committee of the Medical Fund passed the following resolutions at their meeting of the 7th instant:—1. That the annuity of £168 per annum for 1862 be allotted to B. P. Rooke, M.D., from date of retirement, provided he retires from the service within three months from this date, under Arts. 11 and 12 of the Sect. V. of the Regulations. 2. That the annuity of £140 per annum for 1862 be allotted to A. Burn, M.D., from the 1st instant. 3. That the annuity of £112 per annum for 1862 be allotted to C. Morehead, M.D., from date of retirement, provided he retires within three months from this date, under Arts. 11 and 12 of Section V. of the Regulations.

MAJOR CURTIS has resigned the command of the Bombay Volunteer Corps, owing to a misunderstanding with the committee.

Mr. W. F. HUNTER has been appointed manager of the branch of the Bank of Bombay, to be opened at Poonah.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27. Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster, Liverpool: Nagasaki, McCay, Newcastle; Algiers, Morris, Liverpool:—27. Harriet and Jessie, Deshou, Hong Kong:—28. Liberator, Robinson, Sunderland; str. Behar, Brooks, Suez:—29. Celestial Breeze, Quibampton, Calcutta; str. ship Hornet, Dayman, Galle:—31. Bencoolen, Chambers, Liverpool; Beelworth, Frain, Liverpool:—Feb. 1. str. Jeddo, Brown, Suez; Chance, Martin, Glasgow:—2. Owen Glendower, Robinson, London:—3. Margaret, Faulkner, Liverpool; Duke of Wellington, Beatti, Glasgow; Northern Bride, Brown, Sunderland:—3. Gypti, Serais, Mauritius:—4. Edward Percy, Stewart, Liverpool; Bengali, Rosse, Bourbon:—5. str. Columbian, Skottowe, Hong Kong:—6. Jessore, Guchet, Reunion; Nadir Shah, Box, Hong Kong:—7. Wide Awake, Swanson, Calcutta; Lizzie Oakford, Eldridge, Liverpool; North, Brown, Liverpool:—8. Bombay Merchant, Richard, Calcutta; Vadiatol Rahimon, Foster, Moulmein; Richard Cobden, Randall, Liverpool:—9. str. Pioneer, Mason, Bussorah; str. Malta, Gribble, Suez:—10. Africa, Bowie, Liverpool; Bussorah Merchant, Delange, Moulmein; Glen Isla, Paynt, Calcutta; Grace Darling, Barse, Sunderland; Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, London:—11. Adriatic, Scott, Liverpool; Land O' Cakes, Sharer, London.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. str. Behar.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Capt. Adams, Lieut. and Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Ward and infant, Miss Shewell, Mr. and Mrs. E. Jessop, Mr. G. Blackwell, Mr. G. Kie, Mr. J. Morris, Mr. W. Lodge, Mr. W. Talbot, Mr. F. Broughton, Mr. E. Walsh, Mr. D. Troddon, Mr. T. Edwards, Miss Barton, Mr. and Mrs. Mennie, Capt. and Mrs. Curtis and infant, Asst. surg. Dolan, Mr. Stevens, Mrs. Coates and infant, Mr. J. T. Stockbridge, wife and infant, Mr. Keene, Comdr. Foulerton, Mr. W. Blake, Mrs. Curtis and child, Mr. Halcham. From MARSEILLES.—Capt. Heath, Maj. Dennis, Mr. Ardaseer, Mr. J. Tweedie, Mr. Childs, Lieut. Sedley, Mr. Feginton, Lieut. McIntosh, Capt. G. A. C. Bradford, Mrs. Trimmer, Mr. Smith. From SUEZ.—Lieut. Rutherford, Mr. G. Williams. From MAURITIUS.—Mr. J. Hasseu. From SYDNEY ISLANDS.—Mr. A. Fayer.

Per P. and O. str. Malta.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Miss Reynolds, Miss Simmonds, Capt. Selby, Miss Gower, Mr. R. P. Simpson, Mr. C. Costello, Capt. Grantham, Mr. R. Porter, Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. Butcher, Mr. W. Bourn, Miss Langley, Mr. W. Brett, Mr. Frankiss and two children, Mrs. Carroll, Mr. Osborne, Mr. Whittle. From MARSEILLES.—Mrs. Spence, Mr. S. Y. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Crockett, Mr. Tyndall, Mr. E. W. and Mrs. Ravenscroft, Mr. W. G. Hall, Mr. McIlwraith, Mr. S. Gladstone, Capt. and Mrs. Ross Grove, Mr. G. B. Murdoch, Mr. I. Aspinwall, Col. Macdonald, Mr. Chamberlain. From SUEZ.—Mr. Morton, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Fritz, Mme. Weiss.

Per P. and O. str. Columbian.—From HONG KONG.—Mr. Mody. From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Wilkinson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Pritchard.

Per Nagasaki.—Capt. Walton, officer, and crew of the ship Loodiana.

Per H.M.'s str. Berenice.—Capt. Davison, Cornwell, Scrivenor, Mr. McNamara, Mr. S. Brandon, Mr. S. Rodrigues, Mr. G. Pfefferboom.

Per Margaret.—Mr. W. Nelson, Mr. J. Kern.

Per Wide Awake.—Mr. F. Vanwallen, Mr. Benjamin.

Per str. Tilly.—Mr. C. Lawson, Maj. Grant, Mrs. McGregor, Mr. G. Andrie, Mr. Thompson, Maj. Balingall, Mr. Turnbull, Maj. Hankey, Lieut. Ajunin, Mr. Lyren, Capt. Gore, Capt. W. Dower, Mr. Puddicombe, Mr. Spence, Capt. and Mrs. Carts, Col. and Mrs. Curoose, Capt. Warden, Mr. Scott, Mrs. Brown and two children.

Per Bombay Merchant.—Mrs. Richard, Mr. Pollard.

Per Pride of the Ocean.—Mr. and Mrs. Duthel, Mr. and Mrs. Glade.

Per Lizzie Oakford.—Mrs. and Miss Eldwinge.

Per Richard Cobden.—Mrs. Randall and child, Mr. W. Page.

### DEPARTURES.

Jan. 27. Castilian, Harrington, and Gosforth, Shaw, London; Tilly str., Gething, Malabar Coast; Salsette str., Burne, Aven and Suez:—29. China str., Cueling, China, &c.—30. H. B. Milmay, Webb, Amherst; Perry, Wilmont, Mauritius:—31. King Lear, Croudeau, London. Feb. 1. Charger, Smith, Liverpool:—2. Amoor, Potts, Liverpool; Aspasia, Lamb, Maulmain:—4. Colbert, Bommelaar, Colombo; Moskwa, Fuhr, Cape Negrais:—5. Snowdrop, Armstrong, Cochlin; Silesia, Martin, Liverpool; Redan, Evans, Akyah; Ucuas, Boag, Liverpool; Catherine Glen, Purdy, Calcutta; Scindian str., Reys, Kurrahee:—7. Pekin str., Soames, China; Starlet Fawn, Louther, Liverpool; Anna Henderson, Eiffe, Moolmain:—8. Amherst, Henderson, Moolmein; General Neill, Clark, Liverpool; Allum Ghier, Henderson, Cochlin and Calcutta; Venetia, Bovan, Liverpool; Futtel Reymon, Carry, Coast and Calcutta:—10. Johnstone Castle str., Mann, Kurrahee:—11. Ophir, Holland, Cannamoor; Helen Morrow, Mather, Havre; Morning Star, Tavernier, Calcutta:—12. P. and O. str. Jeddo, Browne, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Jeddo.—For SUEZ.—Mr. Hornby, Mr. Brocklehurst. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. A. Brinckman, Mr. E. Armstrong, Lieut.-Col. R. W. Aldworth, Fusiliers, Rev. Hornumjee Pestonjee and family, Maj. Harkay, 83rd Regt.; Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and two infants, H. Huguenin. For MALTA.—Maj. and Mrs. H. L. Evans, Col. Evans. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. J. Gilmore, Mr. J. Palmer, Lieut.-Col. Stoke, 8th Bengal N.I., Mr. and Mrs. Ford and two infants, Mr. A. Brown, Mrs. Browne and child, Lieut. W. S. Noverre, 1st Royal Fusiliers, Capt. Bourne, Capt. Gore, Lieut. Colthorpe, Adj. 83rd Regt., Mrs. Corniel and infant, Capt. F. Thorndike, Lieut. McCreedy, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. Henry Jones, Asst. surg. H. T. McGrath, Mr. W. Simpson, Mr. James, Maj. Vesey, 72nd Highlanders, Lieut. C. S. Hunt, 3rd Madras Eur. Regt.

Per Castilian.—Mr. and Mrs. Martinet and three children, Mr. Charman, Maj. and Mrs. Laurie, Mr. G. Brand, Mr. W. Hore.

Per Gosforth.—Col. Rivers, Bombay Engineers, Capt. and Mrs. Parsons, Maj. Prescott, Madras Staff Corps, Mrs. Prescott and family, Capt. Smith, H.M.'s 6th N.I., Mrs. Smith and family, Mrs. Purce, Capt. Cameron, H.M.'s 56th Regt., Lieut. Mainwaring, H.M.'s 56th Regt., Mrs. Mainwaring and family, Mr. E. N. Coombes, Lieut. T. E. Tennant, Mr. E. T. Garrett.

Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Tilly.—Mr. Roberts, Mr. Durana, Col. Griffith, Capt. J. H. Pierce, Dr. Spencer.

Per str. Johnstone Castle.—Mr. D. W. Thompson, Capt. Grantham, Ens. W. H. Webb, Col. Macdonald, Mr. A. Lister.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Feb. 12, 1861.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                |         |         |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 4 per cent. Transfer Loan..... | Rs. 91  | 86½     |
| 4 ditto Loan.....              | 1832-33 | Rs. 91  |
| 4 ditto ditto.....             | 1835-36 | Rs. 90  |
| 4 ditto ditto.....             | 1842-43 | Rs. 90  |
| 4 ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....     | 1864-65 | Rs. 90  |
| 5 ditto Loan (New).....        | Rs. 10½ | 100 do. |
| 5½ ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....    | 108     | 100 do. |

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

|  |                         |
|--|-------------------------|
| Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000).....   | 67 to 72 pm. x.d.       |
| Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up.....   | 105                     |
| Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up.....   | 14½                     |
| Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 ditto.....   | 32½                     |
| Central Bank of Western India.....   | 2½ dis.                 |
| Agra Bank (Rs. 500).....   | 70 per ct. pm.          |
| Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000).....   | 29 ditto                |
| Apolo Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 pd up.....   | Rs. 20,000              |
| Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 ditto.....  | " 5,000 prem.           |
| Hydraulic P. Company.....  | " 250 dis.              |
| Cut on Spinning Company.....   | 4,600 ditto " Par.      |
| Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....   | 2,500 ditto " 850 prem. |
| Colaba L. Company.....   | 10,000 ditto " 11,000   |
| Bombay S.N. Company.....   | 500 ditto " 350         |
| Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.....   | 5,000 " 450 per sh.     |
| East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited).....   | 150 " 1,700             |
| Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.....  | 400 " 300 dis.          |
| Throstle Mill Company.....   | 4,000 " 300 dis.        |
| Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Company.....  | 550 " 105 dis.          |
| Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....   | " " 875                 |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Company.....  | 500 " 300 dis.          |
| Great Ind. P. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £25 prem. in England.—Rs. 25 per share discount. |                         |
| Ditto New Shares at £2 per share.—Rs. 13 ditto.  |                         |

### EXCHANGES.

|  |                      |
|--|----------------------|
| On London—at   |                      |
| 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1d., for Doc. Bills. |                      |
| 6 ditto ditto 2s. 0½d., for Cred. Bills.             |                      |
| On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100.....         | 100                  |
| Ditto at 30 ditto.....                               | 99½                  |
| Ditto at sight.....                                  | 100½                 |
| On Madras, at 30 days'.....                          | 98½                  |
| Ditto at sight.....                                  | 99½                  |
| On China, at 60 days' sight.....                     | Rs. 213 per 100 dol. |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

|                            |                        |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Sovereigns.....            | each, Rs. 10-4         |
| Bank of England Notes..... | Nominal.               |
| Spanish Dollars.....       | per 100 Rs. 230        |
| Republic Dollars.....      | ditto " 213            |
| German Crowns.....         | ditto " 213½           |
| Sycee Silver.....          | per 100 tola, Rs. 105½ |
| Gold Leaf.....             | per tola, Rs. 16-8     |
| Bar Silver.....            | 107                    |
| Mexican Dollars.....       | 225                    |

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 15s. to £3.  
To Liverpool, £2. 15s. to £3. 5s.

**EXPORTS (Bombay, Feb. 12).—Cotton.**—The advices to hand on the 25th ult., reporting the peaceful settlement of our dispute with the North American States, caused great excitement in our cotton market, and a rapid advance in price. Before the arrival of the mail, New Broach, Dholera, and Oomrawatee were selling at Rs. 185, 175, and 175 respectively. Immediately after her advices became known European houses made large purchases of these at Rs. 197 to 200 for the first named, Rs. 186 to 187½ for the second, and Rs. 185 for the third. The *Jeddo's* news caused a further advance, and on the 14th inst. the day after her arrival, Broach reached the very high figure of Rs. 204, and Dholera Rs. 190. During the fortnight the contracts for new Cotton cannot have been less than from 60,000 to 70,000 shipment bales. **Wool.**—Market very firm, and large purchases have been made both by European and native firms at advanced rates. Stocks of good qualities are light, and arriv. is moderate. **Coffee.**—The market is firm, and very bare of stocks of all descriptions. Of Malabar two lots are reported sold at Rs. 9½ to 9½ per surut maund. **Linseed.**—Market very firm, with light arrivals.

**IMPORTS (Bombay, Feb. 12).—Grey Goods.**—Shirtings.—There is no improvement in the demand for these goods, which are only saleable in small lots at the reduced quotations given in our last. Long Cloths are not much asked for, and the only sale reported for the fortnight is a small lot of 9 lbs. at Rs. 5-4. Domestic are without improvement. T. Cloths of 4 to 6 lbs. are in moderate request, but prices are unchanged. Jackets of low counts continue in demand, and are light in stock. **Bleached Goods** generally are unchanged since our last. **Turkey Red Goods** are in moderate request. T. Red Plain Mills are reported sold at Rs. 4-8, Prints from Rs. 6½ to 7½, and Scarfs from ans. 13½ to Rs. 2-7. **Coloured Tarns.**—Prices of these are well supported. **Metals** of nearly all descriptions are very depressed.





Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

Fort William, Jan. 18.—Maj. gen. J. McDuff, of H.M.'s service, app. to serve on the staff of the army in the East Indies, v. Maj. gen. Sir R. Walpole, is admitted on the gen. staff of this presy., with effect fr. this date.

## LIMITATION OF STAFF APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 20.—In continuation of G.O. No. 827 of Sept. 17, 1861, the following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 819, dated Aug. 10 last, is published for general information:—

Para. 38.—“You have decided in paragraphs 76 and 77 of the G.O. that the rule respecting the limitation of tenure of certain staff appointments to 5 years shall have prospective effect for future incumbents of these appointments; and you have permitted all officers now holding such appointments to keep them for 2 years longer irrespective of the periods that they severally have served. Should any officer have served up to the present time less than 5 years, you allow him to complete a full period of 7 years. To these applications of the rule I have no objection.”

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Eur. on leave, m.c.:—Lieut. G. C. B. Taylor, late 1st Eur. L.C., do. du. with 19th Bengal cav., for 18 mos., under new rega.

Jan. 21.—Appointment.—Maj. P. Stewart, of the engra., to be a director of telegraphs.

## THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

Jan. 22.—Notification.—The estab. of the telegraph dept. above the rank of signallers has been re-organised, and will in future comprise the following officers:—

- 1 Director-general.
- 8 Directors.
- 16 Superintendents.
- 15 Assistant superintendents.
- 100 Inspectors.

The salary of the director general is fixed at Rs. 3,000 a month.

Of the directors, the senior will ordinarily be app. on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month, and will receive in the second year of his appt., and in every succeeding year, an addition of Rs. 100 a month up to a maximum of Rs. 1,500. The two other directors will ordinarily be app. on a salary of Rs. 700 a month and will receive in the second year of their appt., and in every succeeding year, an addition of Rs. 50 a month up to a maximum of Rs. 1,000.

The superints. will be paid as follows:—

|   |   |  |
|---|---|--|
| 1 | On a maximum salary of Rs. 700 a month. |  |
| 2 | “ “ “ 600 “ “ each.                     |  |
| 4 | “ “ “ 500 “ “                           |  |
| 5 | “ “ “ 400 “ “                           |  |
| 8 | “ “ “ 350 “ “                           |  |

The asst. superints. will receive each salary of Rs. 300 a month.

The inspectors are classified as follows:—

|    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 20 | 1st class inspectors on Rs. 250 a month each. |  |
| 30 | 2nd “ “ 200 “                                 |  |
| 40 | 3rd “ “ 150 “                                 |  |
| 10 | 4th “ “ 100 “                                 |  |

The following officers have been app. by the Gov. gen. in Council to be directors and superints. respectively:—

## To be Directors.

Maj. P. Stewart in the eastern div.  
Capt. R. Murray in the western div.  
Mr. J. S. Blissett in the southern div.

## To be Superintendents.

Messrs. B. C. Bailey, G. O'Donnell, C. Galbraith, J. E. Todhunter, H. Wickham, H. P. Owen, H. Man, G. H. J. Smith, J. H. Norvill, F. G. Teale, M. K. Man, H. J. Walton, Lieut. H. Mallock, Mr. G. Moberley, J. H. Lane.

## STAFF CORPS.

Fort William, Jan. 24.—The foll. officers having applied for admission to the staff corps, are app. to the Bengal Staff Corps:—

Lieut. W. Playfair, late 4th N.I., adjt. 2nd regt. of inf., Nagpore Irregular Force.  
Lieut. H. S. Jarrett, late 3rd Eur. regt., doing duty 3rd Punjab cav.

The underment. officer is per. to pro. to Europe on leave of abs. on m. c.:—

Lieut. J. H. Maling, of the general list, inf., for 18 mos., under the new rega.

## RETIREMENTS.

In continuation of G.G.O. No. 52 of the 17th inst., the foll. additional regtl. capt. are per. to ret. fr. the service, with effect fr. Dec. 31st, 1861.

1st Eur. Regt.—Bombay Fus.—Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) W. E. Evans, capt., 1204.

17th Regt. Bombay N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) H. L. Evans, maj., 1204.

3rd Eur. Bombay Regt.—Capt. J. Rose, maj. in staff corps, maj., 1204.

45th Regt. Madras N.I.—Capt. H. Menars will be assigned by the Govt. of Madras, 1204.

Surg. C. L. Cox, A.B., and F.R.C.S., having com. 20 years' actual serv., to be surg. maj.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Lieut. col. H. Daly, c.b., 103rd Royal Bombay Fus., to be comt. of Central India Horse, v. Col. Travers, rem.

Lieut. col. Daly received charge of his duties from Maj. H. Forbes on the 31st ult.

Conductor L. Lesmond to be 2nd cl. barrack mr. at Jhansi.

Sub conductor J. Cargin to be 2nd cl. barrack mr. at Mooltan.

Unatt. Ens. P. Gibson is transferred from Agra to Lucknow.

Ens. D. C. Hennessy, gen. list, recently admitted into the service, is directed to join and do duty with 104th Bengal fus. at Meerut.

Hd. Qrs., Camp Khayrabad, Jan. 13.—Lieut. col. E. D. Watson (new promotion) is posted to the 11th regt. N.I.

Maj. H. L. Bird, late 48th N.I., 2nd cl. barrack mr. at Berhampore, is perm. to resign that appointment from 31st ult.

Ens. C. Stroud, unatt. list, is app. to the above vacancy, and directed to join.

Asst. surg. J. Brake, of the 12th Bengal cav., is app. to the joint med. charge of Simla, v. Asst. surg. S. C. Townsend.

2nd capt. W. H. Parish is removed fr. No. 2 to No. 1 garrison batt., Bengal art.; and Lieut. H. Latham fr. No. 2 batt., 25th brig., royal art., to No. 2 garrison batt., Bengal art.

## STAFF CORPS.

Fort William, Jan. 28.—The foll. officers having applied for admission to the staff corps, are app. to the Bengal corps:—

Capt. (brev. maj.) G. Jackson, 3rd Eur. lt. cav., comdt. 2nd Bengal cav.

Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) A. Fytche, late 70th N.I., comr., Tenasserim and Martaban prov.

Capt. J. C. Haughton, late 54th N.I., supt., Port Blair.

Capt. M. R. Somerville, late 61st N.I., 2nd in com. of the 5th, and offic. comdt. of the 3rd Punjab inf. Benares.

Capt. P. H. P. Gill, late 87th N.I., canton. jt. mag., Benares.

Capt. H. L. Millet, late 28th N.I., 2nd in com., 5th Punjab cav.

Capt. H. A. Taylor, late 74th N.I., army commis. dept.

Capt. T. Staples, late 58th N.I., dist. supt. of police, Punjab.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) the Baron F. V. Andlan, late 28th N.I., 2nd in com. 3rd Goorkha (the Kemaon) regt.

Lieut. J. Angelo, late 59th N.I., interp. and qrmr. of his corps, now the 8th N.I.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Keer, late 60th N.I., army commis. dept.

Lieut. J. Gillespie, late 61st N.I., 2nd in com., 1st Punjab cav.

Lieut. C. MacFarlane, late 1st Eur. Bengal fus.

Lieut. C. E. Stewart, 27th foot, adjt., 5th Punjab inf.

Lieut. G. B. Stainforth, late 61st N.I., adjt., and offic. 2nd in com. 4th Sikh inf.

Lieut. H. L. C. Bernard, 4th Eur. regt., adjt., 5th Goorkha regt. (the Hazara Goorkha batt.).

Lieut. W. W. Boddam, late 16th N.I., dist. supt. Punjab police.

Lieut. J. C. Miller, late 52nd N.I., adjt., 12th (the Khelat-i-Ghilzie) regt. N.I.

Lieut. R. Clifford, late 74th N.I., adjt. of 1st Punjab cav.

Lieut. A. B. Melville, late 67th topographical asst., great trigonometrical survey, Cashmere series.

Lieut. P. H. F. Harris, late 70th N.I., dist. superint., Punjab police.

Lieut. W. G. Waterfield, late 23rd N.I., asst. comsr. in the Punjab.

Lieut. C. S. Maclean, late 10th N.I., do. du. with Fane's horse, now offic. adj., 5th Punjab cav.

Lieut. F. J. Keen, late 35th N.I., 2nd in com. 3rd Punjab inf.

Lieut. H. Collett, late 53rd N.I., do. du. with 21st (Punjab) regt. N.I., now offic. adj. and 2nd in com. of that corps.

Lieut. F. R. Turner, late 33rd N.I., adj. 4th N.I.

Lieut. A. C. Dick, 52nd N.I., adj., 11th Bengal cav.

Lieut. H. C. Fagan, late 36th N.I., do. du. with 27th (Punjab) regt. N.I.

Lieut. R. Chapman, late 1st Eur. Belooch fus., do. du. 15th Bengal cav.

Lieut. G. A. Way, late 58th N.I., adj., 3rd Punjab inf.

Lieut. J. FitzGerald, late 10th N.I., do. du. officer and qrmr., 19th Bengal cav.

Lieut. C. J. Garstin, late 29th N.I., adj. 4th Goorka regt.

Lieut. F. A. Bertie, late 74th N.I., adj. Lahore light horse.

Lieut. Sir G. L. M. Parker, Bart., late 36th N.I., do. du. 3rd Goorka (the Kemaon) regt. N.I.

Lieut. E. Light, late 59th N.I., do. du. 28th (Punjab) regt. N.I.

The underment. officers having completed 20 years' service, 6 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majors, from Feb. 18, 1861, under the royal warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Captain (brev. maj.) G. Jackson.

Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) A. Fytche.

Capt. J. C. Haughton.

The underment. officers having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be captains fr. Feb. 18, 1861:—

Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Keer; Lieut. (brev. capt.) the Baron F. Von Andlan; Lieut. H. L. C. Bernard.

With reference to G.G.O. No. 52 of 17th inst., the foll. proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

From Jan. 1, 1862:—

[The promotions in the regts. marked with an asterisk, published in G.G.O. No. 42 of 10th inst. are cancelled.]

3rd Eur. L.C.

Lieut. F. W. Russell to be capt., v. Capt. W. Wyld, ret.

Late 57th N.I.\*

Capt. (brev. maj.) G. C. Hatch (staff corps) to be maj., v. Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) E. Marriott, ret.

Lieut. C. Shaw (staff corps) to be capt., v. Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) E. Marriott, ret.

Lieut. G. H. Hale to be capt., v. Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) T. Simpson, ret.

Lieut. F. H. Jenkins (staff corps) to be capt., v. Capt. (brev. maj.) C. S. Salmon, ret.

Late 31st N.I.\*

Capt. (brev. maj.) S. R. Tickell (staff corps) to be maj., v. Maj. W. B. Legard, ret.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) A. Ellis to be capt., v. Maj. W. B. Legard, ret.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) F. A. Dickins (staff corps) to be capt., v. Capt. (brev. maj.) G. Newbolt, ret.

Late 42nd N.I.\*

Capt. H. C. Adlam (staff corps) to be maj., v. Maj. D. Gausson, ret.

Lieut. F. Allen (staff corps) to be capt., v. Maj. D. Gausson, ret.

Lieut. J. E. D. Wilson to be capt., v. Capt. (brev. maj.) A. H. Ross, ret.

Late 30th N.I.\*

Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) D. S. Dodgson to be maj., v. Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) R. S. Ewart, ret.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. C. Wood to be capt., v. Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) R. S. Ewart, ret.

Lieut. W. F. Leicester (staff corps) to be capt., v. Capt. (brev. maj.) J. Morrisson, ret.

Lieut. B. W. D. Morton (staff corps) to be capt., v. Capt. (brev. maj.) C. F. Fenwick, ret.

Late 17th N.I.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. C. Cross to be capt., v. Capt. (brev. maj.) T. G. St. George, ret.

Late 70th N.I.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. Murray (staff corps) to be capt., v. Capt. (brev. maj.) G. N. Greene, ret.

Late 25th N.I.\*

Capt. A. Hunter (staff corps) to be maj., v. Maj. C. J. Richards, ret.

Lieut. D. Macdonald to be capt., v. Maj. C. J. Richards, ret.

Lieut. W. Macdonald to be capt., v. Capt. (brev. maj.) H. J. C. Shakespear, ret.

Late 43rd N.I.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. W. T. Russell to be capt., v. Capt. R. A. Trotter, ret.

Late 11th N.I.\*

Capt. J. W. L. Bird to be maj., v. Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) W. Lydiard, ret.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) F. A. Sage to be capt., v. Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) W. Lydiard, ret.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. C. Moller to be capt., v. Capt. S. J. Beecher, ret.

Late 66th N.I.\*

Capt. J. S. Phillpotts, to be maj., v. Maj. W. S. Sherwill, prom.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Sykes (staff corps) to be capt., v. Maj. W. S. Sherwill, prom.

Lieut. R. S. Graves to be capt., v. Capt. H. Strachey, ret.

Late 67th N.I.\*

Capt. W. C. Clifton to be maj., v. Maj. R. N. Raikes, prom.

Lieut. J. T. Bushby to be capt., v. Maj. R. N. Raikes, prom.

Lieut. S. A. T. Judge to be capt., v. Capt. E. W. Hicks, ret.

Late 38rd N.I.\*

Capt. H. D. Twysden to be maj., v. Maj. A. Martin, ret.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. M. Longmore (staff corps) to be capt., v. Maj. A. Martin, ret.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. A. Brereton to be capt., v. Capt. T. Watson, ret.

The undermen. cornets and ensigns of the gen. list to be lieuts.:

Cornet W. W. Biscoe.  
Ensigns T. St. Q. Clutterbuck, F. E. Johnstone, H. M. Ramsay, W. Atkins, R. S. Green, C. D. Blackwood, W. I. Bax, A. W. Erskine, J. H. Broome, E. C. S. Jackson, L. McDowell, C. J. Walter, R. F. C. A. Tytler, and R. D. Beeton.

Jan. 31.—Maj. P. Stewart, direc. of telegraphs in India, is att. tempy. to H.M.'s mission at the Court of Persia.

The foll. proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval, in supercession of those published in G.G.O. No. 1,216 of the 31st ult.

Capt. W. Vine, Madras cav., maj., July 23, 1861, in success. to Maj. J. K. Spence, Bengal inf., prom.

Capt. F. Young, Madras inf., maj., 29th Aug., 1861, in success. to Maj. F. Westbrooke, Bombay inf. (ret.), prom.

Capt. A. Keating, Madras inf. (ret.), maj., Sept. 2, 1861, in success. to Maj. J. C. Scott, Bengal inf., prom.

Capt. W. H. Baynes, Madras inf., Maj., Sept. 5, 1861, in success. to Maj. T. F. B. Beatson, Bengal cav. (ret.), prom.

Capt. H. R. C. Moyle, Bombay inf., maj., Sept. 17, 1861, in success. to Maj. J. Barrett, Bengal inf., prom.

Capt. S. J. Becher, Bengal inf. (ret.), maj., Sept. 25, 1861, in success. to Maj. R. J. Kempt, Madras inf. (ret.), prom.

N.B.—The proms. of Capts. C. M. Spottiswoode and M. Cholmeley, Madras inf., to the rank of maj., published in G.G.O. No. 1,216 of 1861, is cancl., those officers having previously been prom.

The undermnt. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs., on s.c.:

Capt. C. E. Mills, of the late 28th regt. N.I., for 12 mos., under the new regs.

In cont. of G.G.O. No. 97, of the 24th inst., Capt. and brev. maj. T. S. Horsburgh, of late 32nd regt. N.I., is perm. to ret. fr. the serv. on the pension of a maj., with addl. annuity of £120, with effect fr. Dec. 31, 1861.

#### STAFF CORPS.

Capt. C. F. G. Lamp, having completed 20 years' service, 6 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be major.

Lieut. A. B. Temple, having completed 12 years' service, 4 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt.

The foll. officers who were prom. by brev. under the operation of the G.O. No. 217 of 1840, will take rank regimentally from Jan. 1:—

Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) R. G. Taylor, 2nd Eur. L.C.

Capt. T. C. Graham, 4th Eur. L.C.

Capt. B. R. Branfill, 5th Eur. L.C.

Capt. E. Thompson, of the 4th Eur. regt., is permitted to proc. to Eur.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appt. Mr. F. H. Hinde to be a cadet for the inf. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at pres. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service and prom. to rank of ensign.

The undermnt. officers are permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave on m.c.:

Capt. W. Paske, of the late 28th regt. N.I., asst. commsr., Punjab, for 20 mos., under the new regs.

Second capt. C. V. Arbuckle, of the regt. of art., dep. commsy. of ordnance, for 20 mos., under new regs.

Appointment:—

Capt. J. Hudson, of the Bengal staff corps, major of brig. and offic. dep. asst. adj. gen. of the pres. div., v. Capt. C. E. Mills, removed from the divis. staff of the army, and to complete the estab.

The offices of cantonment joint mag. at Sectapore and at Gonda having been abolished, the services of the undermnt. officers are placed at the disposal of the mil. dept.:

Capt. W. T. McGregor, of H.M.'s 90th regt.

Capt. J. S. D. Tulloch, of the late 17th N.I.

Capt. H. Hyde, now offic. Mint master, to be Mint master and head commsr. of dept. of issue of paper currency.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Leave of absence:—  
Rev. Dept., Fort St. George, Jan. 28.—Mr. J. D. Robinson, coll. and mag. of the dist. of North Arcot, for 15 mo., to Europe, on m.c., and for 4 weeks, from date of his delivering over ch. of the dist.

Appointments:—  
Mr. J. Fraser to act as coll. and mag. of dist. of North Arcot, dur. abs. of Mr. J. D. Robinson.

Political Dept., Jan. 28.—Lieut. J. C. Hay, 16th regt. N.I., to be employed with Nair brigade in Travancore.

Public Works Dept., Jan. 27.—Mr. W. Beaumont, acting dep. superint., revenue survey, is vested with powers.

Jan. 28.—Lieut. col. F. H. Rundall assu. ch. of his office as dep. sec. to Govt. in public works dept.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Rev. W. Collins, minister of Cochin, has been app. by Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras a surrogate for the issuing of marriage licences in this diocese.

Jan. 27.—Rev. W. S. Smith, fellow of Trinity coll., Cambridge, to be his domestic chaplain.

Jan. 28.—The undermnt. officers are perm., at their own request, to ret. fr. the Madras volunteer guards:—

Lieut. P. B. Gordon.

Lieut. J. W. Bradley.

Prom. and appt. in the Madras volunteer guards:—

Ens. J. V. Agnew to be lieut., v. Bradley, ret.

Mr. B. J. Ross to be ens., v. James, rem.

Mr. E. Morris to be ens., v. Fox, prom.

R. S. Mair, Esq., to be surg.

Capt. J. Shaw has leave to Eur. for 18 mo.

#### THE MADRAS EUROPEAN FORCES.

Jan. 21.—No. 43.—H.E. the Gov. in Council directs it to be notified that H.M.'s Govt. and the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. of India in Council, have decided that the Eur. portion of the milly. force to be hereafter maintained in the Madras Pres. shall consist of

29 Batteries of Artillery,  
2 Regiments of Cavalry,  
11 Regiments of Infantry.

#### THE MADRAS NATIVE ARMY.

The decision of the Govt. of India in regard to the native army of this Pres. having also been received, H.E. in Council is pleased to publish the same for general information:—

"The native cavalry has been brought down to four regts., and the Gov. gen. in Council considers that no further reductions can be made in this arm."

"The Governor-general in council has given every consideration to the services of the Madras army, and has felt every desire to employ the regiments of that army in places where they could be substituted for other troops. This H. Excy. in Council finds can only be done to a very small extent. The requirements of the several districts occupied by the Madras army are reported to be far below the garrisons now employed in those districts; and though the amount of force assumed by each of the district officers as sufficient for his own district, cannot safely be taken in the aggregate as showing the strength at which the Madras native army should be fixed, since some reserve in addition to the actual requirements of each district is necessary; it is clear that a large reduction of the present army is called for.

"The extent of this reduction has been fully considered by the Governor-general in Council, who has arrived at the conclusion that eight of the present fifty-two native infantry regiments, must at once be disbanded.

"The force of native infantry now fixed, viz., forty-four regiments, is, the Governor-general in Council is satisfied, ample for the requirements of the Madras Presidency including the occupation of the Central Provinces, Pegu and the Straits, and this force provides a sufficient reserve not only for any emergency on the Continent of India, but for any likely calls from Pegu and the Straits."

3. H. Excy. in Council desires to observe, that the measure ordered above is one of the unavoidable results of the reduction of the Indian army to a peace establishment.

4. In communication with H. Excy. the C.-in-C., the Governor in Council announces that the 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, and 52nd regiments N. I., are the corps to be disbanded, and directs that they be finally broken up from the 31st March, 1862.

5. Commanding officers, officers commanding companies, and permanent adjutants and quarter masters who may not previously be appointed to corresponding situations in other corps, will be permitted to draw their respective command and staff allowances for a period of six months from the above date.

6. All regtl. appts. will cease on the date the regts. are broken up; but subadar majs., regtl. havildar majs., color havildars and drum and tife majs. whose transfer to other corps may be ord., will retain their present staff rank and allowances.

7. H.E. the C. in C. will be good enough to issue the necessary subsidiary instructions for giving effect to this order.

Jan. 25.—No. 44.—Ens. H. C. Hamilton, of the gen. list, is perm. to proc. to Bengal for 6 mo. from date of departure, under furl. regulations of 1854.

Asst. surg. A. A. Renton, civil surg. Combatore, is perm. to proc. to Eur. on m.c. under the old regs., and to embark from Madras.

Jan. 28.—No. 45.—Promotions, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

1st Regt. L.C.—Sen. Lieut. E. M. Cherry to be capt., v. Stewart, ret.; date of commis., Jan. 21, 1862.

Cav. Gen. List.—Cornet A. G. W. Hemans to be lieut. in suc. to Stewart, prom.; date of com., Jan. 20, 1862.

14th Regt. N.I.—Ens. W. Irvine to be lieut., v.

Bowyer, transf. to invalid pension list; date of com., Jan. 25, 1862.

The undermnt. officer is prom. to the rank of capt. by brev., fr. Jan. 20, 1862, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. W. Munro, staff corps, late 6th regt. N.I.

The undermnt. officers have returned to their duty by perm.:

Lieut. H. T. Harris, 36th regt. N.I.—Arrived at Madras on Jan. 24.

Lieut. E. G. Morrogh, 38th regt. N.I.—Arrived at Madras on Jan. 24.

The serv. of Lieut. J. C. W. Bruce, 48th regt. N.I., are placed at the disposal of the comr. of Coorg for 6 mo., to superint. construction of road fr. Codlipet to Mercara.

The undermnt. gentleman, who arr. at Madras on Jan. 21, is admitted on estab. as cadet for inf., and prom. to rank of ens.:—Mr. E. H. Fisher.

#### MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

The following movements of artillery are ordered:—

B batty. 3rd royal horse brig., from Jaulnah to Secunderabad.

No. 2 batty. 23rd brig., royal art., from Bangalore to Jaulnah.

No. 5 batty., 23rd brig., royal art., from St. Thomas' Mount to Bellary.

Jan. 28.—No. 48.—The following notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished in G.O.:

*Public Works Dept.—General Establishments, Fort William, Jan. 14.—No. 12.—Leave.—In substitution of leave to Maj. S. J. Batten, 4th class exeq. engr., Bassein div., in notification No. 264, dated Dec. 12, 1861, leave for 2 mos. is granted to that officer from Nov. 28, 1861, to Madras, prep. to furl. to Eur.*

*Foreign Dept., Jan. 14.—No. 77.—With reference to notification No. 16, dated the 7th inst. [Madras G.O.G., Jan. 17, 1862, No. 31], the following apps. are republished:—*

To be asst. gov. gen.'s agent on the pay of a 4th class dep. commr., viz., Rs. 700 per mensem.

To be asst. commr. on Rs. 600 per mensem (six including asst. to the gov. gen.'s agent.)

Capt. J. J. Fulton, Madras staff corps, at present asst. commr. in Nagpore div.

Lieut. G. A. A. Warner, Madras staff corps, at present asst. commr. in Nagpore div.

Capt. C. V. Gordon, Madras staff corps, at present asst. commr. in Jubbulpore div. (on leave).

To be asst. commr. on Rs. 400 per mensem, to be increased to Rs. 500 on passing special examn.

Lieut. C. H. Grace, Madras staff corps, at present asst. commr. Nagpore div.

Lieut. C. H. Plowden, Madras army, at present asst. commr., Nagpore div.

No. 78.—Lieut. W. P. Harrison, dep. commr. of Mergui, made over charge of treasury to the asst. commr. at Mergui, on Oct. 30, and resu. charge of it on Nov. 23 last.

Jan. 28.—No. 49.—The foll. extract from a military despatch from the Lt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India is published:—

Despatch dated Dec. 16, 1861, No. 199.—Para. 13. "I have much pleasure in complying with your recommendation, and sanctioning the prom. of Lieut. Mitchell, 1st native vet. batt., to rank of capt. on vet. estab., fr. Nov. 26, 1861."

The rank of capt. on the vet. estab. is accordingly conferred on Lieut. J. Mitchell fr. the above-mentioned date.

Jan. 28.—No. 50.—The foll. G.O. by the Govt. of Bombay is republished at this pres.:

*Military Dept., Bombay Castle, Jan. 21.—No. 50.*

—Maj. J. C. P. Prescott, of the Madras staff corps, has a furl. to Eur. for 20 mo., on m.c., and permitted to proc. via the Cape.

*Public Works Dept., Jan. 31.—Leave of abs.:—*

Lieut. J. Magnay, 1st asst. dist. engr., Godavery, 6 weeks, to Madras, prep. to Eur. on m.c.

Capt. G. V. Winscom, dist. engr., Tinnevely, delivered over ch. of dist. to Lieut. Makgill on Jan. 21, 1862.

*Ecclesiastical Dept., Jan. 31.—Appt.—D. F. Carmichael, Esq., actg. sub judge of Chicacole, to be marriage registrar of Vizagapatam, v. C. T. Longley, Esq., rel.*

*Public Dept.—Mr. J. H. Nelson, Madras C.S., has rep. his arr. at the pres. on 25th inst., by the Queen of the South.*

*Judicial Dept.—Mr. J. D. Goldingham, sub judge of Madura, received ch. of the court from the principal sudder ameen on 27th inst.*

Jan. 30.—The Govt. have invested Mr. J. C. St. Clair, head asst. coll. of Bellary, with power to hear and dispose of appeals from the decisions of sub mags. of 2nd cl. stationed within his charge.

Jan. 31.—The undermnt. gentlemen have been apptd. examiners at the approaching examination of candidates for employment in the uncovenanted civil service:—

Mr. H. Bowers, Mr. C. G. Master, Mr. A. Berry—English.

Mr. D. F. Carmichael—Telugu.

The Rev. P. Percival, Mr. W. Joyes—Tamil.  
Mr. J. Garrett—Canarese.  
Mr. E. Thompson—Malayalam.  
No. 9,964.—Mr. G. H. Shortt, asst. overseer, Godavery dist., has 3 mo. leave retrospectively on m.c., fr. Dec. 1, 1861.

## SADDLE CONTRACTS.

Fort St. George, Jan. 31.—No. 56.—The Inspector gen. of Ordnance and Magazines having reported that the Accounts of the Saddle Contract Fund for the year 1860 have been partially audited, and that after reserving 15 per cent., until their final adjustment is complete, a sum of Rs. 18,416-2-6 remains to be distributed in the proportion due to the several claimants as a dividend pending the final adjustment, the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that the following statement exhibiting the names of officers and the period for which they are entitled to shares, with the amount each will now receive, as above explained, be published for general information, and the several sums be discharged accordingly:—

| Names.  | Days. | Amount.     | Total Amount. |
|---|-------|-------------|---------------|
| <b>Horse Brigade Artillery.</b>                                     |       |             |               |
| Lieut. col. F. Bugoyne fr. May 1 to Dec. 29, 1860 ...               | 243   | 3,129 11 11 |               |
| Brev. maj. G. P. Eaton, fr. Dec. 30, 1860, to Jan. 3, 1861 ...      | 5     | 43 13 2     |               |
| Lieut. col. G. Briggs, fr. Jan. 4 to April 30, 1861 ...             | 117   | 1,025 6 11  |               |
| 1st Regt. Light Cav. ...  |       |             | 3,195 0 0     |
| Col. P. T. Cherry, for the whole year ...                           | 365   | .....       | 1,599 8 0     |
| 2nd Regt. Light Cav. ...  |       |             |               |
| Lieut. col. W. R. Strange, for the whole year ...                   | 365   | .....       | 1,599 8 0     |
| 3rd Regt. Light Cavalry ...   |       |             |               |
| Lieut. col. H. S. Waters, for the whole year ...                    | 365   | .....       | 1,599 8 0     |
| 4th Regt. Light Cav. ...  |       |             |               |
| Maj. S. W. Hennah, fr. May 1 to Oct. 29, 1860 ...                   | 182   | 797 8 11    |               |
| Lieut. col. H. B. Blogg, fr. Oct. 30, 1860, to Feb. 2, 1861 ...     | 96    | 422 11 2    |               |
| Maj. S. W. Hennah, fr. Feb. 3 to April 17, 1861 ...                 | 74    | 324 4 6     |               |
| Capt. G. T. Radcliff, fr. April 18 to 30, 1861 ...                  | 13    | 56 15 5     |               |
| 5th Regt. Light Cav. ...  |       |             | 1,599 8 0     |
| Col. A. Borradale (the late), fr. May 1 to Dec. 31, 1860 ...        | 245   | .....       | 1,673 10 2    |
| 6th Regt. Light Cav. ...  |       |             |               |
| Brev. lieut. col. J. Whistler, fr. May 1 to June 2, 1860 ...        | 33    | 144 9 9     |               |
| Col. A. Macleod, fr. June 3 to Dec. 31, 1860 ...                    | 212   | 929 0 5     |               |
| 7th Regt. Light Cav. ...  |       |             | 1,673 10 2    |
| Lieut. col. H. B. Blogg, fr. May 1 to Oct. 29, 1860 ...             | 182   | 797 8 11    |               |
| Capt. G. T. Radcliff, fr. Oct. 30 to Dec. 31, 1860 ...              | 63    | 276 1 3     |               |
| Body Guard ...  |       |             | 1,673 10 2    |
| Capt. H. F. Siddons (the late), fr. May 1, '60, to Feb. 27, '61 ... | 303   | 331 15 2    |               |
| Lieut. E. S. Berkely, fr. Feb. 28 to March 4, 1861 ...              | 5     | 5 7 8       |               |
| Maj. J. M. Macgregor, from March 5 to April 30, 1861 ...            | 57    | 62 7 2      |               |
| No. 1, Horse Field Battery ...                                      |       |             | 399 14 0      |
| Capt. B. C. B. Highmoor, fr. May 1 to June 30, 1860 ...             | 61    | 66 13 3     |               |
| Lieut. E. T. Ouchterlony, fr. July 1 to Aug. 6, 1860 ...            | 37    | 40 8 7      |               |
| Capt. W. S. Mann, fr. Aug. 7 to Oct. 25, 1860 ...                   | 80    | 87 10 4     |               |
| Capt. G. B. B. Holmes, fr. Oct. 26 to April 30, 1861 ...            | 167   | 204 13 10   |               |
| No. 2, Horse Field Battery ...                                      |       |             | 399 14 0      |
| Brev. lieut. col. R. Caddell, for the whole year ...                | 365   | ...         | 399 14 0      |
| No. 3, Horse Field Battery ...                                      |       |             |               |
| Lieut. M. L. Monckton, fr. May 1 to Sept. 7, 1860 ...               | 130   | 112 6 9     |               |
| Capt. G. C. Robinson, fr. Sept. 8, 1860, to April 23, 1861 ...      | 227   | 248 11 0    |               |
| Lieut. M. L. Monckton, fr. April 23 to April 30, 1861 ...           | 8     | 8 12 3      |               |
| No. 4, Horse Field Battery ...                                      |       |             | 399 14 0      |
| No. 5, Horse Field Battery ...                                      |       |             |               |
| 2nd Capt. S. R. Smith (the late), fr. May 1 to Sept. 7, 1860 ...    | 130   | 112 6 9     |               |
| Capt. G. Carleton, fr. Sept. 8, 1860, to Jan. 14, 1861 ...          | 129   | 141 5 3     |               |
| Lieut. G. Haggard, fr. Jan. 15 to Feb. 23, 1861 ...                 | 39    | 43 11 7     |               |
| 2nd Capt. J. M. Mackintyre, fr. Feb. 23 to March 17, 1861 ...       | 23    | 25 3 2      |               |
| Capt. G. Carleton, fr. March 18 to April 30, 1861 ...               | 44    | 48 3 3      |               |
| No. 6, Horse Field Battery ...                                      |       |             | 399 14 0      |
| Capt. G. Carleton, fr. May 1 to Sept. 16, 1860 ...                  | 139   | 153 4 6     |               |
| Capt. T. R. Smith (the late), fr. Sept. 17 to Oct. 27, 1860 ...     | 41    | 44 14 7     |               |
| Lieut. H. M. Finlay, fr. Oct. 28, 1860, to March 5, 1861 ...        | 129   | 141 5 3     |               |
| Capt. R. G. F. Henegan, fr. March 6 to April 30, 1861 ...           | 56    | 61 5 8      |               |
| No. 7, Horse Field Battery ...                                      |       |             | 399 14 0      |

\* Names of the officers and the period for which they are entitled to share, will be published.

| Names.  | Days. | Amount.  | Total Amount. |
|---|-------|----------|---------------|
| Capt. A. V. Falls, fr. May 1 to Dec. 31, 1860 ...             | 245   | 268 6 7  |               |
| Lieut. W. Manderson, fr. 1st to 7th Jan., 1861 ...            | 7     | 7 10 9   |               |
| Capt. A. J. Ogilvie, fr. Jan. 8 to April 30, 1861 ...         | 113   | 125 12 8 |               |
| No. 8, Horse Field Battery ...                                |       |          | 399 14 0      |
| 2nd Capt. R. A. Peach, fr. May 1 to June 13, 1860 ...         | 44    | 48 3 4   |               |
| Capt. B. C. Hitchens, fr. June 14 to Nov. 20, 1860 ...        | 160   | 175 4 6  |               |
| Lieut. J. F. Pierson, fr. Nov. 21, 1860, to Jan. 31, 1861 ... | 72    | 78 14 1  |               |
| Brev. maj. H. E. Hicks, fr. 1st to 28th Feb., 1861 ...        | 28    | 30 10 10 |               |
| Lieut. F. E. Hadow, fr. March 1 to April 30, 1861 ...         | 61    | 66 13 2  |               |
| No. 9, Horse Field Battery ...                                |       |          | 399 14 0      |
| Brev. maj. C. H. Harrison, for the whole year ...             | 365   | .....    | 399 14 0      |
| No. 10, Horse Field Battery ...                               |       |          |               |
| 2nd Capt. C. Raikes, fr. 1st to 28th May, 1860 ...            | 28    | 30 10 10 |               |
| Capt. F. G. Nuthall, fr. May 29, 1860, to April 30, 1861 ...  | 337   | 369 3 2  |               |
| No. 11, Horse Field Battery ...                               |       |          | 399 14 0      |
| Lieut. H. J. Thornton, fr. May 1 to Aug. 2, 1860 ...          | 94    | 102 15 8 |               |
| Lieut. J. Ford, fr. Aug. 3, 1860, to Jan. 31, 1861 ...        | 182   | 199 6 3  |               |
| Capt. W. S. Mann, fr. Feb. 1 to April 30, 1861 ...            | 99    | 97 8 1   |               |
| No. 12, Horse Field Battery ...                               |       |          | 399 14 0      |
| Lieut. J. Ford, fr. May 1 to Aug. 2, 1860 ...                 | 94    | 102 15 8 |               |
| 2nd Capt. C. Raikes, Aug. 3 1860 to March 5, 1861 ...         | 215   | 235 8 8  |               |
| Capt. E. W. Dance, March 6 to April 30, 1861 ...              | 56    | 61 5 8   |               |
| Artillery Recruit Depot ...                                   |       |          | 399 14 0      |
| Capt. W. C. S. Gosling, for the whole year ...                | 365   | .....    | 399 14 0      |
| Total Rs. ...   |       |          | 18,416 2 6    |

## BOMBAY.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**Bombay Castle, Jan. 23.**—No. 66.—The undermnt. gentleman is admitted to the serv. as cadet of inf. on this estab. Date of arrival at Bombay, Jan. 12:—  
Inf.—No. 793, Mr. E. E. Gibson.  
No. 68.—Capt. J. S. Trevor, depy. consulting engineer, railway dept., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., m.c., new furl. regis.  
Jan. 25.—No. 69.—Lieut. col. H. Rivers, consulting engr. and sec. to Govt., railway dept., has a furl. to Cape of Good Hope for 6 mo., new furl. regis.  
Jan. 27.—No. 70.—The foll. proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—  
H.M.'s 25th Regt. N.I.L.—Capt. (brev. maj.) R. Phayre (maj. in staff corps) to be maj. in the cadre of the above regt., and Lieut. A. G. Plomer (staff corps) to be capt. in the cadre of the above regt., fr. Jan. 11, 1862, in succ. to Maj. G. H. Robertson, c.b., dec.  
No. 71.—The foll. officers, cadets of the seasons 1846 and 1847, are prom. to brev. rank of capt. fr. date specified opposite their names:—  
Lieut. T. H. Blair, 19th regt. N.I.; Dec. 29, 1861.  
Lieut. W. A. Glasspoole, 4th regt. N.I. (rifle corps); Jan. 3, 1862.  
Lieut. R. Johnstone, 18th regt. N.I. (staff corps), Jan. 20, 1862.  
Jan. 28.—No. 74.—Maj. C. Tower, H.M.'s 3rd drag. gds., is app. A.D.C. to Gov.

## STAFF.

No. 77.—The foll. officers, having applied for admission to the staff corps constituted by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, are app. to Bombay corps, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—  
Capt. G. Davison, 11th regt. N.I.; staff app., late comd. school of musketry.  
Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. R. Alexander, 22nd regt. N.I.; staff app., adjt. 22nd regt. N.I.  
No. 78.—The undermnt. officers are admitted as probationers to the Bombay staff corps, subject to the conditions prescribed in paras. 79 and 80 of G.O.G.G. No. 332 of 1861:—  
Lieut. F. W. Knight, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.); staff app., comd. at Poorundhur.  
Lieut. A. Fergusson, 2nd Eur. L.I.; staff app., adjt. gen. depot, Khandalla.

No. 79.—Capt. R. Warden, mil. paymr., Belgaum, has priv. leave for 2 mo. fr. 5th prox., Capt. Bainbridge, of staff corps, performing his du. dur. his abs., on his responsibility.

Jan. 29.—No. 75.—Capt. F. T. Ross (staff corps) is app. canton. mag. at Neemuch.

## STAFF.

No. 76.—The foll. officer, having applied for admission to the staff corps constituted by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, is app. to the Bombay corps, subject to approval:—

Lieut. C. M. Lewis, 1st gr. regt. N.I.; staff appt., late adjt. 1st gr. regt. N.I.

**Political Dept., Jan. 28.**—Mr. G. G. B. Conlson, of the Bombay C.S., has been app. 1st asst. to political agent in Kattywar.

Lieut. G. G. Leathes and H. H. Elliott have been app. respectively 2nd and 3rd assts. to political agent in Kattywar, with effect. fr. 13th inst.

Jan. 29.—Capt. J. Black assu. ch. of his duties as political agent in Mahee Kanta on 25th inst.

**Judicial Dept., Jan. 27.**—Dr. C. G. Wiehe to be inspector gen. of prisons.

Jan. 29.—Mr. M. Melvill to be judicial asst. to the commr. in Scinde.

Mr. C. Gonno to be judge of the small cause court at Poona.

Baron de H. Larpent to act as judge of the small cause court at Poona till arr. of Mr. Gonno.

The Hon. G. A. Hobart, sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad, for detached station of Kaira, has leave for 2 mo.

Mr. F. D. Faithfull, attorney and solicitor of the supreme court, and justice of the peace, has been app. a permanent commr. under Act XXXI. of 1854, for taking the acknowledgments by married women of deeds required by the said Act to be acknowledged within the jurisdiction of the said court.

**Revenue Dept., Jan. 25.**—The following appts. are made, to have effect from the date of Mr. Gibbs' departure to England:—

Mr. G. Scott to be special income-tax commr., coll. of income-tax, and superint. of licence tax, for the town and island of Bombay.

Mr. L. H. B. Tucker to be coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, continuing to act as coll. and mag. of Belgaum.

Mr. L. Reid to be coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry.

Mr. A. R. Grant to be sub coll. and joint mag. of Colaba.

Jan. 28.—Mr. G. F. Sheppard to be 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Khandeish.

Mr. W. H. Probert to be 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Khandeish.

Mr. H. M. Birdwood to be 3rd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

**Financial Dept., Jan. 29.**—Lieut. col. J. A. Ballard, c.b., eng. corps, to be mint master.

**Gen. Dept., Jan. 27.**—Maj. R. Malcolm is to offic. as consulting engr. to Govt. for Bombay Water Works.

Jan. 29.—Lieut. col. R. Rives and Maj. R. Malcolm delivered over and received ch. respectively of the office of consulting engr. to Govt. of Bombay Water Works, Jan. 27.

Mr. A. E. D. Grey to be under sec. to Govt.

Messrs. C. J. McCombie and G. J. Hynes have passed their exam.; the former in Guzerathi, and the latter in Marathi.

**Public Works Dept., Jan. 25.**—The undermnt. 2nd cl. asst. engr. in public works dept. are prom. to 1st cl. asst. engr.:

Lieuts. A. Mander, F. Smith, and A. Le Messurier. During leave of Lieut. col. H. Rivers, Lieut. col. W. F. Marriott will conduct duties of sec. to Govt. in railway dept.; and Maj. R. Malcolm is app. officg. consulting engr. for railways.

**Ecclesiastical Dept., Jan. 23.**—Rev. R. F. Colvin, sen. chapl. of the Church of Scotland, has priv. leave to Neigherries for 2 mos.

Jan. 31.—No. 81.—Capt. J. C. Dickson, 4th regt. Bengal N.I., has leave to the Cape and New South Wales, for 2 years, on m.c.

No. 82.—The undermnt. gentlemen are adm. to the serv. as cadets of inf. on this estab.; date of arr. at Bombay, Jan. 20:—

## Infantry.

No. 828.—Mr. A. M. Hogg.

No. 834.—Mr. A. C. Babington.

No. 841.—Capt. E. J. Rawnsley, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., has a furl. to Eur., for 3 years, on m.c., with permission to proceed via the Cape of Good Hope.

No. 85.—Asst. surg. C. Johnson has been app. to med. ch. of Gujarat irreg. horse, v. Surg. Nicholson, whose servs. are placed at disposal of C. in C.

Feb. 1.—No. 86.—The name of Maj. H. Richards, 3rd regt. N.I., was omitted by oversight in the adjt. gen.'s office from the list of applicants to retire under the operation of G.O. No. 583, of Oct. 50 last.

Maj. Richards is perm. to ret. on pension of his rank, with the additional pension of £160 per annum. To have effect fr. Jan. 1 last.

E. W. Fern, Esq., the present Sudder Ameen of Poona, to be Sudder Ameen of Dholka in the Ahmedabad zillah.

**Southern Div.**—The priv. leave for 6 weeks, granted to Lieut. Giertsen, asst. supt. of police, Belgaum, on Dec. 23, 1861, is cane., at his own request.

**Camp Kandiarce, Jan. 14.**—By the Commissioner in Sind.—Mr. W. T. Cole, supernu. dep. coll. and mag., rep. his arr. at Kurachee on 11th inst.

Feb. 5.—No. 91.—The undermnt. officers are allowed furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., on m.c.:—

Col. J. M. B. Fraser Tytler, c.b., of the late 37th regt. Bengal N.I.

Lieut. W. S. Noverre, of the 1st Bengal fus.

No. 92.—Capt. L. M. Davies, staff corps, and provl.

sub. asst. comry. gen. at Deesa, is granted leave to proc. to Bombay fr. Jan. 12 to Feb. 10 next, on m.c. No. 94.—Capt. C. A. Collier, staff corps, and dep. asst. comry. gen., has furl. to Eur. for 20 mos., fr. date of dep. fr. Aden, on m.c.

No. 95.—The undermnt. officers are allowed a furl. to Eur. on m.c.:

Asst. surg. H. F. McGrath, for 18 mos.  
Lieut. R. Meccredy, of the staff corps, for 20 mos.  
T. P. B. Walsh, of H.M.'s 1st regt. N.I. (grendrs.), for 18 mos.

No. 96.—Lieut. col. D. Gaye, of the Royal regt. of art., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, under new furl. regs.

No. 97.—Capt. H. M. Douglas, of the Royal regt. of art., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for two years, under new furl. regs.

Political Dept., Feb. 4.—Asst. surg. T. Murray, H.M.'s 10th Regt. N.I., received charge of civil med. duties at Kolapoor, fr. Dr. Wiehe, on 1st inst.

Lieut. G. A. Atkinson, adjt. of Gujarat Bheel Corps, has been appt. asst. to political agent in Rewa Kanta, for employt. in the Punch Mahals.

Maj. gen. R. W. Honner, c.b., H.M.'s Bombay army, has been appt. political resident at Aden.

### BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of Capt. G. G., daughter, at Morar, Jan. 23.

ATKINSON, wife of W. T., son, at Calcutta.

AULEY, wife of Capt., son, at Hyderabad, Jan. 10.

BAILEY, wife of H., daughter, at Colaba, Feb. 2.

BELL, wife of R. J., son, at Agra, Jan. 22.

BERKELY, Mrs., daughter, at Agra, Jan. 24.

BLACK, Mrs., son (stillborn), at Mazagon, Feb. 1.

BLYTH, wife of Capt., daughter, at Agra, Jan. 21.

BOOTHBY, Mrs., daughter, at Rajahmundry, Jan. 7.

BORGONHA, wife of E. P., son, at Bangalore, Jan. 6.

BOWMAN, wife of H., daughter, at Calbadavie, Feb. 2.

BUTTANSHAW, wife of T., son, Feb. 1.

CAULFIELD, wife of Capt., son, at Kamptee, Jan. 27.

CHARLTON, wife of Capt. N. G., daughter, at Annarkullee, Jan. 12.

CHARRIER, wife of P., daughter, at Dinapore, Jan. 18.

CLOSETS, wife of H. D., daughter, at Kurrachee, Jan. 18.

CRIPPS, wife of Maj. J. M., son, at Ferozepore, Jan. 16.

DAVIDSON, wife of Maj. A. G., daughter, at Ajmeer, Jan. 10.

DOBIE, wife of Maj. G. T., son, at Bangalore, Jan. 6.

D'SILVA, wife of C. E., daughter, at Rangoon, Jan. 11.

EDLMAN, wife of J. E., twins, at Bangalore, Jan. 12.

ETHERIDGE, wife of Lieut. H. W., son, at Mazagon, Feb. 9.

FABECK, wife of Dr. F. W. A., daughter, at Assam, Jan. 15.

FOSTER, Mrs. W., son, at Meerut, Jan. 14.

FREEBORN, wife of E., daughter, at Colaba, Feb. 7.

GIERTSEN, wife of Lieut. G. T., daughter, at Belgaum, Jan. 16.

GODFREY, wife of E. B., son, at Calcutta, Jan. 16.

GANES, wife of W. T., daughter, at Madras, Jan. 15.

GRASSBY, wife of E., daughter, at Delhi, Jan. 27.

HAIRSTON, wife of Dr. J., daughter, at Bangalore, Jan. 11.

IRWIN, wife of Rev. J., son, at Hong Kong, Dec. 17.

JENNINGS, wife of Lieut. C. J., son, at Ootacamund, Jan. 10.

KETTLEWELL, wife of Lieut. T., daughter (stillborn), at Kolapoor, Feb. 1.

KILGORN, Mrs. P. M., son, at Calcutta, Jan. 20.

KILGORN, Baroness de H., daughter, at Ahmednugger, Jan. 30.

LAUCHLAN, wife of D., son, at Colaba, Feb. 5.

LAVIS, wife of R. T., son, at Jullundur, Jan. 19.

LUSHINGTON, wife of C. H., son, Jan. 27.

MACNAGHTEN, wife of E., son, at Mirzapore, Jan. 30.

MANGER, D., son, at Hourah, Jan. 14.

MAYER, wife of G. H. T., daughter, at Howrah, Jan. 27.

MEAD, Mrs., son, at Fort George, Feb. 4.

MOREIRA, wife of J. D., son, at Oomercamy, Jan. 10.

MURRAY, Mrs. J., daughter, at Hong Kong, Dec. 26.

NICOLS, wife of Capt., son, at Allahabad, Jan. 21.

OLIVER, wife of F., son, at Madras, Jan. 11.

PATERSON, wife of W., daughter, at Singapore, Jan. 17.

PELLEY, wife of Col. H. J., daughter (stillborn), at Sholapore, Jan. 29.

PRENDERGAST, wife of Capt. H. L., daughter, Jan. 3.

PRESTON, wife of J., daughter, at Jubulpore, Jan. 31.

RAMSAY, wife of A., daughter, at Ghizree, Jan. 24.

RANKEN, wife of Maj. R., son, at Jubulpore, Jan. 30.

RAWLINS, wife of Capt. J. S., son, at Saharupore, Jan. 14.

READ, wife of H., daughter, at Saugor, Jan. 10.

REAY, wife of Capt. J., son, at Benares, Jan. 22.

RICHARDS, wife of W. M., daughter, at Hong Kong, Dec. 24.

ROZARIO, wife of G., daughter, at Colaba, Feb. 6.

SANKEY, wife of Maj. R. H., son, at Bangalore, Jan. 7.

SARGON, Mrs., son, at Surat, Feb. 5.

SAUBOLLE, wife of A., son, Jan. 13.

SAUNDERS, wife of R. F., daughter, at Dhurmsala, Jan. 16.

SMITH, wife of G. H., son, at Ootacamund, Dec. 20.

STEPHENS, wife of G. D., daughter, at Madras, Jan. 12.

STEPHENS, wife of Lieut. F., daughter, Feb. 5.

STEVENS, wife of J. P., daughter, at Rawul Pindee, Jan. 17.

STUART, wife of R. P., son, Madras, Jan. 5.

TAYLOR, Mrs. W. H., son, at Madras, Jan. 8.

VAZ, wife of J., twins, at Akyab, Jan. 10.

WALTHAM, wife of F., daughter, Jan. 12.

WILLIAMS, wife of Capt. G. A., son, at Huzara, Jan. 25.

WRAY, wife of T. W., daughter, at Madras, Jan. 8.

YOUNG, wife of R. J., son, at Banda, Feb. 3.

### MARRIAGES.

ALMEIDA, J. D., to Ritta, daughter of the late J. M. Mendouca, Esq., at Sholapore, Feb. 10.

BUSTARD, William, to Ellen N. Ballard, stepdaughter of the Rev. Dr. Mason, at Tougoo, Dec. 24.

CHESTER, Charles W. R., Bengal Staff Corps, to Selina C., daughter of Lieut. Col. Usher, retired list, Madras army, at Howrah, Jan. 27.

COLCLOUGH, William, to Frances, daughter of Thomas Banton, Esq., at Byculla, Feb. 1.

CONNELL, John, to Emma S., daughter of Capt. Charles M. Crisp, at Rangoon, Jan. 8.

GORMAN, William, to Eliza A. Jewell, at Gowhatty, Jan. 20.

GOUGH, Percy B., to Fanny, daughter of E. Lecot, Esq., at Madras, Jan. 19.

HANDFORD, William, to Jane A., daughter of W. B. Walton, Esq., at Calcutta, Jan. 21.

LA'FRENIAIS, T. E., to Miss Ann L. Denston, at Calicut, Jan. 7.

LE GUYT, Alfred, to Miss Mary Cartledge, at Bassein, Jan. 1.

LLOYD, William, to Mary J., daughter of the late Samuel Smith, Esq., at Darjeeling, Jan. 13.

LYONS, William H., to Lavinia M., daughter of J. Morgan, Esq., at Saharunpore, Jan. 13.

NOTT, Capt. J. H., royal regt., to Henrietta F. O., daughter of Col. H. C. Gosling, at Bombay, Jan. 21.

PRITCHARD, Albert H., to Mary A., daughter of the late George Schilling, Esq., at Calcutta, Jan. 18.

ROBERTSON, C., 88th Connaught Rangers, to Marion R., daughter of the late Capt. J. R. Manderson, H.E.I.C.S., at Deyrah, Jan. 18.

SCOFFIN, J. T., to Emma M., daughter of P. T. Mooney, Esq., at Peshawur, Jan. 26.

SHERMAN, Edward, Hattie Factory, Tirhoot, to Eliza M., daughter of the late James Tosh, Esq., at St. John's Church, Jan. 27.

TREVELYAN, T., to Miss Grace Liepenstein, at Madras, Jan. 8.

VINCENT, Lieut. col. Henry T., Bombay staff corps, to Fanny, widow of Rev. G. Rawlingson, at Byculla, Jan. 29.

### DEATHS.

BASS, George M., at Calicut, aged 56, Dec. 28.

BUSHBY, Agnes, wife of Capt. J. T., late 67th N.I., at Ballapoor, West Berar, Jan. 26.

CLARKSON, Sarah, wife of J. A. S., at Calcutta, Jan. 30.

COOMBE, Edward N., on board the *Gosforth*, in Bombay Harbour, aged 32, Jan. 27.

FARRAR, Miss C., at Ahmednugger, Jan. 21.

FERGUSON, Emily M., wife of Rev. W., chaplain 71st highland light infantry, at Sealkote, aged 22, Jan. 24.

FIELDING, Alexander, at Calcutta, aged 29, Jan. 31.

FOORD, Mary, wife of H. H., at Aurangabad, Jan. 23.

HARRISON, Grace, wife of T. J., at Kaira, Jan. 28.

HUTCHINSON, James H., late the electric telegraph dept., at Kurrachee, aged 24, Feb. 2.

LAWSON, Maj. B., Royal Art., at Fyzabad, Oudh, aged 38, Jan. 25.

LEEDS, Rowley W., of the Indus steam flotilla, at Kurrachee, Jan. 25.

LOVERY, Ellen, wife of C., at Bangalore, Jan. 8.

MARTIN, John N., at Gowhatti, Assam, aged 54, Jan. 21.

MCLEOD, Norman T., at St. Thomas's Mount, Jan. 14.

McKEE, James D., son of the Rev. James, at Calicut, Jan. 9.

MUELLER, Rosa, wife of S., at Bombay, Jan. 26.

PHILLIPS, Mary, wife of George, at Belgium, Jan. 26.

ROBERTSON, Lieut. col. G. H., c.b., Political Resident and Commandant at Aden, at Steamer Point, Aden, Jan. 10.

ROBIN, Emile, infant son of Frederick, near Bandora, Central India, Jan. 25.

ROZARIO, the wife of P. D., at Khandawady, in Gwangum, Jan. 15.

STEWART, Malcolm, son of Capt. W., 12th Madras N.I., at Masulipatam, Jan. 2.

TURNER, wife of Col. Frank, c.b., Royal Bengal Art., aged 36, at Futtighur, Jan. 25.

WHITE, Mrs. M., Bhowanipore Asylum, aged 88, Feb. 1.

### WAR OFFICE.

#### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

March 4.

6th Drago.—Capt. L. St. P. Gowan, fr. 14th hussars, to be capt., v. J. Baskerville, who exch.

8th Hussars.—D. J. Keane, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Jamieson, prom.

4th Foot.—C. W. Egginton, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. E. W. Sawyer, who ret.

33rd Foot.—Lieut. J. D. Johnstone to be capt., without purch., v. E. B. Prescott, dec.; Ensign E. Jervis to be lieut., without purch., v. Johnstone.

50th Foot.—Lieut. T. D. Lee to be capt., without purch., v. W. Hardinge, dec.

54th Foot.—Ensign R. Magill to be lieut., without purch., v. G. Cronyn, dec.

60th Foot.—C. H. G. Powys-Keck, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. H. M. Pryor, who ret.

75th Foot.—Gent. cadet H. Teevan, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, v. Rowband, prom.

77th Foot.—Gent. cadet H. J. Knox, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purchase, v. Stone, prom.

80th Foot.—Capt. A. Davis, from h.p. unatt., to be capt. (repaying the difference), v. Brev. maj. G. S. Young, prom., without purch., to an unatt. majority; Lieut. H. B. L. Gower to be capt., by purch., v. Davis, who ret.; Ensign P. J. Cowan to be lieut., by purch., v. Gower; J. McMillan, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Cowan.

90th Foot.—Gent. cadet E. Thackwell, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch. in succession to Lieut. Barwell, prom.

92nd Foot.—Gent. cadet H. B. Archer, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. Carmichael, prom.

#### The Additional Regiments of the Line.

The annexed general order has been promulgated:—

"Horse Guards, S.W., Feb. 19.—With regard to the addition of twelve non-purchase regiments of the line to the British army, H.R.H. the General Commanding in Chief is pleased, with the concurrence of the Rt. Hon. the Secretaries of State for War and for India, to establish the following regulations:—

"1. In non-purchase corps of the line, no officers can sell their commissions. Those who enter from the Indian service retain their claim to Indian pension, and all others are entitled, with her Majesty's approval, to retire on full or half-pay, according to the terms of her Majesty's Warrants of Oct. 14, 1858, and March 28, 1861. 2. An officer joining a purchase regiment from the Indian service will be placed on the same footing in all respects with the rest of the officers of that regiment. Having forfeited all claim to Indian pension, he will become entitled to retire on full pay or half-pay, under the warrants above specified.

"Non-purchase officers of such regiments have the privileges of receiving, subject to the consent in each case of the General Commanding-in-Chief and of the Secretary of State for War (which is liable to be withheld if the retirement results from misconduct) an allowance on retirement, of £100 for each year's service, whether in the British or Indian army provided the total amount does not exceed the price of the commission resigned.

"By order of His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, Adjutant-General."

#### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per P & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Ceylon*, March 4, 1862.

|                  | Gold.   | Silver   |
|------------------|---------|----------|
| Alexandria ..... | £1,600  | —        |
| Ceylon .....     | 3,000   | —        |
| Madras .....     | 12,381  | —        |
| Calcutta .....   | 540     | £21,600  |
| Singapore .....  | —       | 27,000   |
| Hong Kong .....  | —       | 3,482    |
| Foo-Chow .....   | —       | 500      |
| Shanghai .....   | —       | 31,425   |
|                  | £17,521 | £104,007 |

INDIAN TRAMWAY.—It appears that the directors of the company have received intimation that the Government of India have sanctioned the construction, by Mr. Wilson, C.E., of the first tramway of 27 miles between Moorshedabad, the ancient capital of Bengal, containing 200,000 inhabitants, and Nulhattee, a station on the East Indian Railway; and, that in addition to other privileges contained in the concession, which is for 99 years, the Government have undertaken to give gratuitously one-half of the entire length of road already completed between Nulhattee and Moorshedabad upon which to lay the tramway.



## COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.  
Brighton, C. Booty.

*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, March 8, 1862.

## MR. JOHN DICKINSON ON PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.

If some kindly power would only endow us with the gift of making others see us as we see ourselves, no man would be more conspicuous among his fellows than Mr. John Dickinson, F.R.S., F.R.G.S., F.R.A.S., F.E.S., and Chairman of the India Reform Society. This distinguished authority on Indian questions has taken in hand to dole out to members of Parliament at the beginning of every session some few crumbs of information from his own inexhaustible wallet. No doubt there is ample room for improvement on the part of the representatives of the British people, especially as regards their knowledge of Eastern subjects, but it does not necessarily follow that Mr. Dickinson is the individual of all others best qualified to instruct them. Indeed, in the pamphlet he has lately published under the title of "An Address to the Members of the House of Commons on the Relation between the Cotton Crisis and Public Works in India," he does little more than scold them for allowing themselves to be dominated by "the Railway and Old Indian Cabal." The glorification of the first personal pronoun is also an object of particular care, and if India could have been saved from mutinies, famine, and debt, it would have been by listening to the advice of this exceedingly modest Fellow of many Societies.

Si Pergama dextrâ

Defendi poscent, etiam hæc defensa fuissent.

According to Mr. Dickinson, there is nothing like water—not as a beverage, but as a means of communication—and so far we are disposed to go with him. There can hardly be two opinions as to the value of irrigation to a parched and thirsty soil, or the cheapness and convenience of water transit; but the poles are not more widely asunder than the admission of these obvious facts, and the reckless assertion that if there should arise a dearth of cotton in England it "will be due entirely to the refusal of the Indian Government to make the required cheap communications and works of irrigation." In the same spirit of wilful exaggeration this writer elsewhere affirms that the want of such works "is the sole cause why India did not long ago compete with, and even beat America, as a source of cotton supply and a market for our manufactures." Again, "the distress of some millions of our own most industrious and intelligent operatives, for want of raw produce, and for want of markets, endangering our commerce, our marine, our revenue, and our social security, is distinctly traceable to that policy of sacrificing national to personal objects, in this question of Indian public

works, which Parliamentary pressure has hitherto forced upon every Government." Surely it does not need much experience of mankind to arrive at the conviction that no good is ever gained by overstating a case, or by imputing culpable indifference and interested motives to those whom it is sought to conciliate, instruct, and rouse into action. At the same time, we fully agree with Mr. Dickinson that it would have been better to have laid down rough tramways in every direction, than to have sunk such an immense capital in lines that only half meet the requirements of the country. Speed is not so much an object as easy and safe transport at a moderate rate. Bulky goods, such as rice, cotton, and salt, which are also low priced, cannot afford to pay for quick carriage, nor is the delay of a week or two of any consequence whatever. The same with minerals and manufactured articles. The main lines of railway will unquestionably be of immense service to Government for the transport of troops and military stores, but they certainly have not been wisely designed so far as the real wants of the people are concerned. Thus many important cities have been passed by, which would have materially advanced the interests of shareholders by the traffic they would have contributed. But commercial considerations were overridden by those of a purely political nature, and thus dividends will be diminished in order to lessen the military charges of the State. "The Indian Tramway Company," indeed, if properly managed—of which we entertain little doubt—will supply to a great extent the chief deficiencies of the present railway system, and will furnish the connecting links to bring the great native marts in the interior of the country into communication with the trunk lines. But for that no thanks are due to the Government, whose selfish and shortsighted policy has caused such an enormous waste of money, and time, and power. Mr. Dickinson, however, is scarcely fair in declaring that each additional length of railway diminishes the receipts per mile. That will occasionally happen, of course, where the new section traverses a thinly-peopled district; but, as a rule, every addition may be expected to increase both receipts and profits. Still, it is to be regretted that more attention is not paid to the improvement of the great waterways. Although it may be impossible to make them at all equal to the inland navigation of North America—in consequence of the division of the year into wet and dry seasons—they might yet be turned to excellent account for the conveyance of heavy and bulky goods, and at a comparatively trifling expense. But, after all, why should the Government be called upon to execute these public works, when private companies may undertake them with a certainty of success? Beyond affording every facility and encouragement, it is surely the duty of the Government not to interfere with private enterprise, or to enter the labour market in competition with individuals. Instead, then, of abusing the rulers of India and finding fault with the grand old Company that, with all its shortcomings, founded an empire, Mr. Dickinson would render far greater service to that country and its inhabitants by employing his talents and influence in persuading English capitalists to invest

their money in undertakings that promise to be largely remunerative to their originators, at the same time that they open up a new era of prosperity to the industrial classes of the Indian peninsula.

## ORDER REIGNS AT COSSIMPORE.

ONE man's meat, says the proverb, is another man's poison. An "amicable adjustment of a dispute," as defined by the Officiating Commissioner of the Dacca Division, simply means the ruin and destruction of one of the disputants. His idea of reciprocity is strictly Hibernian—it is all on one side. For some time past the manager of the Cossimpoire Factory has been in a state of antagonism with the neighbouring ryots because, after entering into contracts to supply him with Indigo plant, and receiving money on account, they coolly set him and his agreements at defiance. After trying the effect of forbearance and conduct of a conciliatory character, the manager was compelled to have recourse to the law courts for protection, and readily obtained decrees in his favour. The next thing to be done was to serve these decrees upon the ryots, and it does not appear that any great difficulty attached to that process, though payment was still evaded. The Deputy Magistrate of Madareepore then enters upon the scene, and, as he himself states, "in a morning walk called together two or three of the reputed headmen, and explained to them that they could by no means evade the payment of the decree money by violence, but simply opened themselves to additional punishment, and advised them to—*compromise with the Factory.*" Mr. Godfrey naively adds, "they felt impressed with what I said and went away quietly." It would have been rather strange if they had not "felt impressed" with advice that tallied so exactly with their own wishes. At first we may suppose they were not a little alarmed when the potent administrator of the law summoned them to his august presence, and warned them of the consequences of acting in contempt of Court. True, there is a certain degree of incompatibility between the ideas of evasion and violence, but possibly the awe-stricken "headmen" would not scrutinise very closely the accuracy or grace of the magistrate's language. It may be asked, however, parenthetically, if by the phrase "reputed headmen" Mr. Godfrey means "headmen of reputation," or persons who were reputed to be headmen? There is some little difference, it will be seen, between these two interpretations, but we are inclined to adopt the former, as it would hardly be fair upon the deputy magistrate to suppose that he could not ascertain who were really the headmen of their respective villages. Again, it sounds rather oddly in English ears to be told that the refractory ryots "opened themselves," though among the Japanese it would merely suggest the notion of the "happy despatch." As Mr. Godfrey's familiarity with Bengali may perhaps have impaired his acquaintance with English, we will endeavour to overlook his defective phraseology, and consider only the nature of the advice he tendered to these "reputed" individuals. It must be borne in mind that he appeared among them in the character of a magistrate, whose duty it was to enforce obedience to the law, and to see that the decrees of the Civil Court were properly carried

out. But after telling them that if they attempted to evade payment by violence they would open themselves to additional punishment, he suggests a course that amounts to evasion. He advises them to compromise with the factory—that is, to pay no more than they are absolutely forced to do. This counsel was naturally acceptable to the men of reputation, and so deeply were they impressed with its wisdom and originality that they went away quietly, communing with their own hearts, and grateful to Brahma for setting so excellent a magistrate over them. A couple of days having intervened, a reputed headman walked into the court-room and made the satisfactory announcement that “the generality of the ryots were willing to compromise if Mr Smith (the manager) would receive Rs. 15 per beegah for all the five years of his complaint, instead of the Rs. 33 that was (*sic*) being now decreed to him.” The unfortunate manager, driven to his wit's end by fruitless litigation, and only anxious to save something out of the fire, wearily consented to this “amicable adjustment,” and the result was, to use Mr. Godfrey's enthusiastic expression, that every day scores of ryots came in and compromised. Actually, 144 ryots paid Rs. 15 instead of Rs. 33, and Mr. Smith informs the magistrate that he thinks he might be fully justified upon the whole in coming to the conclusion that there is now a pretty fair prospect of coming to terms with the ryots. “In the mean time,” he goes on to say, “I must continue to institute fresh suits daily, as I am fully convinced by past experience that were the judicial officers and troops, so considerably sent here by Government, to be removed, there would at once be an end to all ‘peaceable adjustments.’” A little further on he writes, “We are, in fact, as quiet as *bees*, and, as I expected we should be; this quiet, however, I can alone attribute to the presence of the troops and yourself here.” Mr. Godfrey, however, declines to subscribe to this opinion, and assures the Lieutenant-governor that “the profound quiet now reigning in my Sub-Division, which is a couple of days' journey from end to end, is far from being due to thirty sepoy stuck in a corner, where they are almost equally distant from the ends of my Sub-Division as they were at Furreedpore.” With all due deference we may be permitted to doubt the fact that the presence of thirty sepoy, even if “stuck in a corner,” had nothing to do with the “profound quiet” so happily reigning in Madareepore. The knowledge that by a forced march they could be brought in twenty-four hours to operate upon any given point could scarcely fail to have some weight with the most refractory of the malcontents. But Mr. Godfrey's views of things in general are decidedly peculiar. For instance, after recording the pleasing intelligence that the ryots were coming in by scores to pay 15 rupees instead of 33, he coolly observes—“It is needless, then, to remark that the spirit displayed by the ryots is far from being lawless or turbulent, and certainly opposed to the inference that they were determined not to pay.” And yet the last paragraph but one of his absurd and self-contradictory letter contains the acknowledgment that even the compromise would not be carried out if the Executive Officer were removed:—

“I am, however,” he says, “not of opinion that

the Civil Courts are no longer required here, and neither do I think all matters will be amicably adjusted without the presence of an Executive Officer here, for there is distrust on both sides, and the ryots will not compromise unless I witness the transaction, for they seem to be under the impression that all the transactions of the factory as to contracts are fraudulent.”

No wonder that the ryots should imagine that a pitfall is being dug for them when they find a magistrate counselling them not to pay so much as one-half of the amount required of them by his own decrees. No wonder they believe that the Government is unfriendly to the planters when they see an Executive Officer, supported by thirty sepoy, “stuck in a corner,” employed to assist them in evading payment of their just debts and the due fulfilment of their contracts. But what is to be said of an English magistrate who can complacently tell his superiors that these false, contract-breaking, treacherous scoundrels “seem to be under the impression that all the transactions of the Factory as to contracts are fraudulent?” If any such impression was really entertained, it might well be attributed to his own suggestion to Mr. Smith that he should accept Rs. 15 for Rs. 33. The phrase, however, is not the less a gratuitous insult to the proprietors and manager of the Cossimpoore Factory. The concluding paragraph of Mr. Godfrey's letter is so perfectly characteristic, that we cannot resist the temptation of copying it in *extenso*:—

“It is satisfactory, however, to contemplate that now there is laid a foundation for a speedy and complete adjustment of differences between the factory and ryots, and much that would interfere with the tranquillity of the district and the welfare of its inhabitants is likely to be obviated, and I trust my conduct in the matter will meet with the approbation of Government, it being fashioned after the directions contained in letter No. 6,431 from the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Commissioner of the Division.”

This modest appreciation of his own services is ratified by the Bengal Government, and “the Lieutenant-Governor considers this Report to be satisfactory.” That Sir J. P. Grant should take this view of the case was to be expected from one who has shown himself so miserably incompetent as to be singled out for the “bad pre-eminence” of civic knighthood; but it is rather startling to read that “the attention of his Excellency in Council is solicited to this report as a proof that the general laws are, in practice, amply sufficient to provide for cases of contract for agricultural produce, as they are for all other contracts.” Why, if this Report proves anything, it is that the general laws are wholly insufficient to enforce the fulfilment of contracts, for even with the assistance of the thirty sepoy so strategically disposed of in a corner, a sub-divisional magistrate is only able to induce a limited number of ryots to pay fifteen rupees for thirty-three. Fortunately, however, for European settlers a new Contract Law is about to be introduced, in spite of the Bengal clique and their obsolete prejudices. Very few capitalists, we suspect, would otherwise be tempted to invest their money in a country where such “amicable adjustments” are the order of the day.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 27.

INDIA STOCKS TRANSFER BILL.

This Bill passed through committee.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

Mr. BAZLEY asked the right hon. gentleman the Secretary of State for India when his pro-

mise to place the medical officers of her Majesty's Indian army upon a perfect footing of equality with the medical officers of her Majesty's British army would be carried into effect; and inquired the reason why medical officers of her Majesty's Indian army had been so long deprived of commission, substantive pay, furlough pay, and retiring pensions according to their relative rank, but which had been granted to the medical officers of the British army, both at home and in the colonies ever since the 1st day of October, 1858?

Sir C. WOOD: I hope it will not be supposed that in answering the questions put by my hon. friend I admit the correctness of the statements to which I am called on to reply. The circumstances of the two services are so entirely different that it is impossible to put the officers in each on a perfect footing of equality. Arrangements have been for some time in contemplation with regard to the medical service in India, but it is impossible to proceed further till we receive information which we have called for from India, but of which we are not yet in possession.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FEB. 28.

THE LATE MADRAS AND BOMBAY ARMIES.

Colonel SYKES asked the Secretary of State for India whether the right of officers of the native regiments of the Madras and Bombay armies to succeed by seniority to the command of troops or companies, and to the ultimate command of their regiments, was abolished; and whether officers who had elected for local service with their regiments could be sent on general duty notwithstanding their wish to serve with their own regiments? He maintained that with respect to those officers the right of succession to the command of companies and regiments had been practically abolished. He contended that the officers of the Indian service had a right to complain that the principle on the faith of which they entered the service was violated. The practical result of those arrangements was to abolish entirely regimental ranks. The 21st and 22nd Victoria, cap. 100, guaranteed to the military and naval forces of the Indian service the like pay, pensions, and privileges, as regards promotion and otherwise, as if they had continued in the service of the company; and it was also provided that the advantages as to pay, pensions, and allowances, privileges, promotions, and otherwise, should continue and be maintained in any plan for the reorganisation of the Indian army, anything in the Act to the contrary notwithstanding. He thought he had made out distinctly that these guarantees had been violated, and the inference might consequently be drawn that regimental promotion was to be superseded and virtually annihilated by the transfer of officers from one regiment to another.

After some remarks by Sir G. BOWYER, evidently founded on a misapprehension of facts, Sir CHARLES WOOD explained, that owing to the reduction of the native armies a considerable number of officers had unavoidably been thrown out of employment, but it was the intention of the Government to employ them again, as far as possible, with the rank to which they were entitled by seniority. The best answer, however, which he could, perhaps, give to his hon. friend was to read an extract from the order which had been sent out to India on the subject:—“Officers of the staff corps will be rarely appointed to do duty with native regiments retaining their regular organisation. When so appointed, however, and on public grounds, it would be unjust to deprive them of the privileges attached to their relative regimental rank. Their position in the regiment, therefore, will be similar to that of the officers belonging to the general list formed by your General Order No. 1,637 of 1859, and they will be entitled, while so employed, to all the advantages of their (original) position as regimental officers. Officers of the staff corps, who, while doing duty with their former corps, may be promoted in the staff corps to a higher grade, will at once cease to do duty with their former regiments, and must remain unemployed until their services are required for staff duty.”

Mr. H. BAILLIE was not satisfied with these explanations.

#### INDIAN ARMY EXPENSES.

Colonel DUNNE asked the Secretary of State for War whether the total force maintained on the Indian establishment had been decided on for this year; whether he would lay upon the table of the House, before he brought in the Army Estimates, the data upon which the capitation rate of £10 per man which was to be paid by the Indian Government had been calculated; whether the amount so produced was to cover the expenses of the depots of Indian regiments at home, of recruiting, and of the payment of pensioners from Indian regiments; and whether he would furnish an account in detail of the items and services to which this payment by the Indian Government would be applicable? In putting those questions he said his object was to ascertain that no expenses which ought to be borne by the Indian Government were charged upon the Home Treasury. He also remarked that he understood that the depot battalions were to be reduced this year.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that in answer to the first question of the hon. and gallant gentlemen he had to state that the total force in India, exclusive of local troops was, during the year, to consist of 56 battalions of infantry, 11 regiments of cavalry, and 16 brigades of artillery. The reply to the second question was, that the capitation rate of £10 per man was calculated on the total force of the Imperial army in India, including cavalry, infantry, and artillery officers and men, as shown on the monthly muster rolls. The sum thus calculated was paid by the Indian Government to cover all expenses of raising and training men in the United Kingdom, and was continued until they landed in India. It did not include clothing. There was another sum of £3. 10s. per man, which was calculated, in a similar manner, for non effective charges. It was estimated that those payments would in 1862-3 amount to £730,000 for effectives, and £255,000 for non-effectives—giving a total of £985,000. Formerly the effective charges used to be paid over by the Indian Government to the War-office without appearing in the estimates. In the present year, 1862-3, these charges were included, for the first time, in the Estimates, the increase in which was therefore in a great degree merely apparent. The money received from the Indian Government would not be deducted from the Estimates, but would be paid into the Exchequer.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 3.

##### THE INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel GILPIN asked the Secretary of State for India if he would lay upon the table the report of the Commissioners who were assembled in India to consider upon what terms officers of the Indian Army, for whom no active employment could be found, should be permitted to retire; and also the decision of the Home Government in reference to the recommendation of such Commissioners? In case the right hon. baronet should refuse the return he asked for, he begged also to inquire of him whether he could state the number of promotions which would be made in consequence of the retirement sanctioned by the Home Government.

Sir C. WOOD did not think it was desirable to lay on the table the report alluded to by the hon. and gallant gentleman. It was the report of a commission appointed by the Indian Government. The Indian Government disapproved the report; and all the Home Government had done was to concur in disallowing the recommendations of the commission. The Government of India thought that a smaller retirement was desirable, and a retirement of such a character had, in the meantime, been made out by the Home Government. Their scheme was for the retirement of lieutenant-colonels, majors, and captains, to the number of 300 in all. Up to the date of the last accounts, 122 lieutenant-colonels, 83 majors, and 30 captains had accepted the proposal, and the Government had reason to believe that the full number of 300 would avail themselves of the retirement. The hon. and gallant gentleman had

asked him as to the number of promotions. One-half the vacant lieutenant-colonelcies, and the whole of the vacancies in the rank of major and in that of captain would be filled by promotion. There had been 59 promotions to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, consequent on the 122 retirements; 83 to that of majors—equal to number of retirements; and 30 to that of captain, the same as the number of retirements. It would thus be seen that there had been 235 retirements and 172 promotions. The Government had reason to believe that there would be 65 more retirements of captains, and if so there would be 65 promotions. These, like all other promotions in the Indian Army, were by seniority.

#### INDIAN RELIEFS.

Mr. H. BAILLIE called attention to the want of system which prevails in relieving her Majesty's troops serving in India and in the colonies, and which, he contended, was injurious to the service as well as to the country, and was simply a question of economy.

Sir C. WOOD begged to reply to the observations of the hon. gentleman, and he trusted that the statement he had to make would prove satisfactory. It had been asked what change had been introduced in respect to the system of reliefs in consequence of the amalgamation of the forces in India, as the present mode of relieving the Queen's troops in India and elsewhere was stated to be unsatisfactory, imposing on them hardships. When the time arrived for converting the local troops in India into regiments of the line, it was necessary to consider what would be the demands on the regiments, in order to know the number of regiments that should be added to the army, and the question of reliefs was carefully gone into by Lord Herbert himself and the rest of the Government. It was quite true that there had been instances, but not recently, of regiments serving abroad for twenty years; but it had been the great object with the military authorities to bring the system of reliefs to ten years abroad and five years at home, being about equivalent to two-thirds of the army abroad and one-third at home. In this calculation the subject was generally treated as confined to infantry. When the question of the formation of regiments of the line from the local troops in India was under discussion, the number was determined by the consideration to which he had adverted—namely, that such a number of battalions should be formed as would enable one-third always to be at home. According to this principle, there would be 56 battalions of infantry in India, 38 abroad in the various colonial possessions, and 47 at home, making 141 battalions of infantry of the line. It was true that a much larger force had been sent to Canada, and a larger force was also employed in New Zealand, than usual; but when the demand for men beyond the ordinary number in various places should cease, then some of the regiments would return home, and would enable that arrangement, which was a desideratum both for officers and men, of ten years' service abroad and five years' service at home, to be carried out. It was the object of the Government to attain that most desirable state of things; and he believed there never was a period when it was more nearly approached than at present, when the numbers of battalions at present in India was 56, abroad 45, and at home 40. Of course, circumstances might arise occasioning a temporary demand for additional regiments abroad; but, under ordinary circumstances, the arrangement he had mentioned would be the rule.

#### MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY moved the following resolution:—"That all moneys required on account of the raising, training, &c., officers and men for service in India, and all other expenses connected therewith, shall be voted in this House in a separate estimate; and that all such moneys shall be repaid into the British Exchequer by the Indian Government." He observed that his proposal was supported by high authority, and it was dictated by common sense. It appeared from the Army Estimates for the present year that a sum of £985,500 was to be expended for and to be repaid by India. So large a sum ought to put

the House on its guard. The charge fell, first, upon the British taxpayer; but it was especially for the interest of the Indian taxpayer that the account should be kept separate, that he might know that all was fair and above-board, instead of the Indian finances being muddled up with the British.

Sir G. LEWIS, observing that the resolution could have no effect upon the Estimates for this year, said, if the Government had adopted the plan recommended by Sir Henry, he confessed that he should have expected him, as a financial reformer, to have protested against so complicated a system. The present system, which was an improvement upon the past, was arranged on fixed and simple principles, and showed the whole military expenditure in one account. Not the slightest advantage could result from adopting the proposed plan, and he did not think it would be practicable to separate the accounts.

The resolution was supported by Colonel Sykes, and opposed by Mr. Ayrton.

Mr. HENLEY asked whether, when the House came to vote the Ways and Means for the service of the year, this sum of £985,500 would have to be provided for. If so, an equivalent burden would be cast upon the British taxpayer; if not, what was the use of placing the sum in the Estimates, and how was it to be got back again?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER explained that, according to the new system, there would practically be no advances to the Indian Government, who undertook to make monthly repayments at the rate of £3. 10s. per man for the non-effective, and £10 per man on the effective service. Payments would be made at very short intervals, and repaid, in the same financial year, into the Exchequer on account of the miscellaneous revenue. The payments would come back into that branch of the revenue as quickly as the sums went out from the War Department.

Further discussion and explanations followed, and the House divided, when the resolution was negatived by 132 to 55.

#### INDIA STOCK TRANSPORT BILL.

This Bill was read a third time.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE MR. W. D. ARNOLD.—Mr. M. Townsend has addressed the following letter to the leading journal:—"Sir,—The friends of the late William Delafeld Arnold—and they include all Rugby men of his standing, and most Anglo-Indians—will be rejoiced to hear that his Punjabee fellow-workers, headed by Mr. Macleod, have carried out a scheme for keeping his memory green. Mr. Wyon has, at their order, completed a medal, three of which, in gold and silver, will be given every year to the ripest scholars in the schools which he founded in the Punjab. The medal bears on the obverse his likeness in relief, exquisitely carved, and though, like all likenesses from photographs, a little too old, conveying the precise impression which so fascinated his friends—a kind of sweet stateliness in accord with the whole tone of his mind. The reverse bears the simple inscription, 'In memory of W. D. Arnold, First Director of the Department, 1855.' One medal in gold has been sent with a graceful thoughtfulness to his sorrowing mother, the widow of the late Dr. Arnold. William Arnold did not live long enough to gain his true place in the world, but he had time enough given him to make himself of importance to a Government like that of Lord Dalhousie, to mould the education of a great province, and to win the enduring love of all with whom he ever came in contact."

JAPAN.—Mr. Alcock, the British representative in Japan, has sent home a narrative of his journey from Nagasaki to Yeddo, of which the *Athenaeum* gives a very interesting abridgment. He confirms the oft-repeated statements as to the fertility of the soil and the very favourable character of the climate. The future commerce of Japan will have its principal seat, according to Mr. Alcock, at Osaka. From the sea it is reached by the port of Hiogo, where there is safe anchorage, and the navigation for cargo-boats over the river is short and easy. Osaka is a great mercantile centre,

situated on a plain, intersected by twenty branches of the river, and spanned by innumerable bridges, some of them 300 paces across; with this great advantage, above all others, over Yeddo, that, although an Imperial city, it is comparatively free from the two-sworded generation of locusts and obstructions. Of the fighting powers of the Japanese, Mr. Alcock records an instructive piece of gossip:—"M. de Wit told me he was one day asking an old Japanese about the army and the people, and particularly what the latter would do if a foreign Power were to invade the country. 'Oh, run away!' he unhesitatingly exclaimed. 'How! run away?' 'Certainly we should; it is not our business to fight; that is for the two-sworded and the Daimios' soldiers.' 'Oh, then, they would fight, I suppose, for you say they are in large numbers.' The old man hesitated a moment: 'Hem! yes. Well, you see that is not sure; they are like the newly-built fireproof houses we have just been building here—they have not been tried yet.'" The accumulation of capital is checked by the existence of a numerous non productive class, the Daimios, or great landlords, and their retainers. A peculiar difficulty attends travelling in Japan. The passage of a foreigner along a road renders it unfit for the Tycoon (the Prince); before the Tycoon can pass over it the road must be broken up and remade. Admiral Hope mentions an instance where the inconvenience of this custom disturbed the matrimonial arrangements of the head of the Government. The Tycoon should go to Miako to marry the Mikado's daughter, but, Mr. Alcock having travelled on the road, in accordance with the custom it should be remade. In consequence of the delay thereby caused, the Tycoon was late for the wedding.

**TRADE WITH JAPAN.**—The exports from the Port of Kanagawa, which amounted in value to £389,958 in the first half of the year 1860, rose to £408,150 in the first half of 1861, silk, tea, copper, and oil forming the chief items. The imports, which were only £34,636 in the former period, reached £184,312 in the latter; but it is alleged that a very large portion represents goods lying unsold in the warehouses. Some of the merchants complain greatly of obstructions to trade interposed by the Government. Of course the limit of consumption of foreign goods is soon found among a people who have scarcely acquired a taste for or want of them, and whose capabilities of buying may be supposed to be limited. In his recent journey through the interior, from Nagasaki, Mr. Alcock saw clear indications of abundance in the yield of the soil, but the general aspect of the endless succession of villages and towns was that of poverty; there were masses of population with nothing evidently beyond the barest necessities of animal life, implying that little superfluity is produced, or it is absorbed by the Daimios, who are said to be proprietors of nine-tenths of the soil. Few signs, however, of absolute destitution met the eye. But not everything was allowed to meet the eye. At one large town, Uieno, he was to sleep, but his escort stopped him a league off, pretending that the only houses of reception were under repair, and on passing through the town next morning he found it hermetically sealed up. The main street through which his road lay was free, but all the streets opening into it were fenced across and curtained off, so as to prevent his seeing or being seen, and not a living soul was allowed to appear. It is supposed to have been a token of deep displeasure at his intrusion.

**INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA COMPANY.**—An addition of £167,000 is about to be proposed to the capital of the Indus Steam Flotilla Company, but it will not be offered to the public. The object is to give effect to an arrangement entered into with the Secretary of State for India for the transfer to the Indus Steam Flotilla of selected steamers and barges belonging to Government now on the Indus, the price of which the Secretary of State has agreed to take in shares or stock of the Indus Steam Flotilla. A reference has been made to India as to the transfer by the Government to this company of workshops and other appliances at Kotree and elsewhere.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—The tenders for 40,000,000 rupees (£400,000) in Bills of Exchange on India were opened on Feb. 28, in presence of two members of the Council of India and the Deputy-governor of the Bank of England. The official minimum declared was for bills on Calcutta, 1s. 11½d., and on Madras and Bombay 2s., being the same as that declared on the 1st of February. The whole amount has been taken. All tenders above the minimum are accepted in full. The rates of allotment at the minimum will be, to tenders on Calcutta about 50 per cent., on Bombay about 4½ per cent., and on Madras in full.

**LETTERS FOR PASSENGERS.**—On Saturday, the 5th of April, and thenceforward, letters for passengers on board the Mediterranean packets about to sail from Southampton with the mails for India—provided they be addressed to the care of the officer in charge of the mails on board of such packets, and registered—may be posted up to the same time as registered letters for India. The letters should be addressed thus: "Mr. —, on board the Mail Packet '—,' at Southampton. Care of the officer in charge of the mails."

**THE ARMY AMALGAMATION IN INDIA.**—A parliamentary paper just printed contains copies of all questions put to the Government of India by officers of the three armies of that continent, asking for explanations of clauses of the Amalgamation General Order of the Governor-general, dated April 10, 1862; the replies of his Excellency to each question, and the remarks of the Secretary of State for India upon those replies.

**SPECIE TO THE EAST.**—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's screw steamer *Ellora*, Capt. N. Roskell, was despatched from Southampton on the 27th of February, with the Mediterranean and Bombay mails. She took out 846 boxes of specie and jewellery, value £295,408, viz.—For Malta—sovereigns, £1,800. For Alexandria—sovereigns, £62,000; watches, &c., £65. For Bombay—bar silver, £220,447; bar gold, £750; sovereigns, £10,000; watches and jewellery, £346. The shipments of specie by the *Ceylon* steamer amounted to £94,028; of this £76,507 was silver, and £17,521 gold. The remittances to India were £54,521; to China, £34,907; to Ceylon, £3,000; and to Alexandria, £1,800, the whole being on merchant account.

**ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.**—At the Ethnological Society on Wednesday evening last, Mr. J. Crawford, president, in the chair, an interesting account was given by Mr. George W. Earl of the shell-mounds in the Malay peninsula. Mr. Earl, having occasion to visit Wellesley province to examine the watercourse between the Leber Ikan Mati lagoons and the Mudah river, came upon a dome-shaped mound, composed of cockle-shells, eighteen feet high, and nearly 200 paces in circumference, undoubtedly formed by human agency. The surrounding country presents a nearly uninterrupted level all round, except to the north-west, where, about a mile off, were a cluster of other mounds, which are largely dug by the Chinese settlers for lime-burning. The shells adhere together in lumps by the crystallisation of carbonate of lime, showing thus their great antiquity. The Chinese had made an excavation directly into the centre of one mound, the walls of which formed a kind of crater twenty five feet high. Reckoning fifty cubic feet to the ton, about 2,000 tons had been thus removed from one mound alone. In the debris at the base Mr. Earl found a human pelvis, which, with other human remains and implements of red rock found by the Chinese diggers, have been forwarded to England in the ship *Ceylon* from Penang, so that British physiologists will soon have the opportunity of studying these ancient remains. The contents of some of these refuse mounds are estimated at 20,000 tons. Such enormous accumulations lead to the inference that they were raised by a numerous people, among whom shellfish were the principal article of food. The present inhabitants of the country are Malays, Samsams, and the Semangs, a diminutive negro race, now consisting only of scattered tribes, but formerly much more numerous and widely distributed. To these latter Mr. Earl attributes the formation of the mounds.

**THE NEW GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.**—Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B., has been appointed Governor of Bombay, in succession to Sir George Russell Clerk, K.C.B., who has been compelled to resign that high office from ill health. Sir Henry Frere is the fifth son of the late Mr. Edward Frere, of Llanelly, Brecknockshire, by Mary Anne, daughter of Mr. James Greene, of Turton Tower and Clayton Hall, Lancashire, and was born on the 29th of March, 1815. His maternal grandfather was the representative of Sir Francis Bland, of Kippax; and of the benevolent Humphrey Chetham, founder of Chetham's Hospital, Manchester; and he is nephew of the celebrated statesman, diplomatist, and wit, the Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, a colleague of Mr. Canning's in the Eton microcosm, and the intimate friend of that minister; as also of the late Rev. Temple Frere, canon of Westminster, and for many years chaplain to the House of Commons. Sir Henry Bartle Frere was educated at King Edward's School, Bath, and at Haileybury College, and entered the Hon. East India Company's civil service in 1833. After a long and useful career he became chief commissioner in Oude and Scinde, and member of the Council of the Governor-general of India. Sir Henry Frere married October 10, 1844, Catherine, daughter of Sir George Arthur, Bart.

**THE ARMY.**—There has been issued a return to the House of Commons of the number of effectives (including officers and staff) who were on the British Establishment of the army on the 1st of each month, from April 1 to Nov. 1, 1861; and a similar return relating to the Indian Establishment. The return will be most easily comprehended if we give it to our readers in a tabular form as follows:—

|                 | British Establishment. | Indian Establishment. |
|-----------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1st April, 1861 | 146,851                | 82,236                |
| 1st May         | 150,686                | 76,828                |
| 1st June        | 150,235                | 76,256                |
| 1st July        | 149,878                | 74,998                |
| 1st Aug.        | 149,385                | 74,658                |
| 1st Sept.       | 149,124                | 73,554                |
| 1st Oct.        | 149,411                | 72,084                |
| 1st Nov.        | 148,680                | 70,536                |

**RED SEA TELEGRAPH.**—A telegram is stated to have been received from the Red Sea Telegraph Cable Repairing Expedition to the effect that the cable between Suez and Jubal Island (200 miles) has been successfully repaired, and that it was connected with the island on the 20th ultimo. A station will be opened there at once, and the company have arranged with the Post-office for the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels to call there for messages. The land line between Alexandria and Suez, which was carried away by the floods in October, has been reinstated, and is now working, so that messages may be sent direct to Jubal, instead of stopping at Alexandria.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

February 26. H.M.'s str. Simoom, Hong Kong and Cape.—27. Benjamin Bangs, Bartlett, Calcutta; Valdivia, Halliday, Manila; Margaret Kerr, Galloway, Mauritius.—28. Palestine, Stevens, Madras. March 4. A. B. Coutts, Robbins, Akyab.—5. Cecilia, Austen, Akyab; Indiana str., Peppercorn, Calcutta; Wangoola, Porrett, Shanghai.—6. Dunmail, Dinley, Whampoa; John O'Gaunt, Smith, Mauritius; Clyde, Lock, Mauritius; Indus str., Alexandria; Edward Thornhill, Sweetman, Madras; India, Leisk, Madras and Pondicherry.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. *Ceylon*, from Southampton, March 4, to proceed per str. *Nemesis*, from Suez.—For MALTA.—Mr. R. Louch, Ens. Wolsely. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Corlisk, Miss Gardiner. For SUEZ.—Mr. Williams. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. White. For MADRAS.—Mr. T. A. N. Chase, Capt. and Mrs. Beddome, Mr. Walhouse, Mr. Deane. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. H. Kingscote, Lieut. C. P. Carter, Mr. Strettell, Mr. G. Plowden, Supt. Asst. surgs. J. Bracken and C. Baxter, Mr. Parker, Asst. surg. Muir. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. D. K. Mason. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Kup, Mr. Partridge, Capt. Beasley, Mrs. Harper and infant. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Pauncfote. For SHANGHAI.—Ens. J. Rutledge. Per str. *Euxine*, from Marseilles, March 12, to proceed per str. *Nemesis*, from Suez.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. A. Thurburn, Rev. R. Ferguson, Miss Cleland. For CEYLON.—Mr. W. Sabonadiere, Mr. Portal, Capt. Fisher. For MADRAS.—Capt. J. McVicar, Mrs. S. Smyth, Mr. G. Bates. For CALCUTTA.—Mrs. W. Roberts, Dr. and Mrs. Furlong, Mr. F. W. de Lise, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Barklota, Mr. H. McLeod, Mr. E. Hahn. For PENANG.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Short. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. L. Anze, Mr. and Mrs. Houghton. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Chapman, Mr. G. Hollingsworth, Austin Papoff and lady.



## PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

March 12.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Bedford, Cornet Hayne, Cornet F. Wise, Mr. W. Seton, Mr. C. E. Blackwell, Mr. A. M. Moore, Mr. H. M. Kemp, Mrs. Cassella, Capt. Rees, Rev. J. D. Gibson. For SUZ.—Capt. Farquhar.

March 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. A. J. Shuldham, Mr. F. P. Harrison, Mrs. Pogue, Mr. G. Witt, Mrs. Roberts, Mr. John Hill, Lieut. G. Hills, Mr. Woolley, Capt. Crohan. For MADRAS.—Miss Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bryard, Mr. and Mrs. Newton and infant. For HONG KONG.—Mr. A. Thurburn, Mr. Kinnear, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Johnson, Lieut. E. M. Dayrell, Lieut. W. Steward, Mr. J. B. Walker, Mr. Wm. Crump, Mr. J. M. Wortley, Mr. J. H. Mooney, Mr. H. G. Herbert, Mr. F. R. C. Whiddon, Don Santiago Ybanez and lady. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. H. Smith, Miss Kirkland, Mr. Edward Bank, Mr. Edward Christmas. For POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. White. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Hugh Lowe. For Ceylon.—Mr. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Budd.

March 27.—For BOMBAY.—Rev. Mr. Gibson.

April 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. James Rome, Rev. W. and Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. R. Bainbridge, Mr. A. Bainbridge. For Ceylon.—Mrs. Greaves. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Masson, two Misses Masson, Mr. Kinderley. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Plump, Mr. R. Jardine, Mr. E. Jacobson, Mr. R. C. de la Condamine. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Charles Reay, Mrs. Barden and two children, Miss Clarendon.

April 12.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Hope, Mr. L. H. Bonit.

April 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Delpratt, Miss Rekeb, Mr. Marett. For Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Clark and two children. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Creswell, Mr. E. Milson. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Sharp.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

READE, the wife of F. E., late of the Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at Holbrook-house, near Ipswich, Feb. 26.

STRADLING, the wife of Commander, H.M.'s Indian Navy, of a son, at Roseville, Chilton Polden, near Bridgwater, Feb. 22.

WILLIAMS, the wife of G. W., Madras Staff Corps, prematurely, of a daughter, at 6, Upper Porchester-street, Feb. 26.

## MARRIAGES.

GRANT, T. R., of Calcutta, to Catherine G., daughter of the late Col. J. G. Hume, Bombay Army, at St. Stephen's Church, Paddington, Feb. 27.

MOSS, Rev. J. J., to Louisa Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Lieut. general the Hon. Sir Edward Cust, at Upton Church, Cheshire, Feb. 27.

ROBSON, Capt. F. W. A., H.M.'s 20th Regt. Madras Army, to Madeline E., daughter of Col. A. Lawe, late of the Madras Engineers, at Bath, Feb. 25.

WORSHP, William, to Rebecca B., daughter of the late Richard Glasspoole, Esq., Hon. E.I.C.S., at Ormesby St. Michael, Norfolk, Feb. 27.

## DEATHS.

CUMMING, Caroline, daughter of the late Colonel Alexander, of the Bengal Cavalry, at Balnakeely-house, Perthshire, Feb. 25.

DUFF, Ann D. M., daughter of Dr. C. M., Madras, in Edinburgh, aged 6, Feb. 13.

HOOK, Flora, wife of Capt. C. C., 7th Madras L.C., at Edinburgh, Feb. 22.

MILES, Julia E., daughter of the late William M., Lieut. 1st Bombay Eur. Fusiliers, at Honiton, Devon, aged 4, Feb. 26.

PIERCY, Lieut. col. Henry J., late H.M.'s Indian Army, Bengal Establishment, aged 46, Feb. 28.

SOMERSET, Lieut. general Sir Henry, K.C.B. and K.H., colonel of H.M.'s 25th Regiment of Foot, late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, and late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, at Gibraltar, Feb. 15.

TAYLOR, Henrietta S., wife of John, Capt. H.M.'s Madras Cavalry, at Weston-lodge, Albury, Surrey, March 4.

WHITE, Thomas, Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals, late Madras Medical Service, at Cheltenham, aged 53, Feb. 21.

## India Office,

March 7, 1862.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Major C. J. Richards, 25th N.I.; Ens. J. Baxter, Unattached.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. S. F. Grant, 47th N.I.; Asst. surg. A. Renton, Med. Estab.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. the Hon. F. A. Chichester, 5th Eur. Cav., 6 mo.; Capt. A. A. Currie, 45th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. R. J. P. Stapleton, 1st Eur. Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. V. J. Hodson, 4th Eur. Cav., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. A. Gumm, 31st N.I., 6 mo.; Major W. J. Geils, 25th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. R. W. Duff, 47th N.I., 6 mo.; Major W. R. Campbell, Staff Corps, 6 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. E. Coghan, 4th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. T. B. Heathorn, Artillery, 8 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. C. Johnson, Med. Estab. Madras Estab.—Lieut. H. P. Crawford, 34th N.I.; Capt. E. A. Mottet, 42nd N.I.; Lieut. col. J. B. Spurgin, 1st Eur. Regt.; Lieut. col. S. E. Ludlow, Engrs.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. J. H. Bedford, Engrs.; Capt. T. R. Nimmo, 28th N.I.

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| Madras   | 2s. 0½d.        | 2s. 0½d.  | Hong Kong | 4s. 7½d.        | 4s. 7½d. |
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| " " " 1864 .....  | 99½              |                  |
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INDIA OFFICE, 81st February, 1862.

**THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA**  
in COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE.—

That sealed Tenders will be received at the Chief Cashier's Office, at the Bank of England, up to One o'clock on the 28th instant (in lieu of the First of March, as specified in the advertisement dated the 22nd January last), and on the First Day of APRIL next, for BILLS of EXCHANGE, payable on demand, to be drawn, in the months of March and April, on the several Governments in India, at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, for sums not to exceed Rupees 40,00,000 in each month, of which not more than Rupees 10,00,000 in each month will be drawn on the Government of Madras, and the same sum on that of Bombay.

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- VIEW of CHINA for PHILOLOGICAL PURPOSES; containing a Sketch of Chinese Chronology, Geography, Government, Religion, and Customs, designed for those who study the Chinese Language. 4to. Macao, 1817. 6s.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XX.—No. 526.]

LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1862.

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

|                         |         |                        |         |
|-------------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|
| Bengal .....            | Feb. 9  | Burmah (Rangoon) ..... | Jan. 30 |
| Madras .....            | " 15    | Bombay .....           | Feb. 14 |
| Agra .....              | " 8     | Ceylon .....           | " 17    |
| China (Hong Kong) ..... | Feb. 1. |                        |         |

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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Via Marseilles.  
1 oz. 1s. 3d. | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 9d. | 1 oz. 3s. 0d.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

WE gather from the Calcutta papers received by the Mail of the 8th February that the disturbances on the north-eastern frontier of Bengal are of a more serious nature than was at first supposed. Not only was Sylhet for a time in imminent danger, but Darjeeling also was threatened. Measures, however, seem to have been promptly taken to secure the safety of both places, and by the latest accounts there was nothing to fear. Reinforcements have been rapidly forwarded to both points threatened by the barbarians, and a stockade was gallantly carried at Jallong by a detachment of Europeans and Sepoys under Colonel Richardson. A telegram received by the Bengal Government from Sylhet on the 5th February reports the restoration of tranquillity in that district, but considerable agitation still prevailed in Assam. Darjeeling has also been strengthened by a detachment of H.M.'s 38th, and a wing of the 10th N.I. The Bhootahs have for some time past exhibited symptoms of restlessness, and a disposition to make inroads into the British territory, but have hitherto tempered their thirst for plunder by a certain degree of discretion. At last, however, fear has given way to rapacity, and it has become necessary to teach them the impolicy of coveting their neighbours' goods, if at least they wish to preserve their own. There can be no doubt that a very insufficient force has been maintained on the north-eastern borders of Bengal, and that the prospect of impunity has led to the recent aggressive forays. But this state of things cannot be permitted to continue now that so many Europeans are settled in Assam, Sylhet, and Cachar.

The Bengal Legislative Council, presided over by the Lieut.-governor, held its first meeting on the 1st of February, in the Chamber of the old Council, but nothing occurred worthy of notice.

A further portion of the East India Railway was to be opened on the 10th, by which steam communication would be established between Calcutta and Monghyr. If the bridge over the Soane be completed in June, according to the assurances of the engineers, the line from the Presidency to Benares will be completed in October.

A telegram from Suez brings the grateful intelligence that the financial equilibrium has been recovered, and that, consequently, the Licence-tax would not be imposed. The cash balances at the close of the last year exceeded seventeen millions sterling.

Lord Canning's last appearance probably took place on the 22nd of last month, on which day, in his capacity of Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, he was to confer a certain number of degrees.

The news from China is extremely unsatisfactory, inasmuch as it holds out the prospect of a collision between the Allies and the Taipings. The latter having approached the city of Shanghai have been warned that it is under the protection of the former, and that any attack upon it will be repelled by force. It was, of course, impossible to allow that important emporium of foreign commerce to fall into the hands of those brutal marauders, but it is not the less to be regretted that there should be any necessity for European intervention in the internal affairs of the Chinese Empire. Nor is this regret diminished by the fact of the French co-operation.

## BOMBAY MAIL.

The *Valetta* and *Ellora*, with the above mail, left Alexandria on the 13th inst., at sunset, for Marseilles and Southampton respectively.

The *Malta* brought the mail to Suez, arriving there on the 12th.

## OUTWARD CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

The *Ceylon* arrived at Gibraltar, and left for Alexandria yesterday morning (14th). All well.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

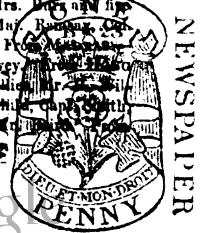
MADRAS.—Lieut. Malcolm M'Neill, 13th Madras N.I., at Trichinopoly, Jan. 17.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Peppe, Mr. Howard, Mr. Argenti, Mr. Bridgman, Capt. Chapman, Lieut. Col. Halpin, Dr. A. Campbell, Mr. Boudet, Mr. T. Boist, Dr. Bird, Miss Mackenzie and sister, Mr. Dodd, Lieut. Heavyside, Master Osborne, Mrs. Thomas, From MADRAS.—Col. and Mrs. Waters, Miss Bennett, Mr. Robinson, Col. G. Logan, Capt. Grace, Mr. E. Lecot. From HONG KONG.—Mr. G. Lecaen. From SINGAPORE.—Senr. A. Mezzo, Don M. Oseni, Mr. Bouvier, Donna D. E. de Yandialis and child, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. Jaccomath. From CEYLON.—Mr. Blandford. From SUZ.—Mr. Machell. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Grumberg, Mr. Levison. From MALTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Rigby, Mr. Armstrong.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Pera, March 19.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. T. Walton, Maj. and Mrs. Fenwick, Mrs. Sage, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Campbell, Maj. and Mrs. Read, Dr. and Mrs. Day, and five children, Mr. George, Mr. Hildebrand, Mr. Bagnall, Capt. Hogg, Dr. Andrews, Col. and Mrs. Moore, From BOMBAY.—Col. Gampertz, Lieut. Easton, Lieut. Murray, Mr. Kono.—Col. Day, Mr. R. Hay, Mr. T. Gulliver, Mr. Williams. From PENANG.—Mrs. Clarke and child, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Smith and child. From CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Atherden, Mr. Russell.



## BENGAL.

## THE DEATH OF A FRONTIER OFFICER.

On the 24th of August, 1861, the telegraph flashed this message from Peshawur to Lahore:—"Poor Henderson died yesterday—Shortt has gone off to Kohat." Poor Henderson! close up the ranks! another brave soldier fallen at his post on that frontier which Nicholson only quitted to die in the breach of Delhi, and which Mackeson guarded till the steel of an assassin pierced his lion heart.

Let us hear out this story, in the manly and touching words which were written at the time.

From Capt. Henderson, C.B., Deputy-commissioner of Kohat, to Major H. James, C.B., Commissioner of Peshawur, August 17, 1861.

SIR,—In continuation of my letter of the 14th instant, I have the honour to report that yesterday morning the treasury and English department of my office was closed, pending my convalescence.

2. I had hoped this might have been unnecessary, but the civil surgeon having enjoined the entire stopping of all work and movement, and my confinement to my house and bed, I have been compelled to close office for the present. It is much to be regretted from the inconvenience this necessary suspension of work gives rise to.

3. Any emergent business I will endeavour to attend to when able partially or wholly to resume duty.

Six days more—work—pluck to the last; and then a brief note from Colonel Wilde, C.B. commanding at Kohat, tells that he died that morning, and next day from the same officer comes this letter to the Commissioner of Peshawur—one soldier recounting the dying words of another.

"SIR,—I have the honour to report the death, yesterday at ten o'clock A.M., of Captain Henderson, C.B., Deputy-commissioner of the Kohat district.

2. "Captain Henderson requested me to bring to your notice the opinions he had formed of the integrity and character of the following chiefs—and on his death-bed urged me to solicit you to express to them the assurance that their good conduct had not been forgotten by him, and that he had taken measures to convey to you the high estimation in which he held them.

3. "Captain Henderson said that he had the most perfect confidence in the word of Shazada Mahomud Jumboor, extra assistant commissioner—that he always found his advice was for the interests of Government—and that, without exception, he was the best man in the district; honest, trustworthy, and gentlemanly in his bearing—deserving of the protection of the British Government.

4. "He also spoke in high terms of Khwajuh Mahomud Khan Bahadoor the Khuttuk chief; and left a valuable horse as a legacy to his son. He said that this Khan was the best and kindest master the people of his jagheer could have; that he was an attached and faithful follower of the Government, and that no political disturbances would ever change his fidelity.

5. "He further recommended the conduct of Mozuffur Khan of Hungoo and of Mahomud Ameer Khan, but not in a way that renders any recognition desirable.

6. "In conclusion, I would wish to place on record, as a proof of the estimation in which the late Captain Henderson was held, that not a man of any importance in the district failed to attend at his funeral, and that hundreds of all classes accompanied the procession to the grave.—I have," &c.

A true tribute to their worth, and to his. A life finished on the field of success—a great work done—a death over which shine lustreously the love and sorrow of comrades—and a tomb far off—but a very present monument to lead on to noble emulation. And not unmourned by the Government he served. Warmly the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab has recorded his deep regret and his acknowledgments of that care for

the public service and that thoughtful interest for the people who aided him.

A soldier and a civilian, his high courage and excellent judgment especially qualified him for his difficult post. "The Government is fortunate" (writes Sir Robert Montgomery) "in having on the frontier officers so devoted to its interests and so capable of attaching its wildest subjects." Nor were the objects of his last earthly care forgotten. Handsome gifts were presented to them in the name of the Governor-general of India, "as a mark of the value attached to the recommendation and favourable opinion of an officer of Captain Henderson's character."

Close up the ranks! Forward! Thank God there are still left us men to fill these blanks along the border; soldiers to fight and to establish peace; ready to force the strong hills of robber tribes, and ready to draw to them the bold hearts of the races who dwell within that long arid strip across the Indus—the outpost line of the Indian empire.—*Correspondent of the Friend of India.*

## INDIAN CHAPLAINS.

The besom of change, and we trust of reform, which has been sweeping so ruthlessly over the civil, military, and medical services of India, is not likely to leave the ecclesiastical establishment unaffected. Conservative from the nature of their office as well as by instinct, the chaplains will probably survive any change that may be impending, and continue to present to the outward eye only their old appearance. They are not military men, but so far as they have been connected with military funds that connection will cease. The only other change which has as yet been resolved on is in the mode of appointment to Indian chaplaincies. Previous to 1858 chaplains were nominated by the individual members of the Court of Directors in rotation, and appointed by the Court. On its abolition as a governing power, and up to the present day, the ecclesiastical patronage has rested with the Secretary of State for India. On his will the choice altogether depends. He may give a nomination to either of the Universities, to any corporate body, or to individual friends or applicants, as he pleases. Occasionally the Indian Bishops have recommended clergymen already in India, and there are at least two chaplains in Bengal who gained their appointments by distinguished services during the mutiny. In the olden days the well-known evangelical tendencies of Bishop Wilson indirectly influenced the ecclesiastical appointments of the court and the willingness of clergymen to accept nominations. A very high churchman would not care to labour in a diocese where elaborate altar cloths, candles, and genuflexions were deservedly scouted, and condemned as not unlike the ceremonial observances of the heathen. But there was and is no legal restriction on the Secretary of State's appointments, except one which has become a farce. No chaplain can be sent to India who has not been approved of by the Bishop of London or Archbishop of Canterbury. But this approval is asked after nomination. Henceforth, we believe, the present Secretary for India has expressed it as his intention to hold out Indian appointments as rewards to colonial chaplains. As anything would be better than the past system of nominating chaplains, we expect the colonies to send us an improved class of men. Ecclesiastical pay there is so miserable, and the romance attached to Indian work and allowances still so lingers in many quarters to the obscuring of the cost of living, risks of climate, and expense and hardship of family separations, that the best colonial men will probably be appointed. If this is the case, their extensive experience of English work, their habits of personal activity and mental energy, and their, perhaps, broader views of life and society, ought to make them an acquisition to the civil residents of our stations, and lead them to work with self denying energy among our large English army. But, in point of fact, as the majority will commence their Indian career as middle-aged men, we do not see how an assistant chaplaincy on Rs. 500 a month, with a

small pension after sixteen years' service, can be looked on as a reward.

The time is most favourable for considering the propriety of a far more radical change in the ecclesiastical establishment than this. We do not refer to its expense. It is one of the many proofs of the very materialistic character of the spirit that now pervades India, or rather it is another sign of the total absence of the non-utilitarian element which ought to exist side by side with that spirit, that the question of a reduction in the cost, if not the total abolition of the State endowment of chaplains, should be raised, and for the moment meet with favour from thoughtless writers. Were India a colony, or even England itself, we could understand the wisdom of such a cry, and might consider the propriety of maintaining an endowed Church questionable. But in India what is the state of the case? The Government is a patriarchal despotism. The spiritual wants of an army of eighty thousand men have to be provided for. The civil population is floating, the residents of a station changing, root and branch, every seven years. The temptations to immorality caused by the climate, surrounding idolatrous practices, a frequent state of celibacy, and the absence or weakness of public opinion, are overpowering. The Government, moreover, has ever been notorious, not only for disconnecting itself from Christianity, but for its timid fear of seeming to have any religion at all, and its consequent support of idolatry and Mahomedanism. And out of its whole revenue of upwards of forty-one millions sterling, the State spends not one on purely non-material objects. The struggle of Claudius Buchanan, the Grants and the noble Clapham sect, to secure an ecclesiastical establishment for India, was most intense. And what has been the result of the presence of chaplains on the country? Let it be said that they have been inefficient, worldly, unclerical, still their very presence has, with that of missionaries and English ladies, gone far to make Anglo-Indian society differ, as it does at this day, from the moral filth in which it wallowed half a century ago. The question may be raised whether the present chaplains might not, as a body, be more zealous, or whether the Presbyterian, Dissenting and Roman Catholic soldiers should not have their spiritual wants better attended to. But the good done, directly and indirectly, by the ecclesiastical establishment of India, would be cheaply purchased at twice its cost.

The radical change on which we would insist is one which would reconcile the enemies of State endowments and the friends of the English soldier, would economise the money now spent on the Church of England in India, and enable Government to do its duty at once to its own servants, to the English society which lives under its protection and in whose high character it is now more than ever interested, and to its neglected soldiers. It is this: convert the chaplains into military officers, attaching one, or, if necessary, more, to every regiment, so that the same clergyman shall remain with the same corps throughout its Indian service, in the barracks, on the march, and on the battle-field, till its return to an English port. Leave all not so employed at the largest civil stations. For the stations which might thus be deprived of a chaplain's services, call in the aid of the Additional Clergy Society, as the railway companies are now doing, the residents providing a parsonage and part of the salary, while Government guarantees the rest. The most bigoted "Voluntary" or Dissenter could not object to the State providing its soldiers with chaplains, if Churchmen, Presbyterians, and Dissenters, wherever they exceeded a hundred each, were cared for. Nor, when he considers the peculiar circumstances of Indian stations, outposts of Christendom in the midst of heathenism, could he object to the aid granted to purely civil stations. We are aware that Archdeacon Pratt, ten years ago, advocated a plan of this kind, and regret that the difficulties started by interested parties checked his action. We know that the plan has been tried and abandoned in England, for reasons not applicable to India. There the horrors of exile and the temptations of our hot climate are unknown,

and as ministers are to be found in every town and village, it is cheaper to engage their services for the troops. But in India there are no such conveniences. Half our military stations are separate from the civil, and in the civil stations the chaplain has enough to do with his own work. This plan would be less expensive than that which prevails. And on the march, in the battlefield, when regiments leave one station for another, the good seed so patiently sown is choked, the new habits formed with such difficulty are thrown off, because the sheep are without the shepherd. We have seen the bitter evils of the want of military chaplains in every regiment, within the last two years, in the one station of Barrackpore, and in the case of H.M.'s 67th and 6th who have successively left the place. Every station has a similar tale to tell.

We attach no importance to the objection that a chaplain once posted to a regiment degenerates into a mere military officer. We could cite more than one name of a clergyman who, in the campaigns of only the last fourteen years, has reformed regiments. It would be the bishop's duty to select men specially suited for the work.—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE DISORGANISATION OF THE ASSAM FRONTIER.**—Information is reaching us from all quarters of the alarming state of disorganisation into which the hill districts of Assam are rapidly falling. Each succeeding post brings us details of the progress of disorder in and about Cherra Poonjee, and the hills in the neighbourhood. Yesterday came to hand further news of the disaffection of the Cossyah and the Synthea hill tribes. A detachment of fifty men of her Majesty's East India regiment had been detached to aid in repelling an expected attack of the hill tribes either on Sylhet itself or in its immediate vicinity. The cause of disquiet and disaffection on the part of these tribes cannot with certainty be said, but there can be little doubt that it has arisen out of their dislike to taxation in any form, from the injudicious manner in which it has been introduced, and to the prohibition placed on the cultivation of opium, which has caused not only a considerable rise in the price of that drug, but no little difficulty is experienced in obtaining it at all. In the assembly at Phoolgoree, in the end of October last, of a large concourse of Abors and other people of both hill and plain, to discuss the acts of Government which impose taxation and put a stop to the cultivation and manufacture of opium, we saw the first step towards the present utter disorganization of these districts. The murder of Lieutenant Singer and the successful evasion of the penalty of their crime by those who participated in it, proclaimed at once the weakness of the Government. Of this they have not been slow to avail themselves, and from all quarters we hear of risings and intended risings of the wild occupants of the inhospitable hills and forests which abound in our eastern frontier districts. The officers in the interior find themselves surrounded by hostile peoples, and powerless, not only to coerce submission, but even for self preservation. Major Rowlatt at Shillong, with a guard of but thirteen men, finds himself hemmed in on all sides, and when our correspondent wrote, Colonel Richardson had just started from Cherra with thirty men of the 44th regiment to form a junction with him; but subsequent to his departure news reached the station that a large body of Jynteah and Cossiah tribes were lying in ambush at the road by which he was proceeding. Advice was immediately despatched to Sylhet, from whence Lieutenant Udney, with 180 men of the same corps, was at once despatched to Colonel Richardson's and Major Rowlatt's assistance. Up to the time of the posting of our letters no news of either party had reached Sylhet or Cherra Poonjee. At Sylhet all was alarm, Captain Phillips, with a few men of the East Indian regiment, forming the entire force at the sta-

tion. Should the troops under Colonel Richardson have fallen into the ambush laid for them, there could be little, if any, hope of Major Rowlatt's either maintaining his position or being able successfully to withdraw from it. And if Lieutenant Udney meets with any reverse, Sylhet, it is felt, will be at once laid open to attack and pillage by the tribes who have for some time past given vent to expressions of determination to lay it under contribution. As we have foreseen from the first, the want of firmness displayed by the chief authority in Assam, in not taking active and decided measures for suppressing with a firm hand the first symptoms of disaffection, is now bearing its fruit. And unless the management of affairs be placed in the hands of some firm, energetic military man, long used to dealing with semi-wild tribes, such as the Abors, Nagas, and Cossiahs of Assam, we much fear that valuable lives will yet be sacrificed, and a state of anarchy and rebellion inaugurated which will cost men, money, and time to successfully suppress.—*Englishman.*

**THE CHERRA POONJEE RAJAH.**—According to the *Englishman*, "Ram Singh, Rajah of Cherra Poonjee, may be looked upon as the prime instigator of the movement in Assam. In 1857 this petty chieftain collected a large force of Kossiahs, Nagahs, and other tribes, who were subsequently joined by several mutineers of the native infantry regiments, with a view to assuming the sovereignty of the country. But prompt action on the part of the authorities at that time in power in Assam nipped in the bud the undeveloped intentions of the Cherra Rajah; and he was, at the time, glad to disband his following and promise for the future to discontinue the collection of any bodies of armed people. Of late, however, he has displayed symptoms of a desire again to try conclusions with the British authorities, and in October last had collected some four hundred armed men, part of whom were mutineers of the late Bengal army, and the rest the ill-disposed of the various wild tribes abounding in Assam. In that month he made a display of his force, detaching the same under command of his cousins Bin Singh and Ram Manick, to Byrond Poonjee, which they plundered, wounding three of the villagers, whom they took with them, bound, to Cherra village. Having committed this outrage, it appears that he waited to see what steps the authorities would take; and, pending their action, he located his forces at Bhologunge bazaar. Finding, however, that no notice was taken of this breach of the peace, he strengthened his party with the addition of some Munneeporees and laltials obtained from the zemindars in the plains, and the whole force, accompanied by his cousins Hajjim Manick and Ram Manick, and his nephew Sing Manick Rajah, again proceeded in the direction of Byrond Poonjee by the public road, passing through the British village Moosmai, and setting at defiance the small military guard at Mahadeo. On this occasion the force for three days encamped in the orange groves, the property of British subjects, where, not satisfied with plundering the trees of their fruit, they did very considerable damage to the entire property. Again the Cherra Rajah withdrew his people and awaited results; but finding, as before, that no notice was taken of his depredations, he set to work to organise expeditions for plundering on a large scale. The hill people, seeing with what impunity this petty chief has defied the British Government, not unnaturally look upon him as a rising man, and accept him at his own valuation, and readily listen to, and rely on, his assertions of his independence, and place confidence in his ability to maintain the position he has assumed. The present state of affairs in Cherra Poonjee, the Kossyah and Jynteah Hills, is, doubtless, owing to the absence of Major Rowlatt, the deputy commissioner of Cherra, who has been unavoidably detained for some three months past at Shillong, a place in the hills, which it is intended to erect into a station. It is unfortunate that no other officer should have been available for the duty of laying out this station and the road to it, for there can be no doubt but that, had Major Rowlatt been at Cherra, the disgraceful outrages committed on Byrond Poon-

jee could never have been perpetrated; nor would the impunity with which they have been enacted have afforded an incentive to the general rising of the hill tribes that is now taking place. The first step necessary to be taken is to punish with the utmost severity, even to deprivation of power and position, the prime mover of this disrespect to authority. This done, and efficient measures taken to put down the tribes now in arms and to read them a lesson not readily forgotten, we may hope for some degree of freedom from disturbances in the future."

**DARJEELING IN DANGER.**—Our disputes with the Bhootanese are getting more and more complicated, and appear likely, before long, to necessitate a similar expedition against them to that which was sent against Sikkim in the commencement of last year. For several years past they have constantly been committing depredations upon our territory, carrying off cattle, elephants, and even men, women, and children, into the interior; while to all the demands for restitution or reparation which have been addressed to the Deb Rajah or his subordinates, answers have been returned of a nature so evasive as to clearly prove, if not their complicity with the criminals, at least the absence of all intention on their part to endeavour to arrest and deliver them up to us, or to restore the stolen property. As early as 1857 it was determined to annex a portion of their territory lying to the west of the Teesta, known as the Fallacotta Mehal, in the hope of frightening them into compliance with our demands; but the mutiny for a time prevented the plan being put into execution. In 1860, however, the matter was again brought forward, and the annexation of the Mehal effected. The Fallacotta estate was given to the Bhootanese in 1774, after the expiration of the war which arose from their invasion of the territory of the Cooch Behar Rajah two years previously, and was confirmed to them in 1779, and remained in their possession till 1842. The Izaralar who farmed it at that time also held lands within our possessions, and he was in the habit of making predatory excursions into Bhootan, which the Bhootanese had to follow him back into our provinces to avenge. This state of affairs gave rise to constant disturbances; to put a stop to which, in 1842, our Government took the management of the Fallacotta estate into its own hands—guaranteeing, however, the payment to the Deb Rajah of whatever rent it yielded. Matters continued thus until, for the reasons we have stated, it was absorbed in the British territory in 1860. This measure, together with a full explanation of the causes which led to it, was announced to the Deb Rajah; but, though he was allowed to infer that, in the event of our demands being complied with, and our future relations with his Government placed on a satisfactory footing, it was not impossible that the revenue of the Mehal might be restored to him, he has, as yet, shown no symptoms of yielding. On the contrary, the latest intelligence we have received is to the effect that the Bhootanese are showing a disposition to collect the rent from the Izaralar by force, and the deputy magistrate of Titalyah has deemed it necessary to place guards at intervals along the banks of the Teesta to give notice of the approach of any armed force. The depredations of the Bhootanese have lately been so serious that the question of invading their territory, and enforcing the surrender of criminals and stolen property, as was done in the case of Sikkim, has been for some time under the consideration of the viceroy, with the alternative, however, of sending an embassy to the Deb Rajah's Court, similar to that under Captain Pemberton, the object of which was to obtain reparation for the outrages committed by the Bhootanese in Assam. Captain Pemberton's mission failed, and it is very unlikely that a similar course in the present instance would have any better result, unless the envoy were backed, as Mr. Eden was, by a considerable force. The Deb Rajah would, probably, pay no more attention to the remonstrances of an envoy than he has done to those of the Governor-general's agent on the N. E. frontier. . . . Since writing the above, we

(*Englishman*) learn that Government is at length convinced that affairs in Bhootan are assuming a somewhat threatening complexion, and that it is, to say the least of it, impolitic to leave Darjeeling in the unprotected state described by our correspondents. To guard against possible eventualities, a wing (four hundred strong) of the 10th regiment N. I., and one hundred and fifty men of H.M.'s 39th, have been ordered to proceed from Dinapore to Darjeeling with all possible despatch. We further learn that the command of the force is to be vested in Lieutenant Colonel J. D. Macpherson, c.b., of the 10th regiment N.I.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—The thorough amalgamators at home, says the *Englishman*, are now approaching a very serious obstacle to their proceedings, but one from the removal of which they will not recoil, as they are determined that it, as well as every other prominent and distinguishing military institution of the Company's Government, shall be either swept away or remodelled into Royal shape. The Commissariat Department in India is destined, at no distant period, to undergo the latter process; and measures will soon be taken to commence its assimilation to the Royal Commissariat system by the introduction of officers and employes not belonging, as those now in it do, to the Indian armies. As far back as the commencement of the last China war, two years ago, evident symptoms of this coming change manifested themselves, in the return from Hong Kong of the Indian Commissariat officers who were sent by this Government in commissariat charge of the native portion of the expeditionary force, but were remanded to this country by peremptory orders from home. The Home Government was much encouraged in its determination to effect the change in the Commissariat Department of India to which we refer, by the fact that, after the remand of the Bengal commissariat officers, and their return to India, the commissariat arrangements and supplies for the native portion of the army were excellent and ample, although carried out by the Royal Commissariat Department; but, in congratulating themselves on this result of their proceedings, they willfully ignored the fact that all those arrangements and supplies were made and collected here by the Bengal commissariat officers, and that nothing but their distribution remained to be looked after by the Royal commissariat officers. We would remind the home amalgamators of these facts, and may add that, had the said arrangements and supplies been left, from the commencement, to Royal commissariat officers, the native portion of the China expeditionary force could never have taken the field, or, having gone on the campaign, would have starved and become disorganised. We do not say that the changes intended to be made in the Indian Commissariat Department cannot be carried out, and the whole institution be Royalised after the English model; but we do say that the process ought to be effected very gradually and cautiously indeed; and we would warn this Government against being persuaded that, in the instance of the China expeditionary force above referred to, any proof whatever was given of the possibility of suddenly carrying out the changes contemplated by the home authorities, without serious inconvenience, and the probability of loss and disaster. Gradually the civil element of metamorphosis may be introduced into the Indian Commissariat department, and the Royalised machine may work well in India; but there are many considerations which should warn the Government against carrying out a sweeping change through the agency of men who, though they may be excellent administrators and accountants, are utterly ignorant of India, and of everything in it. The change, to be safe, should commence from the bottom, by the entrance into the department of junior clerks; and not from the head; as is intended in some quarters.

INDIGO MACHINE.—Amongst the specifications of inventions lately filed, there is one which promises to be eminently useful to indigo planters. Mr. Edwin Gwyther, of the Minerva Foundry of Kidderpoor, has patented a machine for beating

the liquid in indigo vats. The principle is the paddle, placed on a shaft running the whole length of the vats, which, worked by a double eccentric, gives a reciprocating motion to the paddles. The latter can be placed at any angle or at any depth, or the paddles of one vat can be stopped whilst others are working. The power required to work it is not great; and where coolies are found scarce, or difficult to retain at their work, this machine will be invaluable, as it will render the factories independent of two-thirds of the unsatisfactory labourers they are now obliged to employ and conciliate.

THE MAHARAJAH OF COOCH BEHAR intends shortly to visit Calcutta for the purpose of bidding adieu to the departing, and welcome the coming Viceroy. The Maharajah will be accompanied by a numerous following, comprising a goodly number of cavalry and elephants. The government will be administered during his absence by the two dowager Maharanees who acted as regents during his minority. A few months ago his Highness gained golden opinions from Government by arresting and delivering up to the Rajshahye authorities a person suspected to be a brother of the Nana Sahib; but circumstances have come to light which render it extremely likely that the surrender of this individual was merely intended as a blind, and that the Maharajah is harbouring far more important personages in his dominions than this man is likely to prove to be. Considerable difficulty appears to be found in tracing his identity, but the opinion in high quarters is that, if not a brother of the Nana, he is, at any rate, a person of consequence among the rebels.

SUTLEJ AND PUTTIALA CANAL.—It has been for some time in contemplation to construct a canal for traffic and irrigation purposes from the Sutlej river to Puttiala; and frequent and lengthy communications have taken place between the Government and the Maharajah on the subject. Satisfactory arrangements have at length been made, and the Maharajah has consented to pay a moiety of the expense. Orders have been issued to commence upon the work without delay. To this end we hear from the Punjab that Sir Robert Montgomery has directed Captain Crofton to execute a survey of the territories through which it will be most advantageous that the canal should run. This done, and the general levels taken, the work will be at once proceeded with. It is to be hoped that in this instance more attention will be paid to taking the levels, and in allowing for the silting up of the bed, and unavoidable accumulation of deposit than was the case in making the surveys for the Great Ganges canal; the absence of proper precautions in the first instance entailing, as they do, continual outlay to an extent which with but ordinary care might have been avoided.

COLONEL E. MARRIOTT.—The Governor-general appears determined that no one who was in any way concerned in the purchase of Government promissory notes at Lucknow shall escape him, if by any possibility he can lay his hand upon him. We hear that Colonel E. Marriott, of the late 57th N.I., has now fallen under his Lordship's displeasure, in consequence of his having been in some way connected with the transactions which took place at Lucknow, and which led to Major Carnegie's dismissal from Civil employ. A representation has been made to the Commander-in-Chief with a view to Colonel Marriott's being brought to trial before a court-martial, but his Excellency has decided that however improper or unseemly it may have been in a British officer to engage in, or allow himself to be mixed up in any way with transactions of the character in question, there would appear to be no grounds on which Colonel Marriott could be successfully prosecuted before a court-martial.

RELIGIOUS REFORMERS.—The *Indian Mirror*, describing the thirty-second anniversary of the Bramo Somaj, says Baboo Debender Nath Tagore's address was succeeded by "a chorus consisting of some four Brahmos, who sung some beautiful hymns, while one of them played on the harmonium." The writer speaks of "hundreds" as present. They retired to dinner. "So large

a number of Brahmins and Sudras sitting promiscuously to dine was rather a new sight in Bengal, and it cannot but excite feelings of pleasure and admiration in the mind of every patriot and well-wisher of India." In the morning "a similar meeting, though on a smaller scale, was held in the female apartments of the Baboo, where the female members of his family were present. A lady of the Sen family, of Colootah, was present on the occasion, and dined with the ladies of the Tagore family, in spite of the opposition she had to meet from her male and female relatives. This, though a very insignificant movement, is yet an innovation in advance of the time, when we consider the position (in regard to caste) of both the Tagore and Sen families."

COTTON CULTIVATION.—The Nawab of Malir Koteloh and the Rajah Nubba have followed the example set them by the Rajah of Rewah, and have circulated among their people a notice pointing out the opportunity that now offers for the profitable extension of cotton cultivation, and urging upon the agricultural population within their respective territories the advantages to be derived from a more careful cultivation, and greater attention being paid to the picking and cleaning of the staple.

LOYALTY IN BOGRAH.—A meeting was held in the Bograh Public Library on the 1st February, under the auspices of Mr. T. P. Larkins, the magistrate; Baboo Ram Tarruck Roy, the Sudder Ameen of the station, presiding. It was unanimously resolved that mourning suited to native customs be observed throughout Bograh, and that addresses of condolence in English and Sanscrit be drawn up for presentation to her Majesty. Mr. Larkins was requested to forward the addresses. The meeting was well attended by both Europeans and natives, and a feeling of profound, respectful sympathy was manifested by all.

H. M.'S 75TH REGIMENT.—The ship *Malabar* has been taken up by the Government for the conveyance to England of the head-quarters and about four hundred men of H. M.'s 75th Regiment, and was to leave on the 20th February. The British ships *Dartmouth* and *Salamanca* have also been taken up for the same purpose.

COLONEL H. F. DUNSFORD, c.b., of the 32nd N. I., has been appointed by the Government to proceed immediately to Assam, in command of a detachment of his regiment from Barrackpore; and in the event of military operations against the turbulent tribes on the frontier being necessary, this officer will assume command of all the troops destined to act, and will conduct the hostilities.

THE CALCUTTA PUBLIC LIBRARY during 1861 circulated 10,562 volumes of general literature, 11,279 of periodicals, and 20,209 of novels. The volumes added during the year were 567 in number. There are 311 subscribers.

LANDHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION.—Mr. A. Walker has been elected Chairman, and Mr. D. C. Mackey, Deputy Chairman of the Landholders' Association.

LIEUT. COL. A. P. PHAYRE, the first Chief Commissioner of United British Burmah, took his departure from Calcutta on the 3rd February, in the steamer *Burmah*, for Rangoon, under a salute from the ramparts of Fort William. Immediately after his arrival in Rangoon the Chief Commissioner will commence the organisation of the new system of government and administration for the provinces committed to his able control.

CASH BALANCES.—The following statement of cash balances, as reported up to this date, in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of December last, contrasted with that of the previous years, has been published for general information:—

|                        | 1859.<br>December. | 1860.<br>December. | 1861.<br>December. |
|------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
|                        | Co's Rs.           | Co's Rs.           | Co's Rs.           |
| Govt. of India .....   | 4,48,17,933        | 3,38,10,696        | 5,06,38,549        |
| " Bengal .....         | 1,26,20,588        | 1,47,32,448        | 1,77,15,918        |
| " N.W. Provinces ..... | 2,41,47,351        | 2,85,72,530        | 3,27,46,704        |
| " Punjab .....         | 1,80,36,917        | 1,17,67,339        | 1,13,97,478        |
| " Madras .....         | 1,68,22,209        | 1,11,66,950        | 1,86,00,668        |
| " Bombay .....         | 3,09,10,439        | 2,51,75,396        | 3,96,48,500        |
| Total.....             | 14,73,55,437       | 12,52,25,869       | 17,07,38,114       |



**THE SOUTH-EASTERN FRONTIER.**—We are glad to hear that reassuring accounts have come in from the south-eastern frontier. Colonel Richardson, with his little force of a hundred men, made his way successfully to Jowai, which is fifty miles distant from Cherra, and, in the first instance, released the Jemadar's party of sixty men, whom he found stockaded and growing short of provisions, and then started for Jalloung, about two hours' march from Jowai, where the insurgent Jynteahs had made their stand. They had entrenched themselves in two positions—one at the summit of a hill about a thousand feet high, and the other midway up the ascent. The attack of the first stockade was stoutly contested, considering that but very few of the Jynteahs are in possession of muskets. The assailing party were but sixty-five strong, but they made up in pluck for scantiness of numbers, and scattering over the hill, halted in front of the gate of the stockade, took a short breath, and dashed at it. The Jynteahs resisted till a few Sepoys got inside, when they bolted into the jungle, abandoning the upper stockade without a struggle. Half-a-dozen of the Sepoys and a few coolies were hit by musket balls, but many were wounded by stones. The garrison of the stockade consisted of the most turbulent villagers in the district, who have thus received a lesson which we trust will be of service to themselves and their harassed neighbours in the plains. Lieutenant Udney had joined Colonel Richardson with a reinforcement of a hundred men, and as the Eurasian regiment have reached Sylhet from Dacca, all fears of damage to property in that quarter may be thoroughly quieted.—*Hurkara*, Feb. 8.

**THE CIVIL SERVICE**, agreeing to the compromise mentioned in our last, are unanimous. The Calcutta meeting of the 30th March adopted the memorial prepared by the committee. The Madras memorial, which in most respects it resembles, has already been sent in, and its prayer will be adopted, we believe, by the Bombay Service. But the minor presidencies are not so enthusiastic as to ask for a pension of £1,250, the only effect of which must be to stop promotion, while it induces the bad bargains of the State to cling to their salary to the last. Really good men will always remain in India beyond the minimum term of years, interested in their duties, and attracted by the hope of higher appointments and a greater reputation.

**HUNTER MEMORIAL CHURCH.**—The *Friend of India* has received an account of the laying of the foundation stone of the Hunter Memorial Church, Sealkote, on the 14th of December last. Almost all the residents in the station were there. In the absence of Mr. Prinsep, the Commissioner, the stone was laid by the Rev. W. Ferguson. He sketched the history of the mission of the Church of Scotland at Sealkote. Many years ago a Christian gentleman, whose name he could not give, had placed at the disposal of the Foreign Mission Committee a small sum of money to assist in opening a mission in the Punjab. The first missionary was the Rev. Thomas Hunter, who, with his wife and children, was cruelly murdered by the rebels in 1857. There are now two missionaries at work. Since the mutinies also the Sealkote Scottish Orphanage was founded for the orphan daughters of rebels. A similar institution for boys also has been begun. The church is to be a pretty Gothic edifice, having, in addition to the nave and transept, a tower containing a belfry placed at the north-east angle.

**THE BEGUM OF BHOPAL** arrived in Delhi on the 21st of January. The deputy-commissioner went out to meet her. The procession that came into the city consisted of first a Sowar on a camel, then a party of irregular Sowars, then an open carriage containing the Begum and the officers sent to meet her, then some more irregular cavalry, carriages, horses and footmen. Next day the brigade was paraded in her honour. The Begum rose up in her howdah, and thus addressed the brigadier:—"I have not words to express my admiration of what I have this morning witnessed, and I have been highly delighted with the attention shown to me. Praise, such as

the troops deserve, I am unable to give; but a glance at the history of the past will show that the greatest warriors of India bore no comparison to the British soldier."

**BURMAN MELA.**—The Deputy Commissioner of Narsingpore reports to the Commissioner of the Jubbulpore division on the annual fair lately held at Burman, on the Nerbudda river. On the 12th of November the people commenced to arrive, and on the 18th the fair was at its height. There were at least two thousand shops of all kinds on the left bank of the river, occupying a space of nearly two miles. The traders, besides those of the district, came chiefly from Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoshungabad, Bhopal, and even a few from Mirzapore. The business done was chiefly in cloths, of which about two-thirds were English fabrics. A great deal of business, too, was done in hoodies, or bills of exchange. The conduct of the people was most peaceful and orderly throughout.

**SUICIDE OF A CONVICT.**—William Lawson, the convict in the Calcutta gaol whose sentence to death was commuted to transportation for life, much against his will, has committed suicide by taking a large dose of opium, which he managed to conceal in the collar of his coat. He was formerly employed in the Patna opium godowns. The evidence at the coroner's inquest revealed a degree of carelessness in the discipline of the gaol and dieting of the European convicts, for which the legislature seems to be to blame more than the jailer. The latter is supplied with no rules, and is under no orders on the subject of dieting. The convicts are daily supplied with money, and purchase their food from the native menials. The Bengal Council is about to apply a remedy.

**THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—The most successful public society in India is the Agricultural, founded by Dr. Carey. It consists of 814 members. The society, during the past year, has complied with upwards of 120 applications for American and Egyptian cotton seed. Each applicant will communicate the results of the experiment, so that a large body of information on the culture of exotic cotton in Bengal will be available.

**OUR COASTING STEAM NAVIGATION.**—The Burmah Steam Navigation Company, which, we believe, is of Glasgow origin, has risen equal to the growing necessities of our coasting trade. Of its broad scheme for lines of steamers radiating from Calcutta along the coast of Southern Asia, from Singapore on the east to Kurrachee and the head of the Persian Gulf on the west, including Ceylon and every port whose trade demands steam communication, the first part, which refers to British Burmah, has been sanctioned by the Supreme Government. The company have arranged to run their steamers twice a month to Chittagong, Akyab, Kyauk Phyo (as required), Rangoon and Moulmein; also, once a month direct to Rangoon, thence to Tavoy, Mergui, Penang, Malacca, and Singapore, and once a month from Rangoon to Port Blair in connection with the direct steamer from Calcutta to Rangoon. These arrangements give three communications each month with Rangoon and Moulmein.—*Friend of India*.

**ORIENTAL TRANSLATION FUND.**—We are glad to see a proposal to revive the Oriental Translation Fund, which was established in 1828 by several Oriental scholars and others interested in Eastern literature "for the translation and publication of such works on Eastern history, science, and *belles lettres* as are inaccessible to the European public in MS. form and indigenous language." The committee have done wisely in reducing the amount of subscription from ten and five to five and three guineas for large and small paper copies of their publications, but the rate is still too high. The number of volumes already published is seventy, but many are now out of print.

**THE BENGAL ASIATIC SOCIETY** seems to be reviving. It now numbers 281 members, of whom 55 are in England. In 1859 there were only 180 members. The members who visited the museum—and, unlike Madras, they are *bona fide*—were, native males, 82,524, and females, 4,495; European males, 2,941, and females, 1,603; or an average of 251 per day. The society have asked

Sir C. Wood to continue the publication of the catalogues of the zoological collections in the late India-house Museum, and have again memorialised him to re-consider his refusal of a pension to the distinguished naturalist and curator of the society's museum, Mr. Blyth. Mr. A. Grote has been re-elected president. Colonel Thuillier, Baboo Rajendra Lal Mitra, and Dr. Oldham are vice-presidents. The society have received an additional grant of Rs. 200 per month for the museum.

**CASTE PIETY.**—The first case under the somewhat doubtful chapter of the Penal Code, "of Offences Relating to Religion," will come before the next Calcutta Sessions. Kasee and Buldeo, two natives, have been committed in the Calcutta Police Court, for insulting the mourners who were conveying the body of an old female of the Jeweller caste to the burning ghat, by uttering obscene language, indulging in obscene gestures, and abusing the idol Parisnath, the tutelary idol of the caste.

**CAPTAIN E. DAVIDSON**, officiating controller and examiner of public works accounts, has been appointed one of the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta, in succession to Lieut.-col. Thuillier, who resigned his seat at the board on the 31st of December last.

**CALCUTTA TRADES ASSOCIATION.**—At the annual meeting of the Calcutta Trades' Association, the master, F. Jennings, was unanimously re-elected. J. W. Browne, Esq., was elected senior warden, and J. B. Knight, Esq., junior warden. C. Lazarus, Esq., was re-elected treasurer.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 1. *Str. Queen of the South*, Thornhill, London.—3. *City of Shanghai*, Smith, Glasgow.—6. *Euxine*, Malcomson, Liverpool; *Beautemps Beupre*, Graconnette, Bordeaux; *Sir W. Eyre*, Blakey, Liverpool.—7. *str. Coringa*, Gray, Jut., Moulmein, Rangoon, and Akyab.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Walmer Castle*.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Page, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Rouse, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Mainwaring and Miss Mainwaring, Mrs. Viall, Miss Viall, Mr. H. Viall, Misses Kemp and Cosseratt, Miss Schneider, Capt. McAister, Lieut. Spence, Lieut. Bowen, Lieut. Mackeson, Dr. K. Hind, Ens. Boileau, Messrs. Baily, Stokes, Catermole, Murray, Wilkenson, Risely, Newington, Donaldson, Warren, and Place.  
Per *Anne*.—Capt. W. W. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell.  
Per *City of Nankin*.—G. Thomas, Esq.  
Per *Coringa*.—Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mr. Batchelor, Rev. Mr. Dumollard, Master Ripley.  
Per *City of Shanghai*.—Mr. Reid, Mrs. Cowan, Miss McGroom.  
Per *Euxine*.—Mrs. Malcomson.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 8. *P. and O. str. Nemesis*, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Blenheim*.—To London.—Dr. and Mrs. A. Macrae and four children, Mrs. Bristow and six children, Mrs. Robinson and three children, Capt. Fendall and two children, Col. Dekey, Col. and Mrs. Gordon, Col. and Mrs. Carruthers, Mrs. Duff and four children, Col. R. A. Master, Lieut. Col. Mrs. and Miss Lamb and two children, Miss O'Callaghan, Mrs. Tuller, Capt. and Mrs. Harmond, Lieut. and Mrs. Franklin, Mrs. Twynnam, Mrs. Dillon and infant, Capt. Plowden, Capt. and Mrs. Mills and child, Lieut. A. T. Leslie, Lieut. J. H. Maling, Mr. Plowden.  
Per *str. Nemesis*.—For *MADRAS*.—Sir Hope and lady Grant, Maj. Biddulph, Mr. Lodovici, Capt. Jewry, Mr. H. S. Reid. For *GALLE*.—Mr. J. Batta. For *MELBOURNE*.—Mr. J. C. Alford. For *SYDNEY*.—Mrs. O'Brien and infant, Miss Young, Mr. Walter Scott. For *BOMBAY*.—Mr. McGill, For *SUEZ*.—Mrs. Raphael, Mr. T. Maclell, Mr. Scutliff, Mr. Money, Mrs. Remington, Maj. Tulloh, Maj. Edmondstone, Mr. J. Anna. For *MALTA*.—Mr. K. McLeod, Mr. M. Balfour. For *MARSEILLES*.—Mr. Peppe, Col. Hogg, C.B., Mr. Howard, Mr. Argenti, Col. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. Bridgman, Capt. Chapman, Lieut. Col. Aplin, Dr. A. Campbell, Mr. Bouter, Mr. T. Boist, Dr. Bird, two Misses Mackenzie, Mr. Dodd, Lieut. Heavside, Master A. Osborn. For *SOUTHAMPTON*.—Mr. T. Walton, Maj. and Mrs. Fenwick, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Campbell, Maj. and Mrs. Read, Mrs. Sage, Dr. and Mrs. Barr and family, Mr. W. George.  
Per *Middlesex*.—For *LONDON*.—Col. Moir, Mrs. Moir, two Misses Moir, Miss Ventry and child, Mrs. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey and three children, Lieut. Delina Radcliffe, Surg. Poplewell, 90th regt.; Master Digney, Capt. Maxwell, 80th regt.; Asst. surg. Hodgson.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Feb. 10, 1862.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                 | Sell.   | Buy.    |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Transfer 4 per cent. ....       | Nomin   |         |
| New Company's Rupees 4 do. .... | 89½     | to 90 0 |
| 3rd Sica Rupee 4 do. ....       | 87 0    |         |
| Public Works 5 do. ....         | Nominal |         |
| Ditto 5 do. ....                | 101     |         |
| New 5½ do. ....                 | 107 12  | to 108  |

**BANK OF BENGAL.**

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) ..... | 3½ per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days) .....  | 5½ per ct. |
| Interest on Deposit of Government Paper .....  | 4 per ct.  |
| Do. on Open Cash Credit Accounts .....         | 4 per ct.  |
| On Deposit of Goods, &c. ....                  | 5½ per ct. |

**EXCHANGES.**

|  |          |         |
|--|----------|---------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight .....     | 2        | 0-11-16 |
| Ditto with Documents, do. ....             | 2        | 0-11-16 |
| American Bills under credit, do. ....      |          |         |
| Treasury B's, 30 days' sight .....         | Nominal. |         |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight .....            |          |         |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight ..... |          |         |

**RATES OF ADVANCE.**

|                                  |               |              |
|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 4 per cent. Stock Receipts ..... | Sa. Rs. 100   | Co.'s Rs. 70 |
| 4 ditto Government Paper .....   | 100           | 76           |
| 4 ditto ditto .....              | Co.'s Rs. 100 | 78           |
| 5 ditto ditto .....              | 100           | 95           |
| 5½ ditto ditto .....             | 100           | 95           |
| New Treasury Bills .....         | 100           | 95           |

**JOINT STOCK SHARES.**

|  | Paid up.  | Present value at Co.'s Rupees. |
|--|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Bank of Bengal .....                           | 4000 each | 7800 to 7850                   |
| Agra Bank (Limited) .....                      | 500       | 780 to 800                     |
| Oriental Bank .....                            | 225       | No sales.                      |
| Hooghly .....                                  | 1000      | 950                            |
| Delhi Bank .....                               | 500       | 550 to 560                     |
| Commercial Bank .....                          | 2250      | No sales.                      |
| Calcutta and Burmah .....                      | 2500      | 500 nom.                       |
| Mercantile Bank .....                          | £1000     | 1000                           |
| Simla Bank .....                               | 2500      | 550                            |
| People's Bank .....                            | 75        | Par.                           |
| India General Steam .....                      | 1000      | 1400 to 1410                   |
| Ganges Company .....                           | 500       | 580 to 590                     |
| Bengal Coal Company (Limited) .....            | 1000      | 1770 to 1780                   |
| Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) ..... | 600       | 600 to 625                     |
| Hooghly (Eastern) .....                        | 1000      | 950 to 975                     |
| East India Coal Company (Limited) .....        | 100       | 50 to 55                       |
| Bengal Punting Company (Limited) .....         | 100       | 180 to 185                     |
| Bengal Tea Company .....                       | 100       | 120 to 125                     |
| Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited) .....      |           | 5 to 10 pm.                    |
| Bonded Warehouse Association .....             | 445       | 595 to 600                     |
| Calcutta Docking Company .....                 | 700       | 1150 to 1180                   |
| Oriental Gas Company (Limited) .....           | 10        | 13-14 each.                    |
| Assam Company .....                            | 200       | 460 to 465                     |
| East India Railway Company .....               | 218       | 11 Rs. dis.                    |
| East India Copper Co. (Limited) .....          | 1000      | 11 dis.                        |
| Calcutta Auction Company (Limited) .....       | 75        | 28 to 30                       |

**PRICES OF BULLION.**

|                             |               |                  |
|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Sovereigns .....            | each, Rs. 10  | 34 to 10 4½      |
| Double sovereigns .....     | "             | 33 6 to 32 8     |
| Madras Gold Mohurs .....    | "             | 15 2 to 15 8     |
| Old Gold Mohurs .....       | "             | 20 4 to 20 0     |
| New Gold Mohurs .....       | "             | 15 8 to 16 0     |
| China Gold Bars .....       | per sicca wt. | Rs. 16 5 to 16 0 |
| Gold Dust, Australia .....  | "             | 15 15 to 16 0    |
| Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 ..... | "             | "                |
| Spanish Dollars .....       | per 100 Rs.   | 224 0 to 225 0   |
| Mexican ditto .....         | "             | 220 8 to 221 6   |

**FREIGHTS.**

To London, £3. 10s. to £5. 17s. 6d. per ton.  
To Liverpool, nominal.

**MADRAS.****MISCELLANEOUS.**

**THE CINCHONA EXPERIMENT.**—The following report on the number and condition of the Cinchona plants in the Government gardens at Ootacamund and at Nediwattam, on the 31st of December last, is published by the *Neilgherry Star*:—

| Names.   | Number of Plants. | Value per lb. of dry bark in the market. |
|--|-------------------|--|
| 1. Cinchona succirubra, or red bark                              | 5,200             | s. d. s. d.<br>2 6 to 8 9                |
| 2. Cinchona calisaya, calisaya or yellow bark                    | 59                | 2 10 to 5 0                              |
| 3. Cinchona lancifolia, crown bark                               | 4                 | 1 8 to 2 10                              |
| 4. Cinchona nitida, or genuine grey bark                         | 1,050             | 1 8 to 2 9                               |
| 5. Cinchona species without name                                 | 614               | 1 8 to 2 10                              |
| 6. Cinchona micrantha, var. provinciana                          | 1,497             | 1 8 to 2 9                               |
| 7. Cinchona peruviana, or grey bark                              | 64                | 1 8 to 2 10                              |
| 8. Cinchona lucumacofia of the Dutch, or Palaciana (?) of Howard | 425               | No value.                                |
| Total number of plants   | 8,613             |  |

(Signed) W. G. McIVOR,

Supt. Gov. Cinchona Plantations.

*C. lancifolia* above is commonly called *C. condamina*, and is the source of the pale bark (*Cinchona pallida*) of the London College. The success of the Dutch experiments in Java warrant the most sanguine hope of the naturalisation of these important trees in India, and, as our *Neilgherry* contemporary observes, of quinine soon becoming as common in India as fever. In June, 1857, the number of living Cinchona trees in Java amounted to about 300; at present they exceed

100,000, of which 98,688 have been reared from seeds produced in Java by the plants originally brought to that country. Not only have, then, the original cuttings grown up into trees and blossomed, but developed sound seed. This is a most important success. But a further result has been obtained. Although the original plants are still young, Cinchona alkaloids have been obtained from them and in quantity, state Messrs. Jungbuhn and De Verij, "beyond the most ardent expectations." The Dutch Government, we are happy to learn, has been most unreserved, and liberal in all its dealings with the Indian authorities in connection with the important experiments both are so zealously prosecuting.

**COMMUNICATION BETWEEN CEYLON AND INDIA.**

—The *Madras Times* says that Mr. Folkard, C.E., of Jaffna, recently communicated with the agent of the Great Southern of India Railway with reference to the practicability of running a small steamer between Point Peder, the extreme northern point of Ceylon, and Negapatam, a scheme on which he had been consulted by several opulent merchants and planters of Jaffna. He was of opinion that a small screw steamer of thirty tons and twelve-horse power could make the trip within the day, and it was the general opinion of the parties interested that there was sufficient traffic to ensure a good return upon a moderate outlay. A steamer of the above size can be built in Colombo and placed on the line for £1,200, and it was proposed to form a company subscribing £2,000 in shares of £50 to carry out the project; the projectors wished to ascertain whether the railway company would, in consideration of the advantage likely to be derived from the Ceylon traffic being placed in direct communication with an important station of the railway line, aid in the undertaking by taking half the number of shares required, supposing the remaining half were guaranteed by respectable firms and others in Ceylon. The agent considered that the establishment of such a means of communication would be a great advantage to the public as well as to the railway company, and strongly recommended that the sanction of Government should be obtained to the proposal. In handing up the papers to Government, the consulting engineer observed that the steam communication proposed would no doubt be attended with advantage to the public, especially to the planters of Ceylon, who are interested in drawing labour from this country. He did not think, however, that the scheme would be of much benefit to the railway company. The information at present is very general, but in the event of satisfactory data being given as to cost of working and possible returns, Col. Johnston thought the railway company would in all probability be induced to aid in the undertaking; but the question whether the agent should enter into any negotiation in carrying it out, was one which Government might probably desire him to refer to the railway board. In the conveyance of the mails, the proposed communication would be of advantage to the Governments of Madras and Ceylon. In reply, Government ordered that the agent should be instructed to refer the question to the Board of Directors of the Great Southern of India Railway.

**TEAK.**—Sir Charles Wood has sent out an order to the Indian Government, directing the establishment of two timber agencies for the British Government; one at Rangoon and one at Moulmein, for the primary purchase of the teak wood produced in the Eastern forests, and which is all brought to those ports or markets. Our Government is instructed to appoint two officers, civil or military, as superintendents of the Government depots of purchase and store at the above ports, with suitable establishments; and the order will be immediately carried out. Whilst wishing that England should, especially in the matters connected with war and defence, always command the market in which the produce of her own territories is sold, we much doubt if that end, in the matter now in question, will be attained by Government interference, to the exclusion of private enterprise and competition.

**MADRAS MILITARY ORPHAN ASYLUM.**—The *Madras Observer* states that the removal of the

Madras Military Male Orphan Asylum has been negatived, and that the original proposal of the Ootacamund committee has been adopted. The Lawrence Asylum is to be limited to the moderate scheme that was originally contemplated, and to be located at Stonehouse, where buildings are to be erected both for the male and female branches. The former is to consist of two hundred boys, the latter of one hundred girls.

**A SCANDALOUS EXHIBITION.**—The disgraceful sight has been witnessed in the streets of Madras of two European females, respectably dressed, with tambourines in their hands and an organ-grinder at their heels. The *Athenaeum* most properly condemns the spectacle on the score of cruelty to the poor girls; and on the ground that such displays are inexpedient, as calculated to lower the European in the eyes of the natives. If the police cannot interfere, public opinion should hoot the scoundrel who exhibits the girls out of the town.

**HYDERABAD.**—After the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company had commenced their labours at Sunkasalah they ascertained that, as the River Toongabundra was as much the property of the Nizam as of the British Government, it was necessary they should not only obtain the sanction of his Highness's Government to their proceedings, but likewise get a grant from him of the land on the banks of the river on the Hyderabad shore sufficient for the required purposes. At the same time, it became apparent that grants of land would be requisite in the Capaul and Pangtur divisions of the Raichore Doab, to permit of the formation at Wullabapore of the desired reservoir, and of the ancient extending from Pangtur to Kur-nool. On a representation being made to the Nizam of the requirements of the company, and of the purposes to which it was intended to devote the land sought for, his Highness at once made a free gift of the lands to the company, and he further desired that no time should be lost in putting the representatives of the company in possession of them, that they might commence work without any unnecessary delay. Balcondah, a large and important town on the Hyderabad and Nagpore road, and situated to the south of Nirmul, has suffered severely from cholera for some time past—so severely, indeed, that a general exodus was about to take place, when it suddenly disappeared. The people remained, but they have now been attacked with jungle fever of an exceedingly virulent type. The survey party which had lately encamped on the plains just south of Balcondah have suffered much, and have lost several of their number. Their strength is said to have been so materially crippled as to render an augmentation of the party necessary before any further operations can be instituted.—*Englishman*.

**SHIPPING.****ARRIVALS.**

Jan. 21.4 r. Queen of the South, Thornhill, London.—27. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bengal, Henry, Calcutta.—28. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla, Paterson, Suez.—30. Sovereign of India, Case, Cuddalore; Trafalgar, Taylor, London; Defiance, Daly, Rangoon.—31. Furty Rouzac, McDermott, Cochín.—Feb. 1. Lady Melville, Davies, London; Catarague, Macbeth, London; str. Rangoon, Melville, Rangoon, &c.; Cornet, Thebeand, Mauritius.—2. Henrietta, Cumming, London; Chillingham, Dunn, London; Louisa, Bowen, Glasgow.—4. str. Jason, Hurst, London; Shannon, Hemsworth, Sunderland.—6. Nonpareil, Leonard, Port Louis; Dolphin, Dixon, Swan's River.

**PASSENGERS ARRIVED.**

Per str. Queen of the South.—Miss Lewis, Mr. Fisher, Lieut. Harris, Mr. Morant, Dr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Hatfield, Mr. E. M. Cripps, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson, Lieut. Morrough, Mr. Murray.  
Per Trafalgar.—Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Carlisle, Capt. and Mrs. Shakespear, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Corbould, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Coles, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Shoffer, Lieut. and Mrs. Sherman, Mrs. Taylor and three children, Mrs. Gall, Miss Fearon, Miss Freely, Mrs. Johnston, two Misses Johnston, Miss Dawson, Miss Sarjeant, Capt. Cooper, Miss Parkes, Miss Cross, Miss Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Black, Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Merryweather, Mr. Powis, Mr. Hill, two Masters Bilderbeck, Mr. Baker, Mr. Shoffer, Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Bibby, Mrs. Collius, Mrs. Kilsey and two daughters.  
Per Defiance.—Mrs. Rozario and three children, J. Ramsawmy Moodelly, Mr. Stephens.  
Per Lady Melville.—Mrs. and Miss Richardson, Rev. F. R. Ryan, Capt. P. Cahill, Lieut. H. O. Bateman, Lieut. H. C. Tibbot, Mr. S. E. R. Butler, Mr. T. G. Pettigrew, Mr. Wait, Mrs. Payne, Arthur F. McCan and son, J. Ferguson.  
Per str. Jason.—Maj.-gen. and Mrs. Otley and family, Maj. and Mrs. Kelly, Capt. and Mrs. Williams, Capt. and Mrs. Carnegie, Lieut. Bowyer, Lieut. Norman, Lieut. Akerman,

Mr. Vibart. Mr. Reeves, Lieut. Homan, Rev. J. S. Compton, Mr. Puckle and brother, Mr. A. H. Hinde, Mr. E. Dawson, Mr. Castello, Mr. Dick, Mr. Henning, Mrs. Hodson and family, Mrs. Lawson and family.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 21. Ville de Toulhouse, Labonil, Marseilles.—22. Indian Hill, Colombo.—24. Bengal, Summerfield, Akyab.—26. Geneva, Barnes, Calcutta.—27. China, Logan, Amherst.—28. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bengal, Henry, Suez; P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla, Paterson, Calcutta; str. Queen of the South, Thornhill, Calcutta. Feb. 2. Teak, Middleton, Northern Ports.—5. Kenmore, Graves, Rangoon; Empress, Wilson, London via Cuddalore; Punjab, Cowan, Mauritius.—6. Alfred the Great, Wilson, Bas-in; Comete, Thebeand, Marseilles; str. Jason, Hurst, Calcutta.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Geneva.—Mr. and Mrs. Hopkin and child, Mr. Webb, mother and brother.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bengal.—To SUZ.—Lieut. Col. C. J. and Mrs. Elphinstone. To MARRAKES.—A. A. Benton, Esq., J. Shun, Esq., B. Paucefote, Esq. To SOUTH-AMPTON.—Col. McLeod, Col. A. C. Wright, Capt. F. A. Steward, Mr. and Mrs. Newton and child, Col. Butler, 60th Rifles. To SINGAPORE.—Capt. J. French, Lieut. G. E. Weston, 40th regt. To MALTA.—Capt. F. M. Raynsford. To ALEXANDRIA. C. F. Dudgeon, Esq.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Simla.—To CALCUTTA.—His Excellency Lieut. gen. Sir James Hope Grant and Lady Grant, Maj. Biddolph, Capt. W. D. Couchman, G. Ruxton, Esq., Lieut. F. B. Eagle.

Per Empress.—Mr. and Mrs. Stabelin.

Per str. Jason.—Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mr. F. H. Regel.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, Feb. 13, 1862.

## BANK OF MADRAS.

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| Interest on Loans on deposit of Govt. Securities ...   | 5 per ct. |
| On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ..... | 5 per ct. |
| Discount on Government Bills .....   | 4 per ct. |
| Ditto on Private Bills, at or within 3 months...   | 5 per ct. |

## EXCHANGES.

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Document Bills, at 6 months' sight .....                                   | 2 13 3 1½     |
| Credit to 6 months .....   | 2 11          |
| Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months .....                                | 2 04          |
| " " at 3 months .....  | 1 11½         |
| " " at 1 month .....   | 1 11½         |
| " " at sight .....   | 1 11½         |
| H.M.'s Treasury Bills .....  | None.         |
| Bank of England Post Bills .....   | Par.          |
| Mauritius Government Bills .....   | Nominal.      |
| Ceylon ditto .....   | "             |
| Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight ..... | None.         |
| Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days .....                                   | ½ to dis.     |
| Ditto on Bombay .....  | Par ½ to dis. |

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| 5½ per cent. Loan .....                  | 1859 ... 7½ p.c. pm.        |
| 5 per cent. ditto .....                  | 1856-57 ... ½ pm.           |
| 5 per cent. ditto .....                  | 1832-33 ...                 |
| Ditto .....                              | 1835-36 ... 16½ to 16½ dis. |
| Ditto .....                              | 1842-43 ...                 |
| Ditto .....                              | 1851-55 ...                 |
| 5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt ..... | No transactions.            |
| Tanjore Bonds .....                      | ½ per ct. dis.              |
| Bank of Madras Shares .....              | 32 per cent. pm.            |

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| On Govt. 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes ..... | 95 per ct. |
| Ditto 5 ditto ditto .....                    | 90 per ct. |
| Ditto 4 ditto ditto .....                    | 75 per ct. |
| Ditto 4 ditto Stock Receipts .....           | 75 per ct. |
| Ditto 4 ditto Promissory Notes Sica .....    | 75 per ct. |
| Ditto 4 ditto ditto Company's .....          | 75 per ct. |
| Ditto 3½ ditto ditto .....                   | — per ct.  |
| On Tanjore ditto ditto .....                 | 98 per ct. |

## FREIGHTS.

To London and Liverpool, £1. 15s. 0d. to £4 0s.

## CHINA.

HONG KONG, Feb. 1.—The past fortnight has been somewhat eventful, both as regards China and Japan. In China matters are threatening to assume a very serious aspect, although it is to be hoped our fears may not be realised. By the last mail from the north we learn that grave doubts are entertained as to the safety of Shanghai. The Taiping rebels, encouraged, it would seem, by the capture of Ningpo and the fall of Hangchow, are now moving in the direction of Shanghai; they have driven back the feeble force of Imperial soldiers that was sent from the latter city to check their advance, and preparations are going on for the defence both of Shanghai proper and the important settlement adjacent to it held by foreigners. It is now officially published that we have "taken possession of Shanghai," so that the rebels, to whom this has been made known, will understand that, in attacking Shanghai, they make war against the allies. We quote what we believe to be a perfectly reliable piece of information in the following paragraph from the Shang-

hai Daily Shipping and Commercial News of 23rd January:—

"A proclamation in Chinese was posted over the city and settlement yesterday by the consuls of England and France, in reply to a message received by them from two rebel chiefs, named Liou and Ho, who intimated their intention of attacking Shanghai. The purport of the above-mentioned proclamation is to inform the said rebel chiefs, or other parties whom it may concern, that the city and settlement, with their suburbs, including Woosung, are at present in the possession of the Allied troops, and any persons attacking the same will do so at their peril. We are glad to see such decisive action on the parts of the representatives of our armed treaty Powers, and we have no doubt but that the rebel spies who infest our streets will have conveyed the intelligence to the enemy's camp before this. Should the insurgents dare to advance in the face of this, we hope our gallant troops will give them a warm reception."

This intelligence quite consists with the opinion we advanced a fortnight ago, that the rebel leaders at Nanking had been warned against attacking Shanghai. The anticipated act of war has not yet been committed, and if the rebels are wise, it never will be. The following extracts from the *North China Herald* indicate what movements are being made by them in the vicinity of Shanghai:—"In a communication from our shipping reporter at Woosung he verifies his statement as to the atrocities committed by the Taiping rebels, by referring to the party he accompanied. He adds that 'Another band of rebels appeared on the opposite side of Woosung yesterday morning. They are, however, a little more merciful than the others, and appear not to be molesting the country people to any great extent, beyond making them give up anything of value in their possession; but such is the panic produced by these people, that women and children rush to the water and prefer being drowned rather than fall into their hands. Directly the Custom-house people, with the *Shanghai Times* reporter and myself, saw the rebels, we took our boats as near to them as possible to try and save some of the wretched inhabitants who had escaped into the water and were drowning. Had we been a little sooner we might perhaps have saved several; but, as it is, we could only pick up a woman and her child alive.' Later news was to the following effect: "The rebels were yesterday reported as occupying Ko-ka Hong, a large township of about ten thousand inhabitants, situated about two miles inland from the battery on the south side of the river, between this and Woosung. Heavy firing was heard in that direction last night between ten and eleven p.m. The rebels are also said to have returned to the town of Koon Wan between this and Woosung."

The mail a fortnight hence will probably contain more certain intelligence as to the danger that threatens foreign interests at present.

The intelligence from Japan refers to the opening of Yeddo to foreign trade, which, according to treaty, should have taken place on the 1st ult.

Mr. Winchester, who was to go as consul to Hakodadi, has been ordered to Nagasaki *pro tempore*; he will be useful there.

From Pekin we have had no news during the past two weeks.

Matters at Ningpo are much as when we last wrote; foreigners are doing a slightly disreputable trade in fire arms, &c.

From the other ports there is no news of importance.—*Overland China Mail*.

## CEYLON.

COLOMBO, Feb. 17.—All over Ceylon we have experienced a fortnight of the most extraordinary weather for February. Usually one of our driest months, the first half of it in 1862 has been distinguished by copious rains, fogs, and even thunder and lightning. The rain has been general all over the coffee districts, and so violent on some of the higher ranges of hills as to lead to some

anxiety about the early blossoms. We trust, however, that the result will be altogether good, and that the crop of 1862-63 will be really the bumper one anticipated. The planters will need it all, to make up for the deficiency in the crop now going forward. Some of our friends incline to the belief that the total export will not exceed 400,000 cwts. of both kinds. Our own inclination is to hope that the round 500,000—or within one-fifth of the average—will be made up; for, although crops have been two-thirds less than the estimate on many estates, we yet hear of very good out turns in some of the higher and wetter districts, especially where a good proportion of young coffee has come in to swell the total. Time will show.

Since the recent change in the French Navigation laws there seems no further temptation to take our coffee direct to France, and all but an insignificant proportion finds its way to London. Four ships have sailed during the fortnight, all for London. They took away 31,759 cwts. of coffee, in the proportion of 24,753 plantation to 7,006 native. This brings our total export since 1st October, 1861, up to 248,097 cwts., of which 183,616 were plantation and 63,081 native.

The Chamber of Commerce return being made up only to the 12th, does not include the cargo of the *Finella*. This vessel cleared on the 14th with coffee as follows:—Plantation, 7,248 cwt. native, 1,974 cwt.: total, 9,222 cwt. Of the whole quantity, only 6,000 were diverted from Britain to Australian ports and Mauritius. Not a cwt. has gone direct to a foreign port; and the tricolour flag, lately so familiar to us, is no longer seen in our roadstead. Our shipments are now 40,000 cwts. in advance of those for the same period in last season, and 20,000 in excess of the previous seasons. Plantation is strikingly in advance, being 185,000 against 159,000, 146,000, and 125,000. Native, too, is in advance of last season, but of last season only, the figures being 63,000 against 48,000, 74,000, and 97,000. The exports of cinnamon are fully up to the average, but the falling off in cocoanut oil remains most marked. Our shipments to date are less than half what they were at the corresponding period of last season. The figures are 37,000 cwts. against 76,000 cwts., 42,000, and 30,000. It really seems as if an increasing local demand for the products of the cocoanut tree were likely very seriously to affect the export of oil. The prospects of those who own cocoanut plantations commencing to yield seem so much the better. Nothing could be more favourable to a large yield of nuts than the late rains, and we expect that next year will be as favourable to cocoanut planters as to those engaged in the culture of coffee.—*Colombo Overland Observer*.

## THE STRAITS.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.—The *Straits Government Gazette* of the 17th January announces that under instructions from the supreme Government, the Honourable the Governor has appointed the Honourable Lieutenant-Colonel R. Macpherson, Resident Councillor, Singapore, to be ex officio Secretary to the Government of the Straits Settlement, and Lieutenant M. Protheroe, Secretary and A.D.C. to the Governor, to be ex officio Deputy Secretary to the Government of the Straits Settlement.

SINGAPORE.—The revenue of Singapore for the official year 1860-61 amounted to Rs. 965,687, showing an increase over that of the previous year of Rs. 101,028. This revenue was derived from the following sources:—Land, Rs. 86,808; Excise, Rs. 746,591; Judicial, Rs. 21,010; General, Rs. 111,278. Total, Rs. 965,687. The expenditure during 1860-61 amounted to Rs. 633,178, being formed of:—Local charges, Rs. 576,847; Straits charges, Rs. 56,331. Total, Rs. 633,178. This does not include military, convict and miscellaneous charges, amounting for the whole Straits Settlement to Rs. 1,103,941. Amongst the local charges is a sum of nearly Rs. 300,000 for the purchase of land on which barracks have been built for European troops. From the returns of the trade of Singapore for

the official year 1860-61, we find that the imports in the year ending 30th April, 1861, amounted to Rs. 58,126,880, showing an increase over those of the previous year of Rs. 1,012,995, but then the imports in 1859-60, were less than in 1858-59 by Rs. 9,580,703. The Exports in 1860-61 amounted to Rs. 41,878,748, showing a decrease compared with 1859-60 to the extent of Rs. 5,320,391.

**CAMBODIA.**—Disturbances in Cambodia have again broken out, worse than formerly. The Siamese Government intends to send a large naval and military expedition to Kampot, from whence it will act against the insurgents. The whole will be under the command of the first King's second son, Prince Krom Mun Visunarth Nibhadhorn.

**DEATH OF THE SULTAN OF JOHORE.**—His Highness Daing Ibrahim Sri Maharajah, Tomungong and Sovereign of Johore, expired at his residence, at Telloh Blangah, on the evening of the 31st of January, in the fifty-second year of his age. Daing Ibrahim displayed great prudence in his rule, and for the aid rendered by him in putting down piracy, which was then so very prevalent in the neighbourhood of Singapore, the late General Butterworth, on the 1st September, 1846, presented him with a Sword of State, in name of the Indian Government. The ceremony took place at Government House, in presence of a number of Malay chiefs, and made a great impression on the natives. The funeral of the deceased took place at Telloh Blangah, on the afternoon of the 1st Feb., on which occasion, in accordance with Malayan custom, Ungku Abubakar was proclaimed as his father's successor at the moment of lifting the coffin to convey it to the grave.—*Singapore Free Press.*

**HORTICULTURE IN JAVA.**—The facility with which foliage can be produced in a warm atmosphere, provided a supply of moisture be at command, is almost incredible. It is no exaggeration to affirm that there are parts of India where, at the commencement of the rainy season, if you cut a staff from the nearest tree, and, after your walk is over, stick it in the ground before you enter your bungalow, and leave it there, it will bud like Aaron's rod, and be provided with roots below and leaves above before six months are over. The facility with which the soil in these climates may be protected by aboriculture, and thus rendered fit for the germination and growth of economic seeds and crops which would otherwise be killed by the destructive impact of the sunbeam, is curiously shown by the cultivation of the Javanese. Say that it is some sort of bean or lentil which they wish to grow (for the highly nutritious value of this class of seeds is fully appreciated in the East),—they proceed to collect a supply of green sticks, as we should pea-sticks, though they from theirs lop off the branches. But instead of waiting till the crop has grown, and stands in need of support to carry it up, as we do with peas, they plant the sticks first, and in such good time before they sow their seeds, that by the moment the latter appear above ground the sticks have already struck root, and are covered with foliage. Thus do they protect the tender seedlings from the burning sun. But this is not all. While the seedlings are gaining strength and becoming fit to tolerate sunbeams, the cultivator puts silkworms upon the overhanging foliage; and these worms, merely in the enjoyment of their lives, gradually fold up the leafy curtains which shade the crop below, in their little but manifold stomachs, and convert the vegetable tissue into a crop of silk. The field or garden thus yields a crop of legumes and of silk at the same time! It is true that in order to obtain this double crop the sticks used for shade cannot be of any kind, but of such only as silkworms will thrive upon. Nor will the mulberry do, as might on first thoughts be supposed. In tropical climates cuttings of this tree form too many twigs and too few leaves to be useful either for shade or for silk. But the coral tree of India (*Erythrina Indica*) is excellently suited for taking the place of the mulberry for both purposes; and it has this advantage also, that its bark is so thick set with very sharp hooked spines that no vermin can climb it,



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Fort William.*—General.—Feb. 4.—No. 252.—Mr. J. G. Anderson, asst. commr., 1st class, is transferred from Sultanpore to Durriabad, and app. to offic. as dep. commr. of latter dist. during the abs. on leave of Capt. Chamier, or until further orders.

Mr. J. Dyson, asst. commr., 8rd class, is transferred from Lucknow to Sultanpore, and vested with powers of a magistrate.

No. 253.—Dr. J. M. Hyslop, civil surg. at Bagdad, has obtained 3 mos' leave of abs., on m.c., to proceed to Bombay.

Dr. W. H. Colvill, of H.M.'s str. *Comet*, will afford med. assistance to estab. of political agent in Turkish Arabia during the abs. of Dr. Hyslop.

Feb. 3.—No. 117.—In anticipation of the sanction of H.M.'s Govt., the local rank of lieut. col. in Persia is conferred on Brev. maj. P. Stewart, engr., during his employt. on special duty in that country.

Feb. 4.—No. 118.—The undermentd. officer is permitted to proceed to Eur. on leave, m.c.

Lieut. A. Douie, of the Regt. of art., for 20 mos., under new regs.

No. 119.—Temporary app. in the dep. of adjt. gen. of the army:—

Lieut. col. E. B. Johnson, asst. adjt. gen. of art., to offic. as adjt. gen. of the army, v. Lieut. col. H. W. Norman.

No. 120.—The undermentd. officer is permitted to proceed to Eur. on furl.—Maj. G. A. St. P. Fooks, Bengal staff corps, for 2 years, under new regs.

Lieut. G. C. H. Armstrong, 59th N.I., from Oct. 24, 1860.

Ena. A. W. Erskine, gen. list, has been per. to res. the service.

Maj. S. J. Hire, 22nd N.I., has been per. to count as service for pension the time passed by him on his voyages to and from India in 1858, in addition to the 18 mo. granted Sept. 30, 1861.

No. 122.—The undermentd. officer is per. to proc. to Eur. on private affairs:—Lieut. E. H. Curtis, of the gen. list, cav., for one year, without pay.

No. 123.—The undermentd. officer has rep. his ret. from England:—

Capt. J. C. Wood, of the late 30th regt. N.I., superintendent of Dhar, on leave for 15 mo. G.O. No. 122, dated Feb. 19, 1861. Date of arr. at Bombay: Jan. 20.

No. 124.—With ref. to the notification from the public works dept., No. 31 of the 31st ult., the servs. of Capt. F. J. Davies, of the late 58th N.I., 3rd class, late exec. engr., Hazara div., are placed at disposal of the C. in C., with effect fr. date on which he was relieved of his charge.

**Public Works Dept.**—No. 32.—Feb. 4.—The appt. provisionally made by the comr. of Pegu of Mr. P. Magrath, sub engr., 3rd cl., to offic. as exec. engr. of Pegu and Arracan Road div., is conf. with effect fr. date on which he took charge of the div.

No. 33.—Mr. J. W. Inglis is app. an asst. engr., 1st cl., in pub. works dept., and posted to N. W. Prov.

No. 35.—Maj. H. Drummond assu. ch. of the office of consulting engr. to the Govt. of Bengal on Jan. 23.

**Foreign Dept., Jan. 21.—General.**—No. 116.—The prep. leave for 1 mo. to Lieut. J. G. Bell, asst. comr., Hyderabad assigned dists., in G.O. dated 29th Nov. last, No. 332, is commuted to leave, and ext. to 21st inst.

No. 118.—Appoints in the Mysore commission, consequent on ret. of Maj. H. J. Brockman:

Capt. A. J. Bruce, third asst., to be sec. asst. to comr. of Mysore.

Lieut. J. A. Campbell, fourth asst., to be third asst., and to continue to offic. as supt. of Astagram.

Lieut. T. G. Clarke, jun. asst., to be fourth asst., and to continue to offic. as third asst.

No. 119.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify that Capt. M. Lloyd, Madras art., dep. comr. of Toungoo, has passed an exam. in Karen language.

No. 127.—The offices of cantonment, joint mag. at Seetapore and at Gonda, having been abolished, the servs. of the undermentd. officers at placed at disposal of the mil. dept.:—

Capt. W. T. McGregor, of H.M.'s 90th regt.

Capt. J. S. D. Tulloch, of the late 17th N.I.

No. 128.—Lieut. J. G. Bell, asst. comr., is app. to offic. as dep. comr., in ch. of West Berar, as a temp. arrangement.

No. 129.—With ref. to G.O. by the Gov. gen., Nos. 9 and 96, dated respectively 4th Oct. last and 17th inst., the leave for 2 mos. granted to Maj. W. McCul-

loch, pol. agent at Manipal, prep. for furl. to Eur., is ch. to leave, previous to ret. from the serv.

No. 180.—That portion of G.O. Dec. 27, No. 687, which cancels the posting of Mr. Harrington to the Gonda dist. (pub. in G.O. No. 29 last), is can.

No. 11.—Appointment:—Captain H. Hyde, now offic. mint master, to be mint master and head comr. of dept. of issue of paper currency.

Jan. 20.—No. 12.—Mr. C. E. Chapman, offic. dep. aud. and acct. gen., Punjab, has priv. leave for 2 mo., fr. 1st prox.

Mr. R. Taylor, civil paymaster, Punjab, is app. to offic. as dep. aud. and acct. gen., Punjab, during Mr. Chapman's abs.

Mr. J. Eede, head asst. in the office of civil paymaster, N.W.P., to offic. as civil paymaster, Punjab, dur. Mr. Taylor's deputation.

No. 66.—The undermentd. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs. on m.c.:—

Lieut. G. C. B. Taylor, of the late 1st Eur. L.C., do. du. with 19th Bengal cav., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Jan. 21.—No. 68.—The foll. order by the Govt. of Bombay is confirmed:—

No. 24, dated Jan. 8, granting leave to Europe on m.c. to Lieut. A. Vivian, of late 20th regt. Bengal N.I., 2nd in com. 3rd Punjab cav., for 20 mo., under new regs.

No. 72.—The undermentd. officers have rep. their ret. fr. England:—

Capt. G. E. Hill, late 32nd regt. N.I.; Capt. C. T. Hitchins, late 54th regt. N.I.; Lieut. T. Buttanshaw, late 28th regt. N.I.; Surg. J. Hilliard, med. dept.; date of arr. at Fort William, Jan. 7.

No. 73.—Capt. E. Thompson, 4th Eur. regt., to Eur., under old regs., for residue of furl., embarking at this presy. instead of at Bombay.

No. 75.—With reference to the notification by the Govt. of the N.W.P., No. 1,244 of the 6th ult., the services of Capt. R. Barter, Bengal staff corps, are placed at disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

No. 79.—The undermentd. officer has reported his return fr. England:—

Capt. F. J. S. Gully, Bengal staff corps; date of arrival at Bombay, Dec. 13, 1861.

No. 80.—The serv. of Capt. R. S. Moseley, Bengal staff corps, are placed at disp. of Govt. of Punjab.

No. 81.—The serv. of Lieut. J. H. W. Osborne, of late 44th N.I., are placed at disp. of foreign dept.

**Gen. Estab., Jan. 21.—Leave.**—The first mo. of leave to Maj. S. J. Batten, exec. eng., Bassein div., in notifice. No. 177, July 26 last, is commuted to priv. leave, and the second is to be considered as an extension.

**Foreign Dept., Jan. 31.—No. 32.**—Lieut. col. H. Daly, comdt. Central India horse, assud. ch. of office of polit. asst. at Goomah on 6th inst.

No. 219.—Mr. A. H. Cocks, comr., Jubbulpore div., Central Provs., availed himself on 2nd inst. of leave granted him by Govt. N.W.P., in G.O. Nov. 22 last, No. 2,945a, making over ch. of his office to Capt. W. Nembhard, dep. comr., Jubbulpore.

No. 220.—Mr. J. Dyson, asst. comr. 3rd cl. in Oude, joined his app. on 4th inst. He is vested with powers of a subord. mag. 1st cl.

No. 222.—Capt. E. B. Sladen, asst. comr. 1st cl. at Amherst, resu. ch. of his office fr. Mr. J. K. Macrae, asst. comr. 2nd cl., on 26th ult.

No. 223.—Lieut. E. Chamier, dep. comr. 3rd cl. in Oude, has 20 days' leave fr. 8th prox., to Pres., prep. to leave to Eur., m.c.

No. 224.—Capt. W. B. Thomson, dep. comr. of Seonee, availed himself on 28th ult. of the priv. leave for 1 mo. granted him by Govt. N.W.P., in G.O. Nov. 25 last, making over ch. of dist. to Mr. J. W. Chisholm, asst. comr.

No. 225.—Asst. surg. P. Cullen is app. to med. ch. of civ. station of Dumoh, v. Dr. McDermott, res.

**Public Works Dept., Jan. 30.—No. 23.**—Capt. J. E. T. Nicolls, engr., 1st cl. exec. engr., is transf. fr. the Punjab to the N.W.P., and app. superint. engr. of the 2nd circle.

Jan. 31.—No. 24.—Col. A. Cunningham, engr., is app. archeological surveyor to the Govt. of India, for employ. in Behar and elsewhere, with effect fr. Dec. 1 last.

No. 25.—With reference to notifice. in foreign dept., No. 212, dated Jan. 31, Capt. C. D. Newmarch, chief engr. in Pegu, is app. to be chief engr. of British Burmah, and sec. to chief comr. in public works dept., with the position of chief engr., 2nd cl.

Lieut. S. T. Trevor, asst. to chief engr., to be also ex-officio asst. sec. to the chief comr. in public works dept.

Capt. A. Fraser, supt. Alguada Reef Lighthouse, to be supt. of Alguada Double Island and Cocos Lighthouses, with the position of a chief engr., 2nd cl., with effect fr. Feb. 15.

No. 26.—Lieut. H. McV. Crichton, engr., is app. a proba. asst. eng. in public works dept., and posted to Pegu.

No. 27.—Lieut. col. W. E. Morton, engr., offic. chief eng. and sec. to Govt. in public works dept., N.W.P., is confirmed in that appt., with effect from Dec. 1, 1861, v. Col. A. Cunningham.

Maj. G. Chesney, offic. insp. gen. of public works accounts, and ex-officio under sec. to Govt. of India



in the public works dept., is confirmed in that appt., with effect fr. Jan. 21, v. Capt. H. Hyde.

Promotion.—Mr. H. Marten, controller and exam. of public works accounts, N.W.P., is prom. to grade of 1st cl. control. and exam. of public works acct., with effect fr. Jan. 21.

No. 28.—Mr. E. W. Mossop, special asst. eng., is transf. fr. Bombay to Punjab, for employment under Capt. J. Crofton, superint. of Sutlej canal surveys.

No. 29.—Notification No. 275, of Dec. 24, 1861, transfg. Mr. F. B. Pemberton, 1st cl. asst. eng., from Bombay to central provs., for employ. on the great Deccan road, is hereby cane.

No. 31.—The serv. of Capt. F. J. Davies, of the 58th N.I., 3rd class, late exec. eng., Hazara div., are replaced at disp. of the milly. dept., with effect from the date on which he was rel. of his charge.

Foreign Dept., Jan. 28.—Revenue.—No. 37.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appts. in the surv. and settl. dept. in Pegu:—

Mr. J. Treacy, extra asst. comr. at Myanong, 2nd asst. in the land revenue settl. fr. Nov. 13 last, to be 1st asst.

Lieut. W. Munro, of the Madras staff corps, to be 2nd asst., with effect fr. Nov. 16 last.

General.—No. 184.—Lieut. J. H. W. Osborne, late 44th regt. N.I., to be an asst. in the rev. surv. of the central provs.

No. 187.—Lieut. C. C. Taylor, offic. asst. agent, gov. gen., in Rajpootana, rep. his arr. at Ajmere on the 27th ult.

No. 107.—Lieut. W. L. Noverre, of the late 1st Eur. Bengal fus., has leave for 2 mos., fr. such date as he may avail himself of it, to Bombay, prep. to leave, on m.c., to Eur., under new regs.

Public Works Dept., Jan. 28.—No. 18.—Appts.—Capt. J. Crofton [vide notifi. No. 2, dated Jan. 2, 1862], of engrs., to be superint. of the Sutlej Canal surv. with the salary of a superintg. engr., 2nd class. The foll. officers are to be employed under Capt. J. Crofton:—

Maj. T. C. Blagrove, ret. list, who is app. to public works dept. as a 4th class exec. engr.

Lieut. J. G. Forbes, of engrs., now 1st class asst. engr., Baree Doab canal, as a 4th class exec. engr.

Lieut. E. A. Trever, of engrs., as a prob. asst. engr.

No. 19.—Mr. T. Macmanus is reappd. to public works dept. as a sub. engr. of 3rd class, and posted to central provs.

No. 20.—Maj. H. Drummond to be consulting engr. to Gov. N.W. provs., v. Capt. C. J. Hodgson, gone on furl. Maj. Drummond will, however, officiate as consulting engr. to Govt. of Bengal for the present, with effect fr. date on which he took ch. of that office, in room of Capt. H. Hyde, appt. mint mr.

Capt. R. de Bourbel to offic. as consulting engr. to Govt. N.W. provs.

Maj. J. St. J. Hovenden, of engrs., to offic. as dep. consulting engr. to Govt., N.W. provs.

Foreign Dept., Jan. 24.—General.—Mr. C. Currie, sec. to the chief comr. of Oude, has 6 mo. leave to England, together with the usual preparatory leave to reach the port of embarkation; the latter to commence fr. April 26 next, or fr. the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 164.—Maj. T. P. Sparks, judicial dep. comr. of Rangoon, resu. ch. of his office on 21th ult.

No. 165.—Mr. E. G. Fraser, civ. judge of Lucknow, has obtained priv. leave for 1 mo. fr. 8th inst.

No. 24.—Judicial.—Lieut. T. A. Scott, asst. dist. superint. of police at Rangoon, joined his appt. on the 8th inst.

No. 166.—General.—Asst. surg. J. M. Cameron, in med. ch. of the civ. station of Sironcha, is app. an asst. to the dep. comr., Godavery dists., in add. to his own duties. He will have charge of the treasury, and will exercise the powers of a dep. mag., 1st cl.

No. 169.—The foll. arrangements are sanctioned in the Central Provinces commission:—

Capt. G. F. S. Browne, dep. comr., 1st cl., officiated as comr. of Saugor div. fr. 1st to 7th inst., inclusive.

Mr. J. S. Campbell received ch. of the Saugor commission fr. Capt. Browne on the 8th inst.

Mr. A. H. Cocks, comr., Jubbulpore div., made over ch. of current duties of his office to Capt. W. Nembbard, dep. comr., 1st cl., on 2nd inst.

Capt. G. F. S. Browne is app. to officiate as comr. of Jubbulpore div. fr. 8th inst., on which date he rec. ch. of the office fr. Capt. Nembbard.

No. 172.—The foll. arrangements in the commission of the Central Provinces are conf.:—

Maj. C. M. Shakespear, dep. comr., 3rd class, is posted to dist. of Chindwarra.

Mr. J. H. Master, dep. comr., 2nd cl., is transf. to Bhundarra dist.

Mr. A. G. W. Harris, dep. comr., 3rd class, is transf. to the Jubbulpore div., and posted to the Mundlah dist.

Capt. H. F. Waddington, dep. comr., 3rd cl., is transf. to Saugor div., and posted to dist. of Dumoh; on being rel. he will ass. temp. ch. of Hoshungabad dist. fr. Capt. C. Baldwin.

Maj. J. N. H. Maclean, dep. comr., 4th cl., is posted to Seonee dist., but will continue in ch. of Dumoh dur. abs. of Capt. Waddington.

No. 174.—Dr. J. J. McDermott, civil asst. surg. at Dumoh, is permitted to resign his appointment, and

his servs. are hereby replaced at disposal of milly. dept.

No. 176.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in Mysore commission:—

Maj. T. Clerk, superint. of the Astagram div., to be supt. of Chittledroog div., v. Maj. Cunningham, ret.

Capt. H. M. Elliott, superint. of Coorg, to be superint. of the Nuggur div., v. Col. Porter, resigned.

Lieut. A. C. Hay to be superint. of Astagram, v. Maj. Clerk, but to offic. as superint. of Bangalore in room of Maj. Dobbs, offic. as judicial comr.

The app. of Capt. Elliott to be superint. of Chittledroog div., and of Lieut. Hay to be superint. of Nuggur div., in G.O. by the Gov. gen., No. 66, dated 10th inst., is cane.

No. 83.—Mr. A. D'Souza, 2nd class sub-asst., Great Trigonometrical Survey, is promoted to 1st class, with effect from the 8th inst.

No. 89.—The following orders, issued by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provs. to Nagpore irreg. force, are confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 23.—No. 11.—Maj. Holland, com. 2nd inf. regt., Nagpore irreg. force, is perm. to proc. to Nagpore on m.c., to enable him to appear before a med. board at that station, prep. to leave to England.

Consequent on the foregoing the following arrangement is made:—

Capt. Higginson, 2nd in com., will offic. as comd. dur. abs. of Maj. Holland, with effect fr. Dec. 14 last, the date on which Maj. Holland quitted Chanda. The appt. of 2nd in com. will cease from that date.

Dated Dec. 30.—No. 12.—2nd Regt. of Inf.—The servs. of Mr. Asst. surg. G. Law are transf. to the Civil dept., with effect fr. the date on which the priv. leave granted to him on Nov. 5 last may expire.

Mr. Law will report himself to Maj. Snow, offic. sec. to chief comr., from whom he will receive his instructions.

The civil asst. surg. at Chanda will afford med. aid to 2nd regt. of inf., in add. to his other duties, drawing head money at the authorized rate.

The arrangement will have effect fr. 1st prox.

No. 90.—The leave to Europe, on m.c., granted to Capt. J. F. MacAndrew, Bengal staff corps, asst. comr. in Oude, in G. G. O. No. 333, of April 12 last, is ext. for 5 mos., with retention of appt.

No. 91.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

Dated Jan. 11.—No. 11.—Extending to July 4, on m.c., the leave to Lieut. and adjt. J. H. Way, 4th inf., Hyderabad cont., by G. O. by the Resident, No. 131, dated July 8 last, confirmed in G. G. O. No. 659, dated July 25.

No. 96.—The undermen. officer is perm. to proc. to Europe on leave, m.c.:—

Lieut. J. H. Maling, gen. list, infy., for 18 mos., under new regs.

No. 98.—The undermen. medical officer, having completed 20 years' actual service, to be surg. maj. from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 13, 1860, and G. O. by the Gov. gen., No. 10a, dated Dec. 26, 1860:—

Surg. C. L. Cox, Dec. 17, 1861.

#### BY THE LIUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Jan. 21.—No. 321b.—Mr. G. G. Morris, offic. judge of Dinapore, is vested with the powers of a sess. judge in Darjeeling.

Jan. 22.—Capt. G. Davidson, Bengal engrs., to act as comr. for the improvement of the town of Calcutta.

Jan. 30.—Mr. N. Thompson to be judge of the Court of Small Causes at Kishnaghar.

Feb. 1.—Mr. T. F. W. Smith to offic. as mag. and coll. of Sylhet, until the arrival of Mr. S. H. C. Taylor.

Jan. 3.—No. 176b.—Appointments:—

Capt. J. Masson to be an hon. mag. in Darjeeling, and to exercise powers of a covenanted asst. and mag.

Jan. 13.—Mr. H. L. Harrison to offic. as sec. to the local committee of public instruction at Beerbhoom.

Jan. 14.—Mr. E. Fairlie to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Hooghly, and to exercise powers of a subord. mag. of the 1st class.

Jan. 15.—Mr. J. C. Cooke, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Buheera, is vested with the full powers of a mag. in Tirhoot.

Mr. J. R. Anderson, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot, is vested with powers of a subord. mag. of 1st class.

Jan. 18.—Mr. W. Macpherson to offic. as mag. and coll. of Rungpore.

Mr. E. H. Winfield will offic. as mag. and coll. until Mr. Macpherson's arrival.

Mr. W. Keable to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Rungpore.

The following dep. mags. and dep. colls. are prom., viz.:—

To the 2nd Class.—Mr. J. Macleod, Sarun; Mr. H. Doveton, Patna.

To the 3rd Class.—Mr. W. Haysham, 24 pergunnahs; Mr. A. N. Cole, Barrh; Mr. W. H. Ryland, Bongong.

To the 4th Class.—Mr. L. Barber, Tipperah.

Jan. 15.—Lieut. D. W. Dundas, comg. det. of 8th pol. batt. for 6 weeks, m.c.

Jan. 16.—Mr. J. A. Graham, of C.S., reported his departure fr. India on st. ship *Lady Jocelyn* on 10th inst.

Mr. G. F. Cockburn, C.S., reported his return to Pres. on 13th inst.

Public Works Dept., Jan. 21.—General.—No. 17.—Postings.—Mr. H. McManus, att. to Cuttack circle as an asst. overseer in notification No. 117 of 27th ult., is posted to the Mahanuddy div.

No. 18.—The undermen. 1st cl. prob. engrs., att. to Bengal, are posted as below:—

Messrs. B. Black and F. R. Butt to the Nudda Rivers div.

Messrs. G. C. Cooke and J. M. Luff to the Patna branch road div.

No. 19.—Mr. C. G. Wray, exec. eng. of 3rd cl., is transf. fr. Behar to the Pres. circle, and att. to civil architect's dept., as a temp. measure and for a special work.

Legislative Dept.—Jan. 30.—The Lient. gov. of Bengal, with the sanction of H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen., is pleased to nominate the foll. persons to be councillors for his assistance, in making laws and regs., viz.:—T. H. Cowie, Esq., A. R. Young, Esq., H. D. H. Fergusson, Esq., E. H. Lushington, Esq., Baboo Rama Persaud Roy, Moulvy Abdul Luteef, John N. Bullen, Esq., W. Maitland, Esq., W. Moran, Esq., A. T. T. Peterson, Esq., Rajah Pertaub Chand Singh, Baboo Prussunoo Koomar Tagore.

Appts.—Jan. 25.—No. 301.—Mr. J. J. S. Driberg, offic. dep. mag. and dep. coll. in Pooree, to be a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in that dist.

Mr. E. Eyre, offic. dep. mag. and dep. coll. in Behar, to be a dep. mag. and dep. coll. in that dist.

Mr. H. Dawson to offic. as a dep. mag. and a dep. coll. in Bhargulpore, and to exercise powers of a sub. mag. of 2nd cl. in any or all of the dists. of that div.

Jan. 28.—Mr. S. H. C. Taylor to be mag. and coll. of Sylhet.

Mr. A. R. Thompson, offic. mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, to be mag. and coll. of that dist.

Mr. S. F. Davies to be mag. and coll. of Backergunge.

Mr. J. E. S. Lillie, add. sess. judge of Hooghly, to be also add. civil judge of that dist.

Mr. E. G. Birch to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Purneah.

Mr. A. M. Macgregor to the ch. of the sub div. of Meherpore, and to exercise the powers of mag. and dep. coll. in Nudda.

Mr. H. W. Payne, offic. judge of the Court of Small Causes in Calcutta, to be a judge of that court.

Jan. 29.—Mr. A. G. Macpherson to be sec. to the Govt. of Bengal in the legislative dept.

Mr. C. Boulnois to be 1st judge of the Court of Small Causes in Calcutta.

Jan. 28.—Mr. W. M. Beaufort, offic. judge of Purneah, has leave for 3 mo., under new rules.

Jan. 22.—It is hereby notified that Mr. W. M. Anderson has been app. by the Govt. of Jamaica to be emigration agent at Calcutta, for that colony.

Jan. 31.—Mr. A. G. Macpherson assumed ch. of the office of sec. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the legislative dept., on the 30th inst.

Jan. 20.—No. 275b.—Appointments:—Rev. H. P. Woodington to offic. as chap. of Cuttack.

Mr. J. Pickard, asst. rev. surv., 3rd cl., fifth or Arracan div., to be asst. rev. surv. sec. cl.

Mr. P. Agabeg, sen. sub-asst. rev. surv., 1st cl., third or eastern div., to be asst. rev. surv., 3rd cl.

Messrs. W. Sinclair and A. Hyde, jun. sub-asst. rev. survs., 2nd cl., sec. or S. div., to be sen. sub-asst. rev. survs., first cl.

Mr. C. David, office asst. and draftsman, fourth or western div., to be jun. sub-asst. rev. surv., sec. cl.

The above arrangements will take effect from the 1st inst.

No. 213b.—Appointments:—

Jan. 13.—Mr. H. G. Paynter is vested with powers in 24 Pergunnahs.

Jan. 16.—Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr, now on leave, to be comsur. of rev. and circuit of Chittagong div.

Mr. V. H. Schalch to be civil and sess. judge of Mymensing, but to continue to offic. as comsur. of Nudda.

Mr. C. H. Campbell to be a mag. and coll. of 1st grade in Mymensing, but to continue to offic. as civil and sess. judge of that dist.

Mr. T. B. Lane to be a mag. and coll. of 2nd grade in Tirhoot.

Mr. J. D. Ward to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Behar, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Chittagong.

Mr. H. G. Paynter to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

Mr. H. Beveridge to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Jessore, with powers of a mag. and dep. coll., and to continue in ch. of sub div. of Jenidah.

Mr. A. Abercrombie to be mag. and coll. of Chittagong, but to continue to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Tipperah.

Jan. 18.—Mr. F. M. Halliday to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Purneah, with powers of a mag. and dep. coll., but to continue to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot.

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Mr. W. H. Ryland, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to chge. of sub div. of Coohiteen.

The following gentleman to be comr., under Act XXVI. of 1850, for the improvement of the town of Nussersabad or Mymensing, viz.:—Mr. C. H. Campbell.

Jan. 22.—Mr. B. J. Wigram to offic. as mag. and coll. of Maldah.

Mr. F. G. Millett to offic. as mag. and coll. of Pubna.

Mr. S. Cooper to offic. as sub dep. opium agent of N. from Nov. 19 last.

Leave of absence:—

Jan. 18.—Mr. F. T. Platts, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Kooshtea, for 2 mo.

Jan. 20.—Mr. G. F. Cockburn, comr. of Cuttack, for 4 weeks, to rejoin his app.

Mr. S. F. Davies, mag. and coll. of Sylhet, for 2 mo., in ext.

Jan. 22.—Notification:—The following officers of the Bengal pol. batt. have been declared by the board of examiners at Fort William to have passed in Hindoostani on the 9th ult.:—

Lieut. F. Adams, 3rd batt.

Lieut. J. H. Thompson, 1st batt.

Leave of absence:—Maj. F. P. Layard, superint. engr. of the northern circle, from the 5th proximo, prep. to Eur. on m.c. by the second steamer of Feb.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Gen. Dept., *Camp Mowranipore*, Jan. 9.—No. 49a.—Mr. J. G. Bachman, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Ghazepore, has 3 mo. priv. leave, fr. date on which he may avail himself of it.

Allahabad, Jan. 16.—No. 87.—Mr. G. Palmer, C.S., rep. his ret. fr. leave to England on Dec. 31 last.

Public Works Dept., *Camp Chundera*, Jan. 4.—No. 47a.—Lieut. G. Strahan, prob. asst. engr., att. to the irrigation dept., N.W.P., is app. permanently to the public works dept., in the grade of asst. engr., 2nd cl., with effect fr. Nov. 20 last.

No. 49a.—Priv. leave for 1 mo., fr. such date as he may avail himself of it, is granted to Mr. W. Phillips, supt. Agra irrigation works.

Camp Nowgong, Jan. 11.—No. 96a.—Priv. leave for 1 mo., to Calcutta, fr. Dec. 30 last, is granted to Maj. H. Drummond, consulting engr. to Govt., N.W.P., railway dept.

Police Dept., *Camp Khurnair*, Jan. 18.—No. 34a.—Leave, for 15 days, is granted to Mr. D.A. McCarthy, dist. supt. of police at Allahabad, fr. 20th inst.

Mr. S. Boileau, asst. insp. gen., will take ch. of the current duties of Mr. McCarthy's office during that officer's abs.

No. 36a.—Priv. leave for 2 mo., under the orders of the Govt. of India, dated Jan. 6, 1860, is granted to Maj. Carter, dep. insp. gen. of police in the Rohilkund div., fr. 20th inst.

Maj. Earle, dist. supt. of police at Bareilly, will take ch. and perform the current duties of Maj. Carter's office during that officer's abs., in add. to his own.

Gen. Dept., *Camp Mubaha*, Jan. 15.—No. 94a.—Leave, for 15 mo., to England, on m.c., under section 6 of the leave rules, is granted to Mr. B. Sapte, c.b., mag. and coll. of Meerut, together with the usual prep. leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, fr. March 1 next.

Camp Khurnair, Jan. 18.—No. 107a.—With the concurrence of the milly. authorities, Asst. surg. E. Tayler, 44th N.I., received ch. of the med. du. of the civil station of Humeerpoore, on March 17, 1861, and has continued to perform the said du. until this date.

Asst. surg. Tayler will continue in ch. of the med. du. of the civil station of Humeerpoore.

No. 114a.—Mr. J. S. Dumergue, having been removed fr. his appt., is directed to make over ch. of the current du. of his office, as a temp. measure, to the Principal Sudder Ameen.

No. 115a.—Mr. W. J. R. Carnac is app. to be judge and sess. judge of Allypore, continuing to act as judge of Ghazepore.

Mr. W. J. Braunley, mag. and coll. of Allahabad, is app. to offic. as judge and sess. judge of Allypore.

Public Works Dept., *Camp Kobrai*, Jan. 17.—No. 121a.—With reference to G.O. No. 6, Jan. 2, 1862, transf. Lieut. Birney, engr., to N.W.P., that officer is app. to be dep. superint. of East Jumna Canal, v. Lieut. Swinton.

Camp Khurnair, Jan. 18.—No. 130a.—Appointments:—Prob. asst. engr. Lieuts. G. F. Skipwith and F. J. Home, attached to the Boolundshahur Branch, Ganges Canal, are app. permanently to the public works dept. in the grade of asst. engr. 2nd cl., with effect fr. Sept. 10 last.

Mr. G. Palmer, who has reported his return fr. leave to Eur., is app. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bijnour.

Allahabad, Jan. 21.—No. 117.—Mr. P. Niblett, dep. coll. in Zillah Azimgurh, is placed in ch. of the treasury of that district.

Camp Humeerpoore, Jan. 23.—No. 130a.—The usual leave to proc. to Pres., prep. to leave to Eur. on m.c., is granted to Dr. J. Irving, civ. surg. of Allahabad.

No. 136a.—Priv. leave for 2 mo. is granted to Mr. E. Macnaghten, dep. superint. of the domains of the Maharajah of Benares, fr. March 15.

Judicial Dept., *Camp Mowdha*, Jan. 20.—No. 44a.—It is hereby notified that the Hon. the Lieut. gov. N.W.P. has been pl. to assign to the mag. of Meerut criminal jurisdiction in certain lands belonging to the areas of Mouzahs, Kerowlee, Lattura, and Fureedpoor, of Pergunnah Hussunpoor, Zillah Moradabad, the said lands having, by a change in the course of the River Ganges at Gurmooktesur, been removed to its right bank.

Separate Rev., *Assessed Taxes Dept.*, Allahabad, Jan. 9.—No. 3.—Mr. H. Blunt is app. assessor for cantonments of Cawnpore, with retrospective effect fr. Aug. 1, 1861.

Gen. Dept., *Camp Degorah*, Jan. 2.—The serv. of Asst. surg. T. Murray, civ. surg. at Ajmere, are placed temp. at disp. of Govt. of India in foreign dept., with a view to his being app. to act for Dr. K. Burr as med. officer of Jeypore agency.

Camp Bhownrah, Jan. 6.—Mr. E. M. Wylly, judge of Court of Sudder Dewanny, has 6 mo. leave, with prep. leave of 8 weeks.

Camp Mowranipore, Jan. 7.—No. 42.—His Honour the Lieut. gov. has been pl. to sanction the foll. promotion of officers elected for the Allahabad volunteer rifle corps:—

Lieut. W. Johnston to be capt., v. Lowe, transf. fr. effective to honorary list.

Ens. J. A. Stowell to be lieut., v. Johnston, prom. G. M. Bryan, Esq., to be ens., v. Stowell, prom.

G. H. M. Batten, Esq., to be ens., v. Carlisle, res. The resignation of Lieut. N. St. L. Carter is accepted.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

Educational Dept., Jan. 27.—No. 34.—Appointment.—Mr. H. H. Clarke, hd. mr. Delhi Zillah School, to offic. as inspec. of schools, Rawul Pindee circle, in place of Lieut. Forbes, prog. on furl., fr. date of receiving ch. of office.

Police Dept., Jan. 28.—No. 61.—Appointment.—Capt. R. S. Moseley to offic. as dist. superint. of police in Hissar dist., with effect fr. date on which he assumed charge of his office.

Public Works Dept., Jan. 27.—No. 4,089.—Transfers.—Mr. Dep. comr. J. Symms, sub eng. 1st cl., fr. Sealkote to Rawul Pindee div.

No. 4,090.—Lieut. L. C. Gordon, asst. eng. 2nd cl., is transf. fr. the bridges and branch roads, Umballa, and posted temp. to Upper Sirhind div.

Mr. E. L. Asher, 1st cl. probat. engr., is posted to the bridges and branch roads, Umballa.

Jan. 28.—No. 4,120.—Transfer.—Lieut. R. H. Palmer, asst. eng. 2nd cl., fr. 8th div. Grand Trunk Road to 2nd div. Barce Doab Canal, v. Lieut. J. G. Forbes.

Gen. Dept., Jan. 23.—No. 131.—Leave.—Asst. surg. R. Mantell, m.b., in civ. med. ch. at Goojrat, has obtained gen. leave for 15 days fr. Feb. 1, or fr. date of availing himself of same.

Jan. 21.—No. 137.—Transfers.—Capt. J. D. Ferris, asst. comr., fr. Dera Ismail Khan to Bunnoo dist.

No. 138.—Lieut. E. L. Ommamey, asst. comr., fr. Bunnoo to Dera Ismail Khan dist.

Police Dept., Jan. 22.—No. 48.—Leave.—Lieut. H. A. Waterfield, dist. superint. of police, has 8 weeks' leave, with effect fr. March 1 next, prep. to furl. to Eur.

Jan. 23.—No. 55.—Capt. A. De Gallais, dist. superint. of police, has obtained 6 weeks' leave fr. date of depart., to Calcutta or Bombay, prep. to leave to England on m.c.

Gen. Dept., Jan. 20.—No. 118.—Lieut. col. J. R. Beecher, c.b., having reported his return to Punjab fr. leave to Eur., is reapp. dep. comr. 1st cl., and posted to Dera Ismail Khan dist.

No. 119.—Mr. A. A. Brandreth, settlement officer, is app. dep. comr. 2nd cl., in room of Capt. H. Mackenzie, transf. to another province. Mr. Brandreth is posted to Huzara, but will continue to offic. at Gojranwalla.

No. 120.—Transfer.—Mr. F. Macnaghten, asst. comr., returned fr. leave, is transf. fr. Jhang to Delhi dist.

Public Works Dept., Jan. 20.—No. 3,969.—Mr. C. Campbell, C.E., exec. eng., Delhi div., has 6 mo. leave to Eur., together with the usual prep. leave, under sec. 9, without pay, fr. March 15, 1862, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 3,970.—Mr. H. Garbett, 4th cl. exec. eng., on spec. du. at Dera Ismail Khan, has 6 mo. leave to Eur. fr. May 1 next, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

General Dept., Jan. 15.—No. 97.—The servs. of Mr. J. S. Campbell, dep. comr., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the for. dept., for employment in the Central Provinces.

No. 100.—Appoints.—Asst. surg. N. D. S. Wallich to the charge of civil med. duties of Jullundur, as a temp. arrangement.

Public Works Dept., Jan. 13.—No. 3,807.—Appoints.—Capt. J. Crofton, of engr., is appt. to supt. the survey for the Maharaja of Patiala's projected canal fr. the Sutlej, with the grade of supt. of works.

Maj. T. C. Blagrove (ret.) is app. to Sutlej canal survey as surv., with grade of exec. engr., 4th cl.

Transfers.—Lieut. J. G. Forbes, asst. engr., 1st cl., fr. Barce Doab canal, to Sutlej canal survey.

Lieut. E. A. Trevor, prob. asst. engr., fr. Umritsur div. to Sutlej canal survey.

Capt. S. Black, exec. engr., 2nd cl. to offic. as exec. engr., Rawul Pindee div., on dep. of Maj. S. J. H. Davies, on leave.

Mr. A. G. Crommelin, exec. engr., sec. cl., late offic. controller and examiner, public works accounts, to offic. as exec. engr., Lahore div.

Jan. 15.—No. 3,835.—Transfer.—Capt. T. W. Marten, asst. engr., fr. the Peshawur div. to the Delhi div.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., *Camp Ukhora*, Jan. 10.—Major H. L. Bird, late 48th N.I., 2nd cl. barrackmr. at Berham-pore, is perm. to resign that app. from 31st ult.

Ensign C. Stroud, unatt. list, is app. to the above vacancy, and directed to join.

Asst. surg. J. Brake, 12th Bengal cav., is app. to jt. med. chg. of Simla, v. Asst. surg. S. C. Townsend. 2nd Capt. W. H. Parish is rem. from No. 2 to No. 1 garrison batty. Bengal art.; and Lieut. H. Latham from No. 2 batty. 25th brig. R.A., to No. 2 garrison batty. Bengal art.

The following Meerut division order is confirmed: Dated 11th inst.—Directing the undermentioned officers, arrived with a detach. for 104th Bengal fus., to proc. to Delhi and do duty with 82nd foot:—

Lieuts. W. E. D. Broughton, late 6th Bengal Eur. regt.; F. W. Lemau, late 4th Bengal Eur. regt.; and A. Vallings, late 41st N.I.

The following Benares station orders are confirmed:—

Dated 8th inst.—Directing Lieut. H. B. Lockwood, recently app. to 5th Bengal cav., to remain temp. at Benares to settle certain claims of the Syces of late 4th Eur. I.C.

Dated 9th inst.—Directing Surg. T. B. Reid, 32nd highlanders, to assume med. chg. of depot.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Saugor station order, dated 4th inst., directing Asst. surg. D. Young to make over med. chg. of No. 3 batty. 25th brig. R.A., to Asst. surg. J. H. White; and to receive med. chg. of 24th (Punjab) regt. N.I. from Asst. surg. P. O'Brien, med. storekeeper.

Allahabad brigade order, dated 7th inst., directing Asst. surg. D. Wright, in med. chg. of the garrison, to afford med. aid to a detach. of 21st (Punjab) regt. N.I., in add. to his other duties.

Leave of absence:—

Late 15th N.I.—Major J. W. Carnegie, c.b., from Nov. 5, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862, to presy.

Medical Dept.—Surg. major T. A. Wethered, 10th Bengal cav., from Jan. 1 to March 1, to visit Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., under new rules.

Jan. 14.—Col. J. Butler, Bengal inf., is perm. to reside in Sirhind div., and to draw his pay and allowances from Meerut pay office.

The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 12th ult.—Directing the undermentioned officers of the gen. list, to do duty with the corps specified:—

Cornets W. G. Craig and C. B. Horsburgh, H.M.'s 19th hussars.

Ensigns E. H. Webb and R. T. Sandeman, 75th foot.

Ensign H. Wylie, 92nd highlanders.

Ensign W. E. Gowan, 80th foot.

Ensign F. B. Morris, 34th foot.

Ensign G. MacCall, 107th foot.

Ensign A. J. Stead, 48th foot.

Ensign F. S. Carr, 101th Bengal fusiliers.

Ensign C. H. Forster, 82nd foot.

Ensign H. J. Woodward, 54th foot.

Ensigns H. Howell and W. H. Browne, 81st foot.

Ensign R. A. Price, 98th foot.

Head Qrs., *Camp Kuddhoo*, Jan. 11.—Appointment:—Kussowlie Convalescent Depot.—Lieut. W. R. Lascelles, 3rd batt. rifle brigade, to be station staff.

Lieut. A. K. J. C. Mackenzie, late 5th Bengal Eur. I.C., is perm. to do duty with 1st Bengal cav., on completion of the duty on which at present ordered.

Umballah brigade order, dated 1st inst., attaching Ensign H. Howell, gen. list, to 89th foot, till arrival of 81st foot, with which corps he has been app. to do duty.

Leave of absence:—

Late 29th N.I.—Lieut. W. A. Garden (doing duty at Umballah) from Oct. 15, 1861, to Dec. 15, 1861, to Simla, on m.c.

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. R. Wescott, dec., from Sept. 11, 1861, date of decease, on m.c.

Head Qrs., *Camp Huttee*, Jan. 12.—Lieut. W. E. Hamilton, gen. list, inf., attached on 4th Bengal cav., is directed to join and do duty with 7th hussars, in view to his being instructed in cav. duties, but without prejudice to his app. in the former corps.

Lieut. H. Macdonald, late 19th regt. N.I., do. duty at Moradabad, is attach. to H.M.'s 104th Bengal fus., at Meerut, and directed to join forthwith.

The following arrangements in the barrack dept. are directed:—

Capt. J. Wedderburn, late 69th, and Lieut. R. B. Mackenzie, late 12th N.I., barrackmrs. at Meerut and Umritsur, respectively, are removed from their appts.

Lieut. G. N. Money, 2nd cl. barrackmr., Mooltan, is transf. to Meenan Meer as 1st cl. barrackmr.

Unatt. Ens. A. Stratton, 2nd cl. barrackmr., Futtehgarh, is transf. to Meerut as 1st cl. barrackmr.

Unatt. Ensign P. Gibson is transf. from Agra to Lucknow.

Ensign D. C. Henessy, gen. list, recently admitted into the service, is directed to join and do duty with 104th Bengal fus., at Meerut.

The following Oude division orders are confirmed:

**Dated 7th ult.**—App. Lieut. R. O. H. Forbes, Bengal staff corps, to do general duty at Gondah, as a temp. measure; and also directing the following medical arrangements:—

Asst. surg. C. Cameron, arrived at Allahabad with invalids, to proc. to Cawnpore and assume med. chg. of detach. of drafts for H.M.'s 21st hussars, en route to regimental head quarters.

Asst. surg. E. A. Fitzgerald, doing general duty at Cawnpore, to assume med. chg. of detach. of drafts for H.M.'s 20th hussars, proc. thence to join that regt.

The undermentioned officer has been perm. by the Sec. of State for India to count as service for retiring pension the period of sick leave specified opposite his name, under the provisions of G.G.O., No. 1,113 of Sept. 1, 1857:—

Surg. H. M. Cannon, med. dept., 15 mo., from May 6, 1859, to Aug. 6, 1860.

The following Benares division order is confirmed:

**Dated 31st idem.**—Directing Asst. surg. A. Neil, on the abolition of the Dehra roadside hospital, to proc. thence to Allahabad and report himself to the dep. inspector gen. of hospitals, Cawnpore circle.

Delhi garrison order, dated 11th ult., directing all reports to be made to Col. J. Abbott, comdg. art. div., consequent on departure, on leave, of Brigdr. J. L. Dennis.

**Dated 27th idem.**—Directing Capt. R. F. Webster, late 3rd Eur. regt., to proc. to Cawnpore, and report himself to the officer comdg., for duty with detach. proc. up country.

**Dated 31st idem.**—App. Ensign F. B. Morris, gen. list, to do duty with 48th foot, at Lucknow.

The following Saugor district order is confirmed:

**Dated 31st idem.**—App. Lieut. W. P. Mortimer, H.M.'s 80th foot, to act as barrackmr. of the district, v. Lieut. H. N. Noble, res.

The Saugor station order, dated 27th ult., directing Asst. surg. D. Young to relieve Surg. R. Cockburn, 39th (Allypore) regt. N.I., from med. chg. of No. 3 batty. 25th brig. R.A., is confirmed.

**Head Qrs., Camp Khyrabad, Jan. 13.**—In continuation of G.O. of 8th inst., Lieut. col. E. D. Watson (new prom.) is posted to 11th N.I.

**Head Qrs., Camp Nowshera, Jan. 15.**—The following Rawul Pindie station orders are confirmed:

**Dated 31st ult.**—Directing Asst. surg. G. C. Chesnaye, A. batty. 5th R.H. brig., to assume med. chg. of art. div., v. Asst. surg. J. Follitt, 51st foot.

**Dated 8th inst.**—The Oude division order, dated 10th inst., directing Asst. surg. A. Neil, arrived from Delree, to assume med. chg. of convalescent depot, at Allahabad, and also do duty in gen. hospital there, is confirmed.

**Head Qrs., Camp Taroo, Jan. 16.**—In continuation of G.O. of 7th inst., Brev. maj. H. R. Grindlay, late 3rd Eur. L.C., is app. to do duty at Murree convalescent depot, during ensuing hot season.

Appointment:—

36th (the Bareilly) Regt. N.I.—Capt. P. G. Scott, late 12th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. dur. the abs. of Capt. H. W. Chapman, late 28th N.I.

The servs. of Lieut. H. McV. Crichton, of engrs., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India, in the public works dept.

The following Agra garrison and station orders are confirmed:

**Dated 29th ult.**—Directing Asst. surg. A. Fitzgerald, doing duty with art. div., to proc. to Shekhabad and assume med. chg. of a party of recruits expected from Allahabad, en route to Gwalior.

**Dated 8th inst.**—Directing Asst. surg. E. A. Fitzgerald, arrived at Muttra with a detach. of 20th hussars, to proc. to Shekhabad and assume med. chg. of detach. for 20th and 21st hussars, expected from Cawnpore.

Orders confirmed:

Shahjehanpore station order, dated 17th ult., directing Asst. surg. W. Curran, 88th foot, to relieve Asst. surg. A. Taylor from med. chg. of a detach. of recovered men.

Gondah station order, dated 1st inst., directing civil Asst. surg. C. Lowdell to assume med. chg. of right wing 3rd regt. N.I.

Benares station order, dated 6th inst., attaching Ensign H. T. Larkins, gen. list, to 9th regt. N.I.

Leave of absence:—

Late 57th N.I.—Lieut. A. W. Hearsey, from July 5, 1861, to Oct. 8, 1861, to Mussorie.

Orders confirmed:

Sealkote station order, dated 16th ult., directing Surg. H. N. Elton, med. storekeeper, to continue in chg. of the office of the dep. inspector gen. of hospitals, in add. to his other duties, and with effect from Nov. 22 last, v. Dep. Ins. gen. W. S. Dicken, dec.

Presidency division order, dated 26th ult., directing Ensign E. Molloy, gen. list, to do duty with 75th foot

Presidency division order, dated 28th ult., app. Ensign R. E. S. Smith, gen. list, to do duty with 13th L.I., at Gwalior.

Gondah station order, dated 18th inst., directing civil Asst. surg. C. Lowdell to assume med. chg. of a detach. of 27th foot, in add. to his other duties.

Saugor district order, dated 14th inst., app. Asst. surg. N. J. Grant, G. batty. 2nd R.H. brig., to med. chg. of art. div. now encamped at Saugor, in add. to his other duties.

Leave of absence:

Bengal Staff Corps.—Major G. W. M. Hall (comdt. 3rd Bengal cav.) from Feb. 14 to March 20, to Calcutta, on m.c.

**Head Qrs., Camp Peshawar, Jan. 17.**—With reference to G.O. of Sept. 28, 1861, the suspension from rank and pay and allowances of Lieut. T. N. Walker, late 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., will be reckoned as having commenced on the day on which the sentence was communicated to him (which date is to be immediately reported to the adj. gen. of the army), and will expire six calendar months after that date.

Appointment:—

14th (the Ferozepore) Regt. N.I.—Lieut. E. G. Wace, of the late 33rd N.I., to be adjt., v. Lieut. W. G. Trevor, 80th foot, who has resigned that appointment.

The undermentioned officers are perm. to do duty as specified:—

Lieut. F. H. Inglefield, late 38th N.I., at Meerut.

Lieut. J. P. Sherriff, late 35th N.I., with 54th foot, Roorkee.

The undermentioned officers were declared by the Board of Examiners at Fort William, on the 10th inst., to have passed in Hindostanee:—

2nd Capt. W. A. Ross, art.

Capt. M. M. Prendergast, late 4th Eur. L.C.

Lieut. Hon. J. H. Fraser, late 4th Eur. inf.

Lieut. W. D. Shaw, late 2nd N.I.

Capt. S. R. J. Owen, late 19th N.I.

Lieuts. F. C. W. Drummond and C. G. Millett, late 70th N.I.

Major G. Strangways, late 71st N.I.

Lieut. J. E. Campbell, gen. list, inf.

The leave granted to Lieut. (now capt.) F. R. N. Fortescue, late 73rd N.I., in G.O. of 1860, is cane.

The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:

**Dated 20th ult.**—Appointing the undermentioned officers to do duty with the corps specified:—

Capt. W. H. Stubbs, Bengal staff corps, with 75th foot.

Ensigns H. P. Airey, gen. list, and R. C. Richardson, gen. list, with 104th Bengal fus.

**Dated 21st idem.**—Directing Lieut. E. P. Ommaney, late 45th N.I., to do gen. duty at Barrackpore.

**Dated 23rd idem.**—Perm. Capt. H. T. Pollock, late 35th N.I., to do gen. duty at prey.

The following orders are confirmed:

Roorkee station order, dated 3rd inst., app. Lieut. and Adj. J. W. Hughes, 54th foot, to offic. as station staff, v. Lieut. and Adj. E. W. Humphry, sappers and miners.

Sirhind division order, dated 6th inst., directing Surg. major G. Harper, 5th R.H. brig., to act as med. storekeeper, from 7th idem, in add. to his other du., v. Surg. maj. R. W. Faithfull.

Umballah brigade order, dated 16th inst., directing Asst. surg. J. A. P. Colles, C. batty. 2nd R.H. brig., to perform civil med. duties of station, consequent on illness of Asst. surg. S. C. Townsend, and with effect from 5th idem.

### Amalgamation.—Questions, Answers, and Remarks thereon.

**Fort William, Jan. 20.—No. 65.**—In continuation of G.G.O., No. 827 of Sept. 17, 1861, the following paragraph of a military letter from the right hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 319, dated Aug. 10 last, is published for general information:—

Para. 33. "You have decided in paras. 76 and 77 of the G.O. that the rule respecting the limitation of tenure of certain staff appointments to five years shall have prospective effect for future incumbents of these appointments; and you have permitted all officers now holding such appointments to keep them for two years longer, irrespective of the periods that they severally have served. Should any officer have served up to the present time less than five years, you allow him to complete a full period of seven years. To these applications of the rule I have no objection."

No. 125.—In continuation of G.G.O. No. 1,120 of the 6th December, 1861, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following observations by the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India on answers given by the Government of India to questions connected with the late changes in the Indian army, and published in Government general orders Nos. 801 and 833 of the 16th and 17th September, 1861:—

Question 96. An officer is at home on two years' furlough in 1856, and ordered out in consequence of the mutiny in 1857, having ten months of his leave

unexpired; can he, if he joins the staff corps, take this balance of furlough without losing his appointment?

Answer 96. Yes, he would be allowed the balance of his furlough, retaining his appointment.

Remarks 96. Approved; but add the words "to the staff corps."

Q. 97. An officer proceeds on 15 months' leave, retaining his appointment; he obtains 12 months' additional leave, and thereby forfeits his appointment. Is his absence of 15 months to be reckoned as staff service?

A. 97. Yes.

R. 97. See Despatch to India, No. 315 of Aug. 9, published in G.O. No. 824 of 1861.

Q. 99. Can an officer having entered the staff corps retire from the service and claim the extra £50 as pension offered in G.G.O., dated March 8 last, No. 79, provided he applies to retire before Oct. 1 next?

A. 99. Yes; but, as shown in the Despatch, No. 302, dated Aug. 2, 1861, published in G.O. No. 784, of Sept. 5, 1861, it is not the intention of her Majesty's Government that officers should enter the staff corps for the purpose of immediately retiring.

R. 99. See remark on question and answer No. 49, published in G.G.O. No. 960 of 1861.

Q. 102. Whether a lieutenant in a British regiment of foot, of eight years' service, who was appointed officiating assistant commissioner, Tenasserim and Martaban, on the 20th October, 1860, and confirmed in the appointment of second class extra assistant commissioner, Tenasserim province, in June, 1861, is eligible for the staff corps in India, and whether the service above-mentioned will count as service on the staff?

A. 102. This officer is eligible, at the discretion of Government, to join the staff corps on probation under paragraph 75 of the G.O. Having been confirmed in permanent employ, his previous temporary employment will count as staff service. See questions and answers 26 and 40. But as this officer held only temporary employment on the 18th of February last, he cannot be admitted into the staff corps previously to the 22nd Oct., 1861; after that date his claims will be considered.

R. 102. An officer entering the staff corps subsequent to the 22nd Oct., 1861, has not the privilege of counting previous staff service towards promotion.

Q. 107. [Para. 30.] If an artillery officer elects to serve out of India, will his pay and allowances, while serving in India, undergo any alteration from the existing rates?

A. 107. His pay and allowances will not be altered.

R. 107. Approved; but add—"while serving in India."

Q. 108. [Paras. 30 and 45.] It is presumed that officers of artillery now holding appointments either on the general staff with batteries of native artillery, in the ordnance department, or as superintendents of ordnance manufacturing establishments in India, are not required to vacate their appointments should they declare themselves willing to serve out of India, and that officers now doing regimental duty, and who are willing to serve out of India, will be eligible for appointment hereafter to artillery and ordnance staff situations?

A. 108. Artillery officers who volunteer will retain their appointments, and those who have no appointments will be eligible to staff employ.

R. 108. Substitute "artillery officers who volunteer will retain their appointments unless their services should be required elsewhere, and those who," &c., &c.

Q. 110. [Para. 84.] A staff officer having been directed temporarily to rejoin his regiment on field service or for garrison duty, when circumstances have required for a time the presence of a blitional officers, will the period he may thus have been temporarily serving with his regiment count as staff service for promotion in the staff corps?

A. 110. The period during which a staff officer may temporarily serve with his regiment will not reckon as staff service unless he has joined his regiment in the field.

R. 110. The privilege of counting as staff service the period during which a staff officer may temporarily serve with his regiment, if ordered to do so on public grounds, shall be granted to officers joining their regiments for garrison duty as well as to those joining for field service.

### MADRAS.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

##### STAFF CORPS.

**Fort St. George, Jan. 31.—No. 51 of 1862.**—Appts.: Maj. C. H. Drury, of the staff corps, and 1st examiner pay dept., to be mil. acct., v. Maj. Gompertz, ret., subject to future modification if necessary, and to the confirmation of the Govt. of India.

Capt. J. W. Rideout, of the staff corps, 2nd examiner pay dept., to be examiner pay dept., and to conduct the entire duties heretofore performed by the 1st and 2nd examiners, subject to future modification if necessary, and to the confirmation of the Govt. of India.

Capt. F. Mardall, 16th Regt. N.I., actg. dep. judge adv. gen., to be dep. judge adv. gen., v. Burton, ret. Provs., returned fr. leave and assd. ch. of dist. of Dumoh fr. Capt. C. F. O. Mayne on 23rd ult.

No. 97.—The leave to Maj. J. F. J. Stevenson, dep. comr. 2nd cl., Tavoy, in G.O. dated Oct. 4, 1861, No. 13, is ext. to 29th inst.

Jan. 21.—No. 118.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pl. to make the foll. apps. in the Mysore commission, consequent on the retirement of Maj. H. J. Brockman:—

Capt. A. J. Bruce, 3rd asst., to be 2nd asst. to comr. of Mysore.

Lieut. J. A. Campbell, 4th asst., to be 3rd asst., and to continue to offic. as superint. of Astagram.

Lieut. T. G. Clarke, jun. asst., to be 4th asst., and to continue to offic. as 3rd asst.

No. 119.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pl. to notify that Capt. M. Lloyd, Madras art., dep. comr. of Tonnigoo, has passed an exam. in Karen lang.

No. 128.—Lieut. J. G. Bell, asst. comr., is app. to offic. as dep. comr. in ch. of West Berar, as a temp. arrangement.

**Public Works Dept., Fort William, Jan. 21.**—No. 17.—Leave.—The first mo. of the leave to Maj. S. J. Batten, exec. eng., Bassein div., in notification No. 177 of July 26, 1861, is commuted to priv. leave, and the second is to be considered as an ext.

**Revenue Dept., Fort St. George, Feb. 4.**—Leave of absence:—

Mr. H. Newill, director of revenue settlement, for 15 mo., to Eur., on m.c.

Mr. W. M. Cadell, coll. and mag. of Tanjore, for 15 mo., to Eur., on m.c., and 15 days prep. thereto.

Appt.—Mr. C. W. Reade to be coll. and mag. of the dist. of S. Arcot, in succ. to Mr. H. Wood, proc. to Eur., and to act as coll. and mag. until Mr. Wood's embarkation.

Mr. J. D. Robinson, coll. and mag. of N. Arcot, delivered over ch. of the dist. to Mr. J. Fraser on 1st inst.

Jan. 31.—Mr. C. G. Plumer, act. head asst. coll. of Tanjore, has full powers of a mag., with power to hear and dispose of appeals from the decisions of the subordinate magistrates of the 2nd cl. stationed within his charge.

Feb. 3.—Mr. W. McQuhae, head asst. coll. of Kurnool, and act. in Cuddapah, has power to hear and dispose of appeals from the decisions of the subordinate magistrates of the 2nd cl. stationed within his charge.

Feb. 4.—Mr. W. Nisbet, head asst. coll. of Trichinopoly, is invested with power, under section 412 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hear and dispose of appeals from the decisions of the subordinate magistrates of the 2nd cl. stationed within his charge.

Feb. 3.—No. 248.—The priv. leave to Lieut. Weldon, superint. of police, Coimbatore, Jan. 14 last, has been ext. for 10 days.

**Home Dept., Jan. 17.**—No. 305.—Lieut. col. Pears, late Madras art., is app. to offic. temp. as postmr. gen. of Madras, with effect fr. date on which, under the instructs. of the Madras Govt., he ass. ch. of the office fr. Mr. Williamson.

**Mily. Dept., Fort St. George, Jan. 31.**—No. 55.—The foll. officers having, on or before Oct. 21, 1861, applied for admis. to the staff corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, are appd. to Madras staff corps, subject to approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Lieut. C. P. Crossman, 41st regt. N.I., late 4th class exec. engr., Jubulpore div., D.P.W.

Lieut. H. C. Wright, 42nd regt. N.I., late qrmr., 42nd regt. N.I.

The undermt. officer having completed 12 yrs' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ. to be capt. fr. Feb. 18, 1861, under Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. C. P. Crossman.

**OFFICERS OF INDIAN ARTILLERY, &c.**

**Fort St. George, Feb. 4.**—No. 57 of 1862.—The foll. extract from a military despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India is published:—

Despatch dated 31st Dec., 1861, No. 206.

1. Consequent on the recent alteration in the organisation of the Indian artillery and engineers, the number of lieut. cols. and lieuts. in those corps has been somewhat altered.

It has therefore been necessary to re-arrange the number of officers in the abovementioned ranks, who are to draw the higher and lower rate of pay. Bearing in mind the proportions laid down in Lord Stanley's despatch No. 139, dated 21st April, 1859\*,

**BENGAL.**

**Artillery.**

Lieutenant colonels ... 21 ... 7

Lieutenants ... 112 ... 56

**Engineers.**

Lieutenant colonels ... 12 ... 3

Lieutenants ... 48 ... 24

**MADRAS.**

**Artillery.**

Lieutenant colonels ... 12 ... 4

Lieutenants ... 64 ... 32

\* Vide Madras G.O.G. 17th June, 1859, No 239.

the following numbers have been fixed, viz:—

**Engineers.**

Lieutenant colonels ... 8 ... 2

Lieutenants ... 32 ... 16

**BOMBAY.**

**Artillery.**

Lieutenant colonels ... 9 ... 3

Lieutenants ... 48 ... 24

**Engineers.**

Lieutenant colonels ... 8 ... 2

Lieutenants ... 32 ... 16

2. In calculating the proportion of lieut. cols. and lieuts. of art., who are to receive the pay of major and 2nd lieut. respectively, seconded officers are to be kept out of view; and the proportion reckoned as though the officers seconded were casualties.

3. The seconded officers will be allowed the rate drawn by the officers severally below them on the list.

Feb. 4.—No. 58 of 1862.—The leave to Europe on m.c. granted in G.O. 1st March, 1861, No. 69, to Maj. J. Loudon, staff corps, asst. comy. gen., is ext. for 5 mos., with retention of appt.

Returned to duty:—

Surg. maj. J. C. Burton, M.D., arrived at Madras 28th Jan., 1862.

Capt. A. Cooper, 46th Regt. N.I.

Capt. W. R. Shakespear, Staff Corps.

Capt. H. C. R. W. Smith, invalid estab., arrived at Madras 30th Jan., 1862.

Lieut. S. E. R. Butler, 23rd Regt. L.I., arrived at Madras 1st Feb., 1862.

Asst. surg. W. Williamson, is per. to proc. to Eur. on m.c. under old regs., and to embark from Madras.

The undermen. gentleman, who arrived at Madras on Jan. 30th, 1862, is admitted on estab. as a cadet for inf. by the Home Govt., and prom. to rank of ensign.

Mr. F. T. Powis.

**ERRATA.**—In G.O. 31st Jan., 1862, No. 53, the date of prom. to Capt. of Lieut. A. D. Parsons, 1st Bengal L.C., v. Stewart ret., should be "21st," and not the "1st" Jan., 1862.

The prom. of Ensign W. C. Bayley to lieut. in the 6th Regt. N.I. should be "v. Samwell prom.," and not "v. Gompertz (staff corps) ret."

**Revenue Dept., Feb. 5.**—Leave of absence:—

Mr. H. Wood, coll. and mag. of S. Arcot, for 1 week, prep. to England, on furl.

**Public Works Dept., Feb. 7.**—Capt. A. W. Ritherdon, 1st asst. dist. engr., Nellore, for four weeks, to Pres., prep. to Eur., on m.c.

**Judicial Dept.**—Mr. J. Ratliff, act. civ. and sess. judge of Honore, for 3 mo., under the covenanted service absentee rules.

**Revenue Dept.**—Appts.:—

Mr. G. A. Ballard to act as coll. and mag. of Tanjore, dur. abs. of Mr. Cadell, on m.c.

Mr. R. E. Master to offic. as director of revenue settlement, dur. abs. of Mr. Newill, on leave.

Lieut. J. W. Ouchterlony, 105th foot, to be asst. conservator of forests in Salem, v. Blenkinsop, dec.

**Public Works Dept.**—Lieut. C. J. Smith to act as 1st asst. district engr., Nellore, dur. abs. of Capt. Ritherdon.

**Ecclesiastical Dept.**—Rev. C. Rhenius, chaplain of Cannanore, priv. leave for 6 weeks, fr. date of quitting his station.

The Govt. have vested Mr. J. H. Garstin, hd. asst. coll. of Tinnevely, with power to hear and dispose of appeals from the decisions of the sub. magistrates of the 2nd cl. stationed within his charge.

**Judicial Dept., Feb. 7.**—Mr. G. T. Beauchamp, civil and sess. judge of Tanjore, resu. ch. of the court fr. the sub. judge on the 31st ult.

The board of rev. have granted Mr. W. Grant, 1st asst. of their office, priv. leave for 3 mo.

No. 59.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. alterations of rank and proms., subject to H.M.'s approval:—

**Alterations of Rank.**

42nd Regt. N.I.—Capt. E. A. Mottet to take rank fr. Nov. 16, 1861, v. Thurburn, ret.

48th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. D. Sandys to take rank fr. Oct. 24, 1861, v. Borraville, ret.

51st Regt. N.I.—Lieut. L. C. Desborough to take rank fr. June 30, 1861, v. Bruce, ret.

Inf. Gen. List.—Lieut. W. L. Ranking to take rank fr. Oct. 1, 1861, v. Hutchison, 20th regt. N.I., prom.

42nd Regt. N.I.—Promotion.—Lieut. T. Weldon to be capt. fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Tod, prom.

Inf. Gen. List.—Promotion.—Ens. H. A. Bishop to be lieut. fr. Oct. 27, 1861, v. Cox, 1st regt. N.I., prom.

The leave to Eur. on m.c. granted in G.O. No. 41, Feb. 8, 1861, to Maj. F. G. Kempster, staff corps, comdt. native inf. depot, is ext. on m.c. for 5 mo., with retention of appt.

Lieut. col. H. C. Gosling, 10th regt. N.I., is granted leave to Bombay for 2 mo.

The Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India has permitted Lieut. col. C. H. Hutchinson, Madras art., to serv. with the roy. art. in England.

Returned to duty:—

Capt. P. A. Carnegie, 39th regt. N.I.; Lieut. E. P. Homan, 50th regt. N.I.; arrived at Madras Feb. 4.



Lieut. E. B. C. Bradford, staff corps, 2nd in com. 1st corps Central India horse; Lieut. C. J. O. Chamber's, 19th regt. N.I.; arrived at Bombay Jan. 28. The leave to Eur. to Capt. W. R. Shakespear, staff corps, is ext. to Jan. 30, 1862, the date of his arrival at Madras.

The underment. officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—  
Lieut. C. S. Hunt, 3rd Madras Eur. Regt., on m.c. for 18 mos., and to embark from Bombay.

Lieut. E. W. Lake, 3rd Regt. L.I., on m.c. for 18 mos., and to embark from the western coast.

Lieut. A. C. Easton, 44th Regt. N.I., on m.c. for 18 mos., and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. F. Robertson, engr., is permitted to resign the service at his own request, from Dec. 12, 1861.

The underment. gentleman, who arrived at Madras on Feb. 4, 1862, is admitted upon the estab. as a cadet for inf., and promoted to rank of ens., leaving date of his commission to be settled hereafter:—  
Mr. D. Heming.

Posting of Regiment.—The 33rd N.I. is to be considered as having been posted to Vellore from Sept. 27 last, and the 1/2 C compy. gun Lascars to the Mount from the date of arrival from Burmah, viz., Feb. 1, 1862.

Staff Corps.—No. 60.—The following officer, having, on or before Oct. 21, 1861, applied for admission to staff corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, is app. to the Madras staff corps, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Capt. (brev. maj.) J. H. Babington, 48th Regt. N.I., staff app. 3rd class asst. to the conservator of forests.

The underment. officer, having completed 20 years' service, 6 of which were on perm. staff employ, to be maj. fr. Feb. 18, 1861, under Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. (brev. maj.) J. H. M. Babington.

#### CONTINGENT ALLOWANCES.

No. 61.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that, in assimilation with the practice in Bengal, contingent allowances of Rs. 30 and 20 per mensem be drawn for troops and comps. of art. in this presy., British and Indian, the former for European art., and the latter for native art., fr. and after Feb. 1.

From the date the contingent allowances commence, the cost of fuel, stores, &c., supplied on indent from arsenals, and that of blank printed forms from the art. depot, will be discontinued.

Fort St. George, Feb. 7.—No. 63.—The foll. G.O. by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council are republished:—

General Orders by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council.

Fort William, Jan. 24.—No. 89.—The foll. orders, issued by the chief consr. of the central provs. to the Nagpore irreg. force, are confirmed:—

No. 11, dated Dec. 23, 1861.—Maj. Holland, comdg. 2nd inf. regt., Nagpore irreg. force, is perm. to proc. to Nagpore on m.c., to enable him to appear before a med. board at that station, prepy. to leave to England.

Consequent on the foregoing the following arrangement is made:—

Capt. Higginson, 2nd in com., will offic. as comdt. during the abs. of Maj. Holland, with effect from Dec. 14, 1861, the date on which Maj. Holland quitted Chanda. The app. of 2nd in com. will cease from the same date.

No. 91.—The following order, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 11.—Dated Jan. 11.—Extending to July 4, on m.c., the leave granted to Lieut. and Adj. J. H. Way, 4th inf., Hyderabad contingent, by G.O. by the resident, No. 131, dated July 8 last, confirmed in G.G.O. No. 659, dated July 26, 1861.

Leave of absence:—

Revenue Dept., Feb. 11.—Capt. W. H. Hessey, dep. superint. revenue survey, for 4 weeks, to Madras, prep. to Eur. on m.c.

Mr. J. Ball, dep. coll. of North Canara, for 3 mo., to South Canara and the Malabar Coast, on m.c.

Public Works Dept.—Capt. J. F. Fisher, dist. engr., Bellarey, priv. leave for 3 mo., from date of giving over chge. of the dist.

Public Dept., Feb. 11.—The Hon. D. Arbuthnot, Madras C.S., has reported his return to pres., per steamer *Candia*, on the 9th inst.

Feb. 8.—The Govt. resolve to invest Mr. O. B. Irvine, act. hd. asst. mag. of Coimbatore, with power to hear and dispose of appeals from the decisions of the subordinate mags. of the 2nd class, stationed within his charge.

Notification.—The dep. chief engr. Southern circle, has granted Mr. W. Wait, 1st cl. mechanical engr., Tanjore dist., 1 mo.'s priv. leave to visit Madras.

Paym. Pegu div. has granted to Mr. S. Andrews, examiner of his office, leave for 1 mo. fr. Jan. 3, under sec. VII. of the Unconvenanted Service Absentee Rules.

Leave for 1 mo. fr. Jan. 10 has been granted to Mr. R. Snugg, inspec. of police, Nellore, under sec. VII. of the Unconvenanted Service Absentee Rules.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs. Choultry Plain, Jan. 23.—With reference to G.O. Jan. 6, Ens. F. G. Faber, app. to do du. H.M.'s 66th foot, is granted 60 days' priv. leave, to remain at Ootacamund, in add. to the time allowed by regulation for joining the regt. at Cannanore.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, Ens. W. H. M. Francklyne, gen. list, is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 69th foot; to join on arr. of hd. qrs. of regt. at Madras fr. Tonghoo.

Jan. 24.—The foll. removal is ordered:—

Ens. G. C. Cooper, gen. list, fr. do. du. 48th regt. N.I., to do du. 34th Regt. L.I.; to join.

Ens. H. J. Beattie, gen. list, having been reported qualified to com. a company at battalion exercise, is relieved fr. do. du. with 1st Madras fus., and app. to do du. with 3rd regt. L.I.

Jan. 25.—2nd Capt. W. D'O. Kerrich, art., now at Mount, is directed to proc. without delay to Trichinopoly, to assu. chg. (temp.) of No. 3 batt. 23rd brig. art. and the art. in S. div.

#### REDUCTION OF THE NATIVE INFANTRY.

Jan. 28.—No. 10.—With reference to G.O. No. 43, of Jan. 24, the C. in C. directs that the reduction of the native infantry branch of the army be carried out in the following manner:—

1. Medical invaliding committees composed, if practicable, of one field officer and two medical officers of experience, will be immediately convened by officers commanding divisions at all stations of the army, for the examination of all native ranks (including non-combatants who are eligible for the pension establishment) of all regiments of native infantry, who are not in every respect fit for active service in the field. The proceedings of these committees are to be forwarded to army head quarters in due course; and pending their transmission, a nominal roll, showing rank, name, regimental number, date of enlistment and age when enlisted, of such of the men pronounced unfit by committees, as may have completed the prescribed service for pension, is to be at once forwarded to the adjutant general of the army, in order to their being transferred to the pension list. Men (combatants) of thirty-nine and fourteen years' full service, declared unfit by medical committees, will be pensioned; the former on the superior pension, the latter at the ordinary rate.

2. Such men as have not completed the prescribed service for pension, and may not be perfectly fit for active service, or who may be of bad character, are to be paid up and discharged at once by the local authorities; gratuity and travelling batta to those of the combatant ranks being issued at the rates below authorised.

3. All men (combatants) in the eight regiments to be reduced, of and under three years' service, who have no special claims for good service in the field, are to be at once paid up and discharged by the local authorities with the gratuity and travelling batta below authorised.

4. Rolls of men considered to have special claims, to be retained in the army on account of their services in the field, or other causes, will be forwarded to army head quarters for the final orders of the C. in C. Trans-mitting officers will be very careful that these rolls contain the necessary details and dates of the good services constituting claims to special consideration.

5. The gratuities referred to in the preceding paragraphs will be allowed to men of the combatant ranks according to the following scale:—

Men of under 3 years' service, 3 months nett pay of rank.

Men from 3 to 6 years' service, 6 months' nett pay of rank.

Men from 6 to 8 years' service, 9 months' nett pay of rank.

Men above 8 years' service, 12 months' nett pay of rank.

Service under age is not to be taken into account in calculating the gratuity.

In addition to the above, the travelling batta on discharge, authorised by paragraph 17, page 186 of the pay and audit regulations will be issued to the discharged combatant ranks.

6. All puckulies, 2nd tndals, regimental lascars, artificers, toties, choudries, and peons of the 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, and 52nd regts. N.I., who have not served the prescribed period, or are ineligible for pension, are to be at once discharged by commanding officers with gratuities as follows:—

For 1 year's service and under, 1 month's pay of grade.

For 2 years' service and less than 3, 2 months' pay of grade.

For 3 years' service and over, 3 months' pay of grade.

7. Discharge certificates are to be issued without reference to army head quarters to all men discharged under this order.

8. Officers commanding divisions will immediately communicate with each other and with the civil authorities as may be necessary regarding men absent on leave from regiments under their command, in order to such men being at once called in to the

nearest military station and dealt with under the provisions of this order. Officers commanding regiments to which the men belong, will be held responsible that every information necessary to settle all claims be at once fully and clearly afforded to the authorities, who will have to dispose of these men.

9. The C. in C. expects that the instructions contained in this order will receive the strictest attention from all officers concerned, and that the measures ordered will be carried into effect as speedily as possible throughout the army.

10. As the arrangements are carried out in each regiment, officers comg. divisions will transmit by telegraph and post to the adjt. gen. of the army a numerical return exhibiting in detail the strength of all ranks remaining. Orders will then be issued for the completion of the native establishments by effective transfers from the regts. to be reduced. It is expected that the required return will in every case be transmitted within ten days from the date of receipt of this order at each station.

11. The provisions of this order are not to affect men present with regts. serving in Burmah and the Straits Settlements until their return to the Coast.

12. Supernumeraries remaining after regts. shall have been completed by transfers from the reduced regts. will be absorbed by casualties in ordinary course; but to prevent stagnation in promotion, one step will be given for every two vacancies in each of the grades of naigue, havildar, jemadar, and subadar until the supernumeraries shall be absorbed. On supernumeraries being absorbed, regts. are to be recruited to the authorised establishment.

13. Recruit and pension boys of the regts. to be reduced may take their discharge if they wish to do so, but without gratuity; those who may remain will be transferred to other regts. Boys in excess of the establishment of regts. will be borne as supernumeraries until vacancies occur for their reception on the fixed establishment, one being absorbed for every two vacancies.

14. The officers of the 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, and 52nd regts. of native infantry will rank in the corps with which they may be appd. to do duty according to the dates of their regtl. commissions, and will be entitled to the advantages of that rank in the com. of companies, &c., &c.

15. The European non-commissioned staff officers will be disposed of hereafter; in the meantime they will remain at their stations under the orders of their present commanding officers.

16. The position in their new regts. of the native ranks who may be transferred fr. the reduced regts. of N.I., is to be strictly regulated by their respective standings and services. Nominal rolls, registers, &c., of men transferred will be furnished by the officers commanding the corps ordered to be reduced to the regts. to which the men may be removed.

17. The regimental records of the reduced regts. are to be made over to the local ordnance department for transmission to the adjt. gen.'s office for deposit.

18. The colours are to be delivered into the local arsenals.

The underment. officers have obtained leave of absence fr. their corps and stations:—

Maj. C. C. MacCullum, staff corps, dep. judge advocate gen., northern div., in cont. till Jan. 4, 1862—to enable him to join.

Lieut. G. Harvey, 42nd regt. N.I., fr. date of departure—pres. m.c., to obtain a final m.c. to proc. to Eur.

Lieut. G. C. Marsh, 28th regt. N.I. in cont. till May 2, 1862—Madras.

Asst. surg. C. Lee, H.M.'s steam ship *Coromandel*, fr. date of relief for 60 days priv. leave.

W. G. Woods, Lieut. col.,  
Adjt. gen. of the army.

Jan. 9.—Asst. surg. H. Griffith, depart. of dep. inspec. gen. of hos., Pegu div., is app. to afford med. aid to details (Eur. and Native) proc. to Northern Ports and Rangoon on the st. *Coringa* on 11th Jan., 1862.

The foll. act. appts. are made:—

Capt. W. Douglas, of the staff corps, at present act. qr. mr. and interp. of 33rd regt. N.I., to act as qr. mr. and interp. of 21st regt. N.I.

Capt. T. Dyer, of the staff corps, at present act. qr. mr. and interp. of the 21st regt. N.I., to act as qr. mr. and interp. of the 33rd regt. N.I.

Capt. J. Wright, of Eur. vets., is per. to reside at Roycottah.

Lieut. N. F. Bayly, 12th reg. N.I., is app. adjt. of that regt.

With reference to G.O. 14th Jan. 1862, Maj. H. T. Campbell, of staff corps, is app. to do du. under orders of the officer comg. centre div., instead of under orders of the officer comg. Mysore div.

Jan. 30.—No. 14.—Govt. having decided that the corps of sappers and miners shall be reduced to ten companies, as no portion of the regt. is now required to be retained in the Pegu div., the C. in C. directs that the reduction of the two junior companies of the regt., L and M be carried out on the return of the E and F companies from Pegu.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, Ens. T. H. Campbell is app. to do du. with 66th foot, to join *via* Bangalore, with per. to remain there 1 mo. *en route*.

Jan. 31.—The foll. posting is ordered in the judge adv. gen.'s depart:—

Capt. (dept. jud. adv. gen.) F. Mardall, 16th regt. N.I., to ceded dists.

#### VACANCIES.

In continuation of G.O. Jan. 9, 1862, it is notified that further vacancies in the rank of lieut. exist in the regts. below specified, and that applications from ensigns of other regts. who may be desirous of being removed thereto, should reach the Adj. gen.'s office on or before the 28th Feb., 1862.

2nd Regt. N.I.—1 vacancy.  
3rd Regt. L.I.—2 vacancies.  
13th Regt. L.I.—1 vacancy.  
17th Regt. N.I.—1 vacancy.  
24th Regt. N.I.—2 vacancies.  
43rd Regt. N.I.—2 vacancies.  
59th Regt. N.I.—1 vacancy.

Jan. 29.—The foll. removals are ordered:—

Surg. maj. H. Smith, F.R.C.S., fr. d. d. 3rd regt. L.C., to 3rd regt. L.C.

Surg. maj. W. H. S. Burn, F.R.C.S., fr. 1st regt. L.C., to 34th regt. L.I.

Surg. R. P. Linton, fr. 34th regt. L.I., to 1st regt. L.C.

Asst. surg. J. A. Cox, M.D., to d. d. 33rd regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. J. Henderson, M.D., fr. 33rd regt. N.I., to do duty H.M.'s steamship *Coromandel*.

Feb. 1, 1862.—Capt. E. H. Short, Eur. vets., is per. to reside on Shevaroy Hills.

Lieut. B. H. Preston, 2nd Eur. L.I., do. du. with 23rd regt. L.I., is appd. to do duty with the N.I. dep., to join on march of 23rd regt. L.I., fr. Palaveram.

The leave granted in G.O. 7th March and 6th April 1857, to Lieut. F. M. Raynsford, 8th regt. N.I., now capt. in staff corps, is commuted to priv. leave for 30 days.

Lieut. A. F. Laughton, staff corps, act. gr. mr. of 3rd L.I., is appd. to act as interp. to H.M.'s 66th (Berkshire) regt. of foot, without prejudice to his regtl. duties.

Feb. 3.—With ref. to G.O.C.C., No. 48, dated 11th May, 1861, the undern. officers are app. to duty as below specified:—

Ensign E. H. Fisher, H.M.'s 74th Highlanders.

Ensign F. T. Powis, H.M.'s 66th foot.

Feb. 4.—Capt. C. J. Godfrey, 10th regt. N.I., is per. to proc. *via* Calcutta to join his regt. at Jubbulpore.

Lieut. C. J. T. Whitlock, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is app. to do du. with 31st regt., L.I., to join at Waltair.

The undern. has leave:—

Capt. G. Dela P. Beresford, staff corps, dep. asst. gr. mr. gen. Mysore div., from 14th Jan. to 2nd Feb., 1862, Madras.

Lieut. J. L. L. Morant, of the Engs., is app. to do duty with Sappers and Miners, to join head qrs. at Dowlaishweram.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. W. Kincaid, 22nd regt. N.I., from date of dep. for 6 mos., Madras.

Capt. (brev. maj.) W. Vine, late 6th L.C., doing duty 1st regt. L.C., till 30th April, 1862, Madras and Eastern coast, *m.c.*

Lieut. S. C. Clarke, engs., app. to do duty Sappers and Miners, till 28th Feb., 1862, Bangalore, and will then proc. to join the head qrs. Sappers and Miners.

#### BIRTHS.

ALLEN, wife of Rev. J., daughter, at Colombo, Feb. 8.

BAILEY, wife of G., son, at Lucknow, Jan. 24.

BALFOUR, wife of L., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 4.

BARTON, wife of W. M., daughter, at Bhaugulpore, Jan. 31.

BLANCHETT, wife of J., son, at Allahabad, Jan. 31.

BOND, Mrs. W., son, at Bencula, Jan. 22.

BRICE, wife of Col. E., daughter, at Bangalore, Jan. 22.

BROWN, wife of Capt. R., son, at Kamptee, Jan. 9.

BURNELL, wife of Capt. Z. A., daughter, at Calcutta, Jan. 30.

CLELAND, wife of J. W., son, at Madras, Jan. 29.

COLES, wife of S., son, at Catta, Feb. 2.

CORBETT, wife of Lieut. R. J., daughter, at Palaveram, Jan. 18.

D'ROZARIO, wife of J. M., daughter, at Calicut, Jan. 16.

ELDER, wife of W. A., of Calcutta, son, on board the *Indiana*, on her passage from Calcutta, Feb. 10.

FALVEY, wife of P., daughter, at Madras, Jan. 20.

FOENANDER, wife of J. S., daughter, at Gampola, Feb. 7.

GALBRAITH, Mrs. R. S., daughter, at Singapore, Jan. 5.

GOMES, wife of W. T., daughter, at Madras, Jan. 15.

GORDON, wife of Capt. K. H., daughter, at Fennyghur, Jan. 1.

HUINKENIDT, Mrs., son, at Singapore, Feb. 3.

HOGG, wife of S., daughter, at Burdwan, Jan. 28.

KEYSBURG, Mrs. B. P., son, at Singapore, Feb. 1.

LARKUM, wife of H. A., daughter, at Colombo, Feb. 9.

LAZARUS, wife of E. J., son, at Benares, Jan. 24.

MONEY, wife of Lieut. col. E., daughter, at Almorah, Jan. 24.

RODRIGUES, wife of A. L., son, at Calicut, Jan. 14.

ROSE, Mrs. J., son, at Colombo, Feb. 9.

SMITH, wife of T. H., son, at Kandapore, Jan. 17.

SMITH, wife of G. E., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 2.

STEPHENS, wife of J., daughter, Feb. 15.

THOY, wife of W. G., daughter, at Madras, Jan. 13.

TILLARD, wife of A., son, at Meerut, Jan. 30.

WELD, wife of Capt. G., daughter, at Chunar, Jan. 26.

WILLIAMS, wife of Capt. G. A., son, at Huzara, Jan. 25.

WOODFALL, wife of Lieut. col., daughter, at Coonoor, Jan. 13.

YOUNG, wife of G., daughter, at Cossipore, Feb. 2.

#### MARRIAGES.

BANKS, Alexander, to Agnes, daughter of William Gibson, Esq., at Calcutta, Feb. 5.

BOULDERSON, Arthur, Bengal C.S., to Emma E. S., daughter of T. G. B. Hudson, Esq., at Benares, Feb. 2.

BRECHMAN, Henry C., to Miss Sophia G. De Boer, at Wolfendahl Church, Feb. 10.

DYSON, Thomas, to Emily S., daughter of the late C. Henty, Esq., at Calcutta, Feb. 4.

HALL, S., to Georgiana, daughter of W. Barnes, Esq., at Mysore, Jan. 15.

MACHEMERSON, George M., Bombay Civil Service, to Marion M. H., daughter of the Rev. James Gillan, at Malabar Hill, Dec. 31.

MATTHEWS, Horatio N., to Miss Clara L. Cockerell, at Rampore Factory, Jan. 14.

McNAMARA, James, to Amelia, daughter of the late William Cooke, Esq., at St. George's Cathedral, Feb. 9.

MOODY, Joseph, to Jessy, daughter of the late W. Booth, Esq., at Calcutta, Feb. 1.

NESBITT, H. Kerr, to Jane H., daughter of J. H. Outhwaite, Esq., at Calcutta, Jan. 30.

NEWMAN, T., to Sarah J., daughter of G. C. Hay, Esq., at Calcutta, Jan. 21.

TIERNEY, Edward, Capt. R.A., to Ethelrde M., daughter of the late Nelson Dartnell, Esq., surg. H.M.'s 53rd regt., at Calcutta, Feb. 6.

URQUHART, Alexander S., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Morton, Esq., at Dehreh, on the Soane, Jan. 2.

VAN LAUGENBERG, — to Miss Caroline Loos, at Wolfendahl Church, Feb. 10.

WHITE, Patrick W. A., to Olivia S., daughter of P. T. Mooney, Esq., at Peshawur, Jan. 24.

WOODHOUSE, Lieut. Arthur T., 11th Madras N.I., to Mary, daughter of Benjamin Cordoza, Esq., at Madras, Feb. 3.

#### DEATHS.

ANDERSON, Hendricks, Feb. 1.

CONNEX, Capt. H. B., at Calcutta, Jan. 10.

FOENANDER, Mrs. Joseph, at Gampola, aged 25, Feb. 13.

FRIETZ, Mrs. Sarah J., aged 73, Feb. 11.

HADFIELD, Julia, wife of W., at St. Thomas' Mount, aged 22, Feb. 8.

JOURDAN, Vincent, at Goosery, aged 27, Jan. 27.

KENDERDINE, W. J., engineer of the mint, at Girgaum, Bombay, aged 46, Jan. 17.

LIDARD, Richard, at Calcutta, Feb. 1.

MATLAND, Charles G., infant son of J., at Colombo, Feb. 10.

McNeill, Lieut. Malcolm, 13th Madras N.I., at Trincomopoly, Jan. 17.

TURNBULL, Edwin J., at Rangoon, Jan. 8.

WICKES, Charles W., at Calcutta, aged two years 10 months, Jan. 25.

WRIGHT, George W. H., at Kandy, aged 17, Feb. 2.

#### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.  
March 11.

6th Foot.—Lieut. J. Franklin, from 77th foot, to be lieut., v. T. G. Saunders, who exch.; Lieut. J. B. Mackenna, from 82nd foot, to be lieut., v. B. L. Cumberland, who exch.

7th Foot.—Ensign F. C. Keyser to be lieut., by purch., v. E. L. Gatacre, who ret.; W. E. Roberts, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Keyser.

20th Foot.—K. T. Birch, gent., to be ensign, without purch.

24th Foot.—Lieut. S. J. J. Burns to be capt., without purch., v. J. R. Rolls, dec.; Ensign W. Magill to be lieut., without purch., v. Burns; Lieut. R. S. B. Leech, to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. W. Franklin, prom.; Lieut. J. M. G. Tongue to be instructor of musketry, v. Lieut. Butler, who resigns that app.

28th Foot.—Gent. cadet A. R. H. Swindley, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, without purch., v. Ward, prom.

33rd Foot.—R. L. Bird, gent., to be ensign, without purch., v. Jervis, prom.

54th Foot.—J. E. S. McCarthy, gent., to be ensign, without purch., v. Magill, prom.

60th Foot.—The transfer of Asst. surg. G. E. Gascoyen from the staff, which appeared in the *Gazette* of Jan. 14, has been cancelled.

77th Foot.—Lieut. T. G. Saunders, from 6th foot, to be lieut., v. J. Franklin, who exch.; C. Forte, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. E. Beatty, who ret.

82nd Foot.—Lieut. L. B. Cumberland, from 6th foot, to be lieut., v. J. B. Mackenna, who exch.

Rifle Brigade.—Lieut. F. Markham to be instructor of musketry, v. Capt. Knox, app. acting district inspector of musketry at Gibraltar. The transfer of Asst. surg. T. Kennedy from the staff, which appeared in the *Gazette* of Dec. 31, 1861, has been cancelled.

#### Official Papers.

##### BRITISH BURMAH.

Foreign Depart., Fort William, Jan. 31.—General.

No. 212.—RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council has long felt the necessity for establishing, in the Burmese Provinces of British India, a central administration, vested with ample power, subject to the general authority of the Government of India, to direct the affairs of those provinces on a generally uniform system; to control the public expenditure in all departments; to exercise a close and watchful supervision over the proceedings of the local officers of every class, and to devise such measures as may be best calculated to promote the material welfare and moral advancement of the people.

Hitherto these provinces have been administered separately by three commissioners independent of each other, and subject to no local head. Two of them (Pegu and Tenasserim) are now in direct subordination to the Government of India, while the third (Arracan) formed, till recently, a portion of the Lieutenant governorship of Bengal.

They are all non-regulation provinces. Their revenue system is in principle essentially the same. It is founded on the system which prevailed under the Burmese Government, and the modifications adopted in each province, from time to time since it came under British rule, are due less to any variety in the conditions of the three provinces than to the differing views of the authorities by whom they have been successively administered, subject to no general and comprehensive review by one common authority. Almost the whole population, except at the principal seaport towns, either are Burmese, or belong to some other branch of the Indo-Chinese family, having no affinity with the inhabitants of Bengal. They have many characteristics in common, are accustomed to intercourse with each other, and together form a group of races sufficiently homogeneous to mark the propriety of combining them under one rule.

The principal seaports are already connected by an established periodical steam communication. All parts of the coast, from one to another, are easily accessible in decked vessels at all seasons of the year, and in open boats and canoes during a great part of it. Akyab, Prome, and Rangoon are joined by the electric telegraph wire, which will shortly be extended to Moulmein, and although the roads from one province to another, especially that between Arracan and Pegu, are at present difficult and tedious, yet communication by land is at all times practicable, and may be improved at a moderate cost. From all other parts of the British Indian empire these provinces are, from their geographical position, quite distinct, and, practically, can only be approached by sea, the attempt to connect Akyab with Chittagong by a road having been made, and after great expense abandoned.

The authority vested in the commissioners of the three provinces has been too limited to enable them to deal freely with any measure of importance, and indeed with many details, without reference to the Govt. either of India or of Bengal; and the control exercised by those Govts. over such distant possessions has been at times neither prompt nor effective; while projected measures of improvement have been sometimes delayed or rejected, and sometimes too hastily adopted, for want of the intervention of a local officer of high position and authority capable of weighing conflicting statements and opinions, and of presenting such measures, after full discussion with the local officers in each province, in a form in which their merits might be thoroughly comprehended and a confident opinion formed on them by the Govt. From the same cause many such measures, though adopted and found successful in one province, have not been extended to the others.

Some months ago Lieut. col. Bruce and Mr. Temple, who were deputed to inquire into the condition of Pegu and the adjoining provinces, and, in consultation with the commissioners, to devise the means of introducing a better and more economical

system of administration, submitted their views on the subject in the reports which are now before the Governor general in Council. Their chief recommendations were that a chief commissioner should be set over the three provinces, aided by a secretary and a suitable establishment; that there should be three commissioners as at present—one in Pegu, another in the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, and a third in Arracan; that a judicial commissioner (a barrister) should be appointed not only to hear appeals from the divisional commissioners and to superintend the judicial administration of justice, but to preside as judge in local civil courts at the sea-port towns for the trial of commercial and other cases in which Europeans are concerned, and that the salaries of the deputy and assistant commissioners should be re-arranged, so as to provide more effectually for the promotion of those classes of officers, and to assimilate their position to that of officers of the same class in other parts of India.

With these recommendations were joined others for the re-organisation of the police, the appointment of an inspector of jails, and the reduction of civil, military, and marine establishments. These are subjects for separate consideration, and some of them have been already disposed of. The savings effected in marine and civil establishments alone amount to more than seven lakhs of rupees a-year, and the reduction in military charges is much greater.

The Governor general in Council, on a full consideration of the reports submitted by Lieut. col. Bruce and Mr. Temple, and of the correspondence which has passed with the Secretary of State for India, and with the local authorities regarding the establishment, at Moulmein and Rangoon, of courts for the better trial of suits in which the mercantile community are interested, and having in view the formation of a system of administration best adapted to the circumstances and wants of her Majesty's possessions in Burmah, is pleased to resolve as follows:—

That the three provinces now known as the Arracan division, the province of Pegu, and the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, shall be united under one chief civil officer to be styled the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah. This officer, whose headquarters will be ordinarily at Rangoon, will exercise powers similar to those now vested in the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, and will be in charge, as the agent of the Governor general, of the foreign relations of the British Government with the Court of Ava and other neighbouring States on the eastern frontier. He will also exercise the powers of Judicial Commissioner for the general superintendence of the administration of justice and for hearing appeals from the divisional commissioners. His salary will be Rs. 50,000 a-year, including all travelling expenses; and he will have a secretary on a salary of Rs. 9,600 a-year, with an allowance for travelling expenses, i.e., Rs. 5 a-day when absent on duty from the headquarters of the Chief Commissioner of Rangoon. If absent at sea with the Chief Commissioner on duty, the secretary will submit a Contingent Bill for actual expenses, and will draw no fixed travelling allowances while on board-ship; and with an establishment not exceeding in respect to cost, that now entertained for the Commissioner of Pegu. The Chief Commissioner will submit an early report on the strength and expense of the establishment actually required.

That the province of British Burmah shall comprise three divisions, each under a separate Commissioner, to be styled the Pegu, Tenasserim, and Arracan divisions. The limits of these divisions will at first correspond with those of the existing Commissionerships, but may be altered hereafter. Each Commissioner will receive a salary of Rs. 30,000 a-year, including all travelling expenses. The establishments of the Commissioners, of the Moulmein and Akyab divisions will be the same as those now attached to the Commissioners of the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, and of Arracan respectively. The Commissioner of Pegu will be authorised to entertain an office establishment at a cost not exceeding Rs. 1,000 a month, the exact strength and cost thereof to be fixed by the Chief Commissioner, subject to the sanction of the Government of India.

That, in place of the present deputy and assistant Commissioners, there shall be appointed for the whole province of British Burmah:—

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| 2 Deputy Commissioners of the 1st Class, at 1,500 ...  | Rs. 36,000 |
| 3 Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2nd Class, at 1,200 ...         | 43,200     |
| 5 Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3rd Class, at 1,000 ...         | 60,000     |
| 5 Ditto, ditto, ditto, 4th Class, at 800 ...           | 48,000     |
| 5 Assistant Commissioners of the 1st Class, at 700 ... | 42,000     |
| 3 Ditto, ditto, ditto, 2nd Class, at 600 ...           | 21,600     |
| 6 Ditto, ditto, ditto, 3rd Class, at 500 ...           | 36,000     |
| Costing altogether Rs. 2,86,800 a-year.                |            |

That, instead of a judicial Commissioner for the whole province, as proposed in the reports, whose ordinary business can well be undertaken by the Chief Commissioner, and who, as judge of a special court, sitting at the head-quarters of each division, could not possibly dispose of the causes arising at each place in a manner that would satisfy the suitors or be consistent with the prompt and regular administration of justice, there shall be established at Rangoon and Moulmein a court, to be presided over by a barrister or advocate of not less than five years' standing, with full powers of civil and criminal jurisdiction, analogous to those now exercised by the Records of Prince of Wales' Island, and Singapore, with the exception of the power to try cases in which European British subjects are charged with capital offence. This part of the scheme must be delayed until a law can be passed to constitute these courts; and in the meanwhile the additional dep. Comrs. employed at Rangoon for the disp. of civil and judicial business will be retained.

With the abovenamed exception, the new system will take effect from the date on which this resolution is published at Rangoon.

H. M. DURAND, colonel,  
Offg. Sec. to Govt. of India.

Gen. Dept., Jan. 31.—No. 218.—Notification:—With reference to the resolution of Govt., No. 212 of this date, whereby the prov. of Pegu, the Tenasserim and Martaban provs., and the Arracan division, are constituted a chief commissionership, to be styled the Chief Commissionership of British Burmah, the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appts:—

To be Chief Commissioner.  
Lieut. col. A. P. Phayre, Bengal Staff Corps.  
Secretary.—Capt. H. N. Davies, late 25th N.I.,  
To be Commissioners.  
Commissioner of Pegu.—Maj. T. P. Sparks, Madras Staff Corps.  
Commissioner of Tenasserim.—Lieut. col. A. Fytche, late 70th N.I.  
Commissioner of Arracan.—Maj. G. Verner, Bengal Staff Corps.

To be Deputy Commissioners.  
1st Class.  
1. Maj. R. S. Tickell.  
2. Maj. R. D. Ardagh.  
2nd Class.  
1. Maj. D. Brown.  
2. Capt. J. P. Briggs.  
3. Capt. G. Faithfull.  
3rd Class.  
1. Maj. F. W. Ripley.  
2. Capt. E. J. Spilsbury.  
3. Capt. M. B. S. Lloyd.  
4. Mr. E. O'Riley.  
5. Maj. J. F. J. Stevenson.  
4th Class.  
1. Maj. M. Ryan.  
2. Capt. H. A. Browne.  
3. Mr. T. Shepherd.  
4. Capt. W. P. Harrison.  
5. Mr. W. H. Reddy.  
In this grade are included the three town mags. of Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyab.

To be Assistant Commissioners.  
1st Class.  
1. Capt. C. P. Hildebrand.  
2. Lieut. A. G. Duff.  
3. Mr. T. J. Fallon.  
4. Lieut. R. C. Burn.  
5. Maj. R. T. Leigh.  
2nd Class.  
1. Mr. G. Hough.  
2. Lieut. C. W. Street.  
3. Capt. E. B. Sladen.  
3rd Class.  
1. Mr. J. K. Macrae.  
2. Lieut. W. W. Pemberton.  
3. Lieut. C. E. Watson.  
4. Lieut. W. C. Plant.  
5. Maj. F. G. Crossman.  
6. (Vacant.)

H. M. DURAND, Col.,  
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

#### THE DISTURBANCES IN SYLHET.

Landholders' and Commercial Association,  
Calcutta, Feb. 1, 1862.  
To C. H. Lushington, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

SIR,—The committee of the association regret to learn, from reliable sources, and from information furnished from their own members, that serious fears are entertained at Sylhet of an attack on that station by the Hill Tribes, which may lead to disastrous consequences, especially to the few Europeans settled in that district.

The committee are also informed that a similar uneasy feeling exists in Cachar, and that since Munneepore has been left without a resident agent of the Governor-general, that frontier has been in a dis-

\* N.B.—This includes the town magistrates of Rangoon, Moulmein, and Akyab, who will be maintained on their present rate of pay—i. e., Rs. 600 per mensem.

turbed state, and that other hill tribes are evincing signs of being ready to take advantage of any commotions that may arise in these localities.

The committee cannot help feeling apprehension that the Ferazees, who are so numerous in the Eastern districts of Bengal, may avail of this state of things to join those who have succeeded in refusing payment of rents—the leading or favourite doctrine of that sect; and though the committee do not doubt his Honour the Lieut. gov. is taking such steps as he may deem necessary to put down the present disturbances, it would be satisfactory to the committee to learn that a sufficient military force had been despatched to quell any general outbreak, which they cannot but consider imminent if such precautionary measures are not adopted.

The object of the committee in addressing you is to obtain such information as will put a stop to the various rumours now current on the subject.—I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,  
(Signed) W. F. FERGUSON, Secretary.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to W. F. Ferguson, Esq., Secretary Landholders' and Commercial Association.

Dated Fort William, Feb. 3, 1862.

SIR,—I am directed by the Lieut. gov. to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 1st instant, and, in reply, to inform you that on receipt of the first intimation of disturbance on the Sylhet borders a party of the Eurasian regiment was sent up to Sylhet from Dacca by steam, and that the Lieut. gov. put himself into communication with the Govt. of India, military department, in consequence of which a wing of a regiment, as he is reliably informed, will leave the presidency for Sylhet to-day.

The Lieutenant governor has been in correspondence with the Government of India for a considerable time past regarding the requirements of Assam, Sylhet, Cachar, and Eastern Bengal generally, in respect of troops, and he will immediately communicate to the association any decision on the subject of which he may be informed.

The information received up to this time by Govt. is, that some Cossyahs have risen in arms, and have interrupted communication between Sylhet and Cherra, threatening the plains, into which, however, it does not appear that they have made any incursion by the last accounts. A telegram from Dacca just received, with the last report from Sylhet, is to the effect that Col. Richardson, who commands the Cherra, is said to have destroyed a stockade at a place called Goolong—not, however, without some loss.

A murderous attack of Kookies from the side of Independent Tipperah upon the people of a village on the opposite or southern side of the Sylhet Valley has also been reported by telegram from Dacca; but as no further outrages in that quarter have been reported, it seems probable that this is one of those single murderous attacks upon border villages which these savages have been in the habit of making from time to time.

The connection in point of time between this outrage and the rising in the Cossyah hills is without doubt accidental.

The Lieutenant governor has no information leading him to doubt that the Ferazees are perfectly quiet and well-disposed at present, and the same is to be said of the plains of Eastern Bengal generally.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) W. BELL.  
For. Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

THE MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE came before the Supreme Court of Bombay on the 21st of January. The Court was crowded. The defendant, editor of the *Satya Prakash*, was prepared to show that the statements in the article were true. The plaintiff was willing to accept merely an apology. Witnesses were then examined. The revelations made by one of them, Gopaldas Maddass, are of a most startling and most revolting character. There are sixty or seventy Maharajahs in the whole of India. About four years ago the Maharajahs closed their temples for eight days to compel the people to sign a document to the effect that they would do their utmost to prevent the Maharajahs from being called as witnesses in Courts of justice. Witness said, "I believe it to be a sin of the gravest character to neglect worshipping the Maharajah, as incarnations of the Deity," with the body as well as the spirit of the worshipper. In the temples in Bombay, on marriages and other occasions, dancing and singing go on. Prostitutes are invited to the party, and dance in the temple. It is the practice with the devotees to drink the dirty water which is wrung out of the Maharajahs' clothes after bathing and that in which they have washed their feet. Such are the confessions made by the head Mahajun of the Banian caste. The trial was adjourned after hearing his evidence.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, March 17, 1862.

### GRANTS IN PERPETUITY.

THE experiment of associating native princes and noblemen with the Government of the country has at length been fairly introduced, and with every prospect of happy results. Though totally unfit to receive representative institutions in accordance with our constitutional notions, the people of India must be strangely unlike any other nation on the earth if they do not derive some benefit from having their own mouth-pieces in the Legislative Councils of the different Presidencies, and especially in that presided over by the Governor-general in person. It is plain, however, that a very long time must elapse before they can be trusted, even for their own advantage, to possess a subordinate assembly or Parliament chosen by themselves. On the very first occasion on which the native members of the Viceroy's Council took part in the discussion, a marked difference of opinion was expressed on a subject which might confidently have been relied upon to command unanimity of feeling. It appears that a Rissaldar of Murray's Jat Horse, having greatly distinguished himself during the late mutinies, had been rewarded with the grant of a house and village, but his family being at the time in embarrassed circumstances, the creditors had suddenly come down upon this property and appropriated it to the liquidation of their claims. Upon this, the Lieutenant-governor of the North-West Provinces, naturally impressed with the belief that the intentions of the Government in conferring the estate in question upon the gallant and meritorious soldier had been thwarted and rendered void, requested Sir Bartle Frere to bring in a Bill empowering the Government to make inalienable grants of land to individuals who had deserved well of the State. In this country there can be no doubt as to the soundness of the principle and the expediency of the practice. As Lord Canning very justly remarked, it is very important that the memory of noble deeds should be perpetuated through future generations. In some cases, indeed, minor services may be sufficiently recompensed by a pecuniary donation, but whenever land is bestowed it should be understood that the merit of the grantee has been so exceptional as to be recorded as a worthy exemplar to those who are to be born hereafter. Two distinguished instances occur in our own history. With the estate of Blenheim is inseparably associated the fame of the illustrious victories of the Duke of Marlborough, while Strathfieldsaye and Apsley House represent the gratitude of England for the preservation of her own independence and the liberation of Europe from the

yoke of Imperial France. In all countries the possession of landed property is an object of envy and desire, but nowhere is it more highly valued than in India. A sonorous title and an inalienable estate constitute nobility, and so anxious are the natives to transmit their name to posterity that there are few privileges to which they attach greater importance than to the right of adoption. The recognition of this right by the Supreme Government has tended more than any one other act to reconcile the subject princes and chiefs to the British supremacy. It might, therefore, have been fairly assumed that the native members of the Calcutta Council would unanimously have supported any measure having for its object to secure the inalienability of estates conferred *pro honoris causa*. And yet both Rajah Dinkur Rao and Rajah Deo Narain Singh objected that the value of such gifts would be impaired if the recipients were not at liberty to do with them as they pleased. Readily admitting the undoubted right of a donor to make what stipulations he chose, they still argued that the wishes of the grantees ought to be consulted, as the reward was, after all, an acknowledgment of services by which it had been earned. The Maharajah of Puttiala, however, took a wider and more generous view of the question. Strictly speaking, every man is bound to do his duty simply because it is his duty, and the State is only called upon to pay the stipulated wages for such due performance of a previously undertaken engagement. But the experience of all ages has shown the advantage of honouring exceptional merit in an exceptional manner, and of rendering eternal the memory of great and virtuous actions. This is best done by the bestowal of hereditary and immoveable property, which shall transmit from generation to generation the name of the citizen whom his rulers have delighted to distinguish from among his fellows, and thus in some measure bind his descendants to the imitation of his noble deeds. Such grants, therefore, said the Maharajah, should be absolute and inalienable, and coupled with the right of primogeniture. He would even exempt them from all legal process, but on this point Mr. Ritchie's recommendation is decidedly preferable. While saving such estates from the grasp of the usurer, Mr. Ritchie very properly declines to encourage the spendthrift to incur any debts which he could not be compelled to discharge. These lands should, consequently, be held liable during the lifetime of the dissolute descendant of a chivalrous ancestor, and the proceeds applied to cover the just claims of lawful creditors. In like manner there should be no objection to the holder of the grant letting it on lease for the term of his natural existence, or making any other use of it likely to benefit himself without injuring his successors. Probably some such modifications will be introduced into the Bill by the Select Committee to which it has been referred, but the principle, we trust, will be maintained and established as law.

### SIR HUGH ROSE AND COLONEL TRAVERS.

THE refusal of the Commander-in-Chief in India to invest Colonel Travers with the Victoria Cross has naturally excited both surprise

and indignation among the officers of the Indian army. We desire to speak of Sir Hugh Rose with the respect due not only to his age and personal heroism in the field, but also to the activity, earnestness, and impartiality he has displayed in the exercise of his present exalted and honourable functions. The post he now holds was the just reward of his admirable conduct during the sepoy rebellion, and could not have been more worthily or advantageously bestowed. At the same time it is impossible to deny that the gallant veteran occasionally displays a waywardness and arbitrary capriciousness that may perhaps be attributed to the effects of sun-stroke, but which are neither seemly nor convenient in a Commander-in-Chief. One of his latest exhibitions of temper, which he probably mistakes for a stern uncompromising sense of duty, has been also one of the most unfortunate and least excusable. It is still within the recollection of all men that when the Bheels and Holkar's artillery mutinied at Indore, in July, 1857, the greatest confusion and even a panic prevailed among the Europeans, disconcerted and taken unawares by the suddenness of the attack. At this critical moment Colonel Travers gathered together five resolute men, and placing himself at their head, made a furious charge upon the enemy's guns, and so astonished the mutineers that they desisted from rapine and slaughter to oppose their daring foe. The time thus gained enabled the scattered and trembling Europeans to take shelter in the Residency, whence they finally retreated in good order, under the guidance of Colonel Durand. It surely can be no matter of surprise that such a dashing exploit, such devoted self-sacrifice, should have inspired those whom it rescued from a miserable death with feelings of admiration and gratitude, or that the latter should spontaneously have recommended their heroic benefactor for the coveted distinction of the Victoria Cross. This recommendation was endorsed and forwarded by Colonel Durand, though he did not himself actually witness the incidents of the charge. He saw, indeed, the noble half-dozen ride forth on their desperate mission, and he also saw them return covered with their own and their chargers' blood. A stable, however, intervened between the Residency and the enemy's guns, so that he was not, strictly speaking, a spectator of the momentary capture of the battery. This circumstance he happened to mention to Sir Hugh Rose, not by way of impairing the force of his testimony to Colonel Travers' memorable deed of valour, but with a view to give that officer the entire credit of conceiving and executing a charge almost unrivalled in the military annals of the country. Sir Hugh, however, instantly jumped at the ungenerous conclusion that the former recital of Colonel Travers' exploit had been exaggerated, and that his claim to the Victoria Cross was not sufficiently substantiated. Even had this been the case, it would have been better to have obeyed her Majesty's positive command, and to have taken care for the future to be more certain of the grounds on which such claims are advanced. Colonel Travers, indeed, can well afford to dispense with any outward badge of distinction so long as he remains in India, where his reputation is too well established to



need the aid of any such symbols. But that is no reason for treating him with harshness and injustice, and wounding his feelings in a manner so peculiarly offensive. It may be doubted, indeed, if Sir Hugh Rose was authorised to decline carrying out the orders of his superiors; orders, too, that emanated from the highest personage in the land. Be that as it may, he is every way bound to make the only reparation in his power, with the least possible delay, and by a hearty expression of regret atone for his inconsiderate hastiness of judgment. The following correspondence, for which we are indebted to the *Delhi Gazette*, places the whole question in the clearest light, and leaves no loop-hole for hesitation:—

My Lord,—I am averse to addressing your lordship direct, for I know how very valuable every moment of time must be to you; but as the subject regarding which I am about to write has already been before Government, and an official reply has been received, I think it more respectful to your lordship to write direct, in this form, than through the usual official channel.

My object is to endeavour to obtain a reconsideration of the order conveyed in the Secretary of Government's letter, No. 372, of date 28th January, 1858.

Colonel Durand, in his letter No. 41 D, of date 20th August, 1857, did not, I think, do full justice to Colonel Travers in the description which he gave of that officer's charge on Holkar's guns, when the Residency was attacked in July, 1857.

From his statement the charge, though dashing and daring, would appear to have been made without any specific object, and without the prospect of such advantage as alone would justify so rash a proceeding. But the real facts of the case are that the assault on the Residency was a complete surprise to our people, and Holkar's soldiers were scattered about slaying women and children unopposed, owing to the suddenness of the attack having paralysed the efforts of the Europeans and such natives as were well disposed to us.

At such a moment to find themselves assaulted by those whom they believed to be at their mercy caused a complete revulsion in the minds of our assailants. The panic under which our people were labouring was transferred for a moment to their assailants, and the latter, quitting the slaughter, for the purpose of which they had dispersed, rushed towards their guns, and collected round them for their protection. They could not know for the moment whether Colonel Travers was accompanied by many or by few in his desperate charge.

The consequences of this reaction were that many Europeans were enabled to escape from actual slaughter, and our own faithful Bhopal artillery gained time to move their guns, and, with a few of the Bheel and other infantry, to fall in for their support.

I have before me letters from five of the officers who were present. [Major Ludlow, Madras engineers; Captain Cobbe, Madras artillery; Colonel Stockley, Bombay infantry; Colonel Thompson, Bhopal agency; Dr. Rice, civil assistant surgeon, Saugor.] The first records his opinion "that the charge cowed the mutineers and checked the advance of their guns on the Residency before our two guns could be brought into action. Had they then advanced, which your charge alone prevented, I am firmly convinced that our guns would never have been brought into action at all. The Residency would have been closely invested by the mutineers, and not one of the many Europeans who did not escape would have been left alive. To your charge, under Providence, we all owe our lives."

The second officer states, that "time was gained by the charge to such an extent that many people were able to reach the Residency who would most certainly have been cut off."

He dwells most strongly upon the advantage of time being gained to enable our artillery to take up a favourable position for action. Colonel Stockley writes:—

"That the attack made on the Residency was so sudden that the diversion caused by the charge was of the utmost moment, both as to enabling our guns to get into action and affording time for the Europeans to seek shelter in the Residency." He mentions that the enemy's guns did not reopen their fire for some time after the charge, and ere they could reopen, our own guns were in position.

Dr. Thompson also points out that a considerable pause took place in the enemy's fire after the charge, and mentions Dr. Knapp, Residency surgeon, as one of the Europeans who was enabled to escape owing to the reaction caused by the charge.

Dr. Rice states that he attributes his own escape to the same cause, and that without the reaction he

would not have been able to have reached the Residency.

I hope your lordship will think that the opinion of the above officers proves that the advantages gained were sufficient to justify the risk, even though Colonel Travers in charging knew that he was followed only by five men.

His own horse was shot in three places, and his accoutrements shot through or cut in various parts. Each of the five men who rode with him into the enemy's battery returned with one or more wounds on their own persons or on their horses. If your lordship considers that I have shown sufficient cause, I beg I may be permitted to make another reference officially, and I may add I am guided solely by a sense of duty, for I never met Colonel Travers until he returned from furlough a short time since.

I do not think your lordship will need any apology from me for the trouble I have given in this matter, as I know it is your earnest desire to reward handsomely those who serve her Majesty with such remarkable gallantry as Colonel Travers displayed.—I remain, my lord, your lordship's most obedient humble servant,

(Signed)

R. SHAKESPEAR.

(Copy No. 1.)

Adjutant general's Office, Head Quarters, Allahabad, Nov. 2, 1861.

Sir,—The day before yesterday Colonel Durand, when in conversation with the Commander in Chief, introduced the subject of the act of bravery for which you were to receive the Victoria Cross, and after detailing all the circumstances of the affair, informed Sir Hugh Rose that he, Colonel Durand, had not himself seen the charge (the act of bravery for which you were recommended), but that he had heard it from yourself and one or two of the sowers who accompanied you. Sir Hugh Rose, when recommending for higher approval your claim for the Victoria Cross, supported, as far as he remembers, mainly, if not solely, by Colonel Durand's statement, was convinced that that officer had witnessed the act of bravery himself. But it now appears, from Colonel Durand's statement, that the evidence was not such as is required by the statutes of the order to substantiate a claim to the Victoria Cross. Under these circumstances, unless other conclusive evidence, besides Colonel Durand's, has been produced, the Commander-in-Chief regrets extremely to say he will be obliged to make further reference to higher authority on the subject.—I am, &c.,

(Signed)

W. MATHEW, Lieut. col.,  
Adjutant general of the Army.

To Colonel J. Travers, v.c., Commanding  
Central India Horse.

(No. 2.)

To the Adjutant-general.

Nov. 2, 1861.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day's date, and which has caused me great pain.

I beg to observe the Victoria Cross was not awarded me solely upon Colonel Durand's recommendation of me, in so much as that officer's recommendation was not entertained until supported by the written testimony of the undermentioned officers who were present on the occasion, viz:—

Colonel Stockley, Bombay army, then commanding Malwa Bheel corps; Major Ludlow, Madras engineers; Captain Cobbe, Madras artillery; Dr. C. Thompson, Bhopal contingent—now at Schore—and Dr. Rice, who is, I believe, now at Saugor.

These officers have distinctly stated that lives, more or less in number, were saved, and other important advantages gained, by the charge upon Holkar's battery.

Before proceeding further, I must state that Col. Durand's recommendation was not entertained in the first instance because it was considered he had not shown sufficiently that the statutes of the order had been fully complied with; but at the time he did not know whether the Victoria Cross was open to officers of the Indian army, as will be seen by a reference to his recommendation, which is in the hands of the Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Had I thought it possible that any circumstance could now raise the slightest doubt of the validity of my claim to the Victoria Cross, in the mind of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, I should have brought from Goona the letters written by these officers, upon whose testimony, in addition to that of Colonel Durand, this distinction was conferred upon me.

After my conversation with you this morning, I wrote to Colonel Durand, a copy of whose reply I beg to enclose herewith, which I trust his Excellency will consider satisfactory; as that officer, instead of being, as the Commander-in-Chief has been induced to suppose, three miles from the scene of action, was actually on the field, and not above 150 yards from the spot where the enemy's battery was posted, although a stable concealed the actual conflict from his view; but as will be seen from his letter now for-

warded, he both saw me advancing to, and returning from the charge.

From your letter now under acknowledgment, I am inclined to believe that his Excellency, without any document before him, has in mind Colonel Durand's recommendation as first considered, and not when coupled with the written testimony of five other officers present in the field, because it was upon the unanimous and strongly-expressed opinion of all six that the Victoria Cross was conferred upon me.

In conclusion, I beg to state, in justice to myself, that when I informed Colonel Durand of the conduct of the men, and what took place in the charge, I had no thought whatever of the Cross, as may readily be supposed when the heavy responsibilities of my position as commander are considered, and death to all Europeans (including many women and children) entrusted to my charge seemed almost if not quite inevitable, and it was not until after many months, a year, I believe, that I even heard, and then accidentally through a third party, that I had been recommended for this prized distinction, and I can state with equal distinctness, that I never in any way whatever even hinted to Colonel Durand that I hoped he would recommend me for the Cross.—I have, &c.,

(Signed)

J. TRAVERS, Colonel,

Commanding Central India Horse.

(Copy No. 3.)

Allahabad, Nov. 2, 1861.

My Dear Travers,—I am, as you will very easily understand, quite grieved that his Excellency the Commander in Chief should have inferred from what I said that I was three miles from the spot of your most gallant conduct, that conduct for which I recommended you for the Victoria Cross, and for which I certainly should not have recommended you had I been otherwise than in a position to be satisfied that you fully deserved it.

I think the misapprehension may, however, have arisen from my anxiety to give you the full and entire credit of what you did. I mentioned that I was not at the actual spot where your charge was made, at the time you made it, but that I knew what took place from yourself, from those with you, and (might have added) from Holkar's own opposing troops. My purpose was to show that whilst I was organising the defence of the Residency, you on the other side of a block of buildings, which intercepted my view, namely, the stable square of the Residency, on your own judgment, and without any share of the credit being due to myself, or to anyone else, charged Holkar's guns, for a while held them, and were only driven back from them by the fire of the infantry companies in support of the guns, for opposition to such a body, from yourself and the five who followed you, and shared in your charge, was of course out of the question. I saw you go and I saw you come back, covered with blood from your wounded horse, and you then helped me in trying to rally and form the Sikh horse, at the foot of the Residency, and throughout that bitter day you were ever calm, and exerting yourself to the uttermost to show a front and keep together our disheartened men. I cannot say how grieved I am, that what I intended as that which should redound to your credit should have been so much a cause of misapprehension.—Yours ever truly,

(Signed)

H. M. DURAND.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### THE CRYING WANT OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—There seems to be a spell against the construction of ordinary roads throughout India, available for the farmer from his homestead to some substantial way at all seasons of the year to a neighbouring or remote market.

The late venerable chairman, Mr. St. George Tucker, of the late East India Company, told the proprietors of East India Stock in meeting assembled as far back as 1840, that he had been advocating the formation of roads throughout India for the previous twenty years, but it seems without effect.

All the famines that have occurred in that country within the present century may be ascribed to the want of means of cheap conveyance for food; while many of the military expeditions have been retarded and enormous expenses incurred in conducting them for want of roads. It was shown in evidence before Mr. Bright's Cotton Committee of the House of Commons that during the rainy season of 1823 so impracticable was it to traverse the country, even by pack bullocks, that the same description of grain that was then selling in Candeish at five shillings a quarter fetched in Aurungabad, only fifty miles off, thirty-four shillings a quarter, and that eighty or ninety miles further, at Poona, it could scarcely be had

at less than sixty or seventy shillings. So, in the late famine in the N.W. Provinces, in the absence of roads and carriage, Colonel Baird Smith reported that a very short distance made the greatest difference, and that what could be had at one rupee at one place could hardly be obtained for four-and-a-half rupees within thirty miles.

The same want of conveyance in the scarcity of 1837 in the very same locality caused the death of half a million of inhabitants, so that thirty-two years had passed, and yet scarcely any practicable and substantial roads available at all seasons have been yet constructed. Some twenty years since the cotton traffic in the Deccan was so impeded for want of cart roads, that an English company at Bombay offered to construct them, and to be remunerated by a moderate toll, to be levied wherever the Government pleased, and at a rate to be fixed by Government itself in conjunction with the company. But the very idea of tolls was repudiated, and it was thought better that there should be no roads, than that the people should pay for their use. We shall see how this principle has been since adhered to. The incessant appeals made in the Court of Proprietors to their representatives on the subject of roads were treated with worse than indifference, because it was invariably stated that the roads were sufficiently good for the description of conveyance used by the natives in the dry weather; and in the wet weather they never travelled. These statements were quoted both from civil servants in the Deccan and in Guzerat, which, though they satisfied the Hon. Court they did not prevent similar repeated appeals from some of the less credulous and more rational of the Proprietors. The Indian authorities had so perverted the practice of tolls on high roads by the native Governments, (which were levied in bulk on cattle and carts) by converting this mode of revenue (applicable to the repair and protection of high-ways) into *ad valorem* duties which required the examination of all goods at every custom-house, that in the end the Government found it necessary to abolish them altogether, after having converted them into internal *ad valorem* duties. But though the native system was objectionable in the shape in which the tolls were levied, it might have been modified, and the proceeds made available for promoting the internal communications of the country. But as I have before stated, it was deemed better to have no roads at all than to tax them, even on the principle adopted in almost every civilised State in the world. No doubt it would be better that all traffic should be relieved from taxation; but to be without roads, except those available for pack-cattle alone, and then only in certain seasons of the year, is to impose a heavier infliction on commerce and on the prosperity of the country than would arise from a moderate taxation. To show how this want of conveyance has affected the public purse, and has retarded military operations on different occasions in India, it is only necessary to state two or three cases. The first is the memorable and melancholy one of the surgeons and artillery officers required in the first Punjab campaign to be sent to the field, when, according to the statement of an "Old Post-master" (now better known for promoting the traffic up the Indus and the telegraph through Asia Minor to Karatchee), the most speedy and effective mode of conveyance left for the Government to pursue, in the absence of one high-road, was by despatching them at the rate of two per diem, in palankeens conveyed on men's shoulders, a distance of fourteen hundred miles, and which demanded the services of upwards of seven thousand men; so that not more than one-third of the officers reached the camp before the war was at an end. Again, Sir John Malcolm, when Governor of Bombay, ventured (without the authority of the Home Government) to render the Bore Ghat, or pass up the mountain towards Poona, available for wheel carriages, and showed that its construction cost less than the conveyance of military stores on pack-bullocks during a single campaign of the Mahratta war of 1817, and that the slight tolls levied, which were most willingly paid, proved sufficient to keep the

road in repair. I might quote numerous instances of similar kinds, but really to address an English public on the necessity of good roads is a mere repetition of platitudes with which every squatter in the back settlements of America or Australia is familiar. While on the subject of military stores, I may mention another instance, namely, that of the engineer who has been so many years employed in improving the navigation and the irrigation of the Godavery, who states, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of State for India, from Hertford, dated just three years ago, that the saving to the Government in the conveyance of military stores alone by rendering the Godavery navigable throughout the year would in a very few years cover the whole expense required to effect that object. That excellent officer, who has visited most, if not all, the navigable rivers in Europe and North America, shows that many of those have been alone rendered available for traffic by the formation of lateral canals and locks and the removal of obstructions; and we need go no farther than England for similar examples, nor even beyond the River Thames, to prove that without such adjuncts and appliances we could have no water carriage even so far as Windsor. Now, though this project for opening the Godavery has been approved of by the local government for several years, I am not aware that any sanction has been yet given to commence a work that, had it been begun when first recommended by the Government, would now be conveying a vast traffic in cotton, at a cheap and expeditious rate, down to the port of Coringa, on the eastern coast of the Peninsula; and would also return with cargoes of salt, military stores, and European goods into the heart of that extensive region.

Following the railway mania in England in 1847, the country became alive to the want of internal communication in India, and both the cotton interest of Lancashire and the railway power in the House of Commons prevailed, in not only sanctioning, but also in according a guarantee of five per cent. dividend on all sums sanctioned by the Government to be expended in railway construction. But India contains 153,000 square miles more than the continent of Europe, and it seems to have been overlooked that to provide adequate conveyance over an area of 1,355,107 square miles, and to satisfy the wants of a population of 180,000,000 of an intelligent, ingenious, and industrious population, by means of railroads alone, was a gigantic and impracticable task, which, even if the expense could be borne, would require, at least, a century to fulfil. What is now felt to be requisite to develop the resources of this magnificent country and interesting dense population are the means of immediate and cheap conveyance from the farm-yard to the neighbouring or remote market, which can only be obtained by the construction of cheap roads on which the farmer or the manufacturer can convey his goods by his own cart and cattle. Five and twenty years have elapsed, hundreds of millions have been expended, a great experiment has been made in a country like this, full of wealth, enterprise, and ingenuity; and this novel mode of conveyance, though of incalculable benefit to a rich country like England, previously provided with private and public ordinary roads leading to every farmyard, has been found neither so profitable nor convenient as to warrant their extension to the supersession of common roads. The railway project of India has hitherto been a heavy burden on the national revenue. More than six millions of tribute money has already been paid, and when they are completed, an annual demand of the people's money, to the extent of three millions, will be made; and yet the Government has hitherto been unable to spare, or unwilling to borrow, enough to construct ordinary roads, or permit others to make them, on the usual condition of those who use them to pay for the convenience. Seeing how completely the railways have failed in providing adequately for the traffic of the country, the Governor-general has lately sanctioned the formation of ordinary roads by private individuals. These, if properly constructed and extensively spread throughout India, will provide

in a great measure for its most essential wants in the shape of inland traffic. Good substantial metal roads, eighteen feet wide, with gutters and cross drains, were made by the late unfortunate Rajah of Sattara, with strict economy, but with well-paid labour, at the rate of £150 a mile, and I believe, with a similar system, they could be constructed in most parts of India, where no rivers or mountains intervene, at a rate of £300, whereas the bare roads, without gutters or cross drains, in England are calculated to cost £2456 per mile. The roads above alluded to were made principally by the application of the unskilled labour of the peasantry of the villages or townships they passed through, formed into bands of fifty or a hundred labourers, supervised and aided by artificers at the rate of 10 per cent. The latter were retained in permanent pay all the year, while the labourers were only paid when employed. The facility and rapidity with which such roads were constructed by the number of workmen available, is shown by the fact that about thirty-five miles of road, partly over a mountain four or five hundred feet high, were finished in six months. The road that had hitherto been available for pack cattle only, was soon thronged with carts, and the consolidated tolls, though not increased, I understand not only very soon served to pay for the road, but also added a considerable surplus to this branch of revenue. It has erroneously been supposed that good roads could not be carried over the black cotton soil of India, which is so extensive; but every one who has lived in the Deccan, where it is almost universal, must have experienced in the construction of wells throughout that country that this rich soil does not lie more than a few feet below the surface, and that underneath it lies a stratum of the decomposed trap a foot or so in thickness, below which is the solid rock, so that the material actually lies under one's feet, and requires nothing but quarrying to form a solid surface, and is always at hand for repairs.

It is difficult to imagine how the prosperity of India has been retarded by this indifference to its internal communication by the Government. All sorts of excuses have been made in order to shirk the question, as if it were brought forward for some private or personal benefit, ignoring altogether the similarity of India with all other civilised nations. But when pressed by an interested English public, the Government not only give way, but promote the object to the benefit of English shareholders at the expense of the Indian people; making the whole nation pay for the advantage derived only by a few, instead of confining the tax to those who are alone able to enjoy the benefit of the rail. Scarcely is the offer of the Governor-general made to receive tenders for the construction of good metal roads available for private conveyances, than a company is advertised in London for the purpose of feeding the railway traffic by means of tramways and locomotives to be propelled by horses. Something of the kind is much wanted to improve the railway traffic; but if high roads for private conveyances, or bye roads leading to them from every township, are to be transferred to a tramway monopoly, the great desideratum of the country will be evaded, and India will still be in the position of all Europe with its railways, and no ordinary roads for the agriculturist or the manufacturer to carry his goods to market. Let us by all means have simple roads at once, leaving the expensive and dilatory construction of railways and tramways to our posterity when they will pay and can be rendered available for every township throughout the land.

Had the voice of those who have been struggling to obtain this object been attended to twenty years ago the question of cotton would long since have been settled, and while we should have been independent of America, the East would have been supplying all Europe with the article cheaper than the West, and the shackles of the slave would have fallen from his feet. Good cotton from New Orleans seed, properly cleaned and fit for the English market, selling at the American price, has been imported into Liverpool from India at 3d. per pound, and may be

again imported at the same price. Neither Alabama nor New Orleans, with slave labour, can compete with that. But this state of things cannot exist without cheap internal communication, either by land or by water to the sea coast. J.B.

Oriental Club, March 8, 1862.

[While fully agreeing with our much respected correspondent as to the necessity of supplying India with good common roads, we cannot see any necessity for leaving to our posterity the task of constructing tramways. It might have been better to have deferred the construction of the great military railroads for at least another generation, but as public opinion at home succeeded in over-riding the arguments of experienced Anglo-Indians, the only thing now to be done is to endeavour to make those railroads profitable, and that can most surely be done by means of tramways and cheap lines of rail. As to India supplanting America as a cotton growing country, we have the misfortune to differ entirely from our correspondent. No doubt any quantity can be obtained, but the quality is decidedly inferior.—Ed. A. I. M.]

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 10.

INDUS STEAM FLOTILLA COMPANY.

Colonel SYKES rose to ask the Secretary of State for India whether he had taken shares in the Indus Steam Flotilla Company on account of the Indian Government, in part payment of the price of vessels; and whether he had guaranteed 5 per cent. upon £167,000 to be raised as additional capital to complete the payments to the Government, and for other purposes? The hon. and gallant member explained that he put his question in consequence of a public notification that had been issued by the directors of the company to which it referred. The company had bought a number of vessels from the Indian Government for the purpose of plying upon the Indus, and the arrangement between them and the Government appeared to be that the Secretary of State for India was to take shares for the purchase money. But that was not all. The Secretary of State for India had given the company a guarantee of 5 per cent. upon about £500,000 of its capital out of the revenues of India; yet up to the present moment the company had not completed its undertaking. On the other hand, another body of capitalists, called the Oriental Steam Navigation Company, was formed in 1856 for the navigation of the inland waters of India. They resolved to begin with the Godavery, and they applied to the East India Company for a guarantee. The Court of Directors refused to comply with their request, but ultimately agreed to give them a subsidy of £5,000 per annum for ten years, provided they fulfilled their undertaking. They could not for a time carry out the conditions of their contract, but by dint of persevering efforts they were enabled last year to obtain their first subsidy. They had now several steamers on the Indus, and were placing others on the Ganges. They had also offered to buy the steamers and barges belonging to the Government for £45,000, but the Government refused to let them have the barges, in which it was usual in India to carry the baggage, in tow of the steamers. The Oriental Steam Navigation complained—and apparently not without reason—that the advantages which had been denied to them had been granted to their rivals. He, therefore, desired to put his question to the right hon. gentleman, who, he hoped, would be able to state that the whole transaction was a myth.

Sir C. Wood was not about to follow his hon. and gallant friend into the general question of guarantees. He quite admitted that, in the abstract, they were not in accordance with Free Trade principles; but there were peculiar circumstances connected with those railway companies in India. Besides this, he found certain guarantees referred to by his hon. and gallant friend in existence at the time he had the honour of entering on the duties of the office which he now filled, and he had had no option in the matter. Coming to his hon. and gallant friend's questions,

and taking the last first, he had to reply that the Government had not guaranteed 5 per cent. upon £167,000, to be raised as additional capital for the purposes stated. No such proposition had been made to the India-office. With regard to the first question, the Government were bound to see those companies through some way or other; because as they had guaranteed 5 per cent. to the shareholders, it was their interest to forward the undertaking, as the only mode of saving themselves from the payment of interest. If the companies could not pay interest out of revenue, the Government would be called on. In this particular case, the Government of Bombay arranged to sell certain vessels to the company, not having any further occasion for them themselves. Before they made the agreement for this sale another company had been communicated with, but declined to say whether they would purchase the boats unless they had a previous loan of them for six months. Under those circumstances the sale to the Steam Flotilla and Punjab Railway Company took place; and, on the whole, the Government thought that the best security they could obtain were shares, by accepting which they had put themselves in the position of shareholders of the company.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 13.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH SERVICE OF INDIA.

Sir C. WOOD (in answer to Mr. WHITE) said he believed there had been some recent complaints from India of deficiencies in the working of the electric telegraph, mainly owing to the employment of native signallers. Representations having been made to the Indian Government, a committee was appointed, and the result had been that the department had been reorganised. With regard to any particular appointments, he must remind the hon. gentleman that they were all made in India. The Home Government did not interfere with the appointments made in India, unless some special ground was shown for its interposition. He had not the least reason to suppose that any improper appointments had been made over the heads of qualified servants. With regard to two of the officers in question, he did not believe that two persons better qualified could be found either in the Indian or any other service. Two other officers had been for some time at the head of departments. Looking to the anxiety of the Indian Government to put this service on a proper footing, he had no reason to suppose that any improper appointments had been made.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 14.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE wished to inquire the intentions of the Government as to the future prospects and position of the officers of the Indian navy.

Sir C. WOOD said it was impossible to state, in answer to the questions of the hon. gentleman, what were the intentions of the Government in regard to the Indian navy. Instructions had been sent to the Government of India with reference to the Indian navy, but they had not been complied with, the Indian Government having taken a different view of the matter. The Home Government would have to answer the letter received from the Indian Government, and if the hon. gentleman would postpone the motion he had placed on the paper for the correspondence until that letter was sent, there would be no objection, at the end, to lay the whole correspondence on the table. That would be the only complete answer that could be given to the question of the hon. gentleman.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

Sir M. FARQUHAR said that an official statement had been made that the Government of Bengal, finding they had more cavalry regiments than they required, had determined to send home the Queen's Bays. The Home Government, it was stated, thereupon wrote to give the Indian Government authority, instead of sending home an old regiment to be reduced, to reduce the youngest cavalry regiment which had been formed out of

the local European cavalry regiments. That regiment was the 21st Hussars. He was unwilling to trouble the House on the subject, but that House had constituted itself a court of appeal on the late Indian army. By the 56th section of the Act of 1858, it was enacted that the pay, privileges, allowances, and promotion of the Indian army were to be in the same position as when the Indian army was under the Indian Government. Not satisfied even with that provision, the House manifested its determination to see that justice was done to the officers of the Indian army by accepting a clause proposed by his right hon. friend (Mr. Henley) in the Bill for amalgamating the Indian with the Royal army, which repeated the guarantee given by the Act of 1858. Lord Derby stated at that time that the expectations of the officers of the Indian army ought to be considered, and the right hon. gentleman (Sir C. Wood) assured the House that no substantial alteration would be made in the position of the officers of the Indian army. Before the rebellion there were ten regiments of native cavalry. Several of the officers were murdered, but those who escaped did their duty bravely. Upon the suppression of the mutiny, it was determined to have native cavalry regiments no longer; and, after various changes of mind on the part of the Government, there appeared in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd of April last a General Order, issued by the Government of India, upon the authority of the Home Government, in which the whole scheme of the amalgamation of the Indian and British armies was clearly laid down. In that order it was declared that no alteration should be made in the position of the officers or men without their consent, and they were invited to volunteer into the new regiments under the general conditions of service of her Majesty's army. The same power which had created a regiment could, of course, reduce it; and, therefore, if there were more regiments in India than were required, it was competent to the Indian Government to propose that those regiments should not be retained in that country. It could not be supposed that the officers would have volunteered if they had supposed that within ten months of the time when the General Order was issued, it should have been stated by the Secretary for India in that House, that if the Indian Government did not require a cavalry regiment, they had his authority to reduce it whenever they pleased. Now, the question he had to put was, what was to be the position of the officers if they were to be thus reduced? Were they to be restored to the position in which they were before they volunteered, and to be in the local service of the Government, or were they to be sent home and put on half-pay?

After a few remarks to the same purport from Mr. ADAM, Colonel SYKES, and Mr. VANSITTART, Sir CHARLES WOOD replied that he regretted as much as any one could do that there should be any uncertainty in the position of the officers. He should, however, be permitted to observe that the uncertainty arose in a great measure from the consideration which the Government had endeavoured to give to their position by the creation of retirements, with a view to mitigate the hardship which he readily admitted to have been incurred by some officers in consequence of the amalgamation, and also of the reduction of the army in India which was at present going on. But it would have been quite as competent to the Court of Directors to have made this reduction as it was for her Majesty's Government; and, undoubtedly, if they had done so, nobody would have been right in maintaining that the native army should not be reduced. But if by a reduction made in that army some hardship should be entailed on the officers—it was the inevitable consequence of reduction. Now, with regard to this particular question, he stated on a former occasion under what circumstances it had arisen. Those circumstances were certainly in no degree due to the conduct pursued by the Home Government. The first demand of the Indian Government was for a much larger number of regiments than the India-office thought sufficient; and, if that Government had changed its opinion so far as not only to come down to what the

India-office sanctioned, but even below it, that was not the fault of the authorities at home. The first consideration, of course, was, what was the force required for India; and beyond that it would be unfair to impose on the revenues of that country the maintenance of large bodies of men. Then the question was, what was to be done with the regiments which were, in the opinion of the Government of India, unnecessary? This was not his opinion or the opinion of the Commander-in-Chief; but it was not for him to force on the Government of India the maintenance of regiments of cavalry which they thought unnecessary. The hon. gentleman had asked what would be the position of certain officers to whom he had referred. Those officers had volunteered for general service, and they were at present in the Indian service. Supposing the Government of India determined not to form the regiment, then their services in a regiment of the line would not be wanted, and they would remain, as they were at present, officers of the Indian army, to be employed accordingly as the Government of India could best provide employment for them. They were, therefore, neither better nor worse off than their brethren in the Indian army. He did not know what the feeling of the Indian Government might be, but he was inclined to think, from what he had heard, that they had changed their opinion as to the number of regiments requisite in Bengal, and that the regiment would be formed.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—(*Foreign Office, Dec. 20.*)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint William Raymond Gilling, Esq., now H.M.'s Consul at Amoy, to be H.M.'s Consul at Hankow. The Queen has also been graciously pleased to appoint James Mongan, Esq., to be H.M.'s Consul at Tien-tsin.

**INDIA.**—Mr. Simpson, the photographer who gave to the public such vivid sketches of the Crimean campaign, has for the last three years been in India, taking 250 sketches of the important cities and the beautiful scenery of our Eastern Empire. Having, with the assistance of his Excellency Lord Canning, completed his task, Mr. Simpson is returning with his valuable collection, which we understand is to be dedicated (by command) to her Majesty.

**GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES.**—On a question in the House of Commons on Monday night concerning the Indus Steam Flotilla Company, and the subject of guarantees, Sir Charles Wood is reported to have observed that "he quite admitted that guarantees in the abstract were not in accordance with free trade principles." In connection with this, it is necessary to remark that the financial public have long had to complain that the members of the Government usually mix up the subject of guarantees with points that have no real bearing upon it, and refuse to deal with it on those simple grounds on which alone consideration can be claimed. Free trade principles are not involved in the matter either one way or the other. If an individual or a company seeks a guarantee or subsidy for some enterprise of purely commercial character, the Government, of course, have nothing to do but to reply that it is not within their power to make presents out of the public purse to any class of people whatever. But if the Government want a service performed for themselves—that is to say, for the nation—they must not seek to stimulate capitalists to run the risk of executing it without offering them an adequate remuneration. The promise of this remuneration is what is termed a guarantee, and free trade is no more concerned in it than when a man undertakes to pay a labourer his wages after a week's service. Unquestionably, the guarantee system has been used to facilitate many unsound transactions, but its abuse must not be confounded with its use, especially as it is only through its agency that great undertakings, which may be of vast importance to the safety of the kingdom and its general advancement, but wholly without any solid recommendations as regards the prospect of profit to individuals, are likely to be accomplished. —*Times City Article.*

**FOREIGN OFFICE, MARCH 11.**—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. John F. Capelle as Consul at Rangoon for his Majesty the King of Sweden and Norway.

**INDIAN BRANCH RAILWAY.**—It is stated that Mr. Wilson has entered into an engagement with a company about to be brought out for laying down light rails, to be worked by locomotive power, on the road from Nulhatee to Moorshehabad, which has been conceded to him by the Government of India for that purpose. Mr. Wilson proceeds to India immediately to commence this work, and to complete negotiations for other similar concessions from the Government. This gentleman has written to a contemporary to contradict the statement that he was about to lay down merely a tramway.

**RED SEA TELEGRAPH.**—Intelligence has been received by the Telegraph to India Company that the new station at Jubal Island, in the Red Sea, is open, and ready for messages. The Postmaster-general has given permission for the mail steamers to receive and deliver telegraphic despatches at Jubal, on their passage up and down the Red Sea, by which means a saving of from two to three days will be effected in the communication with the East.

**COTTON TRADE WITH INDIA.**—A short tabular return which has been laid before Parliament shows, side by side, how our imports of cotton wool from India have been increasing of late, and our exports of cotton goods thither decreasing. In 1859 we took 1,717,240 cwt. of cotton wool from India, and sent thither cotton goods and yarn of the value of £14,713,812; in 1860 we took 1,822,689 cwt. of the raw material, but the cotton exports to India fell to £12,425,730; and in 1861 we took 3,295,004 cwt. of cotton wool from India, but only sent thither cottons and yarns to the value of £11,618,350. Still this export compares well with that of six years before, which was only of the value of £6,458,086. There was a sudden increase to the extent of more than £4,000,000 in 1858, and again in 1859 an increase of above £3,000,000 more, the export of manufactured cotton goods rising from £3,786,471 in 1857 to £12,167,498 in 1859, and the cotton twist and yarn from £1,147,379 to £2,546,314.

**DEATH OF COL. CRAWFORD, C.B.**—We have to announce the death of Colonel William Thomas Crawford, C.B., late brigadier-general commanding the troops at Hong Kong. The gallant deceased entered the army in 1833, served in India from September, 1857, to January, 1858, and, as brigadier, commanded the artillery at the relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde, and also the artillery attached to the Commander-in-chief's forces at the battle of Cawnpore, on the 6th of December, for which he was mentioned in despatches, made a Companion of the Bath, and received the medal and clasp. He attained the rank of colonel in 1858.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

March 7. Napoleon III., Dobbie, Foo-chow-Foo; Cervantes, Agurte, Maule; P. C. Kitch, Koolin, Foo-chow-Foo;—S. Solent, Passmore, Shanghai; Isabella, Martin, Madras; Mallard, Barr, Shanghai; Roughly, Simkin, Maulmain;—10. Spirit of the North, Wise, Hong Kong; Margaret Dundas, Fenwick, Shanghai; Corrieulzie, Blacklock, Foo-chow-Foo; Werhena, Woodgate, Macao; Cyclone, Hossack, Shanghai; Wellington, Coupar, Shanghai; Patna, Pole, Whampoa; Orestes, Cumming, Bangkok; Foam, Innes, Foo-chow-Foo; Indian Empire, Black, Calcutta; Northern Light, Forbes, Ceylon; Fear Not, Humphrey, Madras; W. W. Smith, Clare, Calcutta; Marian, Cameron, Bombay; Hermione, Greenhorn, Mauritius; Minden, Marshall, Tutuoreen; Bombay, Sellers, Bombay;—11. City of Madras, Connell, and Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair, Calcutta; Hanover, Rich, Foo-chow-Foo; Sea Snake, Melis, Macao; Kinco, Everett, Maulmain; Mischieff, Walsh, Swatow; Osnabrock, Wolff, Hong Kong;—12. Kanan, Beyne, Maulmain; Naval Brigade, McIwen, Japan; Gloriana, Valle, Maulmain;—13. Saxon, Laird, Shanghai; Oost Indie, Petersen, Akaba;—15. Freya, Mayor, Cebu; Theodore and Julie, Lorenzen, Foo-chow-Foo; Eloise, Miller, Japan; John Henry, Scott, Maulmain; Horsa, Bogart, Calcutta;—14. British Lion, English, Madras and Pondicherry; France, Oneta, Rangoon; Sultana, Sharp, Maulmain; Runnymede, Rickaby, Foo-chow-Foo.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Indus, from Southampton, March 12, to proceed per str. Malta, from Suez.—For MALTA.—Capt. A. Cuthbert, Mr. Williams, Mrs. Spurrier. For BOMBAY.—Mrs. G. Taylor and infant, Mr. W. Seton, Mrs. Cassels, Capt. Rees, Mr. Handcock, Mr. Lodwick, Mrs. Elder and infant, Mrs. Vash.

Per str. Vectis, from Marseilles, March 20, to proceed per str. Malta, from Suez.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Lord Harris, For SUEZ.—Capt. Farquhar. For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Bedford, Cornet Playfair, Cornet Wise, Mr. C. E. Blackwell, Mr. C. A. Moore, Mr. A. M. Kemp, Rev. J. B. Gibson, Mr. L. A. Wallace, Mr. Brecker, Capt. and Mrs. J. F. Robinson, Mr. E. W. De Lisle, Mr. Oliver.

#### PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

March 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. A. J. Shuldham, Mr. F. P. Harrison, Mrs. Pogose, Mr. G. Witt, Mrs. Roberts, Lieut. G. Hills, Mr. Woolley, Captain Crohan, Captain E. G. Stone, Mr. J. Brander, For MADRAS.—Miss Macdonald, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Bryard, Mr. and Mrs. Newton and infant. For HONG KONG.—Mr. A. Thurburn, Mr. Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Johnson, Lieut. E. M. Davrell, Lieut. W. Steward, Mr. J. B. Walker, Mr. Wm. Crump, Mr. J. M. Wortley, Mr. M. B. Grandy, Mr. Smith, Mr. G. Wood, Mr. H. G. Herbert, Mr. F. R. C. Whiddon, Doña Santiago Ybanez and lady. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. H. Smith, Miss Kirkland, Mr. Edward Baum, Mr. Edward Christmas, For POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. White. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. H. Low, For CEYLON.—Mr. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Rudd, Mr. T. Van den Brock, Mr. Sigg. March 27.—For BOMBAY.—Major Rice, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. W. Johnson. For ALEXANDRIA.—Lord Harris. April 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. James House, Rev. W. and Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. R. Bainbridge, Mr. A. Bainbridge, Lieut. G. S. Hills, Mrs. A. Cobb, For CEYLON.—Mr. R. A. Cameron, Mr. W. G. Proctor. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Masson, two Misses Masson, Mr. Kindersley. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Plump, Mr. R. Jardine, Mr. E. Jacobson, Mr. R. C. de la Comandine. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Charles Remy, Mrs. Barden and two children, Miss Clarendon. For MADRAS.—Mr. W. Elliot. April 12.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut.-col. and Mrs. Hope, Mr. L. H. Boulton, Maj.-gen. W. Scott. April 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Delpratt, Miss Rekeb, Mr. Muret, Asst.-surg. C. Johnson. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Clark and two children, Mr. H. C. Buchanan, Mr. Charles Alston. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Creswell, Mr. E. Milson. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Sharp. April 27.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Nimmo.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

BAX, the wife of J. H., C.B., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at Vevey, in Switzerland, March 3.  
GONNE, the wife of Charles, Bombay C.S., of a son, at 27, Palmeira-square, Brighton, March 7.  
HANKEY, the wife of Jameson A., Bombay Civil Service, of a son, at Wimborne Minster, Dorsetshire, March 9.  
ROWE, the wife of James, of Calcutta, of a son, at 23, Huskisson-street, Liverpool, March 11.  
WESTON, the wife of Capt. Henry, late Bombay army, of a daughter, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, March 2.

#### DEATHS.

ELLIOT, Augusta H., daughter of Capt. Amyand, v.c., late of the Bengal Cavalry, at 29, Cadogan-place, aged 11 years and 6 months, March 6.  
GRAY, Walter, H.M.'s Bombay Revenue Survey, in Addison-road North, Notting-hill, aged 24, March 11.  
KENNETT, Capt. Vincent F., late of the Bombay army, at the Manor-house, Dorchester, Oxon, aged 63, March 6.  
LOSH, Lieut. col. J. J., late Military Auditor General of Madras, at Wreny Syke, near Carlisle, March 12.  
PIERCY, Lieut. col. Henry J., late H.M.'s 49th regt., Indian army, Bengal Estab., suddenly, at 92a, Lower Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, aged 46, Feb. 28.  
RABAN, Lydia, wife of Major Herbert, Bengal Staff Corps, at Bath, March 5.

## India Office,

March 14, 1862.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. F. Tucker, Unposted; Lieut. C. Taylor, 1st Eur. Cav.; Capt. W. Paske, Staff Corps; Col. R. Macdonell, 4th Eur. Cav.; Major W. R. Forster, 14th N.I.; Capt. W. Briggs, Staff Corps; Capt. W. Brown, Art.; Major W. S. Ferris, Retired.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. B. J. Heysham, Staff Corps.  
Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. H. J. McGrath, Med. Estab.; Lieut. R. McCreedy, Staff Corps.

#### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. Gaynor, 2 Eur. Regt., 6 mos.; Capt. H. H. Christian, 68th N.I., 6 mos.; Capt. E. G. Stone, Staff Corps, 3 mos.; Lieut. H. C. Sitwell, 5 Eur. Cav., 6 mos.  
Madras Estab.—Lieut. F. J. Granville, 1st Eur. Regt., Lieut. J. W. Jones, 51st N.I., 6 mos.; Capt. W. Serres, 51st N.I., 6 mos.; Capt. J. V. Morris, 18th N.I., 6 mos.; Capt. F. Samwell, 6th N.I., 6 mos.; Capt. L. Tripe, 12th N.I., 6 mos.  
Bombay Estab.—Maj. E. Campbell, 3rd Eur. Regt., 6 mos.; Capt. G. Napier, Art., 5 mos.  
NAVAL.  
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# ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIA OFFICE, 21st February, 1862.

# THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA in COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE,—

That sealed Tenders will be received at the Chief Cashier's Office, at the Bank of England, up to One o'clock on the 28th instant (in lieu of the First of March, as specified in the advertisement dated the 22nd January last), and on the First Day of APRIL next, for BILLS of EXCHANGE, payable on demand, to be drawn, in the months of March and April, on the several Governments in India, at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, for sums not to exceed Rupees 40,000,000 in each month, of which not more than Rupees 10,000,000 in each month will be drawn on the Government of Madras, and the same sum on that of Bombay.

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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XX.—No. 527.]

LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 21, 1862.

[PRICE 6d.

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| Bengal .....            | Feb. 19 | Burmah (Rangoon) ..... | Jan. 26 |
| Madrass .....           | " 21    | Bombay .....           | Feb. 27 |
| Agra .....              | " 22    | Ceylon .....           | " 18    |
| China (Hong Kong) ..... | Feb. 1. |                        |         |

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay Mail of the 27th February brings unfavourable news of the state of affairs on the north-eastern frontier of Bengal. Emboldened by the smallness of the detachments that were at first sent against them, the Khasiahs have poured down from their hills in greater numbers, and created an intense feeling of alarm throughout Sylhet. Reinforcements, however, have been forwarded in all haste to the disturbed districts, and no doubt Colonel Durnford will speedily sweep the barbarians back into their mountain recesses. The real difficulty will begin when the military operations terminate. Punishment for the present outbreak is not the only object to be attained. The consideration of the highest importance is the prevention of similar aggressions for the future. To this end it will probably be necessary to establish a cordon of posts to restrain the depredations of these restless tribes, and compel them to desist from violence, and acquire habits of order and industry.

The Bheels to the west and south of Burmawee are also up in arms, and likely to give trouble. It was in taming these untutored savages that Sir James Outram laid the foundation of his distinguished career, and showed of what genuine stuff he was made. A small body of troops has been despatched to suppress this movement at its commencement, but everything will depend upon the personal

character of the commanding officer. The actual fighting will be the least part of the business, though the Bheels are no despicable foes. But the only hope of reclaiming the wild indigenous tribes of Hindostan is by largely recruiting among them, and appointing officers of real force of character to dwell among them and teach them the acts of peace.

The financial position of the Indian empire is most satisfactory. On the 31st of January the Treasury Cash Balances amounted to £18,400,000, showing an increase during that month of very nearly a million and a half. The Licence-tax has consequently been abolished, and the fifty lakhs collected on account are to be returned to the contributors. The removal of this unpopular impost will be highly acceptable to the immense trading community, though it will probably encourage them to agitate against the Income-tax also. Mr. Laing, we rejoice to learn, has been able to return to his post, with his health greatly improved.

The Saugor territory has again been made over to the Madras Government, and will compensate for the transfer of North Canara to the Bombay Presidency. Colonel Turner and Mr. Hope, after receiving charge of the latter district, have returned to Bombay.

The Commander-in-Chief, Sir Hugh Rose, with characteristic energy, has inspected the entire line of the North-West frontier, travelling at the rate of fifty miles a-day. It is said that Dost Mahomed proposes to confer with his Excellency at Peshawur. The death of that aged prince will probably cut out some work for Sir Hugh's successor, if not for himself.

Lord Canning is making preparations for his early departure from India, and may fairly exclaim on terminating his administration: *Exegi monumentum ære perennius*. Sir George Clerk is likewise on the point of closing his long and honourable connection with Indian Government, and is expected to leave Bombay by the mail of the 27th of March. His successor will be Sir Henry Bartle Frere, and not Sir J. P. Grant, as the *Times of India* erroneously affirms.

Large supplies of cotton were daily arriving in Bombay, and a specimen of gold dust has also been received from Dharwar. There really seems to be some reason to believe that gold abounds in that district, though we may expect that every possible obstacle will be placed in the way of its successful working. The last thing the Indian Government would desire would be an invasion by hordes of gold-diggers.

Both Surat and Poona have suffered severely from fires—the destruction of property at each place being estimated at nearly £10,000. Indeed, fires have been suspiciously frequent in several parts of India. During the hot season they are looked for as a matter of course, but in the months of January and February they are usually of rare occurrence.

Last night, in the House of Commons, on the motion of Sir J. Elphinstone, a select committee was appointed to inquire into and report on the practicability of shortening the voyage to her Majesty's possessions in Madras, Bengal, and Burmah, by facilitating the passage through the obstruction known as Adam's-bridge, and thereby avoiding the circumnavigation of Ceylon.

The next mails from Calcutta and China, *via* Marseilles, are not expected to be distributed in London until about the 31st inst., owing to the detention of the outward mails, caused by the mishap to the *Ceylon*.

## OUTWARD CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

The *Eurine*, from Marseilles on the 14th inst., arrived at Malta on the 17th at 2 A.M., and left at 10 A.M. for Alexandria.

The *Ceylon*, with the Southampton portion of the mails, reached Malta on the 18th at 4 A.M., and left at noon for Alexandria.

## INDIA AND CHINA.

The Red Sea and India Telegraph Company has received the following telegram:—"THE OFFICER IN CHARGE AT JUBAL TO C. L. PEEL, Esq., LONDON.

"March 19 (Noon).

"The *Odin* has just passed Jubal, having on board the Japanese Commissioners. *Odin* reports Shanghai closely invested by rebels. Lord Elgin arrived at Calcutta on the 1st of March."

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

MADRAS.—Capt. C. R. F. Harris, 8th Madras L. C.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From BOMBAY.—Maj. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson, Lieut. Sandham, Mrs. Sparkes. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Mellinet, Mr. Rigardis, Mr. Oppenheim, Mr. Schubert. From MALTA.—Maj. and Mrs. Chaplin, Mr. and Mrs. Diamandidi, Mr. Maisonneuve.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Ellora*, Mar. 26.—From HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Woods. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Grant and child. From BOMBAY.—Lieut. Brown, Col. and Mrs. Gaye and two children, Mrs. Langton and two children, Mr. and Mrs. McLaren and five children, Mrs. Pelly and child, Capt. Cushion, Mr. Foot, Capt. T. Williams, Col. Reece, Mrs. James and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright and three children, Mr. Teesdale. From ADEN.—Mrs. Winscom, Mrs. Robinson, and infant, Mr. J. Ord. From SUZZ.—Mr. R. Backe. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Thurburn, Col. and Mrs. Gottieux.

## BENGAL.

## THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The *Calcutta Gazette* announces "that Lient. Colonel E. K. Elliot, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is permitted to proceed to Bombay, and has obtained the usual leave of absence for this purpose preparatory to obtaining leave to Europe under medical certificate." Thus, within a few short weeks after the consolidation of Nagpore, and the Saugor, and Nerbudda Territories into the Central Provinces, their head is forced to abandon his post, before the new arrangements are made, or the uniform administration of the united territory is even initiated. Colonel Elliot's physical weakness was well known to all except, evidently, Lord Canning, for the Governor-general could never have, at so early a stage, imperilled the prosperity of the new provinces by an appointment which was so soon to be reversed. England looks to the fine rich loam of Central India for its cotton. The hopes of all Indian thinkers and philanthropists are fixed on an improvement in the staple and an increase in the export of cotton, as the key to matchless wealth and progress. The people inhabiting a country which had hardly recovered from the raids of the Mahratas, the oppression of the Bhonslas, and the exactions of our own short-sighted revenue officers, had begun to share in the general prosperity of our peasantry, when the mutiny once more swept over them and prostrated them to the earth. And now, just as they have a chance of good government, not only is all India astonished by the appointment of a little-minded valetudinarian to govern them; but their astonishment is increased by seeing him forced to leave an appointment on which he had only just entered. Had he been the ablest ruler India has ever seen, the announcement in the *Gazette* might have been disastrous. As it is, it is not only well that he has gone, but that he has gone so soon. His successor will have a great work to do, and it is right that he should do it from the beginning. The Commission needs light from the outside. At the same time we trust that, in justice to that successor, whoever he may be, Colonel Elliot has left his report behind him. We fear he has not.

We would ask if it is yet too late to administer justice to five millions of people in their own vernacular, instead of in a foreign tongue? If Hindostani is to be used, why not talk English? the people are quite as familiar with one as the other. The people of the assigned districts of Berar speak Mahratti as well as those of Nagpore and in all their courts nothing is used but their own vernacular. Not only is Mahratti the official language of the whole of Berar, but so anxious are the authorities of the Assigned Districts to act on the principle, which is utterly ignored in the Nagpore province, that, in the small portion of the assigned country now restored where Canarese is spoken, that language was always employed. The longer we watch the results of the amalgamation of Nagpore with Saugor, the more reason we see to regret that our Resident at Hyderabad did not induce the Nizam to allow Berar to be incorporated with Nagpore. Berar has a much greater affinity for Nagpore than the Saugor and Nerbudda territory. The latter is an entirely heterogeneous addition, while the people of Berar are of one language, race and interest with those of Berar. But above all, according to the present arrangement, the great cotton field is broken up under different administrations, one part being subject to the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, another to our Resident at Hyderabad. Their conflicting jurisdictions will clash, especially in so important a question as that of roads. The same geographical and political laws which after centuries of dispute united England and Scotland, will operate in the case of Berar and Nagpore. The sooner the union is accomplished the better, for it will ultimately be forced on our Government and the Nizam, as the attention of a cotton-seeking public is directed to the district. No one has urged it more strongly than Lord Canning himself, but he

unfortunately tolerates disobedience on the part of his subordinates, where his predecessor, to whom we owe both Berar and Nagpore, would have enforced instant compliance.

But prosperity will be delayed in the Central Provinces till the railway unites their two capitals, Jubbulpore and Nagpore, with the coast. The position of the line at present is this: by the end of this working season the main line from Bombay up the Thull Ghaut will be open to Bhosawul. There is the junction, from which one branch runs to Oomrawutee, 134 miles, and on to Nagpore, 128 miles more. A good deal of the earthwork on this branch is completed. The engineer is able and earnest, and the contractors, Messrs. Lee and Watson, are energetic. But there is such a want of labour, that ever recurring difficulty in India, that it is not expected the line will be open to Oomrawutee for two years, and to Nagpore for three. The prospect is still less hopeful on the main Calcutta line of 335 miles from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore. A branch line, by the Baglee Ghaut, will connect Indore with the trunk railway. If money is wanted, no expense should be spared to open the line to Oomrawutee, at least in a year. Meanwhile, we have this consolation, that Bhosawul is on the edge of the cotton districts. Roads should be made to it from all points at once. Why not try tram-roads for the next season's crop?—*Friend of China*.

## THE ASSAM RAIDS AND THE NEW POLICE.

The Cossya revolt on the north-eastern frontier has been checked by Major Richardson, who relieved the party of 60 sepoy besieged in the Jowai stockade, 50 miles from Cherrapoonjee, and on the 26th January carried the stockaded village of Jalong, on the top of a hill 1,000 feet high. Four of our sepoys were badly wounded by musketry, and several received severe bruises from the stones which the savages rolled down from above on the besiegers. Jalong is the strongest of the stockaded posts, of which several remained to be taken at the date of the last despatch. The raid of the Cossyas has ruined the Christian converts of Cherrapoonjee. On the advance of the insurgents, all the native Christians found refuge in the stockade, except one, whom they carried off to Jalong on his refusal to join them. One poor fellow writes from Jowai to the missionary—"Sleep is out of the question, and we are without either food or drink. We do not expect to live much longer. To write this note I feel is more than I can do, but I wish to let you know the state in which we are, that your prayers may ascend in our behalf." When Major Richardson relieved the party, he describes them as "straitened for food and worn out with constant watchfulness." On the night of the 24th Jan. the mob, numbering some 4,000 savages, burned down the little chapel, the mission-house, and the houses of the converts, because they had shown their loyalty by helping the sepoys. Some seventy Christians have thus been deprived of their all. Their houses, crops, cattle and clothing were burned or driven off before their eyes.

The increased force we have sent will be sufficient to secure quiet, and then the work of civilisation must begin. We are told the Lieutenant-governor is in no way responsible for the defenceless state in which, notwithstanding repeated warnings, this revolt has found Assam. Those who hold this opinion overlook the fact that the preliminary to all the arrangements of Colonel Balfour and Mr. Laing for the military defence of India is a decision as to the strength of the trained constabulary necessary for each province. That settled, as it has been in every part of India except Bengal, the number and cost of the sepoy and European army follow. This applies with special force to a country like Eastern Bengal, where all that is wanted is a body of police who will do for Assam what the "Peelers" have done for Ireland. Had Mr. Grant obeyed the orders of the Supreme Government for the embodiment of this force fifteen months ago, we are warranted in saying that the military strength necessary for Assam would have been at once fixed on, and he himself would probably have

been as jubilant over the successes of the new force as Mr. Edmonstone is, though the latter stuck to his military police with a pertinacity only second to Mr. Grant's. Until this constabulary question is settled—and the committee's report has been before Mr. Grant for months—no permanent arrangements will be made for the military defence of the North Eastern frontier.—*Friend of India*.

## THE COOLIES AND THEIR COUNTRY.

The emigration evil is reaching such a height, and the real facts have been hitherto so overlaid by misrepresentations, that definite action on the part of Government is required. The very first day that the Imperial Legislature sat in public, Mr. Ritchie introduced a Bill providing that the Emperor of the French shall be at liberty to revive the slave trade on the Mozambique coast, if the Governor-general thinks fit to protect injured coolies by stopping their emigration to the French colonies. The so-called protection on our part of our most ignorant native subjects thus becomes a farce, for if a revival of the slave trade is the penalty of our exercising this right, we will rather wink at oppression. We know that there is not a member of the Legislature, from the Governor-general downwards, who does not secretly hate the measure he is told to vote for, and who does not submit to the humiliating necessity of registering the decrees of the Emperor of the French with as bad a grace as to the Mysore grant. We do not expect them to pause in passing this Bill, any more than to rescind all the Acts permitting emigration to the seven colonies whose agents prow about the villages of Bengal. But we ask the executive no longer to shut their eyes to the facts which we have derived from witnesses so trustworthy as the Rev. Drs. Duff and Mullens, who have just returned from a tour over the plateau of Chota Nagpore. If Government think settlers prejudiced witnesses, they may give credence to the statements of the most devoted and intelligent of our missionaries, supported as the facts are by the evidence of their own high officials.

During the two years ending May last 30,513 natives of Bengal left Calcutta, two-thirds for the Mauritius and the rest for the West India colonies. Of these the greater number were Coles—hence the name coolies—the aborigines of the hills which stretch from Rajmahal on the Ganges to the frontiers of Nagpore in Central India. Bengalis proper, seldom emigrate. So many men, women, and children—ignorant, and therefore fearing an unknown country; timid, and consequently unwilling to encounter the perils of the sea; with more than the Maori's love of land and so hating to exile themselves from their ancestral soil—would not leave for a distant colony if they were happy at home. Taking the Coles as the chief emigrating race, let us ask the question, why do they leave? If we turn to their country we find that in Chota Nagpore, which is a plateau some 3,000 feet above the sea to the south of the Trunk Road at Burhee, and in Singhbhum and Palamow, they number with the allied *indigenes* some half a million. This is the source of the emigration supply. The people are devil worshippers, practice the arts of witchcraft, and live and believe just like the most degraded tribes of Central Africa. It was not till 1833 that we finally reduced the wild tribes under our administration, being forced thereto by a series of disturbances the previous year. We found naked savages feeding on garbage, murdering children and witches, and worshipping devils, but withal having a basis of simple truth and unsophisticated honesty in their character. Up to 1857 we seemed to have made them a race of industrious and half civilised peasantry. In 1856, the Berlin missionaries, who had been planted for five years among them, found their labours suddenly followed by a wide-spread desire for Christian baptism. At Ranchee, the chief station, a church was built. The movement became as remarkable as that of the Karens of Burmah, and the missionary world rang with the news of "thousands" of savages converted as their brother Shanars of Tinnevely had been. There has been exaggeration

regarding the missionary success, but the facts are remarkable enough. On the plateau of Chota Nagpore alone, which is nearly a square of fifty miles, there are 250 villages more or less Christianised, and 2,500 persons have been baptised since the mission began. The Mutiny in 1857 led the Coles to believe that our power was extinct, and they at once returned to their old trade of witch-killing. The magistrate thus describes the scene:—"Whole families were put an end to in some instances. The destroyers issuing forth in the dark, and commencing with the wizard and his household, went from house to house, and before the morning dawn they had succeeded in extinguishing, as they supposed, the whole race." The relapse into barbarism was arrested by the restoration of order, and the upward progress of the Coles at this moment affords another instance of the civilising influences of our rule, like that of the Sonthals and Karens. Major Dalton, the Commissioner, is beloved by the natives. He sits with them at the Lutheran service in their church, and his subordinates emulate his example in their paternal care of the people.

Yet this is the tribe which the prowling native agent of the colonies enters, these are the men who by lies and bribes are induced to emigrate. The wiles of what the last Bengal report justly calls the "unscrupulous native recruiters," however, would not be effectual if other causes did not exist. The Cole so loves his land that cases occur in which the grand-children of emigrants, born in the colonies, return and claim their ancestors' patches of ground in our courts. It was the character of our revenue laws that made the Coles rise in 1857. They love Major Dalton, but they hate a system of administration which will not in all cases secure their land for them justly or unjustly. Yet they emigrate, and the "heimweh" seizes them as it does the reckless Celt or the mountain-reared Teuton. The cause is found in the oppression of their zemindars. The Rajah of the plateau not only himself squeezes the sponge, but, his ancestor having managed to introduce a drop of Rajpoot blood into the stock, he considers himself a Hindoo, and surrounds himself with subtle Bengalis who oust the savage Coles. He oppresses the ticcadars, or small talookdars, they crush the cultivators, and progress is impossible. In despair the Cole abandons the home of his fathers, but looks forward to his return, and when he dies in the far colony leaves his land as a heritage to his children's children, and tells them to return and claim it. In this state of despair the "unscrupulous native recruiter" finds him, the ten or fifteen glittering rupees tempt him, and he sells himself, deluded by a lie. So many Coles have gone to the Mauritius, and so many comparatively have returned, that they are familiar with "Maurich," as they call it. There are seven colonies bidding for victims, and the agents of all tell the Cole he will be sent to the Mauritius. Hoping to see friends who have preceded him the Cole consents, and finds himself in Bourbon, under a different Government, or in far Trinidad. Not unfrequently members of families are separated, and all the horrors of the slave mart are repeated on British soil. But, we are told, the emigrants who return come loaded with money, and civilised by contact with our colonial institutions and Christianity. How this can be so we see not when the Indian Government, in its tender regard for the ryots it sells into quasi-slavery, will not allow the colonial authorities to educate their children because it is not in the bond. The Mauritius inspector of schools complains of this in his last report. To convince themselves that it is not so, Government had better ask Major Dalton, the commissioner. He has often interfered to prevent the native slave-dealers from deluding the people. He will tell the authorities that the Cole who returns with money from the colonies is squeezed of three-fourths of it by his zemindar, and spends the rest in riot, living like a beast till it is done, and then returning to earn more. "Can the Ethiopian change his skin?"

The emigration of the Coles is thus due to only one cause, our inability to govern their country. In Chota Nagpore there are all the mate-

rials for making a prosperous people—soil, climate, a simple though degraded race, missionaries, and conscientious officials, but our system of administration permits gross oppression. So far as this special case is concerned Major Dalton should be empowered to introduce changes such as those by which Mr. Yule civilised Sonthalism. Besides this our remedy is plain. It will not interfere with the free will of the Coles, though we might raise the plea that they are ignorant babes who should be protected even against their own will. Nor will it clash with the wishes of the English authorities, who have made a convention with Louis Napoleon, and wish to repeat it in the case of the Spanish slavers of Cuba, nor with those of the colonial governors, who have induced our Legislature to pass so many Acts. Cut off the supply. Allow no coolie to leave India who cannot present a certificate that he and the "unscrupulous native recruiter" have appeared before a magistrate, who is satisfied that there is no delusion on the part of the victim. It is too late to check the evil in Calcutta. The salary of the protector of emigrants, for this end at least, is thrown away. If, being properly governed, the Coles or any other race will emigrate, this plan will secure their doing so intelligently. If the choice of Bourbon, Mauritius, Assam, or Pegu be placed before them, it is most probable they will not prefer the first. And in any case, brother will not be separated from brother, nor father from son. But England must first be satisfied that she is not driving her own dark children from her bosom by misgovernment.—*Friend of India.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DELHI MEMORIAL MONUMENT is to be constructed on a spot near the Fagan Battery, just above the Sammy House. It is a magnificent situation, and when completed "the memorial" standing some twenty feet high, will be a conspicuous and interesting object in the landscape, to travellers by road and rail. In a few weeks Delhi will be lighted with gas, St. James' Church being the first building so illuminated.

NATIVE SURGERY.—Meer Ushruddin Ally, Sub-Assistant Surgeon and Lecturer on the Practice of Physic in the Agra Medical College School, has published a "Handbook of Midwifery" in Oordoo. The development of native ability in the profession of medicine promises to be quite as remarkable as in law.

LAHORE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL.—The annual distribution of prizes and scholarships of the Lahore Government School took place on the 25th January. In the absence of Sir Robert Montgomery, Mr. McLeod presided. The school, which consists of two departments, contains about 150 scholars. The upper department of sixty boys contains almost every youth of rank in Lahore, as well as a few from the surrounding districts. Most of these boys seek education for its own sake. The lower department contains about ninety scholars, who pay eight annas a month each. The progress of the boys was satisfactory, but not so much so as that of the upper department. The Arnold Medal, struck in memory of the late Mr. M. D. Arnold, the first Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, was not ready, but when received from England it would be bestowed on F. S. Jamalooddeen, the first boy in the school.

MODEL TRUSTEES.—The *Oudh Gazette* states that the authorities and trustees who have charge of the estate of the late General Martin have granted an extra thousand rupees a month to the Lucknow College which bears his name. The same should be done in Calcutta. We are convinced that an inquiry into the extent and value of his estate, would allow of its yielding much larger sums for the extension of education to a poorer class of Christian boys and girls.

CAPTAIN A. P. ORR, Talookdar of Mithowlee, is appointed Honorary Assistant Commissioner. He is vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the First Class, and of a Deputy Collector within his own estates, and the estates of Captain William Hearsey, Mrs. Rose, and Rae Toolaram.

THE INDIGO PLANTERS AND THEIR MALICIOUSERS.—During the height of the Indigo controversy the *Hindoo Patriot* charged Mr. A. Hills, of Kishnagur, with having carried off and violated a native woman named Hurromoney. The Missionaries, Messrs. Long and Bonwetsch, had brought similar charges of a vague character in which no names were mentioned, and the plaintiff was the more anxious in this case to have the truth known. He brought a suit against the printer and editor for defamation of character before Baboo Tarrucknath Sen, Principal Sudder Ameen of the 21-Pergunnahs, and laid the damages at Rs. 10,000. Mr. Bell, the barrister, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Montrou for the defendants. Finally, the following apology was agreed to:—"The defendants withdraw the whole of the charges contained in the articles complained of, offering, so far as the personal charge of rape is concerned, the amplest apology; as to the residue of the charges, admitting that they were erroneous, but not that they were published maliciously. A verdict to be entered for the plaintiff with nominal damages, but costs to be paid to the plaintiff upon the amount of suit as brought."

THE HOOGHLY.—Mr. Longridge, the Mutlah Railway Engineer, lately read a valuable paper on the Hooghly and the Mutlah before the Institution of Civil Engineers. He divided the Hooghly into three sections—the part in which navigation is not dangerous, from Calcutta to Fulta-house, a distance of about thirty-four miles, with an average high water width of 1,300 yards; it consists of a series of deep but narrow channels; that in which the James and Mary sand has caused a permanent decrease of depth from Fulta house to Culpee, a distance of twenty-four miles, the high-water width widening out from one mile to two and three-quarter miles. The third is from Culpee to the Sandheads, a distance of thirty-seven miles; the river widens out from two and three-quarter miles at Culpee, to seventeen miles at Saugor Point. This section contains many dangerous places and shows a "serious shoaling of the water, and a prolongation seawards of the tails of the sands below, to an extent of not less than six miles, within the last fifty years." Mr. Longridge estimates that the quantity of fresh water passing into the Hooghly from the Ganges through the Nuddea rivers is upwards of 60,000 million cubic yards per annum; and the opinion has been stated that the amount brought down by the Damoodah and Roopnarain rivers is at least equal to that from the Nuddea rivers. Also, that as the great bulk of this fresh water passes down during the inundations, when the rivers of Bengal are highly charged with sediment, not less than 30,000,000 cubic yards of solid matter are carried down each year into the river and sea channels of the Hooghly below Calcutta, and an equal quantity from the Damoodah and Roopnarain rivers, so that 78,000,000 cubic yards of solid earth are probably deposited yearly in the Hooghly and its estuary. On the seacoast of the Delta there are eight openings, each of which has in turn probably served as the chief mouth of the Ganges. Of these, the Hooghly is the most westerly, and the Mutlah—the third from the west—is about forty miles to the eastward of the Hooghly.

DEATH OF MR. HAY TWEEDDALE STEWART.—Death has just removed a good and noteworthy old man from among us. At the Oriental Club, at Cheltenham, Bath, Asia Minor, and all the other haunts of the old Indian tribes, there will be real sorrow among the few left who knew him in his prime, when they hear that Hay Tweeddale Stewart, formerly of Mirzapore, and for the last ten or twelve years Collector of Tolls at Jungypore, is no more. He died on Thursday evening, February 15th, at the age of sixty-seven years, after a continuous residence in this country of upwards of forty-six years. He was the chief among the men by whose energy Mirzapore rose from its native insignificance to become for a time the great depot of the trade of Central India, his fortunes rising with it, and sharing, to some extent, its decline, when the competition of America stole away the once great Indian cotton

trade, the signal for the revival of which he lived to see. Hay Tweeddale Stewart was the only lineal male descendant of the Stewarts of Appin, and we have heard that he got his name in the following manner:—His father, Allan Stewart, lived in the Island of Shuna, in Appin, at the time that his youngest child Hay was born, and the Marquis of Tweeddale was the proprietor of a great portion of the lands which would have been Allan's own had they still belonged to the Appin family. Allan proposed to the marquis that the child should be called by the latter's name, and asked his lordship to come to the baptism, and stand sponsor for the child. To this the marquis agreed; but Allan, who was a furious Jacobite, so much so that he could not bear to hear the sound of "George," neglected to ask the marquis's name until the christening party were met, and the clergyman ready to perform the ceremony. Allan then asked what was the name, and, to his horror, the marquis gave him the hated "George!" Allan started, and exclaimed, "George! George!! George!!! There shall never be a George in my family, if the child should never be baptised!" It was then agreed to call the child by the marquis's surname, Hay, and Tweeddale was added to make the name full.—*Englishman.*

**MR. MACKINTOSH BALFOUR.**—An address and testimonial were presented on February the 7th to Mackintosh Balfour, Esq., by the European and native members of the Calcutta branch of the Agra and United Service Bank, on the occasion of his leaving India for London to assume the general management of the bank. The testimonial consisted of an elegant silver epergne, manufactured by Messrs. Hamilton and Co., and bearing a suitable inscription. The presenter alluded earnestly to the great personal esteem entertained towards Mr. Balfour by all those with whom he had been associated, and the unvarying urbanity and courtesy shown by him in all his business relations. Mr. Balfour, in reply, feelingly acknowledged the hearty co-operation he had received in the performance of his arduous duties, and alluded to the importance of maintaining a spirit of mutual esteem and cordiality in order to the successful conduct of business. He expressed his high gratification, and said that the occasion was one of which he should ever be proud.

**THE EX-KING OF OUDH.**—The state of indebtedness of the ex-King of Oudh has been forced upon the notice of the Viceroy, and a representation has been made by the Governor-general in Council to his Majesty, pointing out to him the ruin to himself and family which must result from a continuance of the reckless course of extravagance pursued by him, urging upon him the necessity of immediate retrenchment, and delicately suggesting to him the natural results of disregard on his part to the advice tendered. We should have little hope of the advice being followed, or of the slightest heed being paid to the friendly warning given, were it not for the intimation with which the Viceroy winds up his message, that, taking into consideration the extreme liberality of the allowance made to the ex-King, the Government will not in any way interfere to extricate him from the difficulties he is fast encompassing himself with. It is just possible the warning may have some effect, but it would have been far better to have commanded reform and to have insisted upon the disbanding of the ruffianly hordes assembled at Garden Reach, and who are the main cause of the straits to which his ex-Majesty of Oudh is fast being reduced.

**COL. P. HARRIS,** formerly of the 70th N.I. and lately commanding the 101st Foot—1st Bengal Fusiliers—at Mooltan, is brought upon the strength of the Brigade establishments, and ordered down to succeed to the Barrackpore command, in the room of Brigadier J. Macdonald, who is about to proceed to Europe on furlough.

**LIEUT.-COL. D. REID,** of the Artillery, and at present third-class superintending engineer of the Assam circle, has been appointed to succeed Capt. W. S. Trevor, of the Engineers, as garrison engineer, Fort William, and directed to join without delay; Captain W. E. Marshall officiating until his arrival.

**COAL.**—Along correspondence in the official supplement of the *Gazette*, which some precis writer might have reduced to a paragraph, shows that Sir C. Wood sanctions the decision of the Supreme Council, that as a matter of policy it will be wise in the Government to relinquish its right to derive a revenue from coal in unsettled estates being private property, or to include in any future settlement of the land revenue of any such estate the produce of coal mines as an asset thereof.

**WASTE LANDS IN THE DEHRA DHON.**—The Superintendent of Dehra Dhoon publishes in *The Hills* a rough estimate of the waste lands there. There are available to the public 46,956 acres, and reserved as forest land for the State 141,790 acres. A visit from Dr. Cleghorn, now reporting on the whole subject of forest tracts in North India, would decide if it is necessary to reserve this large area. In three months the whole will be fully examined, and the result accurately known.

**MYSTERIOUS.**—A detachment, consisting of a battery of Artillery, a Wing of H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry, and Native Infantry details, has been ordered from Morar, under command of Lieut.-Colonel Knatchbull on service; they march on Monday. It would be premature at present to mention publicly their destination, as the mention of it might defeat, at any rate would not further, the object in view. These things, however, are generally pretty well known in the bazaars; still it is as well to be on the safe side. The Rajah of Dholpoor has been at Agra for some time. His camp is now pitched at Shahgunje. He will remain there until an inquiry now being conducted under the order of Major-general Lawrence, Governor-general's Agent in Rajpootana, into disputes that have arisen in his territories, has been concluded, and the orders of Government passed thereon.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**THE SAUGOR COMMAND.**—In consequence of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories being again occupied by Madras troops, Brigadier Travers, just appointed to the command there, will of course have to vacate his post in favour of a Madras officer. We hope to see some energetic and experienced officer appointed as Brigadier to the command of our South-eastern frontier, which in future ought never to be without a vigilant eye, and a strong hand to watch and keep in order the turbulent savages whose inroads are a slur upon our government, and a disgrace to our boasted military powers.

**LIEUT.-COL. W. F. NUTHALL.**—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has conferred upon Lieut.-Col. W. F. Nuthall, lately commanding the Pegu Light Infantry, which he raised, the command of the 3rd regiment of N.I., now at Seetapore, in Oudh. This appointment has been made in recognition of Lieut.-Col. Nuthall's past services and energetic character, which his Excellency expresses himself glad in being able to reward. Lieut.-Col. Nuthall is one of the officers who was included in Sir Charles Wood's intended list of retirements and pensions; but not feeling inclined to relinquish the military career he declined to go. He has never seen his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief; had no interest whatever with him; only applied to him for employment about the beginning of the month; and got an answer and an appointment by return of post.

**VAN AMBURGH OUTDONE.**—"An aged Faqeer," says a native paper, "has now been residing in a mosque of his own construction at Phoolgoaria, near Dacca, for some considerable time. Phoolgoaria is a dense jungle, the abode of numbers of wild and ferocious animals. But the Faqeer has so tamed them, and possesses such an influence over them, that it would not be amiss to call him a supernatural being. We have been told by friends on whom we can rely that tigers, snakes, alligators, and other animals are entirely under his command. He also swallows poison every day, and possesses wonderful powers." We should say so, swallowing poison daily being by no means a natural accomplishment. This holy and highly gifted being is, we understand, in receipt of a good income, Rs. 100 per month, from the neighbouring Zemindars, which, as in duty bound, he distributes to the poor of his locality.

**SIR HUGH ROSS.**—A very agreeable contrast (says the *Delhi Gazette*) is afforded by our present Commander-in-Chief's way of doing business compared with that of his predecessors. He is expected at Mooltan on the 23rd Feb. He started on the 1st from Peshawur for Kohat via Cheerat, to which place he went for the purpose of inspecting the locality selected as a sanatorium for British troops. He stayed at Kohat a day, inspected the Punjab troops stationed there, and then continued his trip, accompanied by Brigadier-general Chamberlain and Staff, Captain Strutt, A. D. C., Lieutenant-colonel Sarel, Deputy-adjutant-general of Cavalry, and Major Roberts of the Quarter-master-general's department. His route lay through Bunnoo, Dera Ismael Khan, to Dera Ghazee Khan, and he inspected the troops of all arms belonging to the Punjab Irregular force, at all the stations on his way, and expressed himself highly satisfied with their efficiency. And when our readers know that he has been doing this, riding fifty miles a day, they will agree that he has displayed an amount of energy and vigour to which we have been altogether unaccustomed in our Commanders-in-chief of late years. Meantime, the flying camp, which is accompanied by Colonel Gawler, Captain Ellis, A. D. C., the Military Secretary, and the Chief's medical adviser, goes by quiet marches to Ferozepore and thence to Umballa. At the latter place it is expected his Excellency will stay some days inspecting the troops and brigading. The bulk of the camp is going down by slow marches to Mooltan, at which place it will be about the 27th.

**THE NANA'S SUPPOSED BROTHER.**—We (*Englishman*) had intimation the other day that the Rajah of Kooch Behar had applied to Government for permission to visit Calcutta with a considerable retinue, composed of a rabble of horse, foot, and artillery. It is not usual in the present day for native potentates, of even more importance than the Kooch Behar Rajah, to move through the British territories with an armed force; the prestige of the British name and power being considered sufficient to secure to all visitors immunity from attack. At the same time that we heard of the proposed advent of the Rajah of Kooch Behar, we were likewise informed that he had arrested and sent into the authorities at Rajshaye a reputed younger brother of the infamous Nana Sahib of Bithoor. Having performed an act of such loyalty and fealty to the British Government, he was not unnaturally anxious to make the most of it, and, in the hope that this evidence of good feeling and loyalty on his part might secure for him some honourable distinction or material advantage, he purposed paying a visit to the seat of the British Government. We have now, however, a clue to the conduct of the Rajah in both instances, which shows that conduct to have been far more in accordance with our preconceived opinions of his loyalty to the British Government than the ostensible causes for the recorded action and intention. It appears that the prisoner sent in to the Rajshaye authorities was no stranger to the Kooch Behar Rajah, nor was a knowledge of any offence he might have committed against the British Government or people newly acquired by him. The man forwarded to Rajshaye as a brother of the Nana's, appears, from his own account, to be a native of Rajdamnee Armithee Saegur, a village in the Zillah of Sultanpore, in Oudh, by name Subdial Dhoby. He is described as a man of evidently good birth, of somewhat haughty mien, of a fair complexion, well made, and with remarkably small hands and feet. He had been residing for some time in Kooch Behar with a man of the name of Juddonauth, having arrived there from Calcutta, where he had been staying in the Burra bazaar with Konjall, the mahajun or banker of the Ranchee Rajah. During his residence in Kooch Behar, on the occasion of a visit paid by him to a temple, he met with one Dokul Assidee, whom he had previously known, during his residence in Sultanpore, to be a servant of the Nana of Bithoor. It at once struck him that the only cause for his being in Kooch Behar must be the presence there also of the Nana. The recognition appeared to be mutual, and in the course



of conversation Dokul Assidee admitted that his master was a guest of the Kooch Behar Rajah. Subdial Dhoby expressing a desire to see a man so hated as was the Nana, he and Dokul proceeded to the Rajah's residence, and a man was there pointed out to him as the Nana, who he described as being of a fair complexion, with marked features and black hair, and tall, with a head large and disproportioned to his height and size. On questioning Dokul as to how the Nana had reached Kooch Behar, he heard that he had escaped from Nepal along the Terai, and on his nearing the territories of the Rajah he had sent Dokul to him to inform him of his presence. The Rajah at once organized a Shikar party, previously sending into Bhootan to purloin some elephants, which were seized and taken to the Nana and his followers. Mounted on these, the Nana and his people met the Kooch Behar Rajah, and the former accompanied him to his residence, the Rajah reporting to the Government his intended expedition, his return, and the results in the asserted capture of four elephants, which elephants his own people had purloined from the Bhootanese. Fearing, however, that the truth might become known to the Government, and being either aware of the fact, or having some suspicion that the man representing himself to be Subdial Dhoby had been implicated in some act of rebellion against the British Government, and with the evident desire of rendering the capture of more importance, he caused his arrest, and, loading him with fetters of silver, sent him in to the Commissioner of Rajshaye, where his silver fetters were removed under the orders of the Magistrate and returned to the Rajah, irons being substituted for them. This man is evidently of some note, but who or what he is, is as yet undecided. We do not credit his story about the Nana's presence in the Kooch Behar territory, though he supports it with certain references which are capable of investigation. In the meantime, further suspicions have been excited against the Kooch Behar Rajah from the fact that not long since a man passed through Rajshaye who represented himself as being on his way to Calcutta to present a petition to the Governor-General; he applied to the Rajah of Diggoputtee for an interview, but Prosonauth Roy very wisely referred him to the Magistrate; the man immediately disappeared and was traced to Kooch Behar. It has subsequently transpired that he was a Shahzadah of the House of Delhi, and it is believed that he is one with the individual now representing himself to be Subdial Dhoby.

**ASSAM.**—The advance of civilisation in Assam is being followed by the same results there as in every country in which the white man has placed his foot. As the white man advances, the man of darker hue retires, occasionally spurred on to resist an invasion which is fast depriving him of the lands he and his people have held for centuries. The half-naked savage collects his forces, and endeavours to recover what he has lost, but his white opponent is too powerful, and rapidly acquires so firm a footing on the soil he has usurped, that he defies all the efforts of the dispossessed. Defeated, and hopeless of successfully opposing the advance of those whose progress, however slow it may be, is nevertheless certain, the Kookies have gradually withdrawn further and further into their hills, until at length they are well nigh dispossessed of all they once owned. Work they will not for the stranger, and the very land on which they once raised the scanty crops necessary for their support is now occupied by the tea plantations of the European. They are well nigh driven to extremities: remain as they are they cannot. If they turn south and direct their course into distant mountain ranges in that quarter, they will be placing themselves within the power of their traditional enemies the Sooshais, and this they fear to do. If they elect to remain on what is left to them of the soil of their birth-place, they must work in the planters' fields for the means of support. They are averse to. They hate the European with a cordial hatred, and nothing but absolute starvation or the

prospect of acquiring the ardent spirits he sometimes pays them in, and under which they forget their real or imaginary wrongs, will ever induce them to perform an hour's work for him. There is then but one alternative: for them to leave their loved mountains, and settling in the peaceful plain, to devote their energies to the cultivation of the soil. As mountaineers the idea of the husbandman's calling is distasteful in the extreme. And yet it is but a choice of evils. If their fear of the Sooshais is such as to deter their wandering in that direction, they must either take up with the planter and labour on his estates for hire, or else, taking land of the Government, settle in the plains to agricultural pursuits. In following the latter course they have the example set them by the hill tribes to the eastward, who, from being like themselves an unsettled, nomadic race, have taken up farms in the low country, and having possessed themselves of cattle, ploughs, and homesteads, are rapidly becoming industriously thrifty tillers of the soil. If they do this they will not only benefit themselves but the country, whereas at the present time they are as mischievous as a swarm of locusts, causing destruction to valuable timber and making periodical raids into the plains, ravaging and destroying everything falling in their way. At the present time they are far from agreeable neighbours, but they are fast being reduced to such straits that the Government might with advantage step in, and possibly, by offering them land in the plains on somewhat easy terms, transform a restless nomad race into a quiet useful agricultural people. It is worth the experiment. At present they are entirely useless, but are destructive; with judicious treatment they are capable of being made the reverse.—*Englishman*.

**CALCUTTA ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE.**—On Monday, the 10th February, a meeting was held in the Town-hall for the adoption of an address to her Majesty the Queen on the occasion of the loss she, her subjects, and the country at large had experienced in the removal from his sphere of usefulness of H.R.H. the Prince Consort, in which her faithful and loyal subjects of all classes and creeds in India offered their sincere and heartfelt condolence to their Queen in her affliction. The meeting was largely attended, and was addressed by the Archdeacon, the Hon. W. Ritchie, Mr. Bullen, and others. The address adopted was as follows:—"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty. May it please your Majesty. We your Majesty's loyal subjects, European and Native residents of Calcutta, crave leave to lay before your Royal presence this expression of our heartfelt sorrow for the irreparable loss which your Majesty, the Royal family, and the whole Empire have sustained by the death of your Majesty's late illustrious Consort. Though we are placed at a distance from the scene of the labours of the departed Prince, we yield to none of your Majesty's subjects in the sincerity of our appreciation of his exalted character, and the depth of our sympathy in your Majesty's bereavement. It is our earnest prayer that your Majesty may long be spared to rule over us, and that your Majesty's reign may, notwithstanding this great calamity, continue to be blessed as it has hitherto been."

**DR. HAYES**, in medical charge of the convict settlement at Port Blair, has fallen under the displeasure of Government, and has received a severe admonition from the Governor-general in Council. It appears that, sometime since, a convict was found, under somewhat suspicious circumstances, dead in his hut. Suspicion appeared to attach to another convict, but no evidence of the crime was obtainable. Under these circumstances, and, we imagine, under a decided impression of the man's guilt, the gaol surgeon adopted the highly objectionable plan of endeavouring to extort confession by threats. The fact of his having done so became known to the Government, which has resulted in Dr. Hayes being informed of the Governor-general's displeasure at his conduct, and he has been warned that practices which have been in England condemned cannot be resorted to in India, and that any attempt on the part of an officer of the Govern-

ment to elicit confession of crime, or complicity, by using any undue influence over the suspected individual, is not only inadvisable but highly reprehensible. The conduct of the convicts is said to be particularly good, and their general health has improved very much under the able treatment of Dr. Hayes. As the means for clearing the large Andaman are matured, and the work is put in progress, it is anticipated that the Andamanese may be rendered useful. They are becoming more reconciled to our being in their vicinity, while they have an evident dread of us. They are becoming convinced that punishment only follows on overt acts of their own; and that they, provided they give no cause for the reverse, are invariably well treated. It is believed that the Andamans may be made valuable for the growth of spices.—*Englishman*.

**DARJEELING.**—In consequence of information received by the Officiating Superintendent at Darjeeling, two strong guards have been moved into the station, and one of twenty-five rank and file sent down to the Runjeet river on the 6th Feb. The European invalid and effective men have all had arms and ammunition issued to them. The Darjeeling authorities, notwithstanding the confidence they effect to repose in the Sikkim Rajah, appear to have considered it advisable to detach a party to watch the fords of the Runjeet. It is scarcely likely that the Bhootanese will ascend to Darjeeling, but it is quite possible, if not checked by the presence of troops, that they may make a descent upon Titalyah, Rungpore, Punkabaria and other unguarded places in the plains, and carry off with them all they can lay hands on. The *Englishman's* Darjeeling correspondent, writing on the 7th February, considers it surprising that no notice had been taken of an application made for troops some ten days previous. In all probability troops are now in position in the localities most requiring their presence, as we know that orders were telegraphed to Dinapore on the 6th Feb., to lose no time in despatching the wing of the 10th and a party of the 38th in the required direction. It will be highly desirable to have Titalyah well watched for some time to come, for during next month the annual fair will take place, and as it is usually much resorted to, the temptation offered by the loot obtainable by a successful raid may prove more than the Bhootanese may be able to withstand. To prevent anything of the kind, troops should be quartered in and about the place in sufficient numbers to render the success of such a proceeding on the part of the Bhootanese impossible. It was feared that the daks to and from Darjeeling, Titalyah, and Rungpore might be stopped, and supplies cut off; but should this have taken place the advance of troops from Dinapore would ere this have reopened the road. From the same source we learn that Mamba Soobah, the murderer of Lieutenant Whish, is with the Bhootanese in some responsible position, and is supposed to be the prime mover and conductor of the present movement. He was at one time employed in the office of the Superintendent of Darjeeling, and was dismissed therefrom, but was subsequently re-instated. During the famine in 1860, after having possessed himself of a goodly armament of guns and rifles purchased in the station, he took his departure for Bhootan, without previously intimating his intention of so doing. Since then he has been resident in that country.

**DALHOUSIE.**—The *Lahore Chronicle* contains a short account of the present state of the station of Dalhousie. A good road has been constructed from Puthankote, and a road from Umritsur to that point is under construction. When this is completed the whole distance may be traversed in dak gharies. Houses are springing up. At present the station is simply a civil outpost. An assistant commissioner is stationed there during the season, to conduct a branch treasury and attend to other duties. "An agreeable mode of descending from Dalhousie to the plains is to embark on the rafts of timber on the Ravee and float down to Madhopore, which is five miles from Puthankote, and is the head-quarters of the Barea Doab Canal. Ladies and children have travelled safely in this manner."

**COOLIE EMIGRATION.**—The Landholders' and Commercial Association have lately addressed the Government of Bengal on the subject of coolie emigration, pointing out the great drain upon the labouring population which the large annual exodus of coolies causes, and predicting that, when many of the large tracts of country now lying waste are cleared, as it is probable they soon will be under the operation of the liberal rules for the sale of such lands recently promulgated by Lord Canning, serious inconvenience will be felt for want of hands to cultivate them. The Association justly remark that from the encouragement afforded to coolie emigration by the Home Government, it would appear that an impression prevailed with them that India was overpopulated. In proof that such is not the fact, they adduce the serious difficulty felt by the few planters of Sylhet, Cachar, and Assam in procuring labourers for their gardens, a difficulty constantly increasing in proportion as a larger amount of land is brought under cultivation. It is to be feared that the representations of the Association will fail in effect. The manner in which coolie emigration is conducted has lately been undergoing a searching investigation, both by a committee appointed by the Bengal Government, and a special commissioner deputed by the Mauritius Government for the purpose, with a view to the removal of the abuses which have hitherto existed in the recruitment of coolies. Frequent instances have occurred in which a batch of coolies, who had been recruited for one colony, have been decoyed away before they could be safely housed in the depot by recruiting agents in the employ of another. To remedy this evil it is proposed that all recruiting agents shall be registered by the magistrate of the district in which they act, and that they shall wear a badge indicative of the colony in the employ of which they are. By this means they will be easily recognisable, and the magistrates of the district in which coolie recruitment is carried on are to be invested with power to punish any malpractices on their part by fine, or imprisonment, or both. Before despatching them to Calcutta, the recruiting agent will be required to bring the coolies he has collected before the magistrate, by whom a list will be made and transmitted to the protector of emigrants and to the agent of the colony to which they intend going. Numerous other minor suggestions have been made for ensuring the comfort of the coolie during his stay in the depot and during his voyage, which, if carried into effect, will result in securing to him much better proportionate treatment than is enjoyed by our European troops; not the least ridiculous point being that a much greater number of the latter will be, and in fact now are, allowed to be embarked on board our largest ships, than of the former. Some alterations were contemplated in the existing arrangements for the medical supervision of the coolies during their stay in the depôts, and for their examination before embarkation. At present each colony employs its own medical officer for this purpose: the Lieutenant-governor wished to dispense with these and to appoint one medical officer to be attached to the protector's office to perform the whole duty. The emigration agents, however, have shown so strong an objection to this measure that it will in all probability be abandoned. Apart from the natural desire of each colony to have its own medical officer, inasmuch as if there were only one surgeon, he might frequently be wanted at two or three different depôts at once, it is more than doubtful whether one individual would exercise efficient medical supervision over all the emigration depôts, which are widely distant from each other. The adoption of all these measures for the better regulation of emigration betokens little intention on the part of Government to discourage it, and that it has now become too rooted an institution to be easily done away with, or even contracted in its operations, without serious result to the prosperity of those of our colonies which have learnt to depend on India for their labour. The yielding of permission to the French to attract labour to their colonies from India was a great, and at present

irremediable, error. It arose of course from the erroneous impression which the Landholders' Association attribute to Government, viz., that India was overpopulated; but once given it cannot well be withdrawn without giving grave offence to the French Government.

**AMALGAMATION OF THE MEDICAL SERVICES.**—The authorities have delegated to the Indian Government the accomplishment of two objects which must be attained before the amalgamation can be accomplished—those objects being, first, to get 180 of the senior Indian medical officers out of the way; and, second, to wind up and abolish the Medical Retiring Funds. These objects effected, the Indian medical officers will be taken over by the Horse Guards and the Director-general of the Army Medical Department in England, and fused into the Royal medical list; but with this, the real amalgamation of the two services, the Indian Government will have nothing whatever to do. All the ranks, grades, rates of pay, and conditions of promotion, &c., for the amalgamated services will be arranged in England, and cannot possibly appear before the end of the year; the measure which the Indian Government is about to bring forward being simply and nothing more than a scheme to pension off a hundred and eighty medical officers from the list of the three presidencies, and wind up the retiring funds, so as to make the real amalgamation possible for the home authorities.

**THE ANDAMANS.**—Letters from Port Blair, of recent date, advise us of unusual mortality among the convicts in that settlement, owing, it is said, to over employment; the strength of the convicts, upon the diet allowed, not being sufficient to enable them to stand any excessive tax upon it. Of late more than ordinary exertion has been required in the procuring and manufacture of material for building purposes. In Viper Island the mortality has been greater than on the Mainland, owing possibly to the greater exposure of the victims. While the male portion of the convict community has been subject to this loss the health of the female portion has been particularly good. They are employed chiefly on comparatively light work, such as grinding wheat, preparing soojie and flour, and in making soorkee. The conduct of the entire convict population is described as good. The Andamans have commenced exporting timber, a supply having been forwarded for use in the arsenal of Fort William; of its quality we are as yet ignorant, but as the Islands are known to possess forests of very valuable timber, we imagine that care has been taken in the selection of the specimens forwarded. Salt is likewise being successfully manufactured for the use of the settlement; indeed, Captain Haughton appears indefatigable in his endeavours to find profitable employment for the people under his charge, and to render the settlement as light a charge as possible on the imperial resources. The Governor-general we hear has approved of the manufacture of salt, and while acknowledging the value the timber may prove, has prohibited any excessive employment of the convicts.—*Eng. Lishman.*

**MEERUT, Feb. 20.**—All the troops composing this garrison had a grand review yesterday under Major-general Wheeler, which was a very imposing sight. I suppose you have heard that we are about to lose Mr. Sapte, Mr. Turnbull, and Mr. Williams, all three "big wigs" of the old School of Civil Servants. Doctor Corbyn and Doctor Cutcliffe will also go home immediately. Colonel Hammond, of the Artillery, has already left, and a number of other old residents contemplate leaving very soon, disgusted with the country. Mr. Forbes has arrived and relieved Mr. Sapte, but the successors to Messrs. Williams and Turnbull are unknown just now. Mr. Bickers, our very energetic Deputy-collector, has been promoted, and leaves as soon as Mr. G. Billings, Deputy-collector for Allypurr, arrives. Mr. Bickers was a very popular and meritorious servant of the Government, and his departure is much regretted. Doctor Stewart, from Roorkee, takes the place of Doctor Cutcliffe, and Doctor Hope, from Boolundshahur, will get the Meerut Central Jail.

**CACHAR TEA PLANTATIONS.**—So favourable a season as the present has hardly, if ever, been known before. In November a flood occurred, which laid the whole country under water, and thoroughly saturated the soil, which the October sun had well nigh baked to the consistency of a sun-dried brick. This caused the young plants to thrive amazingly, while those already in full bearing acquired renewed vigour, and deferred for a time putting on the yellow appearance peculiar to the tea plant when deprived of its needful supply of water. Since then occasional showers and heavy dews have kept up the healthy condition of the gardens, making the yield unusually large, and giving to the young plants a vitality which is showing itself in the early appearance of the buds that betoken an abundant crop. The young plants may, indeed, be said to be a season in advance of the usual growth, and will next year, in many instances, yield a crop which, under ordinary circumstances, could not have been expected for another year. So great is the confidence felt in the success of tea planting in Cachar, that upwards of fifty new grants of land have been applied for, and in many instances the applicants will have to wait some time ere they obtain them, the number of persons qualified to survey and classify land in Cachar being exceedingly limited. Cachar, it appears, is not exempt from the vexatious and dishonest practices of contractors so prevalent in Bengal. The Bengalee has carried with him into those remote parts his predilection for obtaining the largest amount of money at the smallest expenditure of labour to himself, which, in Bengal, has aroused the entire planting class. Tea planters complain that it is with difficulty, even with the strictest supervision, that they can obtain even half the work contracted and paid for. No matter what the work be, whether clearing jungle, building houses, preparing land for the reception of seed or seedlings, it is all the same; unless constantly watched and kept to their work, the people employed will execute their work so imperfectly as to entail no inconsiderable loss and ultimate expense on the planter. The labour of the manager of an estate is constant, and he is for ever subject to the annoyance of knowing himself to be cheated without the power of avoiding it. To such a pass has the advance system now reached, that without an advance no work can be obtained; and with it, the chances are ten to one against getting what has been contracted for.

**CAPTAIN H. LEWIS**, late Master Attendant and Naval Storekeeper at Rangoon, has been offered the command of the steamer *Bentinck*, whose fittings for a floating hospital at Kedgerie are fast approaching towards completion. The pay of the appointment has not yet been settled; and in these days of retrenchment and economy, people will not accept appointments with uncertain remuneration, depending upon the liberality of the Government to settle the allowances afterwards. The command of the new hospital-ship will be a position of irksome banishment, and if it requires any peculiar qualification and capacity, ought to be fairly paid. The same may be said of the medical appointments to the ship, which ought to carry with them rates of pay at least equal to similar appointments in military hospitals on shore.

**MR. JOSEPH GRAHAM** has been confirmed in his appointment of Standing-Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

**CEDANT ARMA TOGÆ.**—Sir Hugh Rose, in a General Order, requests officers commanding stations, &c., to bear in mind that the claims of the civil power to take up and investigate cases of non-military crimes of which native soldiers may be accused, or be suspected, are paramount, and that commanding officers are bound to surrender all natives accused, or suspected of such crimes, on the requisition of the police or magisterial authorities, who may have taken up the investigation of the crime in the course of the duties entrusted to them.

**THE 8TH IRREGULAR CAVALRY**, which was ordered to Cawnpore to relieve the 17th, has been stopped in the Punjab, and its march for the present countermanded.

**IMPORTATION OF SALT.**—The *Harkaru* notes "the great increase in the importation of salt from Great Britain to Indian ports during the past year. It appears that in 1859 there was exported 33,215 tons; 1860, 120,000 tons; 1861, 170,000 tons; or in the last year the quantity exported was five times greater than in the first period, with a proportionate diminution in England in the cost of freight. In 1859 and 1860, the rate averaged 35 shillings to 48 shillings per ton, whilst in 1861 it fell as low as 22 shillings."

**THE MAHA RAJAH OF PATEEALAH**, with upwards of 200 followers, proceeded to Saugor on Thursday, Feb. 13, for the purpose of performing certain religious ablutions at that holy place. The Railway Company's steamer *Hourah* was taken up by the Maha Rajah for the above-mentioned trip at the rate of 400 rupees per diem.

**THE OUTRAM MEMORIAL.**—The Government of India have not been backward at an opportunity for showing their appreciation of the services of Sir James Outram; and they have with graceful liberality presented to the Equestrian Statue Committee the necessary amount of gun metal for casting the statue which is intended to adorn Calcutta as a monument of those great actions which help to save India. The metal is, we hear, safe on board the *Blenheim*, and we trust that it will not be long before we hail its re-appearance in the similitude of him whose name will ever be beloved and revered by all Englishmen in India as a gallant soldier and a true gentleman.

**FIRES.**—There have been several suspicious fires in the North-West Provinces and at Gwalior of late. On the 19th January Lieutenant Shelly, at Meerut, had his house burnt down over his head. A few days afterwards a barrack, in which some officers were residing, at Morar, Gwalior, was burnt down; and on the evening of the 14th the European Infantry Mess House, at Cawnpore, was burnt down. The 46th Regiment of Foot had just taken possession, and were about to give a house-warming dinner, at the same time a farewell dinner to the departing Wing of the 54th Foot, but the flames burst forth as the guests were arriving. The cause of these fires does not seem to have been exactly ascertained, and it certainly has a suspicious look about it that they should have all happened about the same time, though at distant stations. Several other fires, at Cawnpore, Bareilly, and Fyzabad, had preceded this by a few weeks only.

**BANK OF BENGAL.**—The directors of the Bank of Bengal at their meeting on the 17th Feb. raised the rates one per cent. all round, except on bills drawn on local banks, the rate for which is increased one-half per cent. only. We notice that the margin on loans on Government securities is considerably reduced. A new feature is observable in the Bank's ordinary statement of assets and liabilities, viz., an account for the General Treasury, the balance of which is in course of being transferred daily. This accounts for the large increase in the Bank's cash balance, but it is not available for banking purposes. After the 1st March next an amended form of account of the Bank's assets and liabilities will be issued. We are further informed that the directors have appointed the following gentlemen from the head office to be agents for the Banks, viz.:—Mr. George W. Moultrie at Mirzapore; Mr. Thomas Deyson at Patna; and Mr. William E. Carberry at Benares. Arrangements are being made to commence operations in those cities upon the 1st of March.

**"THE GLORIOUS UNIFORM."**—The attention of military officers at the Presidency has been emphatically called to G.O.C.C., dated February 12, 1859, by the general commanding the Presidency division, and it is probable, from the character of the latter officer, that the order in question will be enforced. It is to the effect that all officers frequenting or appearing in places of public resort, shall do so in uniform; and in the division order now issued it is explained, that by "places of public resort" is meant all public parties, public rides and promenades, and attendance at public religious worship. This order will, perhaps, create a little commotion and discussion at

first; but there is room to question whether it has appeared before it is required, and provoked. The general aversion to military glare and uniform when off duty which prevails amongst British officers, in such strong contrast with those of the Continental armies, undoubtedly gives an air of calm, quiescent dignity to the well-known bravery of the former when occasion calls for its display; but, on the other hand, it is certain that the habit of repudiating the military dress may be carried too far, and that, as a rule, it is so in the British army in India. Foreign military officers visiting this country, knowing by what a vast military force it is held in grasp, invariably express surprise at the invisibility of the officers, as officers, and imagining that they pass a hybrid existence between occasional military duty and general civil employment, estimate their efficiency, and our power, accordingly. If a French, or Austrian, or Prussian general officer were to visit our promenade in the Auckland Gardens of an evening, and feeling surprised at the absence of anything like the due proportion of military uniforms and officers which he expected to see in the throng, were to ask for an explanation of the fact, he would indeed be surprised to hear that in our places of public resort the officers were concealed in, and represented by, pork-pies, wide-awakes, and beavers; frock and shooting coats, lounge, zephyr, and other paletots; trowsers of fifty different patterns, and boots of so many different descriptions, that it would take half a column to enumerate their castes and peculiarities; the whole set off with neckties of every colour under the sun, and some of them with, apparently, all mixed. We (*Englishman*) do not, when drawing this true and matter-of-fact picture, by any means desire that our officers should be inconvenienced and irritated by the eternal military uniform system of the French, Austrian, or Prussian armies; but we would like to see a medium discipline enforced in our service, and the exhibition which we have above attempted to describe put an end to here and elsewhere. General Showers has a high ideal of the honour and dignity of his profession, and is desirous of infusing the same estimate of it into the hearts of all officers under his influence and command; and his order now noticed is, we suppose, intended as a corrective to habits of dressing and appearing in public, which certainly convey the idea that British officers are ashamed of the "glorious uniform," and are determined to avoid wearing it whenever they can possibly do so. That this practice exists, every person in Calcutta knows; it should be corrected, and, to a certain extent, put an end to. The military strength and power of England should not, in any respect, be kept invisible and in the background, especially in India; and the habit of officers appearing ashamed of her uniform, whether they are so or not, is in this instance justly subjected to vigilant correction by authority. No interference whatever can, of course, be attempted, or contemplated, with private parties or private life; the order applies solely to officers appearing at places of public assembly and resort, where we shall now no more see officers appearing in varieties of dress and costume, such as conceal their honourable profession and confound them with any other class of society. Swords are to be worn with the uniform by officers appearing in public.

**THE INDIAN POST-OFFICE.**—The expenses of the Indian Post-office are increasing faster than the income. The receipt 1860-61 were 41,97,000 rupees, and in 1861-62 are estimated at 42,90,000 rupees, showing an improvement of only 93,000 rupees, while the disbursements this year are 54,73,000 rupees against 52,00,000 rupees in 1861, showing an increase of 2,74,000 rupees.

**OUR EUROPEAN CONVICTS.**—The long-vexed question of a gaol for European convicts in a healthy climate in India has been at last decided by a compromise between Madras and Bengal. The small Neigherry penitentiary at Jackatalla has room for only twenty-eight convicts from Bengal; and the larger prison, so long promised, will not, we believe, be built. Instead of this Bengal will have its own penitentiary on the breezy plateau of Hazareebagh, to the south of the Grand Trunk road at Burhee. The presence

of a European regiment there will render the place secure, and the progress of tea planting, with the necessity for building a regular station, may give the convicts employment, and lead to the tentative introduction of the ticket-of-leave system. Should these two penitentiaries, a few years hence, be proved to have succeeded, we see not why the same plan should not be tried on the Andaman Islands, when made more healthy by being cleared of jungle, or on Curlew Island. The colony of Western Australia clamours for more English convicts. Though out of place on the continent of India, they might be well disposed of for our benefit as well as their own, on one of the islands in the bay.—*Friend of India*.

**TREASURES OF THE DEEP.**—As a sircar to Messrs. Whitney Brothers was returning to the shore from the ship *Coringa*, he saw an earthen pot, with the mouth covered over with a plate, entangled in the mooring chains of the vessel. Having, like the generality of his people, a horror of causing, or permitting the death, when avoidable, of any living creature, he had it taken on board his dinghee, when carefully and cautiously removing the plate in anticipation of seeing a snake issue therefrom, his astonishment was considerable at finding a living male child contained within the *gurrak*. He at once made the circumstances known to the officer of the ship, and Captain Kaley had the child taken on board and tended. Of the parentage of the child, there was of course no evidence, nor means of arriving at any.

**THE PUNJAB FRONTIER.**—Sir Robert Montgomery's visit to Calcutta has not borne the fruits he expected. It may true that the Punjab should not be debited with the cost of the three European regiments posted for sanitary and imperial purposes in its three hill stations. But Sir Robert is convinced that the irregular frontier force is far too costly, and that it may be reduced almost to the scale of 1856. It will probably be placed under the Commander-in-chief, and this important military training-school will be thus opened to the whole Indian army. We do not cry down the military expenditure of the Punjab any more than we complain of the cost of Malta and Gibraltar. But it must be confessed that of late the North-West frontier has shown a tendency to become to the empire rather what the Cape is to England, than either of those strongholds. It must not, however, be forgotten that Dost Mahomed's life cannot be calculated on for a day.—*Friend of India*.

**A MISSING ATTORNEY.**—"Some time back," says the *Indian Empire*, "there were unpleasant reports about the town, and in the newspapers, touching the disappearance of an attorney of the Supreme Court. It was generally known that the party alluded to was Mr. Thomas Buckland. We much regret to say that the time that has elapsed has not brought about an extrication from his difficulties, and a warrant was applied for and granted on a charge of forging and uttering a bill of exchange for Rs. 5,000. The prosecutor is also an attorney of the Supreme Court."

**THE SANAWUR LAWRENCE ASYLUM.**—The Court of Enquiry appointed by the Commander-in-Chief for the Lawrence Military Asylum at Sanawur, was nominated at the request of the Rev. W. J. Parker, the Principal, under the belief that a searching investigation into the state of the Institution, and the details of its management, was a thing to be welcomed.

**COLONEL MACPHERSON**, now commanding the 10th N. I., and formerly Sir John Lawrence's Military Secretary, is likely to be appointed Commissary-general of Bengal.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 7. Robert Pulsford, Howson, Liverpool; Anne, Wild, Hong Kong; City of Nankin, Craig, Glasgow; Walmer Castle, Ormsby, London.—8. Wide Awake, Barnan, Greenock; White Eagle, Williams, Gravesend; Sawfell, Thompson, Colombo; Volunteer, Richardson, Liverpool.—9. Melicete, Gomba, Liverpool.—10. Panther, Garrett, Bombay; Bushiro Merchant, Jones, Bombay; Octavia, Saupine, Bourbon; Voyager, Gamma, Halifax.—11. Fanny McHenry, Smith, Bombay; Zouave, Griffith, Liverpool; Erance, Swinson, Colombo.—12. Jason, Hurst, London; Albert Cezard, Mennier,

Bourbon.—13. Lady Blessington, Bennett, Bombay; Velece, Bertin, Bourbon.—15. Anglo Saxon, Billing, Liverpool; Regent, Hamblin, Kurrachee; Merchantman, Mitchel, London; Edith Moore, Tedbury, Liverpool.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Wide Awake.—Mr. J. Miller, Mr. A. Gandy, Mr. C. Fyfe, Mr. and Miss Rennie.

Per White Eagle.—Capt. Bayley, Lieut. Brander, Mr. Clare, Mr. Beresford, Mr. Fraser, two Misses Nicholson, Mrs. Newbury.

Per Walmer Castle.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Page, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Rouse, Mr. and Mrs. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. Mainwaring and Miss Mainwaring, Mrs. Viall, Miss Viall, Mr. H. Viall, Misses Kemp and Cosseratt, Miss Schneider, Capt. M'Alister, Lieut. Spence, Lieut. Bowen, Lieut. Mackeson, Dr. K. Hind, Ens. Creik, Ens. Bouleau, Messrs. Baily, Stokes, Catermole, Murray, Williamson, Riscly, Newington, Donaldson, Warren, and Place.

Per Anne.—Capt. W. W. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Per City of Nankin.—G. Thoms, Esq.

Per Panther.—W. W. Garratt.

Per Voyager.—A. Jameson.

Per Octavia.—M. B. Veigayer.

Per Fanny McHenry.—Mrs. Smith.

Per Franca.—Mr. and Mrs. Levon and family.

Per Jason.—Maj. Twysden, Capt. and Mrs. Webber, Capt. Redman, Lieut. Webster, Mr. Whittuck, Staff Asst.-surg. Ffoliot, Messrs. Bowman, Bailey, Heelis, Jones, Rose, Fraser, and Thompson, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stern, Mrs. Grey and five daughters, Mrs. Gilmore and two Misses Johnson, Mrs. Hill and three children, Mrs. Rowcroft and three children, Madame Seconde and child, Mrs. Rogers and child, Madame Bardelle, Miss Todd, Miss Tudor, Miss Lister, Miss Hart, two Misses Bergmann, two Misses Russell, two Misses Dixon, two Misses Brown. From MADRAS.—Mrs. and Miss Richardson, Mr. Gynn.

Per str. Candia.—For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, Hon. D. Arbuthnot, Miss Mann, Mrs. Houghton, Miss Porteous, Miss Pringle, Asst. surg. O'Halloran, Mrs. O'Moyné, Miss Harris, Lieut. Col. Thompson, Maj. McLeod, Messrs. Bird, Lampen, Elwyn, Johnstone, Campbell, and Smith. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Goodenough, Mrs. Manning and children, Capt. Eldridge, Miss Davidson, Miss Chapman, Miss Duncan, Asst. surg. Davidge, Mrs. Doig and child, Asst. surg. J. D. Altera, Mrs. Wynat, two Misses Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Freeman, Capt. Gaby, R. S. Sing, —Kershaw, Mrs. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Erington, Mr. and Mrs. Ocarles, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Crown, Asst. surg. Grant, Capt. Trotter, Sir H. B. and Lady Edwards, Miss Gillies, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hocking, Maj. Renny, Maj. Head, Col. and Mrs. Wardroper and two children, Capt. White, Revs. Birch and Boaz, Messrs. Dalrymple, Loch, Barrow, Newton, Shappeare, Con-table, M'Leay, Neyman, Lawrence, Cowell, Clackles, Mrs. S-andys. From MADRAS to CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Pearse, Mrs. Cleghorn, J. D. Gordon, Esq.

## DEPARTURES.

Jan. 31. Chowringhee, Evans, London. Feb. 1. Echo, Kirby, West Indies; Perring, Savignac, Bourbon.—2. Mayaram Dayaram, Brady, Mauritius; Champion of the Sea, Outridge, London.—3. Lalla Rookh, Walker, Colombo.—4. Granda, Miller, Bombay; Ida Ziegler, Reyvolds, London.—5. Burmah, Gray, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulineir; Ticolar, Price, London; Princess Royal, Kenworthy, Liverpool; Friar Tuck, Darlington, Liverpool.—6. Emperatrice Eugenie, Rutniz, Bordeaux; Moulmein, Ashton, Madras and the Coast.—7. Tubal Cain, Duncan, Madras; Helen Douglas, M'Dougall, and Clymene, Hunt, Liverpool; Oriza, Demerara, Colombo.—8. Forfarshire, Richmond, Bombay; Athenais, Kirby, Bremen; Harersham, Pearce, St. Thomas.—9. Sovereign, Thom, Rangoon and Moulmein; Ruby Castle, Leeman, London.—10. Gryn Castle, Edward, London; Evangeline, Fairbairn, Liverpool; Princess Royal, Watson, Demerara.—11. Emily Farnum, Simes, London; Pioneer, Brown, Akyab; Nemesis, Weston, Suez.—12. France, Croes, Havre; Mogul, Spooner, Bombay; Lisac et Berthe, Garein, Bourbon.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Agamemnon.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Col. Hogge and family, Mrs. Earls and family, Mrs. O'bard and child, Mrs. Col. McDonnell and family, Rev. C. Walford, Master Lemarchand, and Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Archer, Mr. and Mrs. Boyle and family, Miss Boyle, Miss Denay, Master Longmore, Captain Windham, Staff surg. M'Mann, Mrs. Barham and family, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Macgrigor, Mr. and Mrs. Brice and family, Mrs. Capt. Fulton and family, Capt. Fergusson, Qmar, Hervey, two Masters Collins.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, Feb. 25, 1862. (by Telegraph.)

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                            | Sell.    | Buy. |
|----------------------------|----------|------|
| Transfer 4 per cent.       | Nomin 1. |      |
| New Company's Rupees 4 do. | 89½      | 90 0 |
| 3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.       | 87 ¼     | 88 0 |
| Public Works 5 do.         | 100½     | 101½ |
| Ditto 5 do.                | 100½     | 101½ |
| New 5½ do.                 | 106½     | 107  |

## BANK OF BENGAL.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) | 5½ per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days)  | 6½ per ct. |
| Interest on Deposit of Government Paper  | 4 per ct.  |
| Do. on Open Cash Credit Accounts         | 4 per ct.  |
| On Deposit of Goods, &c.                 | 5½ per ct. |

## EXCHANGES.

|                                      |   |          |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight     | 2 | 0-11-16  |
| Ditto with Documents, do.            | 2 | 0-11-16  |
| American Bills under credit, do.     |   |          |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight       |   |          |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight            |   |          |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight |   | Nominal. |

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

|   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 4 per cent. Stock Receipts                    | Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70 |
| 4 ditto Government Paper                      | 100 " 76                 |
| 4 ditto ditto                                 | Co.'s Rs. 100 " 78       |
| 5 ditto ditto                                 | 100 " 95                 |
| 5½ ditto ditto                                | 100 " 95                 |
| New Treasury Bills                            | 100 " 95                 |
| On goods three-fourths of approved valuation. |                          |

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

|  | Paid up.  | Present value at Co's Rupees. |
|--|-----------|-------------------------------|
| Bank of Bengal                           | 4000 each | 7800 to 7850                  |
| Agra Bank (Limited)                      | 500       | 780 to 800                    |
| Orient Bank                              | 225       | No sales.                     |
| Hooghly                                  | 1000      | 950                           |
| Delhi Bank                               | 500       | 550 to 560                    |
| Commercial Bank                          | 2250      | No sales.                     |
| Calcutta and Burmah                      | £500      | 600 nom.                      |
| Mercantile Bank                          | £1000     | 1000                          |
| Sinla Bank                               | £500      | 550                           |
| People's Bank                            | 75        | Par.                          |
| India General Steam                      | 1000      | 1400 to 1410                  |
| Ganges Company                           | 500       | 540 to 590                    |
| Bengal Coal Company (Limited)            | 1000      | 1770 to 1780                  |
| Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) | 600       | 600 to 625                    |
| Hooghly (Eastern)                        | 1000      | 950 to 975                    |
| East India Coal Company (Limited)        | 100       | 50 to 55                      |
| Bengal Printing Company (Limited)        | 100       | 160 to 165                    |
| Bengal Tea Company                       | 100       | 120 to 125                    |
| Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)      |           | 5 to 10 pm.                   |
| Bonded Warehouse Association             | 445       | 595 to 600                    |
| Calcutta Docking Company                 | 700       | 1150 to 1180                  |
| Oriental Gas Company (Limited)           | 10        | 18-14 each.                   |
| Assam Company                            | 200       | 460 to 465                    |
| East India Railway Company               | 218       | 11 Rs. dis.                   |
| East India Copper Co. (Limited)          | 1000      | 11 dis.                       |
| Calcutta Auction Company (Limited)       | 75        | 28 to 30                      |

## PRICES OF BULLION.

|                             |               |                  |
|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Sovereigns                  | each, Rs. 10  | 3½ to 10 4½      |
| Doubloons                   | "             | 32 6 to 32 3     |
| Madras Gold Mohurs          | "             | 15 2 to 15 8     |
| Old Gold Mohurs             | "             | 20 4 to 20 0     |
| New Gold Mohurs             | "             | 15 8 to 16 0     |
| China Gold Bars             | per sicca wt. | Rs. 16 5 to 16 0 |
| Gold Dust (Australia)       | "             | 15 15 to 16 0    |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 | "             |                  |
| Spanish Dollars             | per 100 Rs.   | 224 0 to 225 0   |
| Mexican ditto               | "             | 220 8 to 221 6   |

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. 10s. to £5. 12s. per ton.  
To Liverpool, nominal.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (Calcutta, 25th Feb., by Electric Telegraph).—Shirtings, Grey, more doing; light goods rather higher. Twist, Mule, prices are fully maintained. Silk, Raw, firm. Indigo, no change. Copper, Sheathing, prices nominal, no sales reported; Tile, small transactions at 4 annas decline. Sugar, good Gurpatta, Rs. 8. Rice, Yellow quiet; Table, firm, Saltpeetre, prices same, market quiet. Linseed, 1 anna higher. Jute, again 8 annas per bale dearer. Hides, quiet stock and shipments large. Shellac, firm at Rs. 55 for D. O. and S. D.

## MADRAS.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

DILETTANTISM.—The Governor of Madras has the reputation of being a scientific dilettante. A medical officer in Pegu was recently employed to collect shells for him. The Godavery works are of no importance, but the empire will perish unless we know the longitude of Beypore. Accordingly the Madras astronomer has been instructed to find the cost of ascertaining the longitude of various points on the coast of India and along the line of railway, with reference to the Madras Observatory. On the West Coast, Bombay, Beypore, and Trevandrum are to be fixed. The latter station has been named with reference to the Observatory there established by the Rajah, and the aid of Mr. Brown, who is in charge, might, with the permission of His Highness, be obtained in furthering the object, when the line of telegraph has been carried down to Trevandrum. At present it stops at Cochin, on the East Coast, Calcutta, Cocanada, and Negapatam. —Friend of India.

THE JACKATALLA JAIL.—The Englishman's Ootacamund correspondent mentions the completion of the jail at Jackatalla. It may be in the recollection of our readers that Sir Charles Jackson called upon the Government for information on the subject of the jail on the Neilgherry Hills, and for an explanation as to the reason of their non-completion; as under the guarantee that proper provision should be made for them many prisoners had been sentenced to penal servitude in India, who, but for the assurance on the part of Government that accommodation would be provided for them in a jail on the Hills, would have been sentenced to transportation; the result being that the prisoners were subjected to bodily suffering, tending to serious curtailment of life from an incarceration in the Calcutta jail, such as was never contemplated or intended. The jail now completed will, we fear, hardly supply the space required to relieve the jail here—the entire, or nearly so, of the accommodation being required for penal servitude men sentenced by the Madras judges.

THE CINCHONA EXPERIMENT.—At the close of 1861 there were 8,013 Cinchona plants in the Ootacamund Garden. Mr. McIvor, the gardener, reports that the thickness of the plants is very remarkable, being in some instances nearly one-fifth of an inch, and in the smaller stems the average thickness of the bark considerably exceeds that of the wood. This fact Dr. Anderson would not credit, until it was demonstrated to him. The reason why the bark is so unusually thick, is the presence of a large number of healthy leaves exposed to bright light, which leaves, in forming the bark, throw back into it a large quantity of highly elaborated matter. The collection of plants from Java, received from Dr. Anderson, added to the stock 48 of the valuable Calisaya and four of the valuable and to us new species Lancifolia, also about 250 of the valueless species known as Lucumaeifolia of the Dutch and recently named Pahadicana by Howard. The Dutch plants were in good condition, but weak, having evidently been grown without sufficient light.

COTTON IN BURMAH.—Cotton still continues to flow into our port from the upper country. Last week another large boat load arrived with 280 bales on board. As each bale is estimated to weigh twenty-five viss, this would give seven thousand viss, according to Burmese weight. Turned into British weight, it amounts to about eleven tons and eight hundred weight. A place called Meen Chan, about 100 miles below the capital, seems at present to be the great cotton depot of the Burmese kingdom. In that cotton district the seed is said to be sown in the months of Wabso and Wahgoun, July and August, and in the months of Tauthalin and Thedin-Kyoot, September and October the following year, the crops are ready to be gathered. Formerly, all this cotton now brought down to Rangoon for export was carried into the Chinese province of Yunnan, with which there was once a very extensive trade. It was conveyed in large flat-bottom boats, as high up the Irrawaddy river as they could ascend; when it was transferred to the backs of mules, and thus taken across the mountains into China. For some five or six years past, this overland trade with Yunnan has been entirely suspended. A sort of internecine war has been waging there between rival Mahomedan sects, and the Chinese Government appear to be impotent for its suppression. A few years ago the Chinese were good customers of the Burmese, and maintained a brisk trade with the capital. Usually the Chinese caravans, composed of one or two hundred mules, would reach the royal city in the month of December, and after disposing of their goods, purchase or obtain by barter, cotton, salt and other articles, with which they returned. Unfortunately, nearly all communication is now stopped between Burmah and China. How the Chinese contrive to do without the supplies of cotton formerly furnished them from Burmah is a question of difficult solution.—Rangoon Times.

THE MADRAS ARMY.—The following is a table of the Madras army classified according to the creeds of its members:—

|                     | Native Commissioned officers. | Non-commissioned officers, drummers, rank and file. |
|---------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Christians          | 15                            | 2,885   |
| Indo-Britons        | —                             | 1,304   |
| Mussulmans          | 795                           | 20,406  |
| Brahmins & Rajpoots | 101                           | 2,282   |
| Mahrattas           | 16                            | 1,265   |
| Telingas or Gentoos | 296                           | 11,621  |
| Tamils              | 123                           | 6,968   |
| Other Castes        | 17                            | 4,294   |

Our Serampore contemporary, to whom we are indebted for the foregoing analysis, says that "the Christians are for the most part Roman Catholics, but even that, low as is their Roman Catholicism, is some gain spiritually and a vast gain politically. The number of native Protestants is very small. The enlistment of papists dates back as far as the first formation of our sepoy corps, to a time when we had battalions of 'Topasses,' as men of that class were then called. They were enlisted, not from any views of policy, but simply because they were to be had, and the general commixture of castes originated in the same manner." The Friend then goes on:—"The number of Christian



natives and East Indians is thus 4,189, or nearly twice the strength of Brahmans and Rajpoots. This is in itself a small army. The Roman Catholics go by the name of *Romans* as frequently as by that of Christians."

**DEATH OF C. M. TEED, ESQ., MASTER IN EQUITY OF H. M. SUPREME COURT.**—With feelings of deep regret we have to announce the death of the above named gentleman, which sad event, the result of a fit of apoplexy, took place rather suddenly, at his chamber in the Court House, on Tuesday night, Feb. 4th. Mr. Teed had been for two or three years in infirm health, but a short visit to Europe in 1860 greatly renovated him, and since his return last year he has been able regularly to discharge the duties of his office. He had come down from the Red Hills in the forenoon of Tuesday, for the purpose of transacting business, in which he was engaged when the fatal seizure occurred. Medical assistance was immediately summoned, and several of our ablest practitioners used their utmost endeavours to rally him from the attack, but all their skill was vain. He soon sank into a state of unconsciousness, which lasted until his death, about eleven o'clock at night. His funeral took place in St. Mary's Burial Ground last evening, and was attended by the Judges, all the legal profession in both its branches, and a great number of the principal residents of Madras. The late gentleman, who was a barrister of Lincoln's-inn, came to this country and was admitted to the local bar, of which he was the father, in 1828. Subsequently he became Clerk of the Crown, and eventually Master in Equity and Administrator-general. Although never remarkable for forensic oratory, Mr. Teed was universally admitted to be a sound and accomplished lawyer, more particularly in equity practice, and his opinions were always received, both by the Court and the profession, with very great respect. He dies deeply lamented by a wide circle of attached friends.—*Athenæum and Statesman*.

**THE SAUGOR TERRITORY**, made over ten years ago by the Madras Government to that of Bengal, again changes masters, reverting to Madras; and orders have suddenly been issued for its immediate reoccupation by troops from that Presidency. For this purpose the 4th Madras Native Light Cavalry and 29th N.I., stationed at Kamptee, were directed, by telegram, to prepare to march, with the least possible delay, to Saugor, and were to have commenced their move on the 4th, to cross the Nerbudda, and relieve the Bengal troops at Saugor, consisting of the 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 24th and 25th Punjabees, and 39th N.I. The Jubbulpore district is, it appears, also to be reoccupied by Madras troops, which are to march immediately from Hoshingabad for that station. These important changes have been for some time resolved upon; but the Madras Government, which sent the telegraphic orders for carrying them out direct from the Presidency without communicating them to the Chief Commissioner of Nagpore, or the other officials concerned, has taken a very sudden initiative, as if rejoiced at again getting possession of those beautiful provinces. The reason of the transfer is a purely military one; the Saugor and Nerbudda territories being restored to the Madras Government with a view of liberating the Bengal troops now stationed there for duty in the North-West provinces of this Presidency. The change will, however, be attended with an increase of expenditure, not very desirable at the present time, and which, moreover, will be permanent; as, whenever Madras troops cross, and serve to the North of the river Nerbudda, they receive an allowance of extra batta, known as "rice-money." The Bengal troops now about to be relieved will quit their favorite stations with extreme regret, which will not be diminished by the fact that they will have to march for Upper India in the hot weather, and probably to far distant cantonments.—*Englishman*.

**INDIAN SLATES.**—Dr. Oldham, in the Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, draws attention to the fact that India has no "true slates," such as those of Wales in common use in England. He considers the Kurnool slates referred to by Lieu-

tenant Beckley and the Madras Government entirely unfitted for sloping roofs. He recommends the officers of Engineers to make inquiries on the subject, such as those experiments on the stone and timber of the Gwalior territory carried out by Colonel A. Cunningham and published at Roorkee. Next to slates India seems to be most destitute of lime, except in Sylhet.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**SHIPMENTS OF OPIUM.**—The P. and O. Co.'s steamer *Behar*, Captain G. S. Brooks, which left Bombay harbour on the 14th February for China, &c., carried on board six hundred and sixty eight and a half chests of Malwa Opium, and the merchant steamer *Lancefield*, Captain Hutchinson, on the morning of the 16th took on board one thousand one hundred and twenty-one chests.

**A LONG VOYAGE.**—The ship *Maria Grey* arrived at Muscat on the 11th February, after a long and very tedious passage of nearly five months from Aden. It is said that the crew and passengers suffered very much in consequence of want of proper nourishment. She left Muscat for Bombay on the 14th, having replenished stores and filled up water.

**BANK OF BOMBAY.**—A branch of the Bank of Bombay was established on the 17th February at Poona, of which Mr. W. F. Hunter has been appointed agent. Similar branches are to be established at Kurrachee, Surat, Ahmedabad (or Dhollera), and Belgaum (or Sholapoor). Mr. William Wilson, late secretary to the Colaba Press Company, has been offered the appointment of agent of one of these branches.

**ANNEXATION OF SIND TO THE PUNJAB.**—We have reason to believe that the day is not far distant when the long-pending question of annexing Sind to the Punjab will be conclusively settled. This subject is under discussion in the Council Hall of Bombay, and has at last been moulded into some shape so as to bring it into operation at the proper time. The final result will be known on the next vacancy occurring in the Bombay Council—an event now looming in the horizon on the retirement of the Honourable Mr. Reeves, and the appointment of Mr. Inverarity in his place. Sind, it is believed, will be governed by a chief commissioner under the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, as proposed by the Honourable Mr. Ricketts, late commissioner for the revision of civil establishments. This move will place our long-despised province in the position she is destined to hold, in a political, military, and commercial point of view; and we hail with much pleasure the important changes now in prospect as the beginning of a more liberal and successful administration of a country the resources of which lie undeveloped for want of sufficient facilities and encouragement of the enterprising capitalists who have entered the field of speculation, sanguine in their expectation of reaping a golden harvest by a judicious expenditure of time and money.—*Our Paper (Kurrachee)*.

**FIRE AT SURAT.**—Another of those calamitous fires which have so often visited Surat, has again occurred in that part of the city which is most densely inhabited and called Nanpoora, on the night of the 15th Feb. The cause of the conflagration is attributed to firing of crackers by some Mahomedan boys. About a hundred houses, shops and huts have been destroyed by this fire, the value of the property damaged being estimated at a lakh of rupees.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—Colonel H. J. Margary, of the Royal Engineers, has been appointed to do duty in the Poona division of the army. Consequent on the retirement of Colonel Swanson, Major Shaw is confirmed in the appointments of Examiner of Commissariat Accounts and Superintendent of Army Clothing; and Major Leckie in that of Agent for Clothing the Army.

**THE VENERABLE ARCHDEACON BOYS** goes home by the steamer of the 27th February, on fifteen months' sick leave. The Rev. H. H. Brereton is to officiate as chaplain of Kirkee during the absence of Mr. Boys.

**THE PAPER CURRENCY.**—The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has addressed Government on the subject of the omission from the Government notes, about to be issued by the Paper Currency Commissioners, of the designation and value of such notes in the characters of any of the native languages known in this Presidency. The Government declines to make any addition to the legend of the notes.

**DR. ROOKE** has withdrawn his resignation of the service, and will go home on sick leave.

**TESTIMONIAL TO MR. DAVID McLAREN, I.N.**—An address was presented, on the 25th of February, to Mr. David McLaren, on the occasion of his retiring, through ill health, from the office of Chief Engineer and Inspector of Machinery, I.N., by the engineers and engineer establishment.

**BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.**—At a meeting of the members of the Bombay Volunteers, held on the 19th of February, in the Exchange Rooms, Mr. W. S. Sillar, captain of the corps, was unanimously elected commanding officer of the rifles, in the place of Major Curtis, resigned.

**MR. GEORGE SCOTT**, who has been nominated successor to Mr. Gibbs as Special Commissioner for Income Tax for the town and island of Bombay took the oaths of his office on the 26th February. Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, of the Civil Service, has been appointed Sub-Collector of Broach; and Mr. William Tracey, Assistant-Surveyor to the Municipal Commissioners, Clerk of the Municipality, in place of Mr. Briggs, resigned. Mr. L. H. Bayley, of the Bombay bar, has been appointed to the office called a Deputy Secretaryship to Government, but which is, in fact, that of Clerk to the Council. Mr. Bayley has not been long in Bombay, but he is of twelve years' standing at the bar; and in this respect may be considered to have a claim to the office superior to that of any other member of the local bar qualified and likely to accept it.

**THE BHEELS OF BURWANEE.**—Advices have been received at Mhow from Burwanee, to the south of the Nerbudda river, that the Bheels to the west and south-west of that place had broken into insurrection. The road from Agra to Bombay, by the rising of these people, is rendered unsafe, and the officer commanding at Mhow has directed a party consisting of a hundred rank and file to proceed to the Khull Ghat on the Nerbudda, on the road from Mhow to Teekree. The country inhabited by the Bheels to the westward of Burwanee is seldom quiet for long together. It was in an expedition against these people that Outram first distinguished himself, and since then several of the best soldiers of the Western Presidency have from time to time been called upon to exercise their skill and powers of endurance in bringing these refractory mountaineers to a sense of the superiority of the British Government, and of the danger they run by defying its power. For some years these people were kept in comparative quiet by an officer of the Nizam's service, a Captain T. H. Bullock; he understood their language and their peculiar organisation, and by constantly moving about among them, listening to their grievances, real or imaginary; by always showing an inclination to redress their wrongs, and by sometimes succeeding in doing so, he contrived to prevent their breaking into insurrection. He was subsequently removed to an appointment in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, since which the Bheels have known no quiet. They are, no doubt, a difficult race to manage, but kindness, patience, and firmness combined have, and will again, effect it; and were the Government to appoint a permanent commissioner amongst them with defined powers, such as would enable him to act on all occasions without waiting for reference to the seat of Government, with powers to re-organise the Bheel Corps, we have little doubt that an end would be put to the constant risings among these people; provided always the commissioner selected were a man possessing the requisite qualities—a knowledge of the Bheel language, of a kindly disposition, with temper, patience, and firmness.—*Englishman*.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

Feb. 11. Jamssetjee Jecjeebhoy, Cottier, Hong Kong.—12. Faize Allum, Robinson, Singapore; Walso Ken, Bulman, Sunderland.—13. Earl Balmorris, Simonds, London; Star of India, Morris, Portsmouth; Lobelo, Joblin, Liverpool; Beloochee, Mitchell, Liverpool.—14. Etna, Hughes, Liverpool; Culloden, Smith, Liverpool; Finkland, Macfarlane, Moulin; Vulture, Gill, Cape.—15. Yaratilda, Bowcross, London; Bramley Moore, Williams, Liverpool; Meteor, Peter, Liverpool.—17. America, Finlay, Liverpool.—18. Bosphorus, Pendleton, Sunderland; Broughton Hall, Rennie, Liverpool; Rock City, Mesnard, Galle.—19. Anna Dorothea, Smith, Liverpool; Shree Raja Rajeshwarry, Hill, Moulin.—20. War Spirit, Lucas, Sunderland; Maha Rance, Carr, Liverpool.—21. Drigo, Brown, Liverpool; Faize Allum, Davoien, Hong Kong.—22. str. Emeu, Kennoldson, Hong Kong; James Russell, Murry, Liverpool; British Lion, Loybold, Liverpool; Brunell, Orkney, Liverpool; Raphael, Souchan, Marseilles.—24. Hanover, Gienburg, Gottenburg; Colporteur, Libidole, Bordeaux; Tiger, Robinson, Liverpool.—25. Hildeshiem, Jacobson, Hamburg; Morning Star, Mathews, Liverpool.—26. str. Salsette, Burn, Suez.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Governor Higginson, from Kurrachee.—Col. Aldworth, Lieut. Col. Stokes, Lieut. Johns, Lieut. Grylla, Mr. A. Steward, Mr. H. Stone, Mr. A. Brinkman, Mr. A. Grey, C.S. Per Faize Allum.—Mrs. and Miss Robinson.  
Her H.M.'s str. Victoria, from Sudaeswghur.—Col. H. B. Turner, Mr. C. T. Hope, Mr. Miller.  
Per str. Taptee, to Malabar Coast.—Mr. Sanderson, 18th Regt., Capt. Walker, 108th Regt., Lieut. J. B. Taylor, Mr. P. Kingston, Mrs. Fryer and two children.  
Per War Spirit.—Mrs. Luckes and two children.  
Per Morayshire, from London.—Mrs. Mather, Capt. and Mrs. Cowper, 8th Regt., Ena. Turner, 79th Highlanders, Conductor Shore, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Shore.  
Per P. and O. str. Emeu.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Shakeebay, Messrs. Fairchild and Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Mr. J. Dickson. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Jacob and family, Mr. and Mrs. Mimkee, Sir E. Barry. For MALTA.—Mr. Johnston. For MARSAILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Tillson, Messrs. D. D. Lewin, J. Ellis, F. A. Routh, Mr. and Mrs. Plate and family, Mr. and Mrs. Stock and family, Mr. and Mrs. Van Leunven, Miss Jane Shirrick, Messrs. London, Troup, Wallace, Dr. Dick. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes and family, Mr. and Mrs. Grant and infant.

Per P. and O. str. Salsette.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Major Dymart, Capt. Cumberledge, Mr. Yates, Mr. E. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mr. Echelaz, Mr. J. Fleming, Mr. J. W. Dawson, Mr. G. B. Drummond, Mr. Morris, Rev. J. Cooper, Mr. J. W. Soans, Miss Christensen, Mrs. C. Deacon, Capt. R. B. Wallace, Mr. D. Fletcher, Mr. Young, Mr. Parsons, Capt. Pearce, Mrs. Tanner, Mrs. and Miss Thompson, Mrs. and Miss Holden, Mr. J. Richards, Mr. J. Carter, Mr. J. Jackson, Mr. K. Bartham, Mrs. Nicholls and infant, Mr. J. Nicholls and infant, Mr. W. Lee, Mr. G. N. Wynn, Mr. M. S. Brown, Mr. G. A. Nickels, Mr. M. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. J. Farr, Mr. J. Corrie, Mr. B. Fisher, Mrs. Fraser, Capt. Lloyd, Lieut. Hoggs, Miss Brown. From MARSAILLES.—Mr. Ellis, Mr. de Crepehine, Mr. Balli, Mr. Collette, Capt. Turton, Messrs. Haussen, Robertson, Watryell, Watson, Machin, Biddleman, Pollock, R. Watson, H. B. Gibb, P. H. Underwood, W. H. Hunt. From SUEZ.—Capt. and Mrs. Waddington, Messrs. Lewis, Venere, Batiaw, Amphium, Chrodgang, Lewis, Daniel, Vaulears, Emilius, Marks, Marion, Poliday, Gruder, Schmiedding, Allserts, Goubert, Kathrar, Xaufare, Louis Lander, Otille Spurbach, Hendricke Carten, Guilimine Bull, Bonnal, M. Whittall, J. Holding. From ADEN.—Mr. C. Wray, I.N., Mr. Ingie, I.N., Mr. W. M. Sands, Mr. W. Orchard.

## DEPARTURES.

Feb. 12. Euphemus, Shoppard, Mauritius; Queen of the Seas, Hathrick, Liverpool; Cassibelanus, Scott, London; str. Jeddo, Browne, Aden and Suez.—13. Lauderdale, Bowers, London.—14. str. Behar, Brooks, China, Rev.—15. Typhoon, White, Liverpool; Her Majesty, Seymour, London; Cyprus, Alezias, Marseilles; str. Robert Lowe, Congleton, London via Kurrachee; str. Lancelfield, Hutchison, China, &c.—17. Lizard, Rabere, Havre.—21. Protector, Clarke, Liverpool.—21. Shah Joan, White, Calcutta; Dundasdale, Glader, Mangalore and Tellicherry; Mindora, Flett, Liverpool.—24. Agriola, Akenhead, London.—25. Liberator, Robertson, Cochinchina.—26. Japan, Henderson, Mauritius.—27. P. and O. str. Jeddo, Suez.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Additional passengers per P. and O. str. Jeddo, Feb. 12.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Johns, Mr. Stone, Mr. Tanner, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kitchen.  
Per P. and O. str. Malta.—For ADEN.—Lieut. Baldwin, Bombay Engra. For SUEZ.—Sir Edward Barry, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. G. Allret, Col. Lang, Mr. A. Grey, Jaffer Sullaman. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Menckee, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob and two children. For MALTA.—Mr. Johnston. For MARSAILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Tillson, Mr. D. D. Lewin, Mr. J. Ellis, Mr. Routh, Mr. and Mrs. Plate, three Misses Plate, and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Van Leunven, Mr. J. London, Mr. Tromp, Miss Jane Sherlock, Mr. A. R. Wallace, Dr. Deck, Mrs. A. Harris, Mr. Pollexfen, Mons. Spen, Maj. H. Richards, Mr. Heerjeebhoy Asunditjee, Mr. Bomanjee Framjee, Mr. and Mrs. Sanderson, Capt. Douglas, Archdeacon and Mrs. Boys, Mr. W. Stead. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Grant and child, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Cartwright and three children, Col. and Mrs. Gaye and two children, Mrs. Pelly and child, Mrs. Laughton and two infants, Mr. A. D. Sassoon, Mr. S. E. Sassoon, Lieut. H. E. Brown, Mrs. Davis, and two children, Mr. F. W. Foot, Mrs. Sparkes, Lieut. W. H. Sandham, Mrs. McLaria and five children, Capt. Williams, Capt. Cushing, Mr. Fisher, Mr. W. Teasdale.  
Per Her Majesty.—Mrs. and two Misses Salmon, Capt. and Mrs. Rowlesley and three children, Lieut. Hughes, 83rd Regt., Ena. O'Toole, 98th Regt.  
Per str. Tilly.—Lieut. J. E. A. Mackintosh, 3rd Europ. Regt., Mr. Williamson.  
Per Mindora.—Mr. Fremberton and family, Mr. Brown.  
Per Lizard.—Mr. Hewison.  
Per str. Pioneer, to Malabar Coast.—Lieut. Irving, 44th Regt.  
Per Japan.—Mr. Robert.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, Feb. 27, 1862.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                |         |             |
|--------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| 4 per cent. Transfer Loan..... | Rs. 90  |             |
| 4 ditto Loan.....              | 1832-33 | 24. 89      |
| 4 ditto ditto.....             | 1835-36 | Rs. 88      |
| 4 ditto ditto.....             | 1842-43 | Rs. 88      |
| 4 ditto Co's Rd. Loan.....     | 1854-55 | Rs. 89      |
| 5 ditto Loan (New).....        |         | Rs. 100 1/2 |
| 5 1/2 ditto Co's Rs. Loan..... |         | 106 1/2     |

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

|  |                |             |
|--|----------------|-------------|
| Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000).....   | 73 pm.         |             |
| Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up.....   | 105            |             |
| Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up.....   | 17             |             |
| Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 ditto.....   | 33 1/2         |             |
| Central Bank of Western India.....   | 1 dis.         |             |
| Agra Bank (Rs. 500).....   | 70 per ct. pm. |             |
| Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000).....   | 31 ditto       |             |
| Apollo Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 30,000 pd. up.....   | Rs. 20,000     |             |
| Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 ditto.....  | 5,500 prem.    |             |
| Hydraulic P. Company.....  | 4,000 ditto    | 250 dis.    |
| Cotton Spinning Company.....   | 4,000 ditto    |             |
| Colaba L. Company.....   | 10,000 ditto   | 11,500      |
| Bombay S.N. Company.....   | 500 ditto      | 350         |
| Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.....   | 5,000          | 450 per sh. |
| East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited).....   | 150            | 1,700       |
| Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.....  | 400            | 300 dis.    |
| Throstle Mill Company.....   | 4,000          | 300 dis.    |
| Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Company.....  | 550            | 100 dis.    |
| Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....   |                | 850         |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Company.....  | 500            | 300 dis.    |
| Great Ind. P. Com. (Rs. 218 3/4) paid in Bombay, or 225 prem. in England.—Rs. 97 per share discount. |                |             |
| Ditto New Shares at 23 per share.—Rs. 10 ditto.  |                |             |

## EXCHANGES.

|  |                       |  |
|--|-----------------------|--|
| On London—at   |                       |  |
| 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 1d., for Doc. Bills. |                       |  |
| 6 ditto ditto 2s. 0 1/2d., for Cred. Bills.          |                       |  |
| On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100.....         | 96 1/2                |  |
| Ditto at 30 ditto.....                               | 93 1/2                |  |
| Ditto at sight.....                                  | 93 1/2                |  |
| On Madras, at 60 days'.....                          | 98 1/2                |  |
| Ditto at sight.....                                  | 99 1/2                |  |
| On China, at 60 days' sight.....                     | Rs. 213 per 100 dols. |  |

## PRICES OF BULLION, &amp;c.

|                            |                           |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Sovereigns.....            | each, Rs. 10-4            |
| Bank of England Notes..... | 10-3                      |
| Spanish Dollars.....       | per 100 Rs. 240           |
| Republic Dollars.....      | ditto " 213               |
| German Crowns.....         | ditto " 214 1/2           |
| Sycee Silver.....          | per 100 tols, Rs. 105 1/2 |
| Gold Leaf.....             | per tola, Rs. 16          |
| Bar Silver.....            | 106 1/2                   |
| Mexican Dollars.....       | 221                       |

## FREIGHTS.

To London £2. 13s. 6d. to £3.  
To Liverpool, £2. 10s. to £3. 5s.

EXPORTS (Bombay, Feb. 27).—Cotton.—Our market for this staple has varied little during the fortnight, and the purchases of new Cotton do not exceed 15,000 shipment bales. The quietness prevailing during the fortnight is in part to be attributed to the very large business done in the previous fortnight, and also to the absence of any news from the Home markets of a decided nature. New Oomrawuttee is beginning to arrive in moderate quantities. Of Broach and Dholera, however, the parcels which have as yet come to hand are very small.

The following are the purchases of ready Cotton:—  
New Oomrawuttee ... 1,600 Candies at Rs. 194 to 198  
" do, Akote ... 300 " " 197 to 198  
" Barsee ... 400 " " 192 to 195 the former without selection.

Dholera ... 125 " " 194 to 196  
The following contracts have been made for new Cotton to arrive in March and April:—  
Oomrawuttee ... 800 Candies at Rs. 198 1/2 to 184 1/2  
Broach ... 1,750 " " 194 to 195  
Dholera ... 2,350 " " 182 to 183

In old Cotton few purchases have taken place. Of Compta 375 candies were bought at Rs. 174 to 175, and of Hinglung-hote 125 candies at Rs. 187 1/2. Latterly few transactions in cotton have taken place, as both buyers and sellers await the arrival of mail of 3rd, now due, as a guide to their future course of action. Wool.—There is now a very active demand for this article, and prices are again higher. Purchases on an extensive scale have taken place during the fortnight.

Coffee.—Our market is free of stocks, both of Barbare and Mocha, which are much sought after. Of Malabar stocks are moderate, and prices about 9 annas per maund lower. Seeds.—Of Linseed the arrivals are not large lately, prices, however, have declined 2 annas since the arrival of last mail from England. The only purchase reported is that of 5,000 cwts. at Rs. 54 to arrive in May. Rapeseed.—There are no purchases reported in either yellow or brown descriptions. Teelseed is scarce, and has advanced 8 annas since our last. Pepper has receded in value since our last. The stock of Malabar is about 3,000 bundles, and of Bhutcola about 250 bundles.

IMPORTS.—(Bombay, Feb. 27).—Our import market has been more active during the past fortnight, and an average business has been done in most instances at unchanged rates; for various makes, however, which are not in active request, holders have submitted to a further concession in price. In the native bazaar there is a slight increase of demand for Piece Goods, which we hope will become more marked after the Hoolie holidays; but as stocks are accumulating fast in consequence of the recent heavy arrivals, we do not think that the improvement in demand then anticipated will be accompanied by any material advances in rates, unless we have very exciting news from home, as holders will be anxious to realise their large stocks before the season closes.



Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

STAFF CORPS.

Fort William, Feb. 5.—The foll. officers having applied for admission are app. to the Bengal Staff Corps:—

Lieut. col. F. E. Voyle, late 39th N.I., dep. comr., Mooltan.

Maj. W. H. Ryves, late 61st N.I., comdg. 8th Bengal cav.

Capt. A. Turner, late 4th Eur. I. regt., dep. judge adv. gen., Benares div.

Capt. (brev. maj.) O. Hamilton, late 2nd Eur. L.C., pension pay-mr., Meerut circle.

Capt. (brev. maj.) O. E. Rothney, late 45th N.I., comdt., 5th Goorkha regt.

Capt. S. H. J. Davis, late 51st N.I., dept. public works, Punjab.

Capt. G. Faithfull, late 68th N.I., dep. comr., Aykiah.

Capt. A. Allen, late 55th N.I., supt., Roorkee workshops.

Capt. (brev. maj.) C. Herbert, late 18th N.I., agent Gov. gen., with the King of Oude, and supt. of Mysore Princes and ex-Ameers of Oude.

Capt. (brev. maj.) J. A. Stell, late 17th N.I., dep. comr., Oude, Baraitch.

Capt. F. Alexander, Bengal art., dept. public works.

Capt. W. S. Row, late 83rd N.I., rev. surv. dept.

Capt. (brev. maj.) H. F. M. Boisaragon, late 1st Eur. B. fus., comdt., 4th Sikh inf.

Capt. W. T. Baker, late 60th N.I., comdt., 4th Gookha regt.

Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) C. Cureton, late 38th N.I., comdt., 15th Bengal cav.

Capt. (brev. maj.) G. S. Macbean, late 74th N.I., army comiart. dept.

Capt. H. J. Hawes, late 4th Eur. I. regt., dep. comr., Punjab.

Capt. (brev. maj.) T. James, late 2nd N.I., army comiart. dept.

Capt. C. Baldwin, late 2nd Eur. B. fus., dep. comr., Hoshungabad.

Capt. J. E. B. Parsons, late 5th Eur. regt., asst. comr., Punjab.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. J. Godby, late 36th N.I., comdt., 4th Punjab cav.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. Hamilton, late 51st N.I., offic. pol. agent, Ulwar, and asst. gov. gen.'s agent, Rajpootana.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. Davidson, late 64th N.I., army comiart. dept.

Lieut. F. W. Dunbar, late 37th N.I., superint. dist. police, Meerut.

Lieut. H. B. Chalmers, late 27th N.I., army comiart. dept.

Lieut. H. C. Chattley, late 62nd N.I., 2nd in com., 19th Bengal cav.

Lieut. A. S. Thain, late 18th N.I., com. Lullutpore milly. police.

Lieut. T. Cadell, late 2nd Eur. B. Fus., 2nd in com. Malwa Bheel corps, and dep. Bheel agent.

Lieut. H. W. Gordon, late 63rd N.I., adj. 20th (Punjab) reg. N.I.

Lieut. M. H. Heathcote, late 19th N.I., qmr.-gen.'s depart.

Lieut. L. Wavell, late 45th N.I., doing duty officer, 22nd (Punjab) reg. N.I.

Maj. W. H. Ryves having completed twenty-six years' service, eight years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be lieut.-col., from the 18th Feb. 1861.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majors, from the 18th Feb. 1861:—

Capt. A. Turner (brev. maj.), O. Hamilton, S. H. J. Davies, G. Faithful, and Capt. (brev. maj.) C. Herbert.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt. from the 18th Feb. 1861:—

Lieuts. (brev. capt.) C. J. Godby, G. Hamilton, R. Davidson, and M. B. Chalmers.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majors:—Capt. (brev. maj.) O. E. Rothney, and Capt. F. Alexander.

Feb. 14.—The foll. proms. and alteration of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Promotions.

Late 60th N.I.—Lieut. R. B. Hill to be capt., 28 Jan. 1, v. Capt. D. Stansbury, ret.

Late 59th N.I.—Lieut. J. Angelo, staff corps, to be capt., fr. Jan. 1, v. Capt. (brev. col.) H. F. Dunsford, C.B., prom.

The foll. ensigns of the gen. list to be lieuts., fr. Jan. 1:—

Ensigns A. McR. Bruce, E. H. P. Glover, C. D. G. Newington, and R. W. E. Burrowes.

Ens. A. W. Erskine, gen. list, having res. the serv. before Jan. 1, his prom. to rank of lieut., published in G.G.O. No. 102 of 1862, is cane.

#### Alteration of Rank.

Late 59th N.I.—Capt. H. P. W. Wynch, Dec. 6, 1862, v. Capt. W. H. Phillips, ret.

#### General List.

Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, Sept. 11, 1860, v. Lieut. and brev. capt. D. W. Becher, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., prom.

Lieut. A. C. Anderson, Sept. 19, 1860, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. H. Phillips, late 59th N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. H. B. Marsh, Sept. 25, 1860, v. Lieut. J. R. Auldjo, late 36th N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. G. Hearn, Sept. 30, 1860, v. Lieut. C. T. O. Mayne, late 15th N.I., prom.

Lieut. P. Boyd, Oct. 19, 1860, v. Lieut. J. H. Tulloch, late 53rd N.I., struck off.

Lieut. H. E. Ryves, Oct. 21, 1860, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. P. Williams, late 72nd N.I., prom.

Lieut. R. N. McNair, Oct. 25, 1860, v. Lieut. G. C. H. Armstrong, late 59th N.I., ret.

Lieut. J. H. Campbell, Oct. 26, 1860, v. Lieut. G. G. Cunliffe, late 41st N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. C. O. B. Horsford, Nov. 4, 1860, v. Lieut. E. J. L. Twynnam, late 25th N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. F. Bunbury, Nov. 7, 1860, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. M. S. Annesley, late 65th N.I., prom.

Lieut. V. W. Tregear, Nov. 9, 1860, v. Lieut. W. H. Brind, late 28th N.I., transf. to 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.

Lieut. H. F. Leighton, Nov. 22, 1860, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. H. Binny, late 9th N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. Hay, Dec. 2, 1860, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. W. Norman, C.B., late 31st N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. Fitzgerald, Dec. 8, 1860, v. Lieut. C. M. L. Clarke, late 87th N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. S. Marshall, Jan. 26, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. C. Lindsey, late 24th N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. D. Smith, Feb. 4, 1861, v. Lieut. R. D. O. C. Bracken, late 52nd N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. S. Tait, Feb. 16, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) E. H. Langmore, late 71st N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. H. Garbett, Feb. 18, 1861, v. Lieut. F. A. Lawford, late 50th N.I., dec.

Lieut. J. Gregory, Feb. 20, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. C. Johnson, late 33rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. C. Greenaway, March 1, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. H. Speke, late 46th N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. E. Waller, March 1, 1861, v. Lieut. R. E. Anderson, 3rd Eur. regt., prom.

Lieut. E. M. L. Marriott, March 9, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. J. Godby, late 36th N.I., prom.

Lieut. G. E. Reade, March 18, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) A. Crawford, late 9th N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. O. Camberlege, March 23, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Koer, late 60th N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. Grimes, April 9, 1861, v. Lieut. H. P. Evans, late 52nd N.I., transferred to the 2nd Eur. Bengal fus.

Lieut. H. W. Shoubridge, April 13, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) T. Pierce, late 30th N.I., prom.

Lieut. R. Norton, April 28, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. P. Babbage, late 55th N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. W. Simpson, April 29, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) T. A. Corbett, late 61st N.I., prom.

Lieut. G. A. B. Becher, May 5, 1861, v. Lieut. C. L. Richardson, late 58th N.I., dec.

Lieut. E. G. Newham, May 6, 1861, v. Lieut. W. L. S. Harrison, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., dec.

Lieut. W. G. Smith, May 10, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) A. Merewether, late 61st N.I., dec.

Lieut. D. W. Inglis, May 16, 1861, v. Lieut. A. Cory, late 16th N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. T. Woodcock, May 25, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. S. Ogilvie, late 48th N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. Tweddell, June 10, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) M. Hunter, late 18th N.I., prom.

Lieut. T. G. Macaulay, June 21, 1861, v. Lieut. G. G. Thain, late 2nd N.I., placed on the ret. list.

Lieut. E. R. Cox, June 21, 1861, v. Lieut. H. G. Delafosse, late 53rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. N. Channer, July 6, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. W. H. Cox, late 70th N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. E. D. Branson, July 7, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. V. Balderston, late 23rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. J. O'Brien (dismissed), July 11, 1861, v. Lieut. H. Z. Darrah, late 41st N.I., prom.

Lieut. R. J. Wimberley, July 23, 1861, v. Lieut. W. F. Ireland, late 25th N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. W. Chatterton, July 23, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. col.) G. C. Hankin, late 28th N.I., prom.

Lieut. D. J. Stewart, July 27, 1861, v. Lieut. G. D. A. Younghusband, late 66th N.I., dec.

Lieut. J. R. McKenzie Homfray, July 28, 1861, v. Lieut. O. M. Glubb, late 87th N.I., dec.

Lieut. R. P. Nisbet, Aug. 2, 1861, v. Lieut. J. P. Burton, late 62nd N.I., res.

Lieut. C. H. T. Marshall, Aug. 16, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. B. Mallson, late 83rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. P. Broome, Aug. 24, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. C. Huxham, late 48th N.I., prom.

Lieut. S. B. Home, Aug. 25, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. L. Fraser, late 23rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. R. Ives, N.A., Aug. 28, 1861, v. Lieut. J. R. McPherson, 3rd Eur. regt., dec.

Lieut. A. T. Davies, Aug. 29, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) A. B. Beaton, late 56th N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. W. G. Perreau, Sept. 10, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) F. R. Thomson, late 29th N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. A. Vine, Sept. 11, 1861, v. Lieut. E. H. Paske, late 53rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. P. Streatfield, Sept. 13, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. O. Rannie, late 32nd N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. F. Taylor, Sept. 19, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Lumb, late 29th N.I., dec.

Lieut. A. F. Jones, Sept. 24, 1861, v. Lieut. W. G. B. Tyler, late 42nd N.I., prom.

Lieut. W. F. S. Perry, Sept. 26, 1861, v. Lieut. C. D. S. Clarke, late 73rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. D. C. Andrew, Sept. 28, 1861, v. Lieut. R. F. Godby, late 35th N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. H. Samuels, Oct. 1, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. King, late 39th N.I., prom.

Lieut. T. R. Taylor, Oct. 16, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. G. Thorp, late 69th N.I., res.

Lieut. J. G. Macleod, Nov. 2, 1861, v. Lieut. F. M. Miles, late 53rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. E. Campbell, Nov. 10, 1861, v. Lieut. J. J. O'Brien, general list, dismissed.

Lieut. E. J. Webber, Nov. 14, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. B. A. Poulton, late 64th N.I., prom.

Lieut. T. J. C. Plowden, Nov. 28, 1861, v. Lieut. C. Grant, late 45th N.I., dismissed.

Lieut. W. T. A. Thain, Dec. 6, 1861, v. Lieut. H. P. W. Wynch, late 59th N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. E. Hastings, Dec. 8, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. T. Norgate, late 69th N.I., prom.

Lieut. R. H. Salkeld, Dec. 9, 1861, v. Lieut. P. S. Lumsden, late 60th N.I., prom.

Lieut. D. M. Strong, Dec. 13, 1861, v. Lieut. A. W. Christian, late 22nd N.I., dec.

#### General List.

Cornet F. W. Macmullen, to be lieut.

The proms. in the 2nd Eur. Bengal Fusiliers, including that of Maj. (lieut.-col. in the corps) F. D. Atkinson, pub. in Gov. gen. order No. 42 of 1862, are cane, and the following substituted:—

#### 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers.

Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. D. W. Becher to be capt. from Sept. 11, 1860, v. Capt. A. D. Toogood, ret.

Capt. and Brev.-Maj. A. Boyd to be major, and Lieut. L. J. Trotter to be capt. from Jan. 1, 1862, v. Maj. (brev.-col.) M. E. Sherwill, ret.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on s.c.:

Lieut.-col. E. W. S. Scott, of the reg. of artil., ins.-gen. of ord. and mag., for 20 mo. under new regs.

Maj. F. P. Layard, on Bengal staff corps, supt. eng. of Northern circle, dept. pub. works, 20 mo.

The following proms. are to be added to those pub. in Gov. gen. order No. 42 of the 10th ult., subject to H.M.'s approval:—

#### From Jan. 1, 1862—Cavalry.

To be Lieut.-col.—Maj. S. F. Macmullen.

3rd European Light Cavalry.

Capt. and Brev.-maj. H. R. Grindlay to be maj., v. Maj. S. F. Macmullen, prom.

Lieut. B. Cuppage to be capt., v. Maj. S. F. Macmullen, prom.

Feb. 6.—The undermnt. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave, on m.c.:

Maj. B. T. Reid, Bengal staff corps, dep. comsgr., Punjab, for 20 mo., under new regs.

Capt. J. Ross, Bengal staff corps, maj. of brigade, Sealkote, for 20 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. G. H. Heavyside, gen. list, cav., for 15 mo., under new regs.

The undermnt. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl.:

Capt. H. W. Chapman, 28th regt. N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

Surg. maj. T. A. Wethered, med. dept., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Feb. 6.—Lieut. col. E. K. Elliot, chief comr. of Central Provs., is perm. to proc. to Bombay, and has obtained the usual leave for this purpose, prep. to leave to Eur. m.c.

Lieut. J. U. Champain, engrs., is app. an asst. to Maj. P. Stewart, serving on spec. du. in Persia.

Feb. 8.—Mr. H. S. Reid, C.S., is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl. for 3 years fr. date of embarkation.

Feb. 10.—Lord W. M. Hay, C.S., is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl. for 3 years fr. date of embarkation.

Surg. maj. A. Campbell, M.D., med. dept., is perm. to ret. fr. the serv. on the pension of £700 per ann.

The undermnt. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl.:

Capt. J. Dawson, Bengal staff corps, exec. eng., Sylhet div., dept. pub. works, for 2 years.

Capt. G. A. Graham, late 28th regt. N.I., for 3 years, old regs.

Lieut. B. C. Urquhart, late 39th N.I., for 2 years, new regs.

Promotions in the commissariat dept. to fill existing vacancies:—

Army Commissariat Department.

Maj. C. M. Fitzgerald, asst. comy. gen. 1st cl., and offic. deputy, to be dep. comy. gen.

Maj. R. D. Macpherson, asst. comy. gen. 2nd cl., and offic. asst. comy. gen. 1st cl., to be asst. comy. gen. 1st cl.

Maj. G. S. Maclean, dep. asst. comy. gen. 1st cl., and offic. asst. comy. gen. 2nd cl., to be asst. comy. gen. 2nd cl.

Capt. J. R. A. S. Low, dep. asst. commissary gen., 2nd class, to be dep. asst. commissary gen., 1st class.

Capt. G. R. Roberts, sub-asst. commissary gen., 1st class, to be dep. asst. commissary gen., 2nd class.

Capt. H. A. Taylor, sub-asst. commissary gen., 2nd class, to be sub-asst. commissary gen., 1st class.

To be sub-asst. commissaries gen., 2nd class, to fill existing vacancies.

Lieuts. J. V. Hunt, offic. sub-asst. comy. gen., G. L. Keir, offic. sub-asst. comy. gen., O. M. Graham, offic. sub-asst. comy. gen., N. R. Burton, offic. sub-asst. com. gen.

The foll. proms. are made subject to H.M.'s ap. pl.:

Late 32nd N.I.—From Jan. 1:—

Capt. H. C. Jones (staff corps) to be maj., v. Maj. and brev. col. W. W. Davidson (staff corps), ret.

Lieut. G. E. Hill to be capt., v. Maj. and brev. col. W. W. Davidson (staff corps), ret.

Lieut. R. A. Nowell (staff corps) to be capt., v. Capt. and brev. maj. T. S. Horsburgh, ret.

The undermnt. ens. on the gen. list to be lieut.:

Ens. D. H. Robertson.

N.B.—The proms. in the late 32nd N.I., published in Govt. G.O. No. 42 of the 10th ult., are cane.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Leave of absence:—

Late 39th N.I.—Brev. Lieut. col. C. Cureton (comdt. 15th Bengal cav.) for 2 mo., from date of availing himself of the same, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to Eur., on same account.

Late 73rd N.I.—Capt. F. R. N. Fortescue (do. duty Darjeeling depot) for 2 mo., from date of availing himself of same, prep. to m.c. to Eur.

Gen. List (Cav.)—Lieut. G. H. Heavyside (do. du. 2nd drag. gds.) from Jan. 16 to March 16, to proc. to Calcutta, on m.c.

Jan. 18.—Capt. W. H. Stubbs, Bengal staff corps, is app. to offic. as garrison comr. of Fort William, v. Maj. G. N. Greene, late 70th N.I., ret.

Vet. surg. M. J. Marshall, of the late 2nd brigade Bengal H.A., is posted to the 5th Royal Horse brig.; and Vet. surg. I. Bicknell, of the late 1st brig. Bengal H.A., to the 2nd R.H. brig.

The undermentioned officers are perm. to do gen. duty as specified:—

Major S. J. Hire, Bengal staff corps, at Meerut.

Lieut. W. D. Macnure, late 61th N.I., do. du. with E.I. regt., at Dinapore.

Lieut. B. N. Smith, late 46th N.I., at Agra.

Jan. 23.—With reference to G.O. No. 64 of 18th inst., Maj. gen. J. MacDuff is posted to Oude div.

Postings and appointments:—

Capt. J. Hudson, Bengal staff corps, maj. of brig., Allahabad, and offic. dep. asst. adj. gen. presy. div., app. to divisional staff by G.O. No. 77 of 21st inst., is posted to Lahore div.

Capt. E. K. O. Gilbert, Bengal staff corps, and brig. major at Dinapore, is app. to offic. as dep. asst. adj. gen. of presy. div.

Lieut. C. P. Chambers, late 48th N.I., is app. to do duty with 107th foot.

Unatt. Ensign P. Gill passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 15th inst.

The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:

Dated 4th idem.—Directing the undermentioned young officers, recently arrived from England, to do duty with corps specified:—

Lieuts. R. P. Tickell, Bengal engrs., W. Shepherd, Bengal engrs., and E. G. Clayton, Bengal engrs., sappers and miners, at Roorkee.

Ensign A. Peel, gen. list, 104th Bengal fus., at Meerut.

Dated 6th idem.—App. Ensigns J. H. Broome and C. F. Thomas, gen. list, the former to do duty with 43rd foot, and the latter with 81st foot.

The following order is confirmed:

By Capt. J. Ward, late 4th Eur. inf., comdg. a detach. of 20th hussars, dated 4th ult., making the following appointment:—

Lieut. F. Trench to act as adj.

Asst. surg. E. McKellar is placed at disp. of the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Agra circle.

The following Meerut division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 3rd ult.—Directing Asst. surg. F. F. Allen, 2nd Goorkha (the Sirmoor Rifle) regt., to proc. at once and rel. Staff surg. L. C. Stewart from med. ch. of Landour depot, making over his own duties to Asst. surg. J. A. C. Hutchinson, civ. surg. of Deyrah; also directing Staff surg. Stewart, on being rel., to proc. and join a party of invalids en route to Mooltan, with which his servs. are urgently required.

Dated 27th ult.—Directing Asst. surg. C. Prentis, 19th (Punjab) regt. N.I., to afford med. aid to left wing 1st Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties.

Goordaspore station order, dated 10th ult., directing Civil Asst. surg. J. McL. Pemberton to asst. med. ch. of left wing 5th Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties.

Rohilkund field force order, dated 12th ult., directing Asst. surg. A. Taylor to join a detachment of recovered men proc. towards Lucknow, and assu. med. ch. of the party.

By Capt. H. L. Gleig, com. right wing 3rd regt. N.I., appg. Lieut. F. G. Hearn, gen. list inf., to offic. as adjt. to the wing, proc. on detached duty to Gondah.

Umrirtsir station and garrison order, dated 28th ult., appg. Lieut. R. W. Cox, adjt. left wing 94th foot, to be station and garrison staff officer, in add. to his other duties, v. 2nd Capt. H. O. Hitchins, art.

Scinde Saugor dist. order, dated 31st ult., appg. Lieut. col. R. O. Bright, 51st foot, com. of dist., v. Brig. R. T. Sandeman, ret. fr. the service.

Morar station order, dated 1st inst., appg. Brev. surg. H. M. Greenhow to med. ch. of arty. div., v. Surg. J. W. Mountjoy, proc. on leave.

To do duty:—

Ens. C. O. Bowles, and H. H. Rankin, with 89th foot.

Lieut. G. E. B. Becher, 3rd batt. rifle brig.

The leave to Surg. J. P. Kelly in G.O. 26th Nov. last, is to be recorded as under the old furl. rules.

The Morar dist. order, dated 3rd Oct. last, direct. Brev. maj. J. St. J. Hovenden, exec. engr., to proc. to Lullatpore by dawk, at the public expense, on du., is confirmed.

Jounpore station order, dated 16th ult., direct. Surg. maj. W. Keates, 7th N.I., to resume med. chge. of civil stations from Asst. surg. J. Fawcus, until further orders.

Berhampore station order, dated 30th ult., app. Capt. J. W. L. Bird, late 11th N.I., and station staff officer, to act also as barrackmr., temp., v. Maj. H. L. Bird.

By Brev. col. J. D. Macpherson, com. 10th N.I., dated 2nd inst., app. Capt. H. L. Robertson to act as interp. to the regt., v. Capt. R. S. Moseley, resigned.

Dinapore station order, dated 8th inst., direct. Asst. surg. J. G. Pilcher to do du. with H.M.'s 38th foot.

### Military Letters.

#### COLOUR DISTINCTIONS.

Fort William, Feb. 7.—No. 134.—The following para. of a mily. letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 485 of Dec. 24, 1861, is published for general information:—

H.M. has been pleased to approve of the underment. regts. bearing on their colours, or in the case of the 60th rifles, on their appts., the distinctions specified against each, in commemoration of their services in China in 1857 and 1860:—

| Corps.   | Present at Canton. | Taku Forts. | Pekin. |
|--|--------------------|-------------|--------|
| 1st King's drag. gds. ...                        | ...                | ...         | ...    |
| 11th Bengal cav. (late 1st Sikh irreg. cav.) ... | ...                | ...         | ...    |
| 19th Bengal cav. (late Fane's horse) ...         | ...                | ...         | ...    |
| 1st batt. mily. train ...                        | ...                | ...         | ...    |
| 2nd do. 1st (royal) regt. ...                    | ...                | ...         | ...    |
| 1st do. 2nd (Queen's) do. ...                    | ...                | ...         | ...    |
| 1st do. 3rd (bul's) do. ...                      | ...                | ...         | ...    |
| 31st regt. ...                                   | ...                | ...         | ...    |
| 44th do. ...                                     | ...                | ...         | ...    |
| 59th do. ...                                     | ...                | ...         | ...    |
| 2nd batt. 60th rifles ...                        | ...                | ...         | ...    |
| 67th regt. ...                                   | ...                | ...         | ...    |
| 99th do. ...                                     | ...                | ...         | ...    |
| 20th Bengal N.I., late 8th Punjab inf. ...       | ...                | ...         | ...    |
| 23rd Bengal N.I., late 15th Punjab inf. ...      | ...                | ...         | ...    |

#### FURLOUGHS:—STAFF SURG. WOODWARD.

Fort William, Feb. 8.—The foll. paras. of a mily. letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, of Dec. 31, 1861, are published for general information and guidance:—

In a G.O., Queen's British troops, dated Aug. 3, 1859, I find that Staff surg. Woodward was granted leave of abs. to Europe under the new furlough rules; and in a communication received from this officer, since his arrival in this country, it is stated that he received from the Govt. of Bombay an advance of 3 months' pay and Indian allowance on quitting India.

Staff surgs. are not entitled to the same advantages with respect to furlough as officers belonging to regiments serving in India. When a staff surg. leaves India he ceases to belong to the Indian establishment, and his place is filled up; under such circumstances he can have no claim to Indian allowances for a date subsequent to that of his quitting India.

In fact, Lord Stanley's despatch to the Govt. of India, dated 9th Feb., 1859, No. 41, transmitted a communication from the director general, army medical department, in which he stated "that no staff medical officer has any claim for Indian allowances after embarkation for this country; for, if this course be not pursued, it might happen that the Govt. of India would be involved in the payment of a larger medical staff than has been agreed on."

Previously to the introduction of the new furlough rules, it was optional with officers to take or refuse an advance of six months' furlough-pay on quitting India. On the introduction of the new rules it was stated [despatch to India, 20th Sept., 1854, No. 24, para. 15] that advances of pay and allowances under them might be made in India from three months, and that furlough-pay might continue to be issued in advance for six months when required.

Notwithstanding these instructions, it appears that, in Bengal and Madras, advances of pay and allowances have been in some cases made for six months. This should be interdicted for the future. This rule applies equally to H.M.'s British officers.

#### TABLE MONEY AT SEA.

With the view of ensuring the more speedy recovery of that portion of the table-money which, under existing regulations, is recoverable from officers proceeding by sea, at the public expense, from any Indian port to another port in India, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct that the officer granting the free passage shall be required, when notifying the same to the applicant, to warn him in writing that certificates of the dates of his embarkation and disembarkation, signed by the commander of the vessel, and countersigned by the officers of the marine or qmr. gen.'s department, as the case may be, at both ports if possible, but at all events at the port of disembarkation, must be appended to the bill in which his pay is next drawn. The officer granting the free passage will also give notice of the same to the controller of military finance, for communication to the proper paymaster, who will be responsible for recovering whatever portion of the table-money may be debitable to the officer from the period that he was messed on board, and who will disallow his pay and allowances until the certificates above-mentioned are presented.

#### OFFICERS' ALLOWANCE.

From C. H. Lushington, Esq., Sec. to the Govt. of India, Financial Dept., to the Offg. Civil Paymaster, N.W.P.

Fort William, Council Chamber, Jan. 23, 1862. Financial Department.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 158-426, dated 8th inst., and in reply to state that you were right in considering that the Rule\* prescribed in the Financial Resolution of June 25 last, is only applicable in the case of an officer holding a permanent appointment, and officiating at the same time in another superior to his own. An officer holding a subordinate charge is not entitled to any additional allowance.—I have, &c.,

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

#### Pay Examiners' Duties.

In modification of G.O. by the Gov. gen., No. 1,320 of 1858, the following rules will henceforth be observed:—

The pay examiners, after auditing the paymaster's disbursements, will transmit to him memoranda of objectionable charges.

On the back will be entered the following docket: Forwarded to , to be returned at earliest convenience, and at latest within one month from date of receipt, with such reply as he may have to offer.

The reply is to be entered in the column for the purpose.

A further retrenchment statement shall not be issued, the final disposal of the objection being entered in the original memorandum.

Objections explained to the satisfaction of the pay examiners shall be withdrawn, the claim in question being then admitted, will be entered in the paymaster's accounts as a new charge.

Objections admitted by officers shall immediately be recovered from them by paymasters without further reference.

Objections not answered within one month from date of receipt (which is to be noted on the memorandum by the receiver) will then become recoverable, unless the cause of delay be satisfactorily explained.

It must be understood that the original memorandum will pass from hand to hand until at last it becomes a record in the pay examiner's office, if the disallowance be objected to; or in the paymaster's, if it be admitted by the officer concerned; paymasters will therefore be relieved from the duty of preparing copies or abstracts of the memoranda.

From any decision of the pay examiners an appeal may be made to the controller of military finance, who will, if he thinks fit, submit it through the military finance department, for the final orders of Government.

\* A military officer in civil employ, holding a permanent appointment, who is called upon to perform the duties of another or second officer, shall be allowed to receive a moiety of the salary of the appointment in which he is officiating, in addition to the full salary of his own appointment, provided that no extra expense be entailed on Government.

#### Monthly Allowances.

No. 1,158 of 1861.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct that, from Jan. 1 inclusive, i.e., beginning with the pay for that month, the monthly diets and travelling allowance or table money, whenever admissible, on account of the following officers and establishments, which hitherto have been wholly or partially disbursed in the commissariat department, shall be disbursed entirely in the pay department, viz:—

I. European, commissioned, warrant, and non-commissioned officers employed in the commissariat department.

2. Office establishments of commissariat officers.

3. Warrant officers and hospital apprentices in the subordinate medical department, and hospital writers.

4. Conservancy establishments under barrack-masters and quarter-masters.

5. Chowkeydars over empty barracks.

II. Commissariat officers will draw in one pay abstract the entire emoluments of themselves and of the warrant and non-commissioned officers and office establishments under them.

III. The pay and allowances of subordinate medical officers and of hospital writers will be drawn in the same pay abstract with the emoluments of the medical officers under whom they may be serving.

IV. Conservancy establishments will be similarly included in the same pay abstract with the pay and allowances of the barrack masters and quarter-masters who may have charge of them.

V. The examiner of commissariat accounts will return unaudited, or disallow from disbursement statements, all bills for January, 1862, and subsequent months, which may be submitted to him for the aforesaid officers and establishments.

VI. The military finance department will issue subsidiary instructions to give effect to these orders.

### MADRAS.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Mily. Dept., Fort St. George, Feb. 11.—No. 65.—Returned to duty:—

Capt. H. E. T. Williams, 3rd Madras Eur. regt. Arrived at Madras, Feb. 4.

Lieut. J. Lampen, staff corps; Ensign L. F. Campbell, 47th regt. N.I. Arrived at Madras, Feb. 9. Asst. surg. W. J. Busted. Arrived at Madras, Feb. 2.

The servs. of Lieut. E. F. H. Armstrong, 11th regt. N.I., are placed at disp. of Govt. of India, for employment in the Mysore commission.

The first 60 days of the leave granted in G.O.G., No. 193, dated April 27, 1860, to Lieut. F. M. Alexander, 8th regt. L.C., is converted to priv. leave.

The undermentioned gentleman, who arrived at Madras on Feb. 9, is admitted upon the estab. as a cadet for the inf., and prom. to rank of ensign, leaving the date of his commission to be settled hereafter:—

Mr. G. G. Bird.

ERRATUM.—In G.O. of Dec. 13, 1861, No. 441, replacing the servs. of Capt. G. V. Winscom, engr., at disp. of C. in C., insert the word "temporarily" after "replaced."

Feb. 11.—No. 67.—Madras Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officer, having completed 26 years' service, 8 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be lieut. col. from Jan. 17, 1862, under Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Major T. Thompson.

The undermentioned officers, having completed 20 years' service, 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majors from the dates specified opposite to their names, under Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. R. O. T. Nicolls, from Dec. 23, 1861.

Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) H. D. Taylor, from Jan. 2, 1862.

Capt. W. R. Newlyn, from Feb. 3, 1862.

The undermentioned officers, having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be captains from the dates specified opposite to their names, under Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. J. A. Campbell, from Dec. 20, 1861.

Lieut. J. W. W. Osborne, C.B., from Jan. 1, 1862.

Lieuts. H. F. Dakeyne, J. Crawford, and A. Charles, from Jan. 20, 1862.

No. 68.—The following officers having, on or before Oct. 21, 1861, applied for admission to the staff corps, constituted by Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, are appointed to Madras staff corps, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Capt. A. Stevens, 18th regt. N.I., do. du. under the district engr., Godavery div.

Capt. R. Renton, 21st regt. N.I., in charge of resident's escort, Yelwall and Mysore.

Revenue Dept., Feb. 14.—Leave.—Mr. A. Hall, member of the Board of Revenue, for 6 mo., to England.

Judicial Dept.—Appointment.—Mr. J. Miller to be



administrator gen., but to continue to act as Govt. sol. until Mr. Boyson's return, or until further orders. The commissy. gen. has, under the provision of G.O.G., No. 77, dated March 24, 1857, granted priv. leave to Capt. J. Nicholas, acting dep. asst. commissy. gen., for 60 days, from Feb. 18.

Capt. T. E. Gahagan, dist. engr., Salem, 1 mo. priv. leave.

**Military Dept., Feb. 11.—No. 74.**—The servs. of Capt. R. N. Taylor, staff corps, are placed at disp. of Govt. of India in foreign dept., for employ. in Mysore commission.

**Feb. 12.—No. 75.**—Returned to duty.—Lieut. col. T. Thompson, staff corps, agent for remounts, Ossoor; arrived at Madras, Feb. 9.

**Feb. 14.—No. 76.**—The leave to Europe to Capt. A. Cooper, 46th regt. N.I., is extended to Jan. 30, the date of his arrival at Madras.

Capt. H. H. Firth, Madras staff corps, is perm. to proc. to Europe, on m.c., for 20 mo., and to embark from Madras.

The undermentioned medical officer, having completed 20 years' service in India on the date specified opposite to his name, is prom. to the rank of surgeon major, under Royal Warrant of Jan. 13, 1860, and G.O.G., No. 9 of Jan. 8, 1861:—

Surg. H. J. Penny, from Feb. 8, 1862.

**No. 80.—Madras Staff Corps.**—The undermentioned officers, who were admitted provisionally to the Madras staff corps, are now appointed thereto, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Capt. H. Acton, 2nd regt. N.I., late 2nd in com. Pegu L.I. batt.

Capt. G. W. Sanders, 9th regt. N.I., supt. 1st class Pegu police.

2nd Capt. S. B. M. Lloyd, art., dep. commissioner, Tonghoo.

Lieut. J. Duval, 50th regt. N.I., supt. 1st class Pegu police.

The undermentioned officer, having completed 20 years' service, 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be major from Feb. 18, 1861, under Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. H. Acton.

**Revenue Dept., Feb. 18.—Appts.:**

Mr. H. A. Brett to act as member of the Board of Revenue, dur. abs. of Mr. A. Hall, on special leave.

Hon. D. Arbuthnot to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Salem, during employ. of Mr. Brett on other duty.

Mr. C. G. Plumer to be hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Salem, but to continue to act as hd. asst. to coll. and maj. of Tanjore, during employ. of Mr. Kindersley on other duty.

Leave of absence:—

**Ecclesiastical Dept.**—Rev. K. C. Baily, chaplain of Poonamallee, prep. leave fr. 22nd inst., to date of arr. of mail str. fr. Calcutta.

**Feb. 15.**—Lieut. H. W. H. Cox, 2nd cl. prob. asst. supt. of police, N. Arcot, has been prom. to 1st cl., fr. 1st inst.

**Feb. 17.**—Under Section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Govt. invest Mr. J. R. Arbuthnot, act. hd. asst. coll. of Kurnool, with the full powers of a mag.

**Judicial Dept., Feb. 18.**—The servs. of Asst. surg. A. C. Gamach, act. civ. surg., Chittoor, have been placed at disposal of the Govt. of India, for employ. at Port Blair.

On the report of the Central Committee of the Board of Examiners, the foll. assts. are declared to have qualified under the rules published by Govt. in their Resolution, dated May 26, 1854:—

Second or Higher Standard.

Mr. J. R. Arbuthnot.

First or Lower Standard.

Mr. W. Wilson, Mr. J. Grose.

**Feb. 17.**—The Govt. resolve to invest Mr. R. J. Melville, hd. asst. coll. of Kistna dist., with power to hear and dispose of appeals from decisions of the sub magistrates of 2nd cl., stationed within his charge.

**Feb. 15.**—The Govt. have vested Mr. W. F. Hathaway, act. hd. asst. coll. of Salem, with power to hear and dispose of appeals from decisions of sub magistrates of 2nd cl., stationed within his charge.

**Ecclesiastical, Feb. 18.**—Rev. S. J. Compton, minister of Nellore, has been appd. a surrogate for the issuing of marriage licences in this diocese.

**No. 96.**—The priv. leave granted Mr. E. Liepenstein, sub asst. No. 2, Godavery surv. party, under date Nov. 28, 1861, is extended from Jan. 28 to Feb. 14.

**Mil. Dept., Feb. 18.—No. 83.**—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. prom.:—

Sen. 1st class asst. surg. A. J. Scott, to be surg. from Nov. 18, 1861, v. Middlemass, dec.

The Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India has permitted Asst. surg. A. Boggs, of Madras estab., to resign the service from Dec. 31, 1861.

The servs. of Capt. F. C. Taylor, of the staff corps, are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India, in public works dept.

The underment. officer has returned to his duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to his rank.

Asst. surg. C. Smith arr. at Madras on Feb. 9.

#### STAFF CORPS.

**Feb. 18.—No. 84.**—The underment. officer having, on or before Oct. 21, 1861, applied for admission to the staff corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, is app. to the Madras staff corps, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Secretary of State for India:—

Capt. C. E. Taylor, 85th regt. N.I.; staff appoint., brigade maj., Trichinopoly, and act. 1st asst. adjt. gen. of the army.

**Feb. 18.—No. 85.**—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. alterations of rank and proms., subject to H.M.'s approval, the officers named being removed at their own request:—

Ens. H. C. Davies, fr. 30th regt. N.I. to 29th regt. N.I.

Ens. H. S. Stewart, fr. 83rd regt. N.I. to 42nd regt. N.I.

Ens. C. J. B. Harris fr. 48th regt. N.I. to 46th regt. N.I.

Ens. H. Porteous fr. 44th regt. N.I. to 43rd regt. N.I.

Ens. W. J. Pickance fr. 83rd regt. N.I. to 11th regt. N.I.

Ens. L. F. Campbell fr. 47th regt. N.I. to 50th regt. N.I.

#### Alteration of Rank.

General List.—Lieut. E. W. Begbie to take rank fr. Sept. 2, 1861, v. Sinolair, 51st regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. R. Oxley to take rank fr. Sept. 13, 1861, v. Playfair, 34th regt. L.I., prom.

Lieut. W. L. Ranking to take rank fr. Sept. 30, 1861, v. Peyton, 9th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. A. Bishop to take rank fr. Oct. 1, 1861, v. Godfrey, 10th regt. N.I., prom.

#### Promotions.

45th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. T. Moxon to be capt. fr. Jan. 1, v. Menars, ret.

29th Regt. N.I.—Ens. H. C. Davies, fr. 30th regt. N.I., to be lieut. fr. Oct. 2, 1861, v. Rammell, prom.

42nd Regt. N.I.—Ens. H. S. Stewart, fr. 33rd regt. N.I., to be lieut. fr. Oct. 1, 1861, v. Beddome, prom.

46th Regt. N.I.—Ens. C. J. B. Harris, fr. 48th regt. N.I., to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Stubbs, prom.

43rd Regt. N.I.—Ens. H. Porteous, fr. 44th regt. N.I., to be lieut. fr. Nov. 30, 1861, v. Burn, prom.

11th Regt. N.I.—Ens. W. J. Pickance, fr. 33rd regt. N.I., to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Syme, prom.

50th Regt. N.I.—Ens. L. F. Campbell, fr. 47th regt. N.I., to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Hay, 50th regt. N.I., prom.

General List.—Ens. C. Maturin to be lieut. fr. Oct. 1, 1861, v. Hutchison, 20th regt., N.I., prom.

Ens. R. P. Blake to be lieut. fr. Oct. 1, 1861, v. Wallace, 20th regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. F. Smalley to be lieut. fr. Oct. 1, 1861, v. Duval, 50th regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. G. Godfrey to be lieut. fr. Oct. 27, 1861, v. Cox, 1st regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. C. B. Wetherall to be lieut. fr. Nov. 16, 1861, v. Mottet, 2nd regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. F. H. Winterbotham to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Bradford, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., prom.

Ens. C. H. Lonsdale to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Magrath, 1st regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. N. D. McAllum to be lieut. from Jan. 1, v. Skottowe, 2nd Regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. T. R. Byng to be lieut. from Jan. 1, v. Read, 3rd Regt. L.I., prom.

Ens. C. R. Bradstreet to be lieut. from Jan. 1, v. Clay, 3rd Regt. L.I., prom.

Ens. R. E. Cox to be lieut. from Jan. 1, v. Swanson, 7th Regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. W. C. Ellis to be lieut. from Jan. 1, v. Mitcalfe, 10th Regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. R. T. Chapman to be lieut. from Jan. 1, v. McNeill, 15th Regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. T. C. Briggs to be lieut. from Jan. 1, v. Beresford, 16th Regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. H. R. Ogilvie to be lieut. from Jan. 1, v. Chapman, 17th Regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. H. R. Shelley to be lieut. from Jan. 1, v. Nuttall, 17th Regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. G. E. Weston to be lieut. from Jan. 1, v. Wetherall, 18th Regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. W. H. St. A. Wilton to be lieut. from Jan. 1, v. Lord, 20th Regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. J. E. F. Strettell to be lieut. from Jan. 1, v. Kincaid, 22nd Regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. S. W. Melver to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Mackie, 24th regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. F. H. Mathias to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, v. Shortland, 24th regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. W. H. Beek to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, v. Daunt, 25th regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. C. H. Trotman to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, v. Smyth, 27th regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. A. C. Mottet to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, v. Broome, 28th regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. J. S. Blaxland to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, v. Moore, 29th regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. S. L. Bagshawe to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, v. Drever, 31st regt. L.I., prom.

Ens. E. Moore to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, v. Vizard, 35th regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. R. Nelson to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, v. Cadell, 36th regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. G. J. Van Someron to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, v. Philips, 41st regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. E. J. Gunthorpe to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1, v. Weldon, 42nd regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. C. Walker to be lieut. from Jan. 1, v. Paxton, 43rd regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. H. E. Gower to be lieut. from Jan. 1, v. James, 43rd regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. E. G. Blonkinsop to be lieut. from Jan. 1, v. Russell, 43rd N.I., prom.

Ens. F. Farrer to be lieut. from Jan. 1, v. Moxon, 45th regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. T. S. Magan to be lieut. from Jan. 1, v. Bowen, 48th regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. R. G. Briggs to be lieut. from Jan. 1, v. Strickland, 49th regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. F. J. Lawder to be lieut. from Jan. 1, v. Dyer, 50th regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. A. Anderson to be lieut. from Jan. 1, v. Campbell, 51st regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. T. E. Thorpe to be lieut. from Jan. 1, v. Lateward, 52nd regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. C. Curteis to be lieut. from Jan. 3, v. Grant, 15th regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. R. L. N. Sturt to be lieut. from Jan. 1, v. McNeil, 13th regt. N.I., dec.

#### CHINA MEDAL.

**No. 136.—ERRATUM.**—In G.G.O. No. 1,126 of Dec. 10, 1861, notifying the period from which the grant of the China medal should commence, for "Oct. 1, 1860," read "Aug. 1, 1860." Order books to be corrected accordingly.

**Fort William, Feb. 7.—No. 40.**—Appointments.—Lieut. W. Douglas, of the 3rd regt. Madras N.I., is appd. an asst. to Capt. Pearson, superint. of forests in the Jubbulpore div.

**Fort St. George, Feb. 18.—No. 88.**—The foll. G.O. by the Govt. of Bombay is republished at this pres.:—

**GENERAL ORDER BY H.E. THE GOV. IN COUNCIL.**

**Military Dept., Bombay Castle, Feb. 11.—No. 110.**

—Lieut. C. S. Hunt, of the 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., on m.c.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Feb. 5.**—The undermentioned officers having been examined in the Hindostanee language, are qualified for the general staff under para. 11, G.O.C.C., July 6, 1853, No. 46:—

Lieut. W. S. Macleod, 1st regt. L.C., Madras.

Lieut. H. W. Bird, 6th regt. L.C., do. du. 1st L.I., Madras.

Lieut. W. H. Caine, art., Madras.

Lieut. A. McGoun, 6th regt. N.I., do. du. 34th L.I., Madras.

Lieut. E. J. Watson, 23rd regt. L.I., Madras.

Lieut. A. S. Grove, 42nd regt. N.I., Madras.

Lieut. K. F. Stevenson, 43rd regt. N.I., Madras.

Lieut. G. E. H. Beauchamp, 45th regt. N.I., do. du. 34th L.I., Madras.

Lieut. J. Macdougall, 41st regt. N.I., Madras; creditable progress.

The moonshie allowance to be disbursed to Lieuts. Beauchamp and Macdougall.

**Feb. 6.**—Major H. Rigg, 21st regt. N.I., is perm. to resign the app. of A.D.C. to Major gen. M. Carthew, comdg. Pegu div., with effect from March 3.

Lieut. J. H. E. Johnson, 2nd Eur. L.I., is app. to do duty with 6th regt. N.I., and is perm. to join, via Ootacainund.

Lieut. J. J. Muir, 49th regt. N.I., is app. to do duty with 21st regt. N.I., until further orders; to join.

Ensign M. H. Wratiaslaw having been reported qualified to com. a comp. at batt. exercise, is relieved from doing duty with 1st Madras fus., and app. to do duty with 14th regt. N.I.; to join.

With reference to G.O., dated 3rd inst., Ens. E. H. Fisher, gen. list, is app. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I., instead of H.M.'s 74th highlanders.

**Feb. 7.**—The following removals are ordered:—

Surg. major R. H. Rennick, from 38th regt. N.I., to 31st regt. L.I.

Surg. W. Scott, M.D., from 31st regt. L.I., to do du. with 24th regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. H. J. H. Griesbach, M.D., from 24th regt. N.I., to do duty with 38th regt. N.I.; to join forthwith.

Asst. surg. F. O. B. Wither, from do. duty with F troop H.A., to do duty with No. 2 batty. 23rd brig. R.A.

Asst. surg. W. A. Leslie, med. officer of Coonoor, will, without prejudice to his own chg., afford med. aid to convalescent depot, from date of departure of head qrs. of H.M.'s 3rd batt. 60th rifles.

Surg. major J. C. Burton, M.D., will, as a tempy. measure, do duty with 34th regt. L.I., till relieved by Surg. major W. H. S. Burn.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, Ensign D. Heming, gen. list, is app. to do duty with H.M.'s 66th foot; to join.

Leave of absence:—Lieut. J. W. Macdougall, art., from date of departure, for 3 mo., the first 60 days to be priv. leave.

**Feb. 10.**—The undermentioned officer having been examined in the Burmese language, passed the examination prescribed for staff employ in Burmah:—

Lieut. G. A. Strover, 52nd regt. N.I., Rangoon.

The moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Storer.

Lieut. G. H. Cherry, 49th regt. N.I., is app. to do duty with troops proc. to England in the *Borham*.

With reference to G.O.C.C. of Dec. 27, 1861, Lieut. A. T. Woodhouse, 11th regt. N.I., will continue to do duty with 44th regt. N.I. till March 1.

Lieut. J. Lampon, staff corps, is app. a member of the Presidency Military Hindostanee Examining Committee, v. Lieut. Crozier, relieved.

Feb. 11.—With reference to G.O., dated Sept. 11, 1861, Surg. maj. H. Smith is removed from 48th N.I., from the date of joining, to do duty with 8rd regt. L.C., at Bellary.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. H. Parker, 4th regt. L.C., in continuation, till Jan. 22; to enable him to join.

Lieut. A. W. Foord, 14th regt. N.I., to presy., m.c., to obtain a final m.c. to Europe.

Lieut. A. G. D. Logan, 35th grendrs., 6 mo., to Bangalore.

Feb. 13.—Lieut. C. J. R. Bell, 6th regt. N.I., is app. adj. of that regt.

Feb. 14.—Lieut. F. G. Rideout, 43rd regt. N.I., is app. to do duty with 34th L.I., until further orders.

The undermentioned medical officer attained the position of 1st class asst. surg. from the date specified opposite his name:—

2nd Class Asst. surg. E. D'A. Eveyard, from Jan. 27, 1862.

Ensign C. J. B. Harris, 48th regt. N.I., is app. to do duty with the 21st regt. N.I.; to join.

Leave of absence:—

Major J. Hamilton, dep. commissy. of Ordnance, Cannanore and Western Coast, m.c., during the unexpired portion of leave granted him in G.O., dated Nov. 15, 1860.

Feb. 12.—No. 15.—The leave granted in G.O., Jan. 14, 1862, to Capt. F. Mardall, dep. judge adv. gen., Ceded Districts, is altered to 30 days priv. leave, from Jan. 20.

Lieut. C. C. Hewetson, 49th regt. N.I., is app. to do duty with 34th regt. L.I.; to join.

Lieut. G. C. Hodding, 20th regt. N.I., is app. adj. of that regt.

So much of G.O., dated Jan. 9, 1862, as removes Lieut. A. G. Hutchins, fr. do. du. with 39th regt. N.I., to do duty with 40th regt. N.I., is cancelled.

The following removal is ordered:—

Lieut. C. B. Smith, gen. list, from do. du. with 14th regt. N.I., to do duty 40th regt. N.I.; to join.

Asst. surg. J. Ross, m.c., has been perm. to count as service for pension 18 mo. leave to Europe, obtained by him in consequence of illness contracted in the field.

With reference to G.O., No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, Ensign G. G. Bird, gen. list, is app. to do duty with H.M.'s 1st batt. 18th (royal Irish) regt. foot; to join, via Bangalore, with perm. to remain at that station for 30 days priv. leave, en route.

Feb. 13.—Lieut. G. W. Cole, 41st N.I., is to be considered as having had leave of abs. fr. his corps and station fr. June 10 to June 19 last, both days inclusive.

The following removal is ordered:—

Ens. H. W. Bairnsfather, general list, fr. do. du. 14th N.I., to do. du. 6th N.I., to join.

Feb. 18.—Posting and removal:—Asst. surg. W. J. Buxted to do. du. dept. of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Southern div.

Lieut. J. W. Cleland, 2nd regt. N.I., is rel. fr. do. du. with 34th L.I., with effect fr. 22nd inst., and directed to join and do. du. with N.I. depot.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. F. J. Wroughton, 27th regt. N.I., fr. March 5 to Sept. 5; Madras, under the provs. of G. O. G. No. 116 of April 24, 1855.

Lieut. A. S. Grove, 42nd regt. N.I., fr. Feb. 7 to April 30; to remain at Madras under the provs. of G. O. G. No. 116, dated April 24, 1855.

Lieut. E. G. Morrough, 38th regt. N.I., fr. Feb. 14, for 3 mos.; Madras.

## BOMBAY.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Judicial Dept., Feb. 4.*—Erratum.—In the *Government Gazette* of 30th ult., page 171, for "Mr. C. Gonno to be judge of the Small Cause Court at Poona:" "Baron de H. Larpent to be judge of the Small Cause Court at Poona," read "Baron de H. Larpent to act as judge of the Small Cause Court at Poona, till the arrival of Mr. Gonno."

*Bombay Castle, Feb. 5.*—Asst. surg. A. V. Ward, sub. mag. of 1st class in the Tannah Zillah, is invested with the powers contemplated in sect. 38 of Act XXV. of 1861.

*Revenue Dept., Bombay Castle, Jan. 31, 1862.*—Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie to act as 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, v. Spry.

Feb. 5.—Mr. J. B. Richey to act as asst. to revenue commr., northern div., v. Mr. Peile.

Mr. J. Dracup to be hoozoor dep. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar.

Mr. H. A. Mangles and Lieut. col. J. A. Ballard respectively delivered over and received ch. of the mint on the 31st ult.

*General Dept.*—Sub asst. surg. R. Spencer, in med. ch., Nasick, delivered over ch. of civil hospital at that station on 25th ult.

*Educational Dept.*—Mr. T. B. Curtis has been app. to act as educational inspector, northern division, v. J. B. Richey.

Dr. H. J. Carter, actg. oculist, and surg. to the Byculla schools, is allowed priv. leave for 1 mo.

*Northern Div.*—Mr. J. W. Hadow, coll. of Kaira, has been allowed 1 mo.'s priv. leave.

*Southern Div., Camp Dharwar, Jan. 30.*—Mr. Goldfinch, coll. of Dharwar, has leave for 3 mo. fr. March 10 next.

Feb. 14.—No. 124.—The foll. G.O. by the Govt. of India, dated Jan. 24, No. 97, is re-published:—

In continuation of G.G.O., No. 52, of 17th inst., the foll. additional regtl. capt. are per. to ret. fr. the serv., under the operation of G.G.O., No. 807, dated Sept. 12, 1861, with effect from the 31st Dec., 1861:—[In each case on an annuity of £120.]

Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) W. E. Evans, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.), Bombay, on pension of a capt.

Capt. (brev. maj.) H. L. Evans, 17th regt. N.I., Bombay, on pension of a maj.

Capt. J. Rose, maj. in the staff corps, 3rd Eur. regt. Bombay, on pension of a maj.

Capt. H. Menars, 45th regt. N.I., Madras, will be assigned by the Govt. of Madras.

### STAFF CORPS.

Feb. 17.—No. 126.—The undermen. officer, having completed 20 years' serv., 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be maj., fr. the date specified under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. (brev. maj.) C. Buckle; Feb. 2.

No. 127.—The undermen. officers, having completed 12 years' serv., 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt., fr. the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. Johnstone; Feb. 1.

Lieut. C. W. Wigney; Jan. 11.

No. 128.—The foll. officers, having applied for admission to the staff corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, are app. to the Bombay Corps, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Capt. W. S. Jones, 22nd regt. N.I., (staff appt.) supt. of bazaars, and canton. mag., Ahmednuggur.

Capt. A. P. Cheshyre, 12th regt. N.I., (staff appt.) canton mag., Nussereabad.

The underment. officer, having completed 20 years' serv., 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be maj., fr. Feb. 18, 1861, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. W. S. Jones.

Feb. 18.—No. 130.—All claims connected with prize money are to be submitted to the Examiners' Pay Dept., to whom the duties of the late General Prize Committee at Bombay have been transf.

Feb. 19.—No. 133.—The following promotion is made under the provisions of the Royal Warrant dated Jan. 13, 1860, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Surg. H. J. Carter, of the Bombay medical estab., to be surg.-maj. from Feb. 12.

No. 134.—The following officer, cadet of the season 1847, is prom. to brev. rank of capt. from date specified opposite his name:—

Lieut. J. E. Furneaux, 1st Eur. reg. (Fusiliers) Feb. 17.

No. 135.—Dep. Insp.-gen. of hospitals, M. Stovell, M.D., is app. prin. insp.-gen. medical dep., with temp. rank of insp.-gen. of hospitals, from date of Prin. Insp.-gen. Rooke's dep. to England.

*Political Dept., Feb. 4.*—Lieut. J. Q. Davies, H.M.'s 4th N.I. (rifles), to be adj. of Guzerat Bheel corps, in succ. to Lieut. G. A. Atkinson.

Feb. 19.—Lieut. H. N. Reeves, asst. to polit. agent in Kutch, has leave for one month.

*Judicial Dept., Feb. 18.*—The ser. of Lieut. H. S. Daniell, adj. of Guzerat Irreg. horse, are placed at disposal of the comm. of police, Northern div.

Feb. 19.—The leave granted under date 14th ult. to Mr. R. White, senior ass. judge and sess. judge of Konkan for detached station of Rutnagherry, is can. at that officer's request.

Mr. T. Bosanquet, extr. 2nd asst. mag. of Khandeish, is vested with full powers of a mag.

Mr. A. A. C. Jervoise, 3rd asst. mag. of Khandeish, is app. a sub. mag. of 1st cl., and vested with power to hold preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the court of sess. under Section 38 of Act XXV. of 1861.

The following sub. mag. of the 1st cl. are invested with the powers contemplated in Section 38 of Act XXV. of 1861:—

Ahmedabad.—Mr. H. M. Birdwood, 3rd asst. mag. Khandeish.—Mr. W. H. Probert, 2nd asst. mag.;

Mr. T. Bosanquet, extra 2nd asst. mag.

Tanna.—Mr. R. Welsh, Hoozoor dep. mag.

Dharwar.—Mr. J. Elphinstone, 2nd asst. mag.

Rutnagherry.—Mr. C. M. Hogg, actg. 2nd asst. mag.;

Mr. A. W. Hughes, Hoozoor dep. mag.

*Revenue Dept., Feb. 13.*—Dr. James, civ. surg. of Dhoolia, is placed in ch. of Hoozoor station, till relvd.

Feb. 19.—Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S., ret. to Bombay on 10th inst. fr. leave of abs. granted to him on Feb. 11 last.

*Public Works Dept., Feb. 18.*—Lieut. G. W. Oldham, royal engs., is appl. a probationary asst. eng.

*Ecclesiastical Dept., Feb. 15.*—Rev. W. H. Schwabe, chaplain of Neemuch, is allowed leave to the pres. on m.c.

Feb. 19.—The Ven. Archdeacon M. Boys is perm. to proc. to pres. on m.c., prep. to leave to Eur.

No. 18.—Asst. surg. J. Pirie, M.D., 17th regt. N.I., received med. charge of the civil duties at Rajcote, and superint. of vaccination, Kattywar, from Asst. surg. Lord, on Dec. 4, 1860, and handed over the same to Asst. surg. T. B. Johnstone, 16th regt. N.I., on Jan. 19, 1862.

*Northern Div., Khandeish Dist., Camp Suttana, Feb. 14.*—Mr. S. J. Harrison, alienation asst. settlement officer, has leave for 3 mo.

*Police Commissioner's Office, Khandeish Dist., Suttana, Feb. 12.*—Asst. surg. Johnson assumed med. ch. of the Guzerat irreg. horse from Surg. Nicholson on 3rd inst.

Feb. 21.—No. 136.—Asst. surg. H. P. Lawrence is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 3 years, on m.c., to proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Feb. 22.—No. 137.—The following adjustments of rank and promotions are made, subject to the approval of H.M.:—

Royal Artillery.—Adjustment of Rank.—2nd Capt. M. W. B. S. Pasley to take rank from Feb. 18, 1861, v. 2nd Capt. T. H. Turner, seconded.

Capt. E. S. Beunish, and 2nd Capt. W. W. Woodward, to take rank from Feb. 18, 1861, v. Capt. (brev. maj.) R. H. Keatinge, on civil employ, seconded.

Capt. C. Clarke to take rank from May 29, 1861, in succ. to Capt. H. L. Gibbard, prom.

Promotions.—Lieut. G. F. Worsley to be 2nd capt., from May 29, 1861, in succ. to 2nd Capt. C. Clarke, prom.

2nd Capt. C. E. H. Cotes to be capt., and Lieut. J. Ritchie to be 2nd capt., from Oct. 2, 1861, in succ. to Capt. D. Gaye, prom.

Lieut. S. S. Jacob is entitled to the higher rate of pay of lieut. from Feb. 18, 1861, v. Lieut. Woodward, prom.

Lieut. F. W. Major is entitled to the higher rate of pay of lieut., from Feb. 18, 1861, v. Lieut. C. H. Strutt, on staff employ, seconded.

Lieut. F. W. M. Spring is entitled to the higher rate of pay of lieut. from May 29, 1861, v. Lieut. G. F. Worsley, prom.

Lieut. C. W. Godfrey is entitled to the higher rate of pay of lieut., from June 22, 1861, v. Crawford, dec., on the 21st idem.

Lieut. T. H. Trafford is entitled to the higher rate of pay of lieut., from Oct. 22, 1861, in succ. to Lieut. J. Ritchie, prom.

No. 138.—H.M.'s 83rd regt. is struck off the strength of the estab. of this presy. from the 5th inst., the date of embarkation at Vingorla.

No. 139.—The furl. to Eur., on m.c., granted to Asst. surg. E. Morton, and which expired on the 4th inst., is extended to the 9th idem, the date of his return to duty.

No. 140.—The underment. gent. is admitted to the service, in conformity with his app. as cadet of inf. on this estab. Date of arrival at Bombay, Feb. 9.

Infantry.—No. 853.—Mr. R. P. Simpson.

Feb. 24.—No. 141.—The following order, dated Jan. 28, 1862, by Maj. gen. R. W. Humer, c.s., on his prom. making over the command of the Nusseerabad brig. to Lieut. col. Butler, H.M.'s 28th Regt. of Foot, the next sen. officer, until the arr. of Brig. Pelly, is confirmed.

No. 144.—Capt. M. W. Parker, staff corps, has a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, under new furl. regts.

Feb. 25.—No. 145.—Lieut. H. M. Fullerton, of H.M.'s 41st regt. N.I. (gren.), has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos., on m.c.

No. 146.—Asst. surg. C. J. T. McDowall has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., on m.c., and permitted to proc. via the Cape of Good Hope.

Feb. 26.—No. 148.—Capt. W. C. Sillar, of the Bombay volunteer rifles, is appt. comdg. officer of the corps, v. Maj. A. H. Curtis.

No. 152.—2nd Lieut. G. E. Harris, of the 1st fus., is appt. a probationer in the commissariat dept.

No. 153.—Mr. T. Shepherd is admitted to the service in conformity with his appt. as cadet of inf. on this estab. fr. date of his arr. at Bombay, Jan. 2.

*Political Dept., Feb. 20.*—Lieut. G. A. Atkinson assn. ch. of office of asst. to political agent in Bewa Kanta on 8th inst.

*Judicial Dept., Feb. 21.*—Mr. E. West, asst. judge and sess. judge of Dharwar, has leave for 3 mo., under civil absentee rules.

Feb. 22.—Mr. L. H. Bayley is app. dep. sec. to the Govt. of Bombay in the legislative dept.

Feb. 25.—Mr. A. E. D. Grey, late judicial asst. comsnr. in Scinde, has a furl. to England for 3 years, under civil absentee rules.

Feb. 26.—Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, act. joint mag. of Broach, is vested with powers of a mag., and Mr. W. Wedderburn, 3rd asst. mag. of Dharwar, with powers of a sub mag. of 2nd cl.

Lieut. R. Johnstone, act. superint. of police at Dharwar, is app. an asst. mag. in Dharwar Zillah, under provisions of Act. XIV. of 1855.

*Revenue Dept., Feb. 22.*—The foll. gentlemen of the C.S. passed departmental examinations on 10th ult. :—

Mr. W. Wedderburn—1st standard.

Mr. A. H. Spry—2nd standard.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie—2nd standard.

Mr. J. A. Gibson is app. an asst. to superint. of revenue survey and assess., Khandeish, in succ. to Mr. A. Cumming.

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft to act as sub coll. and jt. mag. of Branch.

Mr. W. Wedderburn to act as 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar.

*Feb. 26.*—Mr. A. Rogers, coll. and mag. of Surat, has 6 mo. leave to Eur. on private affairs, fr. May 9, 1862, under sec. 14 of civ. absentee rules.

*Gen. Dept., Feb. 22.*—Asst. surg. F. H. Plumptre, act. superint. of vaccination, S. circle, has leave for 1 mo., civil absentee rules, his du. being performed by civ. surg. at Sattara.

*Feb. 26.*—Sub asst. surg. R. Spencer, in med. ch., Nasseck, resid. ch. of his du. on 17th inst.

*Appointments :—*

Asst. surg. Mills to be civ. surg. at Kolapore.

Asst. surg. Stedman to be act. civ. surg. at Dharwar.

Asst. surg. Kearney to be civ. surg. at Hyderabad.

Asst. surg. Plumptre to be civ. surg. at Tanna.

Dr. Asher to be superint. of vaccination, S. circle.

Dr. C. Ogilvie to be civ. surg. at Sholapore.

*Public Works Dept., Feb. 26.*—Lieut. Ducat, spec. asst. eng., employed on Bombay harbour defences, is app. to act as exec. eng., N. Concan.

*Railway Dept., Feb. 25.*—Capt. J. M. Greig, engrs., has been app. to offic. as dep. consult. eng. in railway dept.

*Educational Dept., Feb. 26.*—Mr. T. B. Curtis received ch. of office of educational inspec., N. div., fr. Mr. J. B. Richey on 17th inst.

*Ecclesiastical Dept., Feb. 24.*—Ven. Archdeacon M. J. T. Boys has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos., on m.c.

Rev. W. Goodall, chap. of Sattara, is app. to the chap. of Malcom Peith for 3 mos. of the ensuing hot season, visiting Sattara once in each month.

*Feb. 26.*—Rev. H. H. Brereton is app. act. chap. of Kirkee dur. abs. of Ven. Archdeacon Boys.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Poona, Jan. 25.*—The undermt. officers have been reported to have passed the required exam. in the native language as follows :—

*Hindoostanee (Staff Test).*

Lieut. G. E. Hancock, regt. of art.

Lieut. J. H. R. Cruickshank, engrs.

Lieut. A. P. Currie, 8rd regt. L.C.

Capt. J. G. Scott, 22nd regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. V. Brook, 95th regt. of foot.

Lieut. F. D. Malden, 6th N.I.

Capt. J. N. Crealock, 95th regt. of foot.

Lieut. J. Healy, 83rd regt. of foot.

Capt. J. C. Farquharson, 2nd regt. L.C.

Lieut. R. G. Mayne, 1st regt. L.C. (lancers).

Capt. W. B. Luellyn, 13th regt. L.C. royal art.

Lieut. G. B. Simpson, 25th regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. F. Hebbert, 17th regt. N.I.

Lieut. R. R. Woodhouse, late 30th regt. N.I.

Lieut. G. E. Erskine, 1st regt. L.C. (lancers).

Lieut. V. Birch, 5th regt. N.I.

Capt. W. H. F. Sykes, 28th regt. L.C.

Brev. maj. A. B. Little, 35th N.I.

Ens. E. G. Golding, 95th regt. of foot.

*Jan. 29.*—The undermt. officers have been reported to have passed the required exam. in the native languages as follows :—

*Guzerattee (Interpreter).*

Lieut. W. T. Keays, 14th regt. N.I.

Lieut. M. D. V. T. Grant, 33rd regt. of foot.

Capt. A. Cowper, Bombay engrs.

*Mahratttee (Interpreter).*

Lieut. G. E. Keath, late 31st regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. Gibson, 11th regt. N.I.

Lieut. G. Coussanaker, 23rd regt. N.I.

*Hindoostanee (Interpreter).*

Lieut. J. Gatacre, 23rd regt. N.I.

Lieut. E. H. Ashe, 8th regt. N.I.

Lieut. Doveton, Bombay engrs.

Lieut. W. A. Salmon, att. to 26th regt. N.I.

Lieut. F. W. M. Spring, Bombay art.

Lieut. G. F. Bryant, att. to 26th regt. N.I.

Surg. R. Nicholson is posted to the 2nd regt. N.I., v. Butler.

Asst. surg. Ogilvie is placed on general duty Pres. div.

*Jan. 30.*—The foll. transfers and postings of field officers are ordered :—

*Transfers.*

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) W. Lang, from 26th regt. N.I., to 18th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. G. E. Grimes, from 15th regt. N.I., to 17th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. G. S. Montgomery (new prom.), 14th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) T. Tapp, B.B. (new prom.), 1st fus.

Lieut. col. B. R. Powell (new prom.), 10th regt. N.I.  
Lieut. col. J. McGrigor (new prom.), 10th regt. N.I.  
Lieut. H. Stanley (new prom.), 5th regt. N.I.  
Lieut. J. W. Salmieder (new prom.), 2nd regt. N.I.  
Lieut. J. S. Gel (new prom.), 10th regt. N.I.  
Lieut. (brev. col.) E. L. Russell (new prom.), 12th regt. N.I.

Ens. F. M. Hunter, at present do. dn. with the 1st Eur. regt. (fus.) is attached to the 9th regt. N.I., and directed to join.

*Feb. 10.*—Lieut. E. J. Jenkins, 1st regt. L.C. (lancers), has been repd. qualified in Hindoostanee for staff employ.

#### ABOLITION OF THE MOUNT ABOO SANITARIUM COMMAND.

With the sanc. of Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to intimate that from March 1, 1862, the separate command of Mount Aboo Sanitarium will be abolished. From that date it will be held by a company detached from the regt. stationed at Deesa, which will also furnish an asst. surg. for the med. dus. of the detach.

It is to be understood that the company so proceeding by detach. to Mount Aboo is to be a skeleton company—that is to say, consisting of two commissioned officers and its complement of non-commissioned officers.

The healthy men of the company will be attached by the commanding officer of the regt. to the other companies at head quarters.

The sickly men of the regt. whom it is desirable to send to Mount Aboo for recovery of health will be attached to the company on duty at the Sanitarium. The same process will be pursued in respect to sick men detached from other stations to Aboo—viz., from Ahmedabad to Neemuch.

All staff appointments, commissioned and non-commissioned, will cease at Aboo from the 1st March next, with the exception of the hospital and barrack sergeants.

The servs. of Asst. surg. W. J. Moore are placed at the disp. of the princ. insp. gen. med. dept. for other duty from the abovementioned date.

The asst. surg. in med. ch. of the detached company will afford professional aid to all military residents to the Lawrence Asylum, &c., &c.

The general officer com. northern div. of the army will be good enough to carry out all necessary details connected with this order.

#### ABOLITION OF SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, POONA.

*Feb. 15.*—With the sanction of Govt., the C. in C. directs the abolition of the School of Musketry at Poona from March 1 next, from which date all appointments connected with the school will cease; and the adjutant and non-commissioned staff will join their respective corps.

*Feb. 17.*—The following transfers and arrangements in the subordinate medical department are ordered :—

Asst. surg. C. F. Ogilvie, fr. gen. duty presy. to gen. duty Southern Maratha Circle; and Asst. surg. H. C. Kingstone, from gen. duty Southern Maratha Circle to gen. duty, Aden.

Asst. surg. E. Morton is placed on gen. duty, Scinde div., and directed to join.

The following arrangements in the army educational dept. are ordered :—

Promotion :—4th Class Schoolmaster R. Campbell to be 3rd class schoolmaster.

Transfers :—1st Class Schoolmr. P. Brett, fr. 3rd Eur. regt. to 44th foot; 3rd Class Schoolmr. R. Campbell, fr. details roy. art. Kurrachee, to 3rd Eur. regt.; and 4th Class Schoolmr. G. Laing, fr. 3rd Eur. regt. to details roy. art., Kurrachee.

*Feb. 19.*—The undermt. officers and non-comd. officers passed colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee :—

Asst. surg. A. N. Hojel, 20th N.I., on Feb. 12.

Lieuts. E. D'O. Twenlow, J. D. Cruickshank, C. A. M. Skinner, engrs., Feb. 14.

Ens. J. E. Kershaw, gen. list, Feb. 14.

2nd Corporals H. Cook and C. Fagan, sappers and miners, Feb. 14.

#### NAVAL.

*Marine Dept., Bombay Castle, Jan. 29.*—No. 9.—Lieut. J. W. Clarkson ret. to duty, Jan. 20.

*Jan. 31.*—No. 10.—With reference to G.O. No. 147, dated Sept. 3, 1860, the leave to Lieut. J. W. Clarkson is further extended for 10 days, to enable him to rejoin.

No. 11.—The Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India has granted Lieut. W. T. Crockett a furl. for 3 years, under old regs., from Oct. 31, 1861.

Mr. C. Mathews, late chief engineer of the *Assaye*, has also been allowed leave, on m.c., for 6 mos., fr. Oct. 14 last.

*Feb. 4.*—No. 13.—With reference to Govt. notification dated 29th ult., the suspension of Mr. McConnell, 3rd class pilot, is to take effect from Nov. 30 last.

*Feb. 5.*—No. 15.—Lieuts. C. Forster and C. B. Templer are allowed furl. to Eur. for 3 years, under old furl. regs.

*Feb. 14.*—No. 19.—Lieut. Mitcheson is per. to proc. to Neigherry Hills with leave of abs. for two years, on m. c. under old furl. regs.

*Feb. 21.*—No. 20.—The foll. temp. arrangements and appts. are confirmed :—

Lieut. P. W. Mitcheson, comdg. the *Clyde*, to perf. the duties of store acct. of that vessel, fr. 10th Dec., 1861, there being no other officer available.

The undermd. officers to reside on shore, at the naval sanitarium, for the benefit of their health :—

Lieut. De Belin, of the *Falkland*, fr. the 21st Jan., 1862.

Mr. Daniell, purser of the *Zenobia*, fr. the 20th Jan., 1862.

Asst. surg. McGrath, of the *Berenice*, fr. the 24th Jan., 1862.

*Persian Gulf Squadron Orders.*

Mr. Maury, commodore's clerk, to be clerk in ch. of the *Tigris*, from the 2nd Nov., 1861, v. Mr. Fotheringham.

Mr. T. D. Hewett, purser of the *Aukland*, to perf. the duties of commodore's clerk and captain's clerk of that vessel, in addition to his own, fr. the 2nd Nov., 1861, there being no other officer available.

Actg. Lieut. D'Arcy, comg. the *Tigris*, to perf. the duties of store acct. of that vessel, fr. the 25th Sept., 1861, v. Lieut. Dyer, disch. to sick gr.

Mr. H. Eaton, capt.'s clerk, having arr. at Basreh, to be clerk in ch. of the *Comet*, fr. the 15th Oct., 1861, v. Mr. Rogers, disch. to the shore.

No. 21.—Comdr. W. B. Selby ret. fr. England on the 9th inst., by P.O.C.'s st. *Malta*, with per. of the Sec. of State for India.

#### RANK OF MATES.

*Feb. 24.*—No. 22.—The relative position of the mates who have recently qualified for that grade requires to be re-adjusted, in fulfilment of the provisions of G.O. No. 37, dated March 12, 1859.

The Gov. in Council, on a careful review of each particular case, has determined that the officers shall take rank as mates from the dates specified in the subjoined list.

The antedating of promotion in some instances, for the purpose of giving to each his proper place in the list, will not give a claim to pay as mate for any period prior to the date of original promotion :—

Mr. W. Leisham—Feb. 11, 1861.

Mr. R. T. Finnis—June 17, 1861.

Mr. J. G. Greig—June 21, 1861.

Messrs. W. A. Wetherall,\* H. Hewer,\* and C. R. Low\*—To wait their final passing.

Mr. H. G. F. Cotgrave, July 16, 1861.

Mr. C. A. Wray\*—To wait his final passing.

Messrs. R. S. Armstrong and J. M. Lane—July 16, 1861.

Messrs. T. W. Burt, A. L. Brown, W. H. Oldham, and W. C. Loraine—July 29, 1861.

(The officers marked thus \* have not yet qualified, but their names are inserted to show how they would now stand had they done so.)

The rule in G.O. No. 37 of 1859, by which the period of a midshipman's absence from duty is deducted from the date of his final passing, in order to determine his rank as mate, will henceforth be applicable to those midshipmen who may fail to pass in any branch of their examination, notwithstanding the frequency of such failures, provided they eventually complete their examination within the term of six years' actual service, which, if exceeded, will, under G.O. No. 85 of 1855, entail dismissal.

No. 23.—Mr. H. Morland, mate, of the I.N., returned from England on 13th inst., with the permission of H.M.'s principal Sec. of State for India.

*Feb. 25.*—No. 24.—The foll. temp. arrangements and appts. are confirmed, viz. :—

Act. Lieut. Burn, of the *Ajdaha*, to be act. lieut. of the *Dalhousie*, from Jan. 29, to fill a vacancy.

Com. Foulerton, from shore to com. of the *Clive*, from Jan. 29, v. Lieut. Lloyd.

Lieut. F. W. Yates, of the *Falkland*, to perform duties of store accountant of that vessel, from Aug. 13, 1861, v. Lieut. DeBelin.

Mr. M. B. Williams, purser of the *Clive*, to reside on shore at the sanitarium, on m.c., from Feb. 1.

Mr. Mignon, purser, super. on board the *Ajdaha*, to be purser of the *Clive*, from 1st Feb., v. Mr. M. B. Williams.

Lieut. Whish, of the *Ajdaha*, to com., and to be surv. of the brig *Euphrates*, from Feb. 3.

Lieut. R. Williams, of the *Falkland*, to be asst. surv. of brig *Euphrates*, from 3rd Feb.

*Feb. 26.*—No. 25.—Mr. J. Livingstone, 1st cl. engr., has furl. to Eur. for 2 years.

#### Courts Martial.

ASSISTANT SURGEON WILLIAM McCLOY.

Pursuant to General Orders of the 4th and 17th December last, a European General Court Martial assembled at 11 a.m., on the 18th inst. (Feb.), in the mess-room of the 18th regt. N.I., for the trial of Assistant surgeon William McCloy, of H.M.'s Bombay army :—

First charge.—For having, at sea, on or about the 17th day of September, 1861, when in medical charge

of H.M.'s sloop *Clive*, disobeyed the lawful command of his superior officer, Lieutenant Lloyd, the senior lieutenant in command of the ship, by refusing to furnish that officer with the sick report book of the preceding half year, when ordered to do so.

Second charge.—For conduct highly disgraceful, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having at the time and place specified in the first charge, stated for the information of his commanding officer, senior Lieutenant Lloyd, that he was using the aforesaid sick report-book, he well knowing at the time that such statement was false, and that he was not using the book when it was called for by his commanding officer.

The above being in breach of the articles of war. The following is the finding:—  
The Court from the evidence before it finds the prisoner Not Guilty of both charges, and does therefore acquit him of the same.

Revised Finding.—The Court having carefully weighed and considered the remarks contained in the aforesaid letter, begs respectfully to adhere to its former finding.

(Confirmed.)

W. R. MANSFIELD, Lieut. gen., C. in C.  
Head Quarters, Poona, Feb. 21, 1862.

#### REMARKS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

The responsibility rests with the Court of having recorded a verdict on the second charge, which is contrary to the evidence, as fully shown in the letter from the Judge Advocate General, dated Feb. 16, 1862, in which the revision was ordered.

Asst. surg. McCloy will be released from arrest and return to his duty.

### Military Letters.

#### PRINCIPALS OF SCHOOLS.

##### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The following despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State, published by the Government of India, is republished for general information:—

No. 845.—The following despatch from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State, is published by order of the Governor-general in Council:—

India Office, London, Dec. 9th, 1861.

To H. E. the Right Hon. the Gov.-gen. of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have to acknowledge paragraphs 2 and 3 of your Public Despatch, No. 42, of 1861, which forward a memorial from Messrs. Woodrow, Lodge, and other members of the Education department, praying that they may be placed upon the same footing as principals and head masters of colleges and schools in regard to their being eligible to pensions if incapacitated by age or infirmity after the same length of services as law officers and native judges.

2. The appointments held by these gentlemen are those of inspectors, principals, professors, and head masters, and as professors are of a grade higher than head masters and inspectors than either principals or head masters, I sanction the grant to the memorialists of pensions on the same terms and conditions as were authorised for the last named grades in paragraph 4\* of the financial despatch, dated July 20th, 1858, No. 23, subject to the usual limitation applicable to the pensions of the uncovenanted service.—I have, &c.,

(Signed)

C. WOOD.

By Order,

A. D. ROBERTSON,

Acting Chief Sec. to Government.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 26th, 1862.

\* Extract from the Financial Despatch from the late Court of Directors, No. 23, 1853, dated the 20th July.

4. Our attention has again been given to the subject, and we have resolved now to withdraw the restriction as respects this valuable class of public servants (Servants of Government employed in the Education Department.) and to sanction their being admitted to participate in the privileges of the Pension Rules of 1831. We have also determined, with a view of showing our estimation of the importance of their services, that the Principals and Head Masters of Colleges or Schools shall be ranked in the same class with Law Officers and Native Judges, and in like manner with them be qualified, if incapacitated by age or infirmity, to receive pensions equivalent to one-third of their average monthly salary after fifteen years' service, and to one-half after a service of twenty-two years or upwards. This privilege must be confined to Principals and Head Masters. [Vide Clause 3, Rule V. of the Pension Rules of 1831.] With regard to all other Educational Servants a service of twenty years will be a necessary qualification for the minimum rate of pension.

### BIRTHS.

ANTONIO, wife of E. M., son, at Porsewanekum, Jan. 24.

BEGG, wife of J. S., daughter, at Calcutta.

BOWIE, wife of S., son, at Madras, Jan. 30.

BRUCE, wife of C. P., daughter, at Tezpor, Jan. 11.

CARPENTER, wife of T., daughter, at Kalbadavie, Feb. 14.

CHAPMAN, wife of W. D., son, at Chindwara, Feb. 2.

COOK, wife of H., daughter, at Ahmedabad, Feb. 10.

COPLAND, wife of Lieut. A., son, at Meerut, Feb. 9.

COTGRAVE, wife of Lieut., son, at Kurrachee, Feb. 12.

CRAWFORD, wife of A., daughter, at Byculia, Feb. 24.

CURZON, Hon. Mrs. E. G., daughter, at Gwalior, Feb. 11.

DUBAND, wife of Col. H. M., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 18.

DRIVER, wife of J. H., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 9.

D'VAZ, wife of J., son, at Mysore, Jan. 25.

FIFE, wife of Capt., daughter, at Malligaum, Feb. 18.

FLEMING, wife of J. N., son, at Bombay, Feb. 23.

GLOVER, wife of Capt., daughter, at Bareilly, Feb. 10.

GOOD, Mrs. E. J., daughter, at Galle, Jan. 12.

HALLEN, wife of J. H. B., son, at Kirkee, Feb. 13.

HAMILTON, wife of Capt. G., daughter (stillborn), at Jeypore, Feb. 4.

HERKLOTS, wife of D. G., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 11.

HUDDLESTONE, wife of Capt. G. S., son, at Allipore, Feb. 14.

HUMPHREY, wife of B. A., son, at Mymensing, Feb. 13.

JAMES, Mrs. H., son, at Bangalore, Jan. 23.

JEPHSON, wife of Dr., daughter, at Bangalore, Jan. 23.

LAWRENCE, wife of G. H., twins, at Moradabad, Feb. 9.

LOGIN, wife of T., daughter, at Rookee, Feb. 16.

MACKENZIE, wife of M. M., daughter (stillborn), at Sattara, Feb. 24.

MANSFIELD, Lady, son, at Poona, Feb. 12.

MORRIS, wife of Capt. W. G., son, at Ootacamund, Jan. 25.

PALMER, wife of Capt. C. O. B., son, at Simla, Feb. 14.

RIMINGTON, wife of J. S., daughter, at Baroda, Feb. 5.

RUSSEL, wife of Capt. T. F. J., daughter, at Cuttack, Feb. 7.

SHAKESPEAR, wife of A., daughter, at Moradabad, Feb. 11.

SHERWOOD, wife of T. C., son, at Palaveram, Feb. 2.

SHILLINGFORD, wife of C. A., daughter, at Purneah, Feb. 7.

STEVENSON, wife of Capt. R., son, at Mhow, Feb. 7.

THOMPSON, wife of J. A. W., daughter, at Saugor, Feb. 8.

VAN HAEFTEN, wife of G., daughter, at Blacktown, Jan. 28.

VERCHERE, wife of Dr. A., daughter, at Kohat, Feb. 3.

WARD, wife of A. C., son, at Bombay, Feb. 13.

WEBB, wife of J. B., son, at Allahabad, Feb. 12.

WHITAKER, wife of J., daughter, at Meerut, Jan. 30.

WIDDICOMBE, wife of Capt., daughter, at Hyderabad, Feb. 20.

YOUNGHUSAND, wife of Major J. N., daughter, at Umballa, Feb. 6.

### MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL, George W. K., Supt. of Police, to Louisa G. M., daughter of the late John Grenfell Moyle, Esq., M.D., at Rutnagherry, Feb. 11.

COCKERELL, Asst. surg. Robert W., 37th Grenadiers, to Clara S., daughter of Col. Pooley, late com. 38th M.N.I., at Vizianagram, Jan. 23.

EDGE, R. O., to Miss Jane Glover, at Maulmein, Jan. 6.

FREEMAN, W. S., to Miss Elizabeth Caldwell, at Madras, Jan. 22.

GRIFFITH, Edward P., to Miss Emma A. Mosely, at Cawnpore, Feb. 11.

HARVEY, Robert, to Victoria A., daughter of the late H. C. Newland, at St. Andrew's Church, Jan. 22.

KELLY, Lieut. Wm. F., dept. Commr. of Ordnance, to Mrs. Catherine Hanlon, at Kidderpore, Jan. 15.

MARSHALL, Lieut. Joseph G., Royal Art., to Anna A. H., daughter of Col. Thos. J. Fischer, C.B., at Cannanore, Feb. 10.

MORSE, Capt. Robert A., Royal Art., to Sarah, daughter of the late Henry Simmonds, Esq., at Bombay, Feb. 12.

PEREIRA, John F., to Philomena M., daughter of E. F. Pereira, Esq., at Tellicherry, Jan. 27.

PRITCHARD, Charles B., Bombay C.S., son of Rev. Charles Pritchard, of Clapham, to Emily D., daughter of H. J. Williams, Esq., at Belgaum, Feb. 1.

RIDSDALE, William D., to Miss Livinia C. D'Souza, at Cawnpore, Feb. 8.

ROSSELET, Charles, to Constantia, daughter of Jeremiah Lodge, Esq., at Bombay, Feb. 22.

SCOTT, Capt. C. R. S., H.M.'s 71st highlanders, to Margaret J., daughter of the late James Colquhoun, Esq., at Calcutta, Feb. 11.

SMALL, Charles, to Miss Jane Robinson, at Maulmein, Jan. 1.

WILLIS, Henry, to Emma T., daughter of T. Langley, Esq., at Byculia, Feb. 12.

WORDSWORTH, William, to Mary E., daughter of Morris Reynold, Esq., at Bombay, Feb. 20.

### DEATHS.

BARNET, Charlotte, wife of C. L., at Chepauk, Jan. 28.

BAYTS, Julia, wife of G. H., com. st. *Scindian*, at Upper Colaba, aged 29, Feb. 14.

BILDERBECK, Edward W., at Madras, Feb. 1.

CAMPBELL, wife of C. W., at Bareilly, Jan. 25.  
CHAPMAN, inf. son of Capt., at Chindwara, Feb. 2.  
CORKE, Lydia, daughter of M., at Vepery, Jan. 25.  
DONALD, Alexander E., at Lahore, Feb. 7.  
D'SILVA, Joseph A., at Royapettah, Jan. 24.  
HAYARD, Mrs. Jemima, at Cuttack, Jan. 21.  
LIMOND, Robt. S., inf. son of Capt. D., at Cawnpore, Feb. 8.

ORCHARD, Matilda, daughter of J., at Egmore, Jan. 29.

PAUL, Mrs. Isabel, at Calcutta, Feb. 6.

PIERS, Charles H. H., son of Capt. T. Tristram, late 29th Bombay N.I., near Sattara, aged 5 months, Feb. 13.

SHIPTON, Eliza A., daughter of Lieut. M., at Surat, Feb. 16.

SHIPTON, wife of Lieut. M., at Surat, Feb. 26.

STEVENSON, Charles, son of Thomas S., aged 1 year 4 months, Feb. 16.

STEWART, Hay T., at Calcutta, aged 67, Feb. 13.

SYMCOX, J., at Nundegaum, Jan. 12.

WEBB, Fanny S., wife of J. B., at Allahabad, Feb. 12.

WILSON, wife of G., at Hissar, aged 24, Jan. 30.

### WAR OFFICE.

#### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA. March 18.

6th Drago.—Capt. J. Evans, fr. 9th lancers, to be capt., v. J. Hardy, exch.; March 18.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. W. M. Glasgow has been permitted to resign his commission; March 18.

The transfer of Asst. surg. J. A. Turner fr. the staff, which appeared in the *Gazette* of Jan. 28, has been cancelled.

38th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. R. De B. Riordan to be asst. surg., v. Henderson, res.; March 18.

71st Foot.—J. W. Dickson, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. H. G. Dods, ret.; March 18.

81st Foot.—Staff asst. surg. R. Adams, M.D., to be asst. surg., v. Corbett, app. to staff; March 18.

83rd Foot.—Ens. A. G. Bridger, fr. 16th foot, to be ens., v. F. Ford, ret.; March 18.

95th Foot.—Lieut. F. E. Wilson, fr. 64th foot, to be lieut., v. H. V. Brooke, exch.; March 18.

### Official Papers.

#### PLEADERS IN OUDH.

##### No. 40.—JUDICIAL.

NOTIFICATION.—The following Rules for the admission of Pleaders in the Courts of the Province of Oudh are published for general information:—

Rules for the admission of Pleaders and Agents to practice in the Courts of Oudh.

No person will be allowed to practice in the courts of Oudh, or in any to interfere in any suit (unless a party or a recognised agent under No. 2 of the published rules of the 6th August, 1861), till he has received a certificate under the following rules, and any person interfering contrary to this provision will be treated as guilty of a contempt. Barristers or other persons who may by law be entitled to plead can alone be exempt from these rules.

2. Candidates for a certificate enabling them to plead in the courts must lodge with the Committee of Examination on or before a fixed date, a reasonable time before the day appointed for examining candidates, trustworthy testimony showing the sufficiency of their education and respectability of their character, from which it may be judged whether they are fit persons to be admitted as candidates. Applications will be submitted in a form prepared for that purpose. The committee will, after such inquiry as may be deemed necessary, admit or reject the candidate, and shall not be bound to specify reasons for rejection. But a rejected candidate may appeal to the Judicial Commissioner, who may call for a report of reasons, and whose order on the subject will be final. A list of persons admitted as candidates will be submitted to the Judicial Commissioner, who will have a veto thereupon.

3. Periodical examinations will be held at Lucknow and at other divisional stations where they may be required by a committee of which the Civil Judge or Commissioner of the Division will be president, and the other members will be nominated by the Judicial Commissioner, and at these examinations all persons admitted as candidates may present themselves.

4. The following will be the subjects of examination:—

The Hindoostanee language as spoken and written. The Codes of Procedure and Penal Law (Civil Procedure Acts VIII. of 1859, and XXIII. of 1861, Criminal Procedure Act XXV. of 1861, Penal Code Act XLV. of 1860) as in force in Oudh, and other laws of the British Government actually in force in Oudh.

The Mahomedan and Hindoo laws affecting persons and property as administered in the British courts.

The principal local laws and customs of Oudh. The printed circulars of the Judicial Commissioner.



The principles of English law regarding contracts and torts or the French Civil Code (optional with candidates, but a good knowledge of either will be weighed against comparative want of perfect knowledge of native laws).

5. A set of questions and papers will be transmitted in manuscript under seal by the Judicial Commissioner to the committee, who will open them at the time of examination, read out question by question, and, with due precaution against communication, require each candidate to answer each question in writing, and file the answers. The committee will further examine each candidate *vis à vis* in the language, and in the conduct of a case, and will record its opinion of his performance in each branch. They may also put such further questions to him as they may think fit. They will then examine and value the written papers, and after classifying the candidates in order of merit, will record their opinion which are qualified to receive a certificate, and making a list of the same in the form annexed B., and will submit it (with the papers in case required for reference) to the Judicial Commissioner for his approval. On being approved by the Judicial Commissioner, the candidate will receive a certificate in the form annexed C.

6. All holders of certificates will be free to practice in the courts of Oudh without respect to the number of persons so practising in the court.

7. Certificates of holders guilty of guilty of any misconduct in any court will be liable to be cancelled with the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner.

#### DISTURBANCES IN SYLHET.

Military Dept., Feb. 7, 1862.—No. 9.

Jowai Stockades, fifty miles from Cheera poonjee. Jan. 26, 1862.

Sir,—In continuation of my No. 7 of the 21st inst., I have the honour to report, for the information of the brigadier gen. commanding the division, that I arrived here yesterday evening with my detachment of 1 jemadar and 44 muskets, having halted one day on the road for my second detachment, as mentioned in my former letter, I having by a circuitous route avoided the expected opposition, which, with our seventy cooly-loads of provision, might have proved disastrous.

I found the stockade, with its garrison of 60 men, in good order, under its very excellent commandant, a jemadar of the regiment, but straitened for food, and worn out with constant watchfulness to frustrate the serious attempts of the rebels to fire the place.

In conjunction with Major Rowlett, deputy commissioner, I this morning moved out at 9½ A.M., with 65 muskets and a jemadar to attack the stockaded village of Jallong, which we reached in two hours, and immediately commenced the ascent of the hills on which it is situated, about 1,000 feet high. The first stockade was encountered half way up, and here we had the only serious resistance offered, consisting of a brisk fire of musketry, which disabled some of our men, but the remainder keeping up a good fire we were enabled to cut down the gate and enter the place, when the opposition generally ceased, and we succeeded in driving out the rebels and firing the village. We got safely back to this about half-past four P.M.

Our loss, 4 sepoys rather badly wounded by musketry, one cooly more slightly ditto; one of Major Rowlett's police sepoys was badly wounded with an arrow, as also more slightly were 2 or 3 sepoys and coolies; and many of this party were bruised by stones rolled down the hill.

The loss of the enemy cannot be ascertained, for as soon as the gate was forced we hurried on to the second line of stockade, and did not return the same way. Only one dead body lay in my path, the sepoys only saw three, but the jungle was dense on both sides of the path, and the fallen could not be seen; but we could see that wounded or dead men had been carried over by the rear of the stockade—a new and strongly-built one.

I have much pleasure in reporting that the conduct of all the men engaged was most excellent.

There are other villages, I believe, to be visited, but Jallong being the strongest and bearing the worst character, was the first attacked; and I trust our success here will have the effect of deterring the others from resistance.

I will not fail to keep you acquainted with our future proceedings.—I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. M. RICHARDSON, Lieut. col.,

Comdg. 44th S.L.I.

To the Dep. adjt. gen., presy. div., Calcutta.

(Signed) J. HUDSON, Capt.,

Dep. asst. adjt. gen., presy. div.

No. 198.—Copy of the foregoing forwarded to the Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, for the information of the Hon. the Lieut. gov.—By order,

(Signed) BURNES, Maj.,

Asst. sec. to Govt. of India.

#### THE DISTURBANCES IN ASSAM.

From the Secretary to the Government of Bengal to the Secretary to the Landholders' and Commercial Association.

Dated Fort William, Feb. 7, 1862.

Sir,—In continuation of my letter of 3rd inst., in which the Lieut. gov. promised to communicate to your association any decision on the subject of the requirements of Assam and other places to the eastward in regard to troops, in relation to which question I mentioned that the Lieut. gov. had been in correspondence with the Govt. of India, I am directed to enclose an extract from the proceedings of the Gov. gen. of India in Council in the Military Department, dated 23rd ult., conveying a decision in so far as Assam is concerned.

The Lieut. gov. has information of a second wing of a regiment being ordered to proceed forthwith towards Sylhet.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

E. H. LUSHINGTON,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Extract from the proceedings of His Excellency the Gov. gen. in Council in the Military Dept., under date the 23rd Jan., 1862.

Read extracts from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Home Dept., No. 8,498, dated 28th Nov., 1861, forwarding communications from the Government of Bengal regarding the recent outbreak at Nowgong in Assam, and the recommendation of that Government that another regiment of native infantry should be sent to Assam.

Read also docket from Home Dept., No. 218, dated 11th Jan., 1862, forwarding a further communication from the Government of Bengal, on the state of the public mind in Cossyah and Jynteah, with the recommendation of the commissioner that a small body of European troops should be located in those hills.

Observations.—It does not appear to the right hon. the Gov. gen. in Council that an addition of force is indispensably necessary in Assam, and it would not be practicable without much expense and inconvenience to send a detachment of Europeans to Assam at present.

The Bengal N.I. Regiment, which will shortly be relieved from the central India provinces, will be available for Bengal and Assam, if required. But until these regiments are set free, it does not appear to His Excellency in Council that it will be necessary to send any troops in that direction.

Ordered that a copy of the above be transmitted to the Home Department, with reference to the communications from that Department noted in the margin. [No. 3,498 of 28th Nov. 1861., No. 215, of 11th Jan. 1862.]

(True Extract.)

(Signed) F. D. ATKINSON, Lieut.-Col.,

Offg. secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 677.

Copy forwarded to the Government of Bengal for information, with reference to letter thence to No. 6 A dated 3rd ult.—By order, &c.,

A. M. MONTEATH,

Under secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Home Dept., Feb. 4, 1862.

(True Copy.)

J. H. CASHMAN,

Offg. Register Bengal Secretariat.

#### REPLY OF SIR CHARLES WOOD TO THE HINDOO MEMORIAL AGAINST SIR MORDAUNT WELLS.

No. 714.

From A. M. Monteath, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, to Baboo Jotendro Mohun Tagore, Honorary Secretary of the British Indian Association.

Dated Fort William, the 7th February, 1862.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir,—Referring to the memorial of the native inhabitants of Bengal received with your letter dated the 18th of September last, and to the communication from this office, No. 1,770, dated the 24th idem, I am directed to transmit to you the accompanying copy of despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 142, dated the 29th of December last.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) A. M. MONTEATH,

Under Secretary to the Government of India.

India-office, London, Dec. 24, 1861.

H.E. the Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council.

No. 162.—Judicial.

My Lord,—I have to acknowledge your despatch of the 21st Sept. (No. 72), 1861, transmitting a memorial, numerous signed by native inhabitants of Bengal, complaining of expressions alleged by them to have been used by the junior puisne judge of the Supreme Court, Sir Mordaunt Wells, in the exercise of his judicial office. While the memorialists express their high respects for the Chief Justice, and for other judges who have occupied, and now occupy, the bench of that Court, they assert that the conduct of Sir Mordaunt Wells in these instances has had the effect of shaking their confidence, as far as he is concerned, in the wise and impartial administration of justice.

cerned, in the wise and impartial administration of justice.

2. I regret that any language used on the Bench of Justice should be supposed by any persons to convey general imputations on the moral character of the whole native inhabitants of Bengal. But I cannot think that such imputations could be intended, and I am convinced that the learned judge must have meant, in reality, only to declare in strong terms his condemnation of certain criminal practices which had been brought to his knowledge, and which appear to have been of frequent occurrence as well as serious character.

3. I will conclude by expressing a hope that the feelings of which this memorial contains the evidence may of themselves subside with time and reflection, that those who hold the judicial office may be sensible of how great importance it is that their denunciations of crime may not be interpreted to hasty imputations against a whole people or community, and that those classes which the memorialists represent while honourably anxious to justify themselves against any such supposed imputation, may feel how deep an interest they have in the earnest and fearless administration of justice by those to whom it is entrusted.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) C. WOOD.

(True Copy.)

A. M. MONTEATH.

Under-Sec. to the Government of India.

FIRE AT POONA.—A dreadful fire broke out at Aditwar Peit, in the city of Poona, at about 4 A.M. on the morning of Saturday, February 20th, which, notwithstanding every exertion of the authorities to extinguish it, continued its destruction till near midday. The conflagration appears to have originated by the ignition of a bale of cloth, in a store room, the owner of which, a Mahomedan merchant, having spent the greater part of the night at a native theatrical, returned about three o'clock in the morning, lit a lamp (which he left burning near the bale of cloths), and retired to sleep into an adjoining room. From some unaccountable cause, the light was communicated to the cloths, which, in turn, ignited other inflammable matter, and in a short time the whole range of buildings in the street were in flames, notwithstanding every possible assistance rendered by the Superintendent of Police, the Mamlutdar, and the Fouzdar, as well as a party of H.M.'s 133rd Fusiliers, who were sent to assist in extinguishing the flames. The loss in property has been estimated at nearly a lakh of rupees.—Poona Observer.

REDUCTION OF INTEREST ON INDIA BONDS.—India office, March 20, 1862.—The Secretary of State for India in Council hereby give notice, that the present rate of interest, four pounds ten shillings (£4. 10s.) per cent. per annum, on East India bonds, will cease and determine on the 31st day of March, 1863. That from and after the 31st day of March, 1863, such bonds will carry interest at the rate of four pounds (£4) per cent. per annum. That holders of bonds will be allowed to bring them in to be marked for continuation at the said interest of four pounds (£4) per cent. per annum until the 30th day of Sept., 1862, and that such bonds as shall not be marked for continuation as aforesaid on or before the 30th day of September, 1862, shall be liable to be paid off on the said 31st day of March, 1863, on which day all interest will cease.

#### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per P & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Indus*, March 12, 1862.

|                  | Gold.   | Silver.  |
|------------------|---------|----------|
| Alexandria ..... | 26,000  | —        |
| Bombay .....     | 28,150  | 308,430  |
|                  | 234,150 | 2308,430 |

Per P & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Moollan*, March 20, 1862.

|                  | Gold.   | Silver.  |
|------------------|---------|----------|
| Alexandria ..... | 9,400   | —        |
| Ceylon .....     | 2,583   | 210      |
| Madras .....     | 12,878  | 25,000   |
| Calcutta .....   | —       | 50,000   |
| Pennag .....     | —       | 4,700    |
| Singapore .....  | —       | 61,730   |
| Hong Kong .....  | —       | 65,760   |
| Poo-Chow .....   | —       | 9,170    |
| Shanghai .....   | —       | 70,359   |
|                  | 225,160 | 2286,610 |

OPIMUM.—At the opium sale in Calcutta, on the 6th Feb., the following prices were realised:—

|            | Chests. | Average.   | Proceeds. |
|------------|---------|------------|-----------|
| Behar ...  | 1,305   | 1,501 1 9½ | 19,58,950 |
| Benares... | 1,135   | 1,420 9 1½ | 16,12,350 |

## COUNTRY AGENTS.—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
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Brighton, C. Booty.

*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

FRIDAY, March 21, 1862.

## THE CIVIL SERVICE MEMORIAL.

CORIOLANUS, "like an eagle in a dove-cote," could not have fluttered the Volscs in Corioli more effectually than has Sir Charles Wood the civil servants of the Indian Government. There is a terrible commotion among that highly respectable body of gentlemen. Not only have they been stripped of the divinity that did hedge them in, and fence off the rude intrusion of interlopers and other mere human beings, but they have actually lived to see those commonplace individuals intrusted with power, and even admitted to the Council of the Viceroy. Worse even than this. The exclusive privileges and prizes of the Service have been swept away, and men are admitted to hold high office for no other reason than their fitness for it. Allowances, too, have been reduced, and the retiring annuities shrunk so low that it will be scarcely possible to keep even so much as a single-horsed brougham. And yet, say these much-injured men, it was purely for the sake of the advantages of which they have been so ruthlessly deprived that they ever condescended to serve their country. The Civil Fund, they go on to observe, has been one of their principal inducements to display "zeal and devotedness in the public service, irrespective of considerations of insalubrity of climate or of personal risk, which your Petitioners believe to be one of the recognised characteristics of their Service." It is to be regretted that "your Petitioners" did not engage the pen of a ready writer to express their ideas in intelligible English. As the sentence now stands, one would suppose that the insalubrity of the climate was one of the considerations which tempted them to display zeal and devotedness. Again, the relative pronoun "which" clearly refers to "personal risk," but military men would be better justified in claiming that "characteristic" as belonging to their own service. And it is not, at first sight, altogether obvious why insalubrity of climate and personal risk should entitle civilians to higher pensions than soldiers. The latter move in precisely the same sphere of society as the others, and have hitherto been members of exactly the same families. Why, then, should the one have been content to run all hazards for allowances barely sufficient for maintenance, and a pension wholly inadequate for that purpose, while the other could only be induced to encounter minor hardships by the immediate payment of ample salaries, and the prospect of ever-increasing emoluments, culminating in a handsome pension? In truth, these worthy gentlemen exhibit themselves in a very unfavourable light. That they should be somewhat disappointed by the recent course

of events is natural enough, but they have, in a great measure, to thank their own superciliousness for the evil days that have come upon them. In the time of their prosperity they stiffened their necks and held themselves so much aloof that they made all the world their enemies, and conciliated no one. With all their advantages they were even ignorant of the people whom they had undertaken to govern, and on all great emergencies proved themselves inferior to the military officers to whom were confided similar duties. It is in vain they now raise a wailing cry as their glory departs from them. They have been weighed in the balance and found wanting, and henceforth the public service of the country will be conducted only by those who have given proof of their competence. The memorialists, however, untaught by recent experience, coolly demand that the State should do more for them than heretofore. Up to the present time the contribution of the State has been only £361 per annum to each annuitant after twenty-five years' service, but it is now proposed that it should contribute £611, and that the members of the Service shall be required to make up only one quarter instead of one-half the value of the annuity. They further suggest the propriety of a sliding scale, so that a civil servant may retire at the end of ten years with a pension of £300 per annum, and that after twenty-five years' service an annual addition should be made of £25, until the maximum pension of £1,250 reward a continuous servitude of thirty-five years' duration. Now, a pension at the end of ten years is simply a bonus to induce men to retire just as they are becoming useful, nor do we see the necessity in any case of a more ample retiring allowance than £500 per annum. Something, perhaps, should be done for those who are compelled to resign by reason of ill health, but there is really no occasion now-a-days to hold out great temptations to draw men of ability to India. Steam and other considerations have removed the ancient drawbacks to an Indian exile, and there will never be a lack of candidates for a well-paid service that terminates in a State pension of £500 per annum, certain to be largely augmented by a private income acquired by a reasonable and legitimate economy.

## THE TAEPIINGS.

It is hard to say whether the Neapolitan Bourbons are more fortunate in having such an advocate as the Marquis of Normanby, or the Taepings such a one as Colonel Sykes. The wrongheadedness of these two doughty champions of cruelty and oppression amounts almost to a monomania, for surely no really sane man could find excuses for the wickedness and blood-guiltiness of either the Italian tyrants or the Chinese marauders. The former, indeed, may plead in extenuation of their crimes that they were free to act as they pleased, by virtue of hereditary right—as if a father's fraud and violence could justify a son's,—but the Taepings are nothing more than rebels, the very scum of a degraded populace, and given over to the practice of every conceivable kind of depravity. At first they were regarded by the European missionaries as religious reformers, ready to receive the truths of Christianity, and destined to found an era of peace and godliness in the midst of a dissolute and

fallen race. Colonel Sykes himself urges in their favour that they "profess a regard for religious observances, and denounce the use of opium and liquor." Unfortunately, however, they do not observe their own professions, but recklessly indulge the worst passions of human nature. No man of note has yet joined them. Like Jack Cade and his followers, whom they strongly resemble,

"All scholars, lawyers, courtiers, gentlemen, They call—false caterpillars, and intend their death." And this intention they fulfil, cruelly maltreating and murdering all "but such as go in clouded shoon." They are, in truth,

"A ragged multitude  
Of hinds and peasants, rude and merciless."

Of mercy they know nothing, no more than the army of locusts to whom Mr. Layard so happily likened them. "Early in the morning," said he, "there was a sound as of a distant wind. Soon the air became darkened, and the whole earth seemed to move. Next was heard a strange noise, resembling that which would be produced by the grinding of thousands of teeth, and in a short time every green thing was gone. So it was with the Taepings. They passed over a country, and nothing whatever remained, neither city, nor village, nor cultivation." It is clear that they have no idea of anything save bloodshed and rapine. They have no religious or political system to introduce. There are no abuses they pretend to put down, no wrongs they seek to redress. They are simply the scourge of Heaven,—the natural result of bad government,—the fitting retribution of a nation's crimes. It is related that when Nadir Shah was sweeping like a hurricane over the fertile plains of Upper India, a Dervish presented to him a slip of paper, on which were written these words:—"If thou art a god, act as a god; if thou art a prophet, conduct us in the way of salvation; if thou art a king, make the people happy, but do not destroy them." To this Nadir replied: "I am no god that I should act as a god, nor a prophet to point out the way of salvation, nor a king to give happiness to the people; but I am he whom God sends to chastise the nations that He has willed to visit with his wrath." Such might be the reply of the barbarian leader of the Taeping hordes. His mission is that of a pestilence, and as a pestilence he must be treated and overcome.

The description of the ravages of these savages in the rich and beautifully-cultivated region around Nankin reminds one of Kirke White's wonderful lines upon the devastations of Time, which furnished the original idea of Lord Macaulay's too famous New Zealander. Here is the account written by Mr. Forrest, the English Vice-Consul, and quoted by Mr. Layard:—

"Words cannot convey any idea of the utter ruin and desolation which mark the line of Taeping march from Nankin to Soo-chow. The country around the last unfortunate city will soon be covered with jungle, while the vast suburbs, once the wonder of even foreigners, are utterly destroyed; a few miserable beings are met with outside the gates selling bean curd and herbs, but with these exceptions none of the original inhabitants are to be found, and we actually flushed teal in the city moat, where only a year ago it was barely possible to find a passage, from the immense number of boats actively engaged in commerce and traffic. The interior of the city is equally desolate; the whole of the house-fronts have been torn down, and the numerous watercourses are filled with broken furniture, rotten boats, and ruin. The same may be said of all cities on the canal; and as for the villages and places unprotected by walls, they have been burnt so effectually and carefully that nothing but the blackened walls remain."

Compare this with Kirke White's beautiful fragment, only substituting "China" for "Britain," and the aptness of the description must strike everyone:—

"Where now is Britain? Where her laurel'd names,  
Her palaces and halls? Dashed in the dust;  
Some second Vandal hath reduced her pride,  
And with one big recoil hath thrown her back  
To primitive barbarity. Again  
Through her depopulated vales the scream  
Of bloody Superstition hollow rings,  
And the scared native to the tempest howls  
The yell of deprecation. O'er her marts,  
Her crowded ports, broods Silence; and the cry  
Of the low curlew, and the pensive dash  
Of distant billows, break alone the void.  
Even as the savage sits upon the throne  
That marks where stood her Capitol, and hears  
The hither booming in the weeds, he shrinks  
From the dismaying solitude," &c., &c.

It is scarcely pertinent to our present subject to give the sequence of this splendid fragment. Much more to the purpose is it to consider what should be the attitude of England towards those outcasts of humanity, steeped in the most odious crimes, and thirsting for yet greater abominations. Few, we imagine, will dissent from the course determined upon by her Majesty's Government, or find fault with the protection that is to be afforded to all the treaty ports of the Chinese Empire. The importance of the British interests at stake is far too great to admit of any squeamish scruples about the right of intervention. The case is in no way analogous to that of the beligerent Powers in North America, for this is not a civil war, but an insurrection of the vilest rabble. The allied forces will act strictly on the defensive, and in the service of the constituted Government. Their operations will be confined to the repulse of the Taepings from certain cities taken under their protection, and it is to be hoped that this check to the rebellion will encourage the Imperial Government at Peking to organise means for its complete and early suppression.

#### THE MAHARAJAS.

OUR readers are, probably, aware that an action for libel has been brought against the editor of a native paper published in Bombay for alleged defamation of a certain order of priests known as the Maharajahs. We shall hereafter have occasion to analyse the extraordinary revelations brought to light at the trial, which has rivalled in length the most scandalous causes tried before our own Courts. For the present, however, we shall content ourselves with borrowing from the *Times of India* some curious details as to the "ways and means" by which this abominable priesthood is enabled to indulge in every form of vice and sensuality. It seems, then, that in the year 1811 Gokulnathjee Maharajah arrived in Bombay from his native province of Gujarat, apparently on a visit to some of his fellow-countrymen. The latter, who, next to the Europeans and Parsees, engross the largest share of the commerce of that flourishing seaport, felt highly honoured by the presence of such a distinguished minister of religion, and unanimously invited him and his family to reside permanently among them "for the purification of their souls." At the same time they proposed for his Holiness' consideration a less disinterested motive for undertaking the administration of their spiritual affairs by offering to build a temple for his benefit, and endow it with an ample revenue. The Maharajah acknowledged the irresistible force

of such arguments, but, prudently distrusting the permanence of a voluntary system, he suggested that a light tax should be imposed upon articles of trade that enter into universal consumption. The following scale was accordingly agreed upon by the Vaishnavas, whose dealings embrace cloth of all kinds, cotton, opium, sugar, spices, the precious metals, and in fact almost every description of saleable goods:—

|   | Amount of Taxation.  |
|---|--|
| Silk, sugar, spices, metals, sackcloth, cotton, & opium                                       | ½ anna per every hundred rupees of sale effected.                |
| Cloth—silken, cotton, and of every other species  | Ditto.   |
| Bill of exchange, drafts, &c.   | 1 anna per every thousand rupees' transaction.                   |
| Gold and silver specie  | Ditto.   |
| Bill and specie brokerage   | Ditto.   |
| Cloth brokerage   | ½ anna per every hundred rupees' transaction.                    |
| Agency brokers  | Ditto.   |
| Brokers to European houses  | Ditto.   |
| Grain brokers   | Ditto.   |
| Pearls and jewels   | Ditto.   |
| Pearl and jewel brokerage   | Ditto.   |
| Insurance brokers   | Ditto.   |
| Muccadams   | 8 annas per every hundred rupees of their income.                |
| Every patimar laden with goods from Malabar, and consigned to a vaishnava                     | Rs. 1½ per vessel.   |
| Every padon (native craft) from Rajapoor, and of which the goods are consigned to a vaishnava | 9 annas per vessel.  |
| Grains of all kinds   | 1 anna per candy.  |
| Ghee (clarified butter)   | ½ anna per maund.  |
| Oil   | Ditto.   |
| Rice  | 1 anna per "mooda."  |
| Malabar cloth   | 1 anna per hundred rupees' transaction.                          |
| Dealers in gold   | Rs. 1½ per every hundred rupees' worth of gold bought for trade. |
| Cotton yarn   | 2 annas per maund.   |
| Rope  | 1 rupee per every hundred rupees' worth of sale effected.        |
| Iron  | 1 anna per candy.  |
| Pepper, &c.   | 1½ anna per cwt.   |

However insignificant may appear the separate items of this "holy tax," the total proceeds amount to not less than 50,000 rupees per annum, which are punctually paid to Gokulnathjee's descendant and representative, Jivanjee Maharajah, the proprietor and priest of the chief temple in the island. Nor is he the only one thus provided for. As the Maharajahs increase in number, fresh *lagas*, or taxes, have to be levied; and at the present moment there are six priests, with their families, maintained at the expense of the community at large. These six *lagas* produce the respectable sum of 162,000 rupees per annum, of which 80,000 go to the temple of Shree Nathjee, in Rajpootana, 50,000 to Jivanjee Maharajah, 12,000 to Chemonlaljee Maharajah, 10,000 to Baboo Royjee, 5,500 to Gopkishjee Maharajah, and the remaining 4,500 to Lal Manjee. The result of this very light taxation illustrates the truth of the old Scotch proverb that "Many a mickle makes a muckle;" but it must not be supposed that the whole £16,000 a-year are collected from single payments. Far from it. It may and does often happen that the same article pays three and four times over to the fund, as it passes from hand to hand. The real taxpayers, however, are not the Vaishnava merchants and dealers, but their customers, for the amount of the *laga* is invariably added to the prime cost of the article. These merchants buy wholesale from the Euro-

pean houses, and in retailing to their own countrymen take very good care to cover the original outlay and all other liabilities. There is no danger of competition, at least in the cloth market, for that is entirely in their own hands. The tax is, therefore, levied indiscriminately upon Christians, Mahomedans, Parsees, and Hindoos; and even the foreign purchasers of goods who come from Arabia, Persia, and the east coast of Africa, are compelled unconsciously to contribute to the maintenance of an idolatrous religion and a crafty, dissolute priesthood. The existence of this nuisance, however, is more easily reprobated than crushed, for in the absence of competition there is no means of beating down the prices of the Vaishnava monopolists. The only way to cut off the revenue, and consequently the influence, of the Maharajahs, would be by starting opposition stores, at which goods would be disposed of at prices lower by the amount of the *lagas*. The experiment is really worth trying; and if our religious societies had one-half as much common-sense as zeal, they would find that the principles of political and social economy would oftentimes do them better service than the most fervid preaching and exhortation.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

##### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 18.

##### THE TAEPINGS.

Mr. GREGSON called attention to the position of British merchants in China, and moved a resolution, that due protection be afforded to them and their property in the treaty ports of that empire. He read statements made by persons upon whom he could, he said, depend of the character of the Taepings, who, so far from being a national party, were represented to be a set of robbers and murderers, land-pirates and marauders. All he asked was protection of the lives and property of our countrymen resident in the cities named in the treaty against the lawless violence of these men.

Mr. J. TURNER, in seconding the motion, dwelt upon the great value of the trade of Shanghai to Manchester.

Colonel SYKES concurred in the motion, denying, however, that a single proof had been furnished of a British subject having been killed, or of British property having been put in jeopardy, by the Taepings, to justify the panic at Shanghai. He drew a favourable picture of the Taepings, and protested against our interference.

Mr. LAYARD said the Government had endeavoured to pursue a policy of strict forbearance and non-intervention in China; but in the present condition of the country this policy was difficult. All the information the Government had received tended to but one result,—that the party called Taepings had no policy, and were totally unable to establish a Government; that they were a rabble rout of marauders and plunderers. There had been a notion that they were about to introduce the Christian religion, and that the object of the movement was to restore the Chinese dynasty; but this illusion had disappeared from all except Col. Sykes, and the devastation created by these bands realised the descriptions given by writers of the horrors perpetrated by the wild hordes that invaded Europe in the early ages. Cultivation disappeared, cities were deserted, populations fearfully reduced, and in some places entirely exterminated. Meanwhile, a new Ministry had been organised at Peking, and our Minister wrote that a great change had taken place in the policy of the Imperial Court. A great emporium of British trade was now threatened; were we to stand by and see it destroyed? It was not a question of neutrality, but of humanity. The Taepings were determined to ruin Shanghai, and it would be

criminal on our part to allow it. Instructions had, therefore, been given for its defence, and the Government had determined to protect the other treaty ports.

Mr. J. WHITE approved the determination of the Government, though their past policy did not meet his approbation. He thought that hereafter we might come to some arrangement with the Taepings.

Mr. BUCHANAN said very serious apprehensions were entertained in China from the progress of the Taepings, and the determination of the Government would be highly satisfactory.

Mr. MARSH gave particulars of the ill-treatment of the Chinese in Australia.

Mr. GREGSON withdrew his resolution.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 15. Constance, Christian, Singapore.—17. Greyhound, Davies, Penang; Harry Puddersley, Richardson, Bombay.—18. Ghazepore, Watson, Calcutta.—19. Pera str., Jamieson, Alexandria; Thomson Hankey, jun., Lylly, Mauritius; Lancaster, Pearson, Bombay.—20. Florence Nightingale, Sharpe, Calcutta.

The Queen of the Teign, Stooke, from Rangoon to Queens-town, founded 21st Feb. in lat. 30 N. long. 40 W.; crew saved, but two of them afterwards washed overboard from the vessel that took them off the wreck.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Mooltan, from Southampton, March 20, to proceed per str. Simla, from Suez.—For MALTA.—Mr. H. Kirkland, Mr. W. Powell. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Greig, Mr. Parker. For SUZ.—Capt. W. Stewart. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. A. J. Shuldham, Mr. J. Hill, Captain Crohan, Mr. J. Brander, Mr. A. J. Cassaigne, Asst. surg. Grant. For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Byard, Mr. and Mrs. Newton and infant, Mr. Pears, Lieut. Robley. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Johnson, Lieut. E. M. Dayrell, Lieut. W. Steward, Mr. W. Crump, Mr. J. M. Wortley, Mr. M. B. Grandy, Mr. H. G. Herbert, Mr. F. R. C. Whiddon, Mr. Smith, Miss Curson, Mr. Herschell. For HONG KONG, from ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. A. Thurburn. For GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. White. For SHANGHAI.—Miss Kirkland, Mr. E. Christmas. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. H. Low, Mr. and Mrs. Cumming. For Ceylon.—Mr. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. R. Budd. For PENANG.—Mr. F. Shaw.

Per str. Sultan, from Marseilles, March 28, to proceed per str. Simla, from Suez.—For HONG KONG.—Mr. Kinneir, Mr. A. G. Wood, Mr. E. de Coutouly. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. H. Smith, Mr. E. Baux. For MADRAS.—Miss Macdonald. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. P. Harrison, Mr. G. Witt. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. T. Van den Brock. For Ceylon.—Mr. Sigg. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. H. Rouse, Mr. W. Ga'e, Mr. W. J. Webb.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)  
March 27.—For BOMBAY.—Major Rice, Mr. Ashworth, Mr. W. Joynton, Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. G. G. W. Maitland, Mr. F. P. Baker.  
April 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. James Rome, Rev. W. and Mrs. Nicholls, Mr. R. Bainbridge, Mr. A. Bainbridge, Lieut. G. S. Hills, Mrs. A. Cohn, Mr. Paton, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Wallace. For Ceylon.—Mr. R. A. Cameron, Mr. W. G. Proctor. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. Masson, two Misses Masson, Mr. Kinsersley, Mr. Park, Mr. Heaton, Mr. R. Cumming. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Plump, Mr. R. Jardine, Mr. E. Jacobson, Mr. R. C. de la Condamine. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Charles Remy, Mrs. Barden and two children, Miss Chrenndon, Mr. James Cull. For MADRAS.—Mr. W. Elliot, Col. Ludlow.  
April 12.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut.-col. and Mrs. Hope, Mr. L. H. Boulton, Maj.-gen. W. Scott, Capt. Hedley, Mr. T. Hilton.  
April 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Delpratt, Miss Bekke, Mr. Murrett, Asst.-surgeon C. Johnson, Lieut. Vallance. For Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Clark and two children, Mr. H. C. Buchanan, Mr. Charles Alston. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. E. Milson. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Sharp. For MADRAS.—Capt. A. Prichard.  
April 27.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Nimmo.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTH.

ANSON, the wife of Edward H., late of H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at 24, Marlborough-road, St. John's-wood, March 14.

### DEATHS.

CLARKSON, Mary, widow of the late Colonel J. O., Bengal Army, at Abercromby-place, Edinburgh, March 16.

GOODEVE, William J., son of Joseph, of Calcutta, barrister-at-law, at Oakfield-house, Rugby, aged 15, March 16.

HARRIS, Capt. Claudius R. F., 8th Madras L.C., at Nice, aged 37, March 9.

HENDERSON, Major general Robert, late of H.M.'s Madras Engineers, at Heidelberg, March 12.

SPECIE TO THE EAST.—The outward mail steamer of the 20th inst. took in specie £9,400 gold for Alexandria, £15,760 gold £75,000 silver for India, and £211,589 silver for China and the Straits.

## India Office,

March 20, 1862.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. A. H. Cocks, c.b.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. G. W. Stokes (Retired); Col. R. Drought, c.b. (Retired); Lieut. W. L. No-verre, 1st Eur. Regt.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. S. Hunt, 3rd Eur. Regt.; Capt. M. K. Bourne, 47th N.I.; Col. A. C. Wright (Retired).

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. col. H. W. Evans (Retired).

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. T. C. Fowle.

#### MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. D. Vallance, Staff Corps; Asst. surg. G. Smith, Med. Est.; Asst. surg. G. W. Walter, Med. Est.; Asst. surg. H. R. Marrett, Med. Est.

Bombay Estab.—Major gen. W. Scott, Engrs.; Capt. H. Vaughan, 17th N.I.

#### NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Mate F. L. Seaton, Indian Navy; Mate J. D. Budd, Indian Navy.

### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. Campbell, 9th N.I., 6 mos.; Lieut. J. R. Currie, 4th N.I., 5 mos.; Capt. H. P. Wynch, 8th N.I., 6 mos.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. J. A. Woods, 1st Eur. Regt., 6 mos.; Lieut. H. Coningham, 29th N.I., 6 mos.

Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. G. F. Brown, Med. Est., 6 mos.; Capt. A. Davidson, Engrs., 6 mos.; Lieut. C. W. Hill, 1st L.C., 6 mos.

#### NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. C. D. Campbell, Indian Navy, 6 mos.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. J. Grey, 6 mos. s.c.

Madras Estab.—Mr. S. Thompson, 6 mos. s.c.; Mr. H. M. S. Græme, 6 mos. s.c.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. Hunter, 6 mos. s.c.

A FRIGHTFUL VOLCANIC ERUPTION has taken place in the Moluccas. It is thus described in communications from Ternate:—In the afternoon of the 28th December the sky to the south of Ternate gave signs of a conflagration, and continued to do so until the following day. About mid-day of the 29th the sky in that direction was very much overcast, and it blew a strong gale from the east. It was thought that there would be a speedy change of the wind, and that a heavy squall of wind and rain would take place, but soon afterwards both on Ternate and the neighbouring islands, showers of ashes, and towards evening, of sand, fell, while the night was so dark that a person could not distinguish his hand held up before his eyes. The showers of ashes and sand continued to fall throughout the whole night, and at daybreak the tops of houses and branches of trees, as well as the ground, were found to be covered with a layer of ashes and sand, two to three inches thick, while in some places beyond the town the ground was covered to the depth of six to eight inches. It was now conjectured that an eruption had taken place in the volcano on the island Makian (about seven German miles from Ternate) which had remained quiet for about eighty-two years. It was feared that the roofs of the houses at Ternate would be broken down by the weight of the ashes and sand, but this was prevented by a heavy fall of rain which swept the greater part away. In the forenoon of the 30th December, it began to get so dark at Ternate and the neighbouring islands, that it was necessary to light the lamps in the houses, and those who had occasion to go out of doors were obliged to use torches or lanterns and to cover themselves by umbrellas from the showers of ashes and sand which continued to fall. By two o'clock in the afternoon the darkness was so intense that no person recollected ever having found it so dark even at midnight. Great damage was caused by the ashes and sand. Large trees were broken or destroyed, and the vegetables completely buried, so that it was feared considerable scarcity of provisions would be experienced. The island of Makian was completely laid waste. Many of the inhabitants

were killed, and the rest fled to Ternate and the neighbouring islands. Many were killed and wounded in their flight from the island by the red hot stones which fell into their boats. One man who ventured back to seek his family, reported that he did not find a single living creature on the island. Everything was buried under the ashes, which were seven or eight feet in depth in some places.—Singapore Free Press.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS

|  | Actual Sales.   |  |
|--|-----------------|--|
|  | At per Rupee.   | In sterling taking Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100. |
| East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ... | Sa. R. 1s. 8½d. | —  |
| * 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.) ...   | —               | —  |
| 2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...   | —               | —  |
| 3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...   | —               | 93   |
| 4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...  | —               | 90   |
| 5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...  | —               | 90   |
| 3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...   | —               | —  |
| th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...   | —               | —  |
| 5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...  | 9 0             | 101½   |
| 4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...  | —               | —  |
| 5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...   | 9 0             | 102½   |
| 5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...  | 2 1½            | 108  |

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

|          | 60 days' sight. | 30 days' sight. |           | 60 days' sight. | 30 days' sight. |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Calcutta | 1s. 11½d.       | 2s. 0½d.        | Singapore | 4s. 7½d.        | 4s. 7½d.        |
| Madras   | 1s. 11½d.       | 1s. 11½d.       | Hong Kong | 4s. 7½d.        | 4s. 7½d.        |
| Bombay   | 2s. 0d.         | 2s. 0½d.        | Shanghai  | —               | —               |
| Colombo  | 1½ 2 pm.        | 2 ½ 2 pm.       |           |                 |                 |

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares. |   | Paid.    | Prices.        |
|---------|---|----------|----------------|
| £.      | India Stock   | 222      | 223½           |
|         | India 5 per cent.                                   | 108½     | 108½           |
|         | India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.                      | 90½      | 90½            |
|         | India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper                       | 102½     | 102½           |
|         | India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent.              | 107      | 108½           |
|         | India Stock Debentures, 1854                        | 95½      | 95½            |
|         | India Stock Debentures, 1859                        | 98½      | 98½            |
|         | " " " 1863  | 100      | 100            |
|         | " " " 1864  | 99½      | 99½            |
|         | India 5 per cent. for account...                    | 108½     | 108½           |
|         | India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.                        | 104½     | 104½           |
|         | India Bonds (£1,000)                                | 30s. pm. | 30s. pm.       |
|         | Ditto (under £1,000)                                | 27s. pm. | 27s. pm.       |
|         | RAILWAYS.   |          |                |
| Stock   | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) | all      | 101½ to 102½   |
| 5       | Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)                        | all      | 5 to 5½        |
| Stock   | Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)                       | 100      | 100½ to 101½   |
| Stock   | East India  | all      | 101½ to 102½   |
|         | Ditto G. Extension                                  | 20       | ½ to ½ prem.   |
| Stock   | Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)            | 100      | 101½ to 102    |
| 90      | Ditto (New ditto)                                   | 12       | par. ½ pm.     |
| 100     | Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip                      | 100      | 100½ to 101½   |
| Stock   | Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)                           | 100      | 91 to 93       |
| Stock   | Ditto 5 per cent.                                   | 100      | 100½ to 101½   |
| Stock   | Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)                          | 100      | 93 to 95       |
| 20      | Ottoman Rail. (Smyrna to Adin)                      | 18       | 7½ to 8½ dis.  |
| Stock   | Scinde 5 per cent.                                  | 100      | 103 to 104     |
| Stock   | Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)        | 100      | 98 to 100      |
| 20      | Punjab (5 per ct.)                                  | 15       | par ½ pm.      |
|         | BANKS.  |          |                |
| 100     | Agra and United Service lim.                        | 50       | 88 to 90       |
| 40      | Australasia   | all      | 68 to 70       |
| 25      | Bank of Egypt                                       | all      | 21 to 22       |
| 20      | Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China                       | all      | 23 to 24       |
| 25      | Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China             | all      | 33 to 35       |
| 25      | Oriental Bank Corporation                           | all      | 54½ to 55½     |
| 20      | Ottoman Bank  | all      | 21½ to 22      |
|         | MISCELLANEOUS.                                      |          |                |
| 10      | E.I. and London Shipping B                          | 7½       | 1½ to 1½ dis.  |
| 90      | East India Irr. & Can.                              | 1        | par. ½ pm. x.d |
| 90      | Madras Irrig. and Canal                             | 1        | 2½ to 2½ pm.   |
| 10      | Mediterr. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)                          | all      | 4 to 5         |
| 90      | Nerubuddi Coal and Iron                             | 5        | ½ to 1 dis.    |
| 1       | Oriental Gas  | all      | 1½ to 1½       |
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EAST-INDIA ARMY AGENTS,  
55, Parliament-street, S.W.

\*.\* Branch Shipping-office, 124, Bishopsgate-street.

## INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA.

**OVERLAND ROUTE.**—Officers and Civilians returning from furlough, or joining on first appointment, can secure their passage through Messrs. G. W. WHEATLEY and CO.'s (late Waggon) West-end Office, 23, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W., and be thus spared the inconvenience, delay, and trouble of going to the City. Handbooks on application. Baggage collected and shipped at a through charge. Insurances effected. Files of the latest news in the reading-room.

## For CALCUTTA, calling at MADRAS, THE WELL-KNOWN CLIPPER AUXILIARY STEAM SHIP

### I N D I A N A,

2,365 tons, 300-horse power,

Now loading in the Victoria (London) Docks, will leave on the 3rd of APRIL, embarking passengers at, and leaving Gravesend on the 5th of APRIL. This magnificent Ship, built expressly for the India trade, has been thoroughly refitted; has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon and a Stewardess.

The service will be continued at intervals of six weeks by one of the following fast-sailing auxiliary steam vessels, belonging to this Company:—

|                          |            |                  |
|--------------------------|------------|------------------|
| Hydaspes .....           | 2,249 tons | 300 horse power. |
| Lady Jocelyn .....       | 2,242 "    | " 300 "          |
| Queen of the South ..... | 2,221 "    | " 300 "          |
| Jason .....              | 2,668 "    | " 350 "          |
| Golden Fleece .....      | 2,768 "    | " 300 "          |
| Calcutta .....           | 2,261 "    | " 300 "          |

For freight or passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; the Broker, Messrs. ALFRED BRETT and Co., 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or at the Offices of the Company, 9, Mincing-lane, London, E.C., where also applications for appointments as Midshipmen in this service should be made.

RICHARD DREW, Secretary.  
East India and London Shipping Company (Limited),  
9, Mincing-lane, E.C.

**WHITE and SOUND TEETH** are indispensable to personal attraction, and to health and longevity, by the proper mastication of food.

## ROWLANDS' ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE.

A white powder, is composed of the choicest and most recherché ingredients of the Oriental herbal. It extirpates all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, and ensures a pearl-like whiteness to the enamelled surface. Its antiseptic and antiscorbutic properties exercise a highly beneficial and salutary influence; they arrest the farther progress of the decay of the teeth, induce a healthy action of the gums, and cause them to assume the brightness and colour indicative of perfect soundness. The breath also attains a grateful purity and fragrance. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

Caution.—The words "Rowlands' Odonto" are on the label, and "A. Rowland and Sons, 90, Hatton-garden," on the Government Stamp. Sold by them, and by chemists and perfumers.

## INDIA and CHINA OUTFITS.

**WHITELOCK and SON, 166, Strand** (established 35 years), continue to supply every requisite in best quality at wholesale prices, and are exclusive makers of the following articles for India:—

WHITELOCK'S ORIENTAL SHIRTS.  
WHITELOCK'S INDIA GAUZE VENTS.  
WHITELOCK'S INDIA TWEED SUITS.  
Detailed price lists sent by post on application.

**TABLE GLASS of the Finest Quality and** Design, at Low Prices, manufactured by GOODWIN, 33, Princes-street, Leicester-square, London, W.

Export Orders, &c., executed for the Trade.

## CAPTAIN WHITE'S

### CURRY OR MULLIGATAWNY PASTE,

Curry Powder, Curry Sauce, and Oriental Pickle, may be obtained from all Sauce Vendors, and Wholesale of

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON.

## TO LATE RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

**TRUE MADRAS CURRY and MULLIGATAWNY PASTE and CHUTNIES.**—Messrs. BARRIE and Co., Vepery, Madras, to enable their old correspondents returning from India to continue the use of the celebrated Condiments, have made arrangements to forward regular supplies of the above, packed in glass jars for family use, at 1s. 9d. and upwards, which may be had of CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to Her Majesty, 21, Soho-square; FORTNUM, MASON, & Co., Piccadilly; and of the Principal Sauce Vendors throughout the Kingdom. Each bottle is labelled, and BARRIE and Co., Madras, stamped on the glass.

## PRICHARD'S DANDELION, CAMO-

MILE, RHUBARB, and GINGER PILLS.—This peculiar preparation of dandelion acts particularly on the liver, thus avoiding the use of mercurials, and will be found invaluable to parties suffering from a sluggish state of that organ, or who have resided in India or other hot climates; whilst the well-known stomachic efficacy of camomile, rhubarb, and ginger, renders these Pills the most happy combination possible; and as many are at a loss for a safe remedy for occasional ailments they will find this medicine a great convenience, which may be resorted to by all persons at any age, under any circumstances, and without the least inconvenience.

Prepared by W. PRICHARD, Apothecary, 65, Charing-cross, London, in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s. May be had of all medicine vendors.

## DR. ROBERTS'S CELEBRATED OINT-

MENT, called "THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND," is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description, a certain cure for ulcerated sore legs, if of twenty years' standing, burns, scalds, bruises, chilblains, scorbutic eruptions, and pimples in the face, sore and inflamed eyes, sore heads, &c. Sold in pots at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s., and 23s. each.

Also his PILULE ANTISCROPHULE, confirmed by sixty years' experience to be, without exception, one of the best alterative Medicines ever compounded for purifying the blood and assisting nature in all her operations. Hence they are useful in scrofula, scorbutic complaints, glandular swellings, particularly those of the neck, &c. They form a mild and superior family aperient, that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 23s. each.

Mr. Northway, Chemist, Great Tower-street, London, says, "The Ointment is much valued by Soldiers in Foreign Service."—Oct. 26th, 1857.

Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, BRACH and BARNICOTT, at their Dispensary, Bridport, and by the London Houses; and retail by all respectable Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, &c. Observe.—No Medicine sold under the above names can possibly be genuine, unless "BRACH and BARNICOTT, late Dr. ROBERTS, Bridport," is engraved and printed on the Government Stamp affixed to each package.

## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT & PILLS.

**UNIVERSAL PATRONAGE.**—Let all sufferers from general or local disease take heart and follow in the wake of thousands who ascribe their restoration of health to the use of these noble remedies. Rheumatism in the muscles or joints, gouty pains, neuralgic tortures, cramps, and spasmodic twitches, depart under the appropriate employment of Holloway's Ointment and Pills. Bad legs, all kinds of ulcers, sores, burns, wounds, pimples, cutaneous inflammations, and dropsical swellings are best met with and quickest conquered by this Ointment, which happily combines harmlessness with efficiency. The reputation Holloway's Ointment and Pills have acquired throughout the habitable globe should induce every afflicted person to give them a trial before despairing of relief or abandoning hope.

# GREAT EASTERN HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED),

AT PRESENT

## Messrs. D. Wilson & Co., Auckland Hotel and Hall of All Nations.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Incorporated with Limited Liability to the amount of the Shares subscribed, under Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India.

**CAPITAL—Fifteen Lacs of Rupees (£150,000), in 6,000 Shares of Rs. 250 (£25) each.**

DEPOSIT Rs. 10 (£1) PER SHARE; Rs. 40 (£4) ON ALLOTMENT.

Trustees.—THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, Calcutta.

H. E. BRADDON, Esq., firm of Braddon and Co., Merchants and Agents.  
J. H. FERGUSON, Esq., Merchant and Agent.  
F. JENNINGS, Esq., Agent F. and C. Osler.

Directors.

W. C. STEWART, Esq., firm of W. C. Stewart and Co., Merchants and Agents.  
DAVID WILSON, Esq., firm of D. Wilson and Co.

Managing Director and Secretary.—ALEXANDER CALDER, firm of D. Wilson and Co.

Assistant Managers.—C. H. WILSON, J. C. MANDY, and J. A. GREGORY, of the firm of D. Wilson and Co.

Bankers.—THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.

Solicitors.—Messrs. LYONS and DODD.

London Agent.—DAVID WILSON, Esq., 5, Laurence Pountney-lane, Cannon-street.

### PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been projected for the purpose of purchasing the stock, outstandings, interest, and goodwill of the business well-known as the Auckland Hotel and Hall of All Nations, opposite Government House in Calcutta, and its branch business and premises at Allahabad, and for conducting the same under a Board of Directors.

Seldom has a better opportunity presented itself for a profitable investment of capital than is afforded by the scheme now submitted to the public for taking over the lucrative business which, for the last twenty-seven years, has been worked so successfully by Mr. D. Wilson and his partners. Mr. Wilson, wishing to retire from the Indian management of the concern, has arranged for the sale to the Company of the entire stock in trade, outstandings, debts, furniture, fittings, goodwill, &c., &c., of the business upon most favourable terms, and the Junior Members of the Firm are willing to carry on the same under a Board of Directors, and to take a considerable number of Shares in the Company, so that no doubt can reasonably exist as to the continued success of the undertaking.

The introduction into this country of the Joint-Stock Company's Act, limiting the liability of shareholders to the amount subscribed, opens out in India, as it has done in Europe, a wide field for enterprise and for the employment of much capital hitherto undeveloped and unemployed.

In England and on the Continent, Companies of the nature now proposed, under the system of limited liability, are well supported. Magnificent hotels have sprung up in London, and in several of the great towns in England, such as the "Great Western Hotel," the "Euston Station Hotel," the "Westminster Palace Hotel," the "Opera Colonnade Hotel," and the "International Hotel Company," the latter with a capital of £330,000, besides others, some of which are returning to the Shareholders dividends varying from 15 to 30 per cent.; the Boards of Direction of such Hotel Companies being composed of gentlemen of the highest standing and position. If in Europe undertakings of this nature are carried on under such superintendence and with such results, why should not the capitalists of this country avail themselves of the opportunity to erect into a similar Joint-Stock Company a business which has been successfully worked for so many years, and, as evidence of the fact, has amassed a large capital from the profit of its working, besides having paid to retired partners sums amounting to nearly six lacs of Rs. (£60,000)?

Such have hitherto been the results of the working of the business, that, taking its operations for the past two years (although a period more unfavourable could scarcely be selected), and looking at what has been achieved during that time, it is fairly to be presumed that, under the proposed new management and with a healthier state of trade, the profits would return the capital in about six years. The books of the Firm will be open to any Shareholders who may desire to satisfy themselves on this point, and to show the value in which the Shares of the Company should be held, a certificate from Mr. David Wilson will be issued with each allotment, guaranteeing to the holder, during the space of two years, an annual dividend of not less than 12 per cent., in addition to which Mr. Wilson will take one-quarter of the whole number of Shares.

Remarkable as the success of this concern has been under private management, it is not unreasonable to expect even greater results when it shall be owned by a large Proprietary in every service in India, and when the Executive shall be under the superintendence of a Local Board of Directors.

Many gentlemen, now retired from the Indian Services and residing in Europe, have expressed a wish to invest largely in the Shares of this Company, but it is the object of the Projectors to place them, as far as possible, in the hands of residents in India, whose interest it will be to support the Company, and whose patronage and influence must naturally be of great advantage to it, and, moreover, being in the country, they will be able to exercise a healthy and legitimate control over the management. The Projectors desire also, if possible, to allot the available Shares to those only who may be seeking a safe and permanent investment for their Capital, and not to mere speculators for the rise in value which, no doubt, will take place after allotment.

This Company differs very materially from all new projects where the business has to be made, and where there must necessarily be more or less of risk, uncertainty, and delay; the capital often having to be subscribed for years before any profit can accrue. In these respects, the position of the Great Eastern Hotel Company will contrast most favourably with such undertakings, and it will be prohibited by the Articles of the Association from speculation of whatever nature beyond the requirements of the business.

Of the Capital—15 lacs (£150,000), in 6,000 Shares of Rs. 250 (£25) each—one quarter, or 1,500 Shares, will, as already stated, be taken up by Mr. David Wilson, and a considerable number by the Directors and by the Junior Members of the Firm, leaving little more than one-half of the Shares to be offered to the public.

The qualification for a Director to be not less than 25 Shares.

### THE GREAT EASTERN.—From the Indian Empire of January 15, 1862.

We are not about to write of the Great Failure of which, we conclude, in her original form, we have heard the last; with her upper deck taken off her, and other judicious alterations, it is possible she might make money in good hands, but we should be sorry to have anything to do with her under any circumstances. The Great Eastern that invites our present remarks is to be the name of a new Joint-Stock business, embracing the Auckland Hotel and the Hall of All Nations, belonging to Messrs. D. Wilson and Co., the prospectus of which may be seen in our advertising columns. We do not know whether the great American hotels are individual speculations, or whether they are carried on by companies, but until the Limited Liability Act was passed, we had nothing that could now be called a great hotel in all England. That Act has given birth to many spirited speculations of this character, and others are about which promise to eclipse in magnitude everything that has yet been accomplished. Calcutta is to have its Joint-Stock Hotel, and undoubtedly the business that is daily, and has been for years, carried on by a firm, will give occupation to directors, a managing director, and assistant managers; the complaint of D. Wilson and Co. that we have most frequently heard has been the want of prompt attendance in the public rooms; and it is obvious that such an immense establishment can only be carried on with entire satisfaction by a system of division of labour, which a firm may originate, but cannot, with all the casualties it is exposed to, rigidly carry out. We feel an unusual interest in this prospectus, not for its completeness, or its board, but because it is, as it were, an epitome, and an extraordinary epitome, of the life and labour of one man. We read in the announcement of £150,000 as the purchase money, and in the fact of £40,000 more—the value of the premises—not included—and all made within the recollection of tens of thousands of persons around us—a success that is marvellous, and that only extraordinary industry, energy, and natural abilities of no

The Company's Agent in London to be Mr. David Wilson, whose intimate knowledge of the requirements of the business makes this appointment especially desirable. The Agent will, however, be subject at any time to removal at the option of the Shareholders assembled at any general meeting.

Mr. Wilson to have the privilege of appointing a Director to represent himself when absent, so long as he shall hold not fewer than 500 Shares.

Two Auditors to be appointed by the Shareholders at the first half-yearly general meeting, and a re-election of Auditors to be made once in two years. Auditors to be eligible for re-election. No Auditor to be a Shareholder.

It is proposed that the accounts should be closed and audited once in each year; but that two half-yearly general meetings should be held, one on or about the 10th of October, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors on the accounts and on the business done during the period ending on the 30th June, and declaring such Dividend as the Report will warrant; and the other, on or about the 10th of April, for receiving the audited Accounts and Reports to the 31st December and for declaring a Dividend.

The business to be conducted and the accounts to be made up in strict conformity with the provisions of the Limited Liability Act.

The whole of the extensive premises where the business is now carried on, stretching from Waterloo-street to Raneemuddy Gully, and known as the Auckland Hotel and Hall of All Nations, will be taken on lease for twenty-one years at a monthly rent of Rs. 3,300 (£330), with the option of renewal for a like period at the same rent, or the purchase within two years of the entire premises for 4 lacs and Rs. 39,000 (£43,000). Care will be taken, in drawing out the Articles of Association, that sufficient power be given to the Directors for that purpose or for increasing the Capital, should such an arrangement appear hereafter desirable.

Holders who may be disposed to pay the full amount of their Shares on allotment, will have their proportion of profits calculated accordingly; but as this may not suit all parties, the calls will be made in the following order:—

Ten Rs. (£1), on each Share must accompany the application,  
First Call of Rs. 40 (£4) on allotment,  
Second Call of Rs. 75 (£7.10s) to be made after three months,  
Third Call of Rs. 75 (£7.10s) to be made six months after allotment,  
Fourth Call of Rs. 50 (£5) to be made nine months after allotment,  
and all amounts so paid will carry dividends from the respective dates of payment.

Applicants for Shares will be required to pay into the Bank of the Company, to be held in trust for them, Rs. 10 (£1) per Share on every Share applied for; and in the event of the Directors allotting to the applicant a less number than applied for, the amount paid in will be appropriated towards the payment of the first call on the Shares allotted. Should no allotment be made to the applicant, the deposit lodged with the Bankers will be returned without any deduction.

As the public will naturally expect to have some particulars of the bulk of the Capital required for this undertaking, the Directors, after examining the books of the Firm and from other sources of information, believe the following figures to be nearly correct; but the Company will not be bound by them until they have been correctly ascertained:—

|   | Rs.       | £.     |
|---|-----------|--------|
| Outstanding good Debts ... ..                               | 4,500,000 | 45,000 |
| Deduct 15 per cent. for Contingencies ... ..                | 67,500    | 6,750  |
|   | 3,82,500  | 38,250 |
| Goods, Stock on the Premises ... ..                         | 3,50,000  | 35,000 |
| Goods, in transit from Europe ... ..                        | 1,45,000  | 14,500 |
| Goods, and Bill Stock at Allahabad ... ..                   | 1,60,000  | 16,000 |
| Furniture, Plate, &c., ... ..                               | 1,48,000  | 14,800 |
| Fittings, Gas, Water Pipes, and other Trade Fixtures ... .. | 17,800    | 1,780  |
| Steam Engine and Ice Machine ... ..                         | 21,000    | 2,100  |
| Purchase of Goodwill ... ..                                 | 75,000    | 7,500  |
| House and Premises at Entally ... ..                        | 13,800    | 1,380  |
| House and Premises at Allahabad ... ..                      | 66,500    | 6,650  |

Forms of Application and Prospectuses of the Company may be obtained of the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, on the premises.

Application for Shares must also be made to the Managing Director of the Company at the Office, accompanied by a receipt for Rs. 10 deposit on each Share applied for, paid to the Bankers of the Company.

mean order could possibly have achieved. Mr. Wilson has well gained the comparative retirement he seeks, and that magnificent range of buildings, and the wonderful business and connection he is making over, should on every occasion be spoken of, and pointed out to the young adventurer without capital and without friends, as showing what may be accomplished by a man determined to force his way in the world, if he turns advantages as they fall in to good account.

We have heard that this business has made forty lacs of rupees (£400,000); whether this be so or not is immaterial, because its rapid progress is evidence of very brilliant success. It is not twenty-three years since the Waterloo-street portion of premises was a coach-maker's, and many will remember its conversion into the little "Sans Souci," the great success of which was the foundation of the fine theatre in Park-street, foolishly allowed by the public to be sold for a sum which multiplied by four would not replace it, its furniture, wardrobe, and appointments. From Waterloo-street the whole frontage to Raneemuddy Gully has been gradually annexed, at the same time houses have been purchased and pulled down in the rear, and the result is unquestionably the finest block of buildings of a domestic character in the whole city—indeed, there are few cities with anything like it. Then there are the premises and business at Allahabad—valued at Rs. 1,60,000 (£16,000), but included in the present account of the capital; of them we can say nothing, though they will be familiar to many of our readers. We are hardly called upon to speculate on the prospects of this Company being carried out; it must be considered a settled point, when the share list is to be closed on the 15th ultimo. Mr. Wilson, it will be seen, guarantees for two years a dividend of not less than 12 per cent.

A few Shares having been reserved for the Indian residents at home, any information respecting them can be obtained on application to J. R. WORCESTER, Esq., 5, Laurence Pountney-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.



# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XX.—No. 528.]

LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1862.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

|                         |         |                        |         |
|-------------------------|---------|------------------------|---------|
| Bengal .....            | Feb. 24 | Burmah (Rangoon) ..... | Feb. 14 |
| Madras .....            | March 1 | Bombay .....           | 28      |
| Agra .....              | Feb. 23 | Ceylon .....           | March 3 |
| China (Hong Kong) ..... | Feb. 15 |                        |         |

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE news received by the Calcutta Mail of the 24th February is for the most part satisfactory. The insurgent bands in Sumbulpore have been brought to their senses, and in Jynteah Major Rowlatt has stormed and burnt four stockaded villages, with the loss of two Sepoys killed and seventeen wounded. Of the rebels fifteen are known to have been killed, but their wounded were carried off. As the Khasiahs, however, still held out, General Showers had proceeded in person to the scene of active operations, taking with him the 33rd Regiment N.I. In Central India, again, Duriaow Sing, one of the outlawed Thakoors, was surprised at night by a detachment of the Military Police, and after a sharp contest shot through the head; but not before he had set fire to his hut, with the intention of preventing his female dependents from falling into the power of his pursuers. His wife and one of his relatives were, however, rescued from the flames.

The chief subject of comment in the Calcutta papers is Mr. Ritchie's Bill to punish breaches of contract by penal damages. Though founded on Mr. Beadon's measure, which was vetoed by Sir Charles Wood, its provisions are of a much less stringent nature, and consequently less satisfactory to European settlers. We shall probably have occasion to notice it more fully in our next issue.

Expression has been given, not in the best possible taste, to the unfortunate jealousy and distrust with which every Governor-general is usually regarded by the non-official community of Calcutta. No notice having been taken of the legislative services of Sir Barnes Peacock and Sir C. Jackson in the proclamation announcing the abolition of the late Council, the "Opposition"—consisting of almost every European resident not in Government employ—affected to believe that a slight had been intentionally offered to those learned judges, and accordingly took upon themselves to atone for the shortcomings of the Viceroy. An address expressive of their gratitude for the liberal policy advocated by these two members of the Legislative Council has accordingly been presented, and the local journals are in ecstasies with the defiant tone of Sir Barnes Peacock's reply. "It appears," he said, "to have been considered by some persons that the duty of a Legislative Councillor was merely to consult with and advise the Governor-General in matters of legislation. But that is a mistake. By the constitution of the Council each member had a vote equal to that of the Governor-General, and in practice the Governor-general was seldom present at the deliberations of Council. Each member of the Council had a grave and important duty to perform, and was bound in conscience, and before God, to discharge that duty faithfully. As long as they held the office of Councillor, they were bound to act independently, and to declare their opinions fearlessly and honestly."

The arrival of Lord Elgin was being looked forward to, but not with any impatience, as the noble earl is in great disfavour with "society" in the Presidency, for having impugned their courage at the outbreak of the mutinies. The gravamen of the charge lies, of course, in its being too well founded in fact. Forgetfulness of grievances is certainly not one of the most conspicuous characteristics of our worthy countrymen in the East. Notwithstanding the enlightened and conciliatory policy that has marked the last three years of Lord Canning's administration, they cannot forgive his deficiencies in 1857, and have, therefore, held aloof from the meeting convened by the Sheriff, at the request of many influential native gentlemen, with a view to express, in a suitable manner, "their unfeigned respect and gratitude for his general administration." With all respect for the Calcutta volunteers, we venture to think that Lord Canning's services will be gratefully remembered long after the last vestige of their gay costume has passed away, even from "Baron Nathan's" miscellaneous stores.

## INDIA.

CALCUTTA, March 1.

(Via Galle and Trieste).

A meeting of natives has been held, at which an address and a statue were voted to Lord Canning. Great confusion prevailed at the meeting, at which only three Europeans were present. A separate address was proposed for the general community. The difficulties in Bengal are increasing, owing to the inactivity of the Bengal Government. The saltpetre manufactures in Tirhoot have this season decreased ninety per cent., owing to the exorbitant demands of the landholders. The licence tax, which yielded annually six lakhs of rupees, has been abolished by the Viceroy. The cash balance of the Treasury on the 1st of February amounted to nearly fifteen and a-half millions against twelve and three-quarter millions on the same date last year. The revenue estimates have increased above three millions in two years. The disturbances in Sylhet continue, but the forces which have arrived there will, it is expected, shortly establish tranquillity.

## BOMBAY MAIL.

The *Vectis* and *Indus*, with the above mail, left Alexandria on the 26th at sunset for Marseilles and Southampton respectively.

## EXPORT OF BULLION.

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. <i>Delta</i> , March 27, 1862. |                     |
| Gold.   | Silver.             |
| Bombay .....  | 29,142      235,950 |

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Vivian, Mrs. Young and infant, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. Wigram, Mr. Curtis Lord U. Brown, Mrs. Bardelle, Mr. Lombard, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney and two children, Capt. Graham, Mr. Hollings, Mr. Saitz, Mr. Anderson, Mr. S. Anderson, Mrs. Stokes, Maj. Horsburgh. From MADRAS.—Maj. and Mrs. Coffin and infant, Col. and Miss Kerr, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bayley and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Cadell, From HOWE KONG.—Mr. Marsh, From SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. Armistee, Mrs. Valiso, Mr. Pinquene, Mr. D. Ho, Mr. Jellicoe, Mrs. Hutchinson, companion, and three children, Mrs. Schwabe and three children, Mr. Gradowhol. From PENANG.—Mr. Kusterman. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Boyce, Don Bowler, lady, and child, Mr. Sullivan, Dr. and Mrs. Brook, Mr. Brook, Mr. Billing. From MALTA.—Mr. Wallace.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Ceylon*, April 4.—From CALCUTTA.—Maj. and Mrs. Layard and infant, Mrs. Scott and infant, Mrs. Lewis and two infants, Mr. Walker, Mrs. Treasider and two infants, Mr. E. Lewis, Dr. and Mrs. Townsend and three children, Mrs. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Lissant, Capt. and Mrs. Channier, Mrs. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Duff and two children, Pym, Mr. Westell, Ens. Brook, Mrs. Westell, Mr. Losh, Col. and Mrs. Simpson, Lieut. Moynaux, Lieut. col. Lydiard, Mrs. Tucker and child, Maj. McCulloch and three daughters, Dr. and Mrs. Walker, Capt. Gardiner. From MADRAS.—Maj. and Mrs. Russell and infant, Gen. and Miss Osborne, Maj. Shaw, Maj. R. Shaw, Mrs. Hathaway and infant, Mrs. Begbie, Maj. Nicholls, Lieut. Aitchison, Mrs. Teed, Mr. Halled. From GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Stephens and two children, Miss Prin, Dr. Malton. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Burgess, Mr. Hill, Mr. Jolliffe, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Booth, Mr. Hutchinson, Mrs. Ironach, Mr. Lewis. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Johnstone, Mr. Sander, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell and four children, two Masters Vankom. From PENANG.—Mrs. Houghton and child.

## BENGAL.

## A WATERING PLACE FOR INDIA.

In two years every variety of climate will be placed within an easy distance of every Englishman in India, by the completion of the railway system. Whether for health, or for that which is in the East its greatest preservative and restorer—change of scene with recreation—India will present facilities sometimes too tempting to allow the invalid to think of an expensive visit to England for himself and his family. What railways are doing to annihilate time and space on land, steamers are accomplishing at sea. To the steady though expensive boats of the P. and O. Company will soon be added the rival vessels of the French Messageries, and probably those of a third company, which will run its steamers to the Mutchah. The Burmah Company will soon send a steamer to every port, and to every important island, within a hundred miles of our coast. But while the delights of the Himalayan and Neilgherry sanitarium, and the wonders of the Central India plateau, may tempt the over-worked Anglo-Indian, he has no inducement to go to sea. There is many a hill and even coast sanitarium, but not one watering place like Brighton and Portobello, or island like the Isle of Wight and Arran. In spite of the sharks a few venturesome spirits do dare occasionally to practise sea-bathing off Balasore and the Andamans. The residents of Penang boast of their climate. But in addition to the fact that that island will soon be severed from India and made part of a crown colony, its advantages have been greatly overrated. It has no protected sandy bays. Its low land is almost as incapable of drainage as Bengal. Even the "hill" two thousand feet above the sea, is surrounded by so dense a forest and so large an extent of swamp, that it becomes but an inferior sanitarium. Healthy people might enjoy its beauties; invalids benefit only slightly by its advantages.

In addition to the desirability of having a good watering-place for the fast increasing English residents in India, there is the necessity of a marine sanitarium for our 80,000 soldiers. The evidence given before the Indian Sanitary Commission on this point is most full and emphatic. So strongly is the necessity of some such remedy felt by the Calcutta authorities that the old "Bentinck" is to be stationed at the Sandheads as a hospital for English officers. We are told by one witness—"men selected from debilitated bodies of troops should be first sent to maritime sanitarium." In fact, the presence of an atmospheric current from the ocean is the chief element in the prophylactic influences of the best sanitarium, and makes Newera Ellia, in Ceylon, and the Neilgherries so superior to the Himalayas. Not merely are there diseases which only the magic influence of the sea can cure, and which on the hills end in certain death, but fatal results are often produced by the too sudden transfer of patients from a tropical to a temperate climate. The invaliding and transport to England of our sick soldiers are a frightful source of expense to India, and a marine sanitarium would, in almost all such cases, render a visit to England unnecessary. Financial reasons thus coincide with those of humanity. Before that commission the Cape and Western Australia were lauded as places to which the sick soldiers and officers of India should be sent. But what if we can find places equally good, and for great invalids far better, within a few miles of our own coast? The "Bentinck" may be an expensive hospital. What we want is a cheap sanitarium, to which it would be better if the "Bentinck" were employed to convey invalids.

Such a sanitarium, and such a watering-place as civil residents want, is Callagouk or Curlew Island, to which Dr. Macpherson, of Madras, and Captain Fraser, the engineer of the Alguada Light-house, have directed the serious attention of Government. It is 15 miles from the mainland of Tenasserim, and thirty miles south of Amherst Point, above which the Salween debouches into the Bay of Bengal, is Curlew Island. Its

greatest length is eight miles, and its breadth one and a quarter. The remarkable trees on the summit of its rocky ridge, five hundred feet above the sea, are a guide for the sailor as he approaches the coast. Opposite Tenasserim the ridge descends to the sea in gentle slopes. On the west, facing the wide expanse of the Bay of Bengal, the hills with level well raised form three bays, each with a sandy beach protected from the monsoon, and most alluring to the bather. In Quarry Bay Captain Fraser has planted his head quarters, and there he procures the granite blocks for Lord Dalhousie's Alguada Lighthouse. Out of a strength of some 600 men there were only six deaths during the year from dysentery and fever among the natives, and not one among the Europeans. And this, in spite of the fact that they are mere pioneers, planted near a mangrove swamp on an uncleared island. Not only might whole armies bathe in the bays, but they afford smooth sheets of water for yachting and fishing. Ascending from Retreat Bay the hills are found to be clothed with fine primeval forest, with which Captain Fraser feeds his steamer. Under the overshadowing branches of the trees, which are of immense height, a road might with ease be carried along the ridge, which affords a perfect level for five miles. As the spectator stands there facing up the Bay of Bengal, he sees on his right the bold coast of Tenasserim, with the large town of Jea and the village of Lemyne, whence boats are constantly arriving with supplies, and on the other the wide expanse of sea, with the whole contour of the island. Here and there the ridge opens out into fine plateaux forming admirable sites for houses, and in more cases than one for barracks sufficient to accommodate a whole regiment. In the month of June the residents sleep under blankets. No punkas are used, the average heat being 75 deg. At the very hottest time the thermometer does not rise higher than 88 deg. A perennial spring of the sweetest water flows through the island.

Had nature made a marine sanitarium and watering place to order, a better could not have been produced. It is equally near to Calcutta and Madras, and is part of British Burmah, which seems really the healthiest of all our provinces. Thrice a month the Burmah Company's steamers would touch there, if necessary. Shall we ever see the invalids of Northern and Eastern India drinking in health from its breezes, bathing in its waters, boating and fishing over its tranquil bays? Is the time far distant when the Calcutta merchant or Madras clerk will leave there his wife and children in May, and return to spend a month with them in October? Why should not India have her Brighton? All that is required is a year's notice to clear away the underwood of Curlew Island, and prepare the most eligible sites. The expense would be trifling, for building materials abound. A detachment of convicts from the Andamans would do half the work. There and at the Andamans a sardine fishery, too, might be established, which would rival that of the Mediterranean. We are only now beginning to learn of what natural wealth and beauty we have been made the stewards. Now is the time to utilise both, so long as Captain Fraser has his army of pioneers on the spot, and is willing to make Callagouk into the first of the eastern spas.—*Friend of India.*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**HYMENEAL BOATS.**—It is no news to tell our readers that a Kulin Brahman can marry as many wives as he likes; but it is news, to all our European readers at least, that there are certain Brahmans in Bengal who find the greatest difficulty in getting married to even one wife, and who generally spend their life in single wretchedness. These are *Bangshaja* Brahmans of the *Shrotriya* class. While a Kulin Brahman gets for every wife that he marries a handsome bribe, a *Bangshaja* *Shrotriya* Brahman has to pay down a large sum of money to the father of the girl whose hand he seeks to obtain. The consequence is, that owing to their poverty, numbers of *Bang-*

*shaja* *Shrotriya* Brahmans never get married at all. To remedy this evil, there prevails in Eastern Bengal a practice, of the existence of which we were informed only the other day, by a vernacular contemporary. When in any village the number of unmarried *Shrotriyas* becomes inconveniently large, one of the *ghataks* of the place—those under-servants of Biphata who take a prominent part in all marriages—goes to Shrihatta. There, with the assistance of his agents in the district, and by means, whether fair or foul, he procures a number of girls, to whom he holds out the prospect of a pleasant settlement in life. The girls may not all be Brahman girls—some of them may be of the *Chandal* caste, and others may be young widows—but whatever may be their caste, character, and antecedents, they are huddled together in a boat, often fifteen or sixteen in number, and taken to the ghaut of the *Shrotriya* village. The faces of the old *Shrotriya* bachelors become lighted up with joy when they hear of the arrival of the hymeneal boat. The sensation which these highly-favoured boats create in Eastern Bengal is infinitely greater than that produced in Calcutta by the orange-boats of Sylhet, or the mango-boats of Malda. The jolly *Bangshaja* bachelors besiege the boat in numbers. Each one selects a girl according to his taste, a bargain is struck with the *ghatak*, and the celebration of the rites of marriage, according to the forms prescribed in the *Shastras*, soon follows. The plain-looking girl, for whom no *Shrotriya* may have a fancy, is employed as a maid-servant either of the *ghatak* himself, or of any other who may stand in need of her services. The vernacular contemporary, to whom we are indebted for our knowledge of this custom, inveighs against the practice in no measured terms; and, indeed, calls upon the Government to put a stop to it. For ourselves, we see nothing wrong in the practice. It cannot be pretended that the girls are seduced from Sylhet; they come of their own accord, being allured by the prospects held out to them by the *ghataks*, which prospects are, in nine cases out of ten, always realised. Why such marriages should prove more unhappy than ordinary Bengali marriages we cannot understand. In the former, the man selects his wife; whereas in the latter case there is never exercised any choice at all. That *Shudranis* are sometimes passed off as Brahmani girls inflicts hardship on none; while the marriage of young widows is productive of benefit to the country. Nor can it be pretended that the girls, disposed of by the *ghatak* for monetary considerations, are actually sold. It is no sale in the ordinary sense of that word, it being but just and proper that the *ghatak* should be rewarded for his pains. That the girls thus disposed of are not reduced to servitude it is needless to add; they take the position and enjoy the rights and privileges of ordinary Bengali wives. Indeed, when we consider the immorality which this practice staves off, we cannot but think that the girls-boats of Eastern Bengal do more good to the Hindoo community than the orange-boats of Sylhet, or the mango-boats of Malda. We are aware that it would be better at once to remove the difficulties which lie in the way of poor *Shrotriya* Brahmans getting married; but so long as those obstacles are not removed, the services of the *ghataks* in opening a marriage-market must be confessed to be of no little importance.—*Indian Reformer.*

DELHI, Feb. 15.—I am glad to be able to tell you of a very fair fall of rain, accompanied by boisterous wind and lightning, on Thursday evening. This has lowered the temperature, though I fear the change is but temporary. The Nabha Rajah is coming in to-day; his camp is pitched near the Lahore Gate. I do not know what his particular business here may be, or how long he will remain. Major Stuart Graham, our officiating deputy-commissioner, is going to that lively station Khotuck. By all accounts there is just now in the Punjab such a glut of commissioners and deputy-commissioners waiting for somebody else's shoes that some must be disappointed. Our officiating deputy-commissioner is of this number, I fear; but as he has passed most of his time at the Kootub, not a very gay locality,

he will, perhaps, appreciate the little country place to which he stands transferred. Mr. Cooper is expected to-day, and as soon as he arrives I suppose Major Graham will leave. I wonder if the local authorities are aware that, notwithstanding the order prohibiting the sale of gunpowder, &c., fireworks were last night discharged in the public highways of Delhi. Yesterday was the *Subrat*, a Mohomedan festival, and in former days, when the ex-King of Delhi was at the head of the faithful, the whole of the night was occupied in discharging fireworks. The mutiny put a stop to this, but they are now gradually coming back to the old state of things. Squibs and crackers can be purchased in the bazaars, and the contents of half-a-dozen crackers put into a musket would propel a musket bullet with sufficient force to make a large hole in the skin of a Christian. These fireworks are, I am told, made in Calcutta and sent up-country; they are very cheap, a dozen crackers being procurable for one pice. If our police are not on the alert Delhi will very soon be quite as inflammatory as it was prior to 1857. The ruffian Mogul Beg is awaiting the orders of the higher Court of Lahore; but from all I can learn of the nature of the evidence his fate is sealed.—*Englishman*.

**FALL OF A SERAI AT PESHAWUR.**—The *Lahore Chronicle* gives the following account of a melancholy accident that occurred in the city of Peshawur on the 25th of January, namely, the fall of a large two-storied Serai close to the Yuktoot Gate. There were fifty or sixty persons, and about the same number of cattle within the building. About seven P.M. the side wall was observed to totter and detached pieces fell, and shortly afterwards the whole building fell in with a tremendous crash. Nine persons were crushed to death, ten severely hurt, and thirty-eight escaped without injury. Forty-three bullocks and fourteen asses were killed. Intimation of the occurrence did not reach the deputy-commissioner till nearly eleven o'clock at night, when all was over, owing to his absence in the Commander-in-Chief's camp, but Lieutenant Sandeman and Mr. Scarlett went at once to the spot and exerted themselves in rescuing the sufferers. Both these officers highly praise the conduct of the Kotwul and the city police on the occasion,—the former in his efforts to drag out, at some risk to himself, the sufferers from the mass of debris, and the latter in the assistance rendered by them in the way of nourishment to the wounded. The Serai was tenanted chiefly by Affreedies and Khuttucks, sellers of grass, grain, and wood. The deputy commissioner carefully inspected the site. There does not appear to be any blame attaching to the owner. The building was constructed like the majority of the houses in the city, mud walls with wooden props supporting the upper story, and the first intimation of the weakness of the building appears to have been the shaking of the wall which immediately preceded the crash. The Government have directed with reference to the peculiar mode of constructing houses in Peshawur, and the shocks of earthquake to which they are frequently subjected, that a more vigilant and more frequent inspection of public buildings than is necessary elsewhere should be enjoined on the police.

**THE LAST OF THE REBELS IN CENTRAL INDIA.**—The greatest haunt of Tantia Topce and the rebel chiefs of Central India in 1858-59 was the Lullupore jungle. We have intelligence that on the 7th February, Duriaow Sing, the Thakoor outlaw, was killed at his ancestral village of Deoram in this district, by the military police and the detachment of the Bareilly Levy stationed at the thannah of Murowra. They surprised him in his hut at night. To keep within the law our men were obliged to summon him to surrender, which put him on the alert. The reply he gave to this challenge was with a bullet. They then opened fire on him and wounded him in the leg, which appears to have rendered him very desperate, as he continued firing on the men from matchlocks which he had ready for use beside him. He then set fire to his hut so that, according to Rajpoot honour, he and his might perish together. When the flames

were somewhat subdued his body was dragged out, and it was discovered that a bullet in the head had killed him. Fortunately only one man of the Bareilly Levy was wounded in the leg during the fight. The rebel's wife and one of his female relations, by the aid of our sepoy, escaped from the flames unscathed. The attack being made at night, two of his followers, unimportant men, escaped. His death will tend greatly to settle this part of the country, which he and other outlaws have kept in a disturbed state since the mutiny. His capture was most cleverly effected by an intelligent subadar of the police, Doorga Persaud, formerly of the Gwalior Contingent, and who behaved so nobly in aiding the escape of our officers from Sepree when the mutiny broke out there. This man has hitherto been unrewarded. Only two other Thakoors now remain in outlawry, Davee Sing and Gundrup Sing, a relation of Duriaow. The first-mentioned is the robber who has been making forays into the Saugor villages for months past, capturing and taking off men of wealth for ransom, maiming others, and committing other acts of atrocity. Captain T. A. Corbett has had charge of the district for the last fifteen months, and during his administration three more outlaw Thakoors of note have been captured or shot, which reflects credit on his arrangements. Gradually in Central India and at Sumbulpore the last relics of the mutineers are being picked up. None but Asiatic freebooters and mutineers would have so long maintained a desperate and hopeless contest. We trust the day is not far distant when the jungles of the Central and North-Western Provinces, in which for four years the rebels have found a secure hiding place, will be pierced by roads, through Lullupore on the west and Sumbulpore on the east, along which the cotton of Nagpore and Saugor will find its way to the Ganges and Bombay.—*Friend of India*.

**H.M.'s 75th.**—On the occasion of the departure of H.M.'s 75th Regiment for England, the Governor-general has addressed to the corps a complimentary farewell order, in which are gracefully grouped and passed in review many glorious deeds and recollections, and many historic men. His Excellency takes up the regiment in June, 1857, when it was one of the first to join in the formation of General Anson's army to advance upon Delhi; then notices the gallant conduct of the corps at the battle of Budlee-ke-serai, where, as part of the brigade of Brigadier, now Brigadier-general, Showers, C.B., it took a prominent part in the capture of the enemy's batteries; and refers to the losses which it endured, both by battle and disease, during the four months' siege in the camp before Delhi. Its share in the storming of the city, as part of the column of the lamented Nicholson, is then noticed by his Excellency, who thence follows the regiment in Greathed's column at the battles of Bolundshuhur, Allyghur, and Agra, and on to Lucknow, where it took part in Lord Clyde's relief, in the gallant Outram's occupation of the Alumbagh, and in the final capture of the place. His Excellency concludes by wishing the 75th a warm farewell, and a prosperous and happy voyage to England. We have seldom read a better general order than the one now noticed, which, in a plain and simple manner, but still in warm terms of commendation, passes in review some of the most glorious exploits of the British arms in India, and the gallant behaviour of a regiment which, with reference to them, may truly say, "*Quorum pars magna fui*."

**THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.**—We (*Friend of India*) understand that one of the Bachelors of Arts of the Calcutta University, educated in Dr. Duff's Institution, is a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts. He has chosen the subject of the mental and moral sciences, and has voluntarily professed jurisprudence and the evidences of revealed religion as contained in Butler's "Analogy" and Paley's "Evidences," for examination. The examiners appointed are, in logic and rhetoric, Mr. Jones, of the Presidency College; in mental and moral philosophy, Mr. George Smith; in jurisprudence, Mr. Macpherson; and in natural theology, Dr. Mullens. The result of the

examination, which is to take place in the first week of March, will be interesting not only because India has not yet one master of arts, but because a Hindoo educated in a missionary college will be examined in the evidences of revealed religion—a subject which the Court of Directors considered so dangerous to the existence of the British power in the East that they desired it should be struck out of the university curriculum, and sanctioned its retention only after the strong protest of the University Senate supported by Lord Canning. As the public ceremony of conferring degrees has been postponed from next Saturday, the proper day, it is just possible Lord Canning may leave the duty of presiding as Chancellor to his successor.

**PUBLIC WORKS.**—At last Cachar has a chance of a system of roads. The Lieutenant governor of Bengal has assigned Rs. 8,000 from the allotment of 1½ lakhs of rupees to be expended during 1861-62 made by the Government of India for cotton roads, for a road up the Hylakandy Valley, and a road to the east side of the Chuttak Bheel. Lieutenant Heywood, of the Bengal engineers, has been appointed to the executive charge of the Sylhet division. The rest will be spent on the opening out of the Wurdah and Mahanuddy Valleys, so that the cotton grown there may be exported from the Cuttack coast, and on the improvement of the road from Chuttra, which is a cotton district, to Champaran, on the Grand Trunk Road, forming the first portion of a road to connect Palamow with the Grand Trunk Road. In the N.W. provinces, 1½ lakhs are to be spent as follows:—On the less difficult part of the road from Kuchla Ghat to Hattrass, Rs. 44,000, which will open up Rohilcund; road from Doorgowtee, on the Grand Trunk road via Ghazeeapore and Deorhee Ghat on the Gogra towards Goruckpoor, rupees 25,000; road from Etawah to Bhind, rupees 48,000; Mynpoorie section of the Furruckabad and Etawah road, rupees 35,000. This will complete the road, bridged and metalled throughout, between Furruckabad via Bewur on the Grand Trunk road, and the railway station at Etawah and Bhind. In Nagpore the construction of the following roads is in active progress. The great Deccan road, north of Nagpore, rupees 20,000; ditto, south 20,000; Southern road towards Chanda 20,000. In Berar rupees 25,000 are being spent on railway feeders. We are glad to see that an attempt is being made to connect Nagpore with the east coast. To enable the cotton of Bustar to reach Vizagapatam, and at the same time to open out the wild tract of Jeypore, a road is being made over the Galikondah hills to Jeypore, at a cost of 9,000 rupees. It will be continued to Bustar.

**SEARCH FOR ARMS.**—Orders have been issued by Government that magistrates of districts which have not been exempted from the operation of the Arms Act shall empower European police officers to institute search for arms whenever and wherever they may have reason to believe that arms are concealed, or that those having permits are in possession of more than they have registered. It is believed that the necessity that has hitherto existed for every police officer to obtain a magistrate's warrant before instituting a search has enabled parties who have concealed arms to remove them before the search could be instituted. Provided a European police officer be present to legalise the act, search may be made at any moment. It is possible that, in some localities, there may be a necessity for so stringent an order. It is to be hoped, however, that European residents are exempted from any such action on the part of police officers. A search of one's house at the will of an inimical police officer is certainly not desirable, nor likely to be tamely submitted to by irascible English gentlemen.

**H.M.'s 37th N. I.**—The Commander-in-Chief being gratified with the state of the 37th N. I., which formed his Excellency's escort from Jullundur to Peshawur, promoted Lieutenant Fox, the Adjutant, to be second in command, and Lieutenant Montriou to the Adjutancy; in succession to Lieutenant Sheffield, transferred to the barrack department.

**MEDICAL FURLONGS.**—According to the *Englishman*, "officers who went home to England on sick certificate, in consequence of wounds or sickness contracted in the military campaigns of 1857-58-59, have been, on furnishing satisfactory medical certificates that their wounds or illness were the result of service and exposure against the enemy in the field, allowed to count as service the periods of furlough during which they were absent from India in Europe. Than this concession nothing could be more liberal and considerate; but the merit of granting the boon is detracted from by the partiality of its application, which treats one body of officers with full favour, whilst another body receives but half, or less than half, the advantage of the gift. Medical officers who are to count the sick leave in question "as service in India," do so as regards pension; but it bars their promotion, for which it does not count. It is highly probable that in the promised measure for effecting the retirement of a large number of the senior medical officers, promotion will to a great many mean pension too; and if this be the case, the gift of the time passed in Europe on sick leave to count as service in India, will be simply useless and a mockery. Medical officers who complete twenty years in the service, and naturally expect their promotions from surgeons-major, will find themselves mistaken if they think that a year of the sick leave in question, "allowed to count as service in India" will go into the eighteen years actual service in this country, necessary to qualify for the latter grade; as, on the completion of twenty years' service, with two years' ordinary furlough, and one year mutiny furlough, they will find the latter tell against them like the former, and will only count seventeen years' service in India for promotion, leaving them still another year to serve for the grade of surgeon-major. Take, on the other hand, the line officer who may have had two years' mutiny sick furlough to England. When his promotion by a line step, or by a regimental casualty comes round, those two years are no bar to his promotion; but he steps into the higher grade at once and without subterfuge. It is said here, by those who ought to be well informed in the matter, that all the injustice done to the medical officers in this matter will be revoked and rectified, but at present there is no appearance of it."

**PROBYN'S HORSE.**—A Punjab correspondent of the *Englishman* writes as follows:—"I saw in your paper, a short time ago, an instance of sudden and unexpected promotion suddenly alighting upon a young officer whose smartness on parade, and acquaintance with his duties, attracted the favourable attention of the Chief. The same thing has occurred more extensively in the case of Probyn's Horse up here; his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief having been so pleased with the regiment when inspected, and with the officers, that he selected three for promotion and reward; Captain Godby, second in command, to command the 15th Bengal cavalry, vice Colonel Cureton going away on leave; Lieutenant Dick, adjutant, to be second in command; and Lieutenant Macaulay to be adjutant. In this way you will get officers to work."

**THE LITTLE WAR IN ASSAM** is assuming larger proportions, and about to become expensive. The 33rd Regiment N. I. at Barrackpore, commanded by Major Langmore, is ordered to Assam, and will proceed there by river steamers in a few days. The 16th N. I., or Lucknow Regiment, at Allipore, is ordered to hold itself in readiness to move at the shortest notice, if required; and, finally, General Showers leaves the presidency for Assam, and to look up the whole frontier in that direction, about the 1st of March. As all this expense and trouble has become necessary in order to bring the savage tribes on the south east border of the empire to quiet and submission, we hope that such treatment will be administered to them as will show them that Government understands perfectly well the difference of treatment that ought to be exhibited in the case of a productive agrarian population, in opposition to law and order, and a horde of useless mountain savages,

who have no claim to mercy or political consideration, except inasmuch as and when they remain quiet and abstain from aggression. In other words, the welfare and prosperity of the inhabitants of the plains, and of our own territories, are a test of our good government, and a benefit to the community at large; whereas the annihilation of the tribes which are now causing so much trouble and expense, so far from injuring a single interest in the country, would be a local, provincial, and public gain. They should, if possible, be treated in such a manner as to make them know this and act accordingly. The embarrassed finances of the empire have to pay for the freaks of these savages; and we hope that General Showers will make an example of them.

**DHERA ISMAIL KHAN, Feb. 10.**—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by an aide-de-camp, Major Sarel, Major Roberts, and General Chamberlain, has passed through here going down the frontier at a thundering pace, averaging fifty miles a day; and they rode fifty-two the first day of their journey, out of Kohat. They are really flying light, with no tents, of course, and a supply of baggage which even Sir Charles Napier himself would not hesitate to chalk and pass at a glance as much under the Orthodox allowance. His Excellency's intention is, I hear, to continue his gallop to a place called Kushmore, which you will find on the map on the right bank of the Indus, far below Mooltan, and at the uppermost point of the Scinde frontier. I hope that no accident or break down will interfere with the accomplishment of this fine ride, which will, if successfully completed, be a remarkable performance. At Kushmore the Commander-in-Chief and his party draw bridle and halt for a few days, and then turn their horses' heads northwards, via Mooltan, Ferozepore, and Umballah, to Simlah; the head quarters camp halting for his Excellency at Ferozepore. The camp is recrossing the Punjab by regular marches and ought to be at Rawul Pindie to day. Nothing whatever out of the common routine doing at this station. The weather still fine, cold, and clear; and all out door amusements practicable throughout the day.

**GALLANT CONDUCT OF A TEA PLANTER.**—Letters from Seesagur state that Mr. Minto, a tea planter, on a recent inroad of the Bordabias Nagas into that district, collected the villagers at the Moreanee factory, which he successfully defended against the Nagas, and subsequently, by his energetic measures, drove them back and established the authority of Government. This is one of the few instances recorded of many which have occurred, in which the Government has been indebted to the courage and skill of the non-official Mofussil resident for the maintenance of its authority in remote districts of the Indian Empire. We trust that the Government will not be slow in recording its sense of Mr. Minto's services; for by prompt acknowledgment of such services rendered, the Government does much to encourage similar action in other quarters, and to create a good understanding with the non-official Europeans, widely scattered as they are throughout India.

**WASTE LANDS, N.W.P.**—The Landholders' Association has most properly addressed the Government of India on the extent to which the rules for the disposal of waste lands in the North-West Provinces, passed by the Lieutenant-governor, narrow the liberal provisions of Lord Canning's resolutions of the 17th of October. These rules reduce the 5,000 acres area to 3,000, and for tea land to 2,000—an area which is not sufficient for a joint-stock company or large capitalist. They also attach certain restrictions as to grass and timber on purely waste lands, which interfere with the owner's absolute rights. They ask what we have so long called for—a system of registration of tenures. They interpret, rather hastily we fear, the commutation rule in the case of previous grants. Thus: the proportion of land to be commuted at 2-8, and that to be commuted at Rs. 5 an acre will depend on the state of land when the grant was made, and not on the condition it may have been brought to by the grantee.

**MAJOR H. K. BURNE** remains permanently in the military secretariat, as deputy military secretary to the Government of India under Colonel Norman. Every person who for years has had business to transact at the military secretary's office, and those who may hereafter be similarly situated, will be glad of this appointment; which, in addition to official capacity, ensures the greatest possible amount of obliging attention and politeness, without reference to rank or position, for all applicants, high or low, rich or poor, at the military secretary's office.

**COLONEL OLPHERTS, C.B.**—The command of the Convalescent Depot at Murree has been conferred, by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, upon Lieutenant colonel W. Olpherts, C.B., of the artillery, an officer of well-known gallantry and distinguished service.

**THE RAJAH OF KUPPURTHULLA**, with his brother, attended recently a Masonic Lodge in Calcutta.

**THE MUZBEES.**—The Rev. Mr. Clarke and his wife have devoted themselves entirely to the work among the Muzbees of the late 24th P. I. stationed at Attock. A chapel has been built, which is used as a school during the week. From 40 to 80 attend church, and there are 30 scholars. There are 50 Christians connected with the regiment, of whom 16 are Sepoys. There are 15 communicants.

**MR. W. M. LOW, C.S.**—The Secretary of State has granted Mr. W. M. Low, of the Bengal Civil Service, a gratuity of eighteen months' regimental pay as a captain, for the wound which he received in action in September, 1857.

**SANITARIUM AT CHERAT.**—A Peshawar letter states that it is intended to form a convalescent station and sanitarium at a place called Cherat, about thirty miles distant from Peshawar; and that his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief had inspected the position and signified his approval. The only probable objection to the project is a political one; the possibility of our being brought into hostile contact with the wild and jealous hill tribes in the vicinity, who are already sufficiently averse to our presence in those parts.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 16. Shakespeare, Norcross, Bombay; Souvenir, Lo-sienx, Mauritius; Continental, Johnson, Bombay; Paragon, Home, Liverpool.—17. Krishna, Jackson, Coco Isles; Genova, Barnes, Madras.—18. Empire of Peace, Shaw, Melbourne; Tchernaya, Ducut, Mauritius.—19. Gipsy Bride, Murphy, Liverpool; Brechin Castle, Walterston, Trinidad; Kendall, Philip Cox, Liverpool.—20. Guide, Butler, Port Blair; Sydney, Nesbitt, Madras; Sesostris, Wells, Madras.—21. Lizzie Bliss, Purson, Moulmein; Pera, Fitzgerald, Liverpool; Champion, Bisbee, —.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Shakespeare.—Mrs. Norcross.  
Per Tchernaya.—J. C. Fensworth, H. G. Gomes.  
Per Gipsy Bride.—Mrs. Murphy and child, Mr. and Mrs. Daly and family, Messrs. W. and B. Hollyar.  
Per str. Sydney.—Maj. Booth, H.M.'s 43rd Regt., Capt. Colville, Lieuts. Glover, Crozier, Livesey, and Talbot, Surg. Barclay, Capt. Morgan, Lieut. Garland, wife, and two children.  
Per Guide.—Lieut. Clark.  
Per Sesostris.—Capt. Mure, Asst.-surg. Henry, Lieuts. Hatchele, Bateman, Blyth, and Tod, Ens. Rich, Qr.-mr. William, wife, and three children.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 14. Blenheim, Atkinson, London; Sir J. Maudeville, Knight, Colombo; Clemence and Leonie, Biclet, Mauritius; Mrs. Anderson, London; Sindbad, Baird, Mauritius.—15. Agamemnon, Hyne, London, via St. Helena.—17. Jean Louis, —, Mauritius; Thom. Campbell, McKelvie, London.—18. Sholemar, Allen, Bonaventure, Laing, and Comorin, Howe, Liverpool; Waverly, Henry, Colombo and Galle.—19. Lawrence, Leydt, Bassein and Rangoon.—20. Elizabeth Mitchell, Juddah and Allepee; Pierre, Armanze, Bourbon; P. and O. str. Candia, —, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Candia.—For MADRAS.—Mrs. Lishe, Mrs. Beer and two children, Dr. McClelland. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Copeland. For SEZ.—Maj. T. Watson, Dr. Tressidder, Capt. E. Thompson, Dr. and Mrs. J. P. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Pigon, Capt. Waterfield. For MALTA.—Col. and Mrs. Simpson, Lieut. Molyneux, Lieut. col. Lydiard. For MARSEILLES.—Dr. Vivian, Mrs. Young and infant, Mr. W. L. Carpenter, Mr. Wigram, Mr. Curtis, Lord Ulrick Browne, Mrs. Bardelle, Mr. Lombard, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney and child, Capt. Graham, Mr. Hollings, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. S. Anderson, Mrs. Stokes. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Tucker and child, Maj. and three Misses McCulloch, Maj. and Mrs. Layard and two children, Mrs. Scott and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lewis and family, Mrs. Tressidder and two children, Mr. E. Lewis, Dr. and Mrs. Townsend and family, Mrs. Marten, Mr. and Mrs. Lissant,



Maj. Horsburgh, Capt. and Mrs. Chamier, Mrs. Slater, Mr. and Mrs. Duff and family, Lieut. and Mrs. Wastell, Ensign Brooks.

Per Queen of the South.—For LONDON.—Mrs. and Miss Bailey and three children, Mrs. Abercrombie, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Geidh and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Col. Dodgson and five children, Maj. and Mrs. Fooks and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Dawson and four children, Mrs. Maj. Jackson and two children, Mrs. Darnell, Mrs. Sandys and three children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Long, Mrs. Steers, Miss Fagan, Miss Perry, Mrs. Maj. Johnstone and five children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Driscoll and two children, Mrs. Capt. Thompson and two children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Neele, Mrs. Mackenzie and two children, Mrs. Cawley and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Ross and four children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Miss Muckay, Mrs. Carter, Mr. G. C. Barton and friend, Mr. Grouse, C.S. For MADRAS.—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Anglo, Mr. J. M. Adams, Col. Henderson, Mrs. Campbell and sister.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, March 10, 1862. (by Telegraph.)

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                            | Sell.    | Buy.    |
|----------------------------|----------|---------|
| Transfer 4 per cent.       | Nominal. |         |
| New Company's Rupees 4 do. | 89½      | to 90 0 |
| 3rd Sicea Rupee 4 do.      | 87½      | 0 0     |
| Public Works 5 do.         | 100½     | 100½    |
| Ditto 5 do.                | 000      | 000     |
| New 5½ do.                 | 107½     | to 108  |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) | 3½ per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days)  | 5½ per ct. |
| Interest on Deposit of Government Paper  | 4 per ct.  |
| Do. on Open Cash Credit Accounts         | 4 per ct.  |
| On Deposit of Goods, &c.                 | 5½ per ct. |

### EXCHANGES.

|                                      |   |          |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight     | 2 | 0-11-16  |
| Ditto with Documents, do.            | 2 | 0-11-16  |
| American Bills under credit, do.     |   |          |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight       |   |          |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight            |   |          |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight |   | Nominal. |

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

|                            |               |              |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 4 per cent. Stock Receipts | Sa. Rs. 100   | Co.'s Rs. 70 |
| 4 ditto Government Paper   | " 100         | " 78         |
| 4 ditto ditto              | Co.'s Rs. 100 | " 78         |
| 5 ditto ditto              | " 100         | " 85         |
| 5 ditto ditto              | " 100         | " 85         |
| New Treasury Bills         | " 100         | " 95         |

On goods three-fourths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

|  | Paid up.  | Present value at Co.'s Rupees. |
|--|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Bank of Bengal                           | 4000 each | 7775 to 7800                   |
| Agra Bank (Limited)                      | 500       | 780 to 800                     |
| Orient Bank                              | 425       | No sales.                      |
| Hughly                                   | 1000      | 950                            |
| Dell Bank                                | 500       | 550 to 560                     |
| Commercial Bank                          | 2350      | No sales.                      |
| Calcutta and Burmah                      | £500      | 500 nom.                       |
| Mercantile Bank                          | £1000     | 1000                           |
| Sims Bank                                | £500      | 550                            |
| People's Bank                            | 75        | Par.                           |
| India General Steam                      | 1000      | 1365 to 1375                   |
| Ganges Company                           | 500       | 470 to 580                     |
| Bengal Coal Company (Limited)            | 1000      | 1780 to 1800                   |
| Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) | 600       | 600 to 625                     |
| Hughly (Eastern)                         | 1000      | 950 to 975                     |
| East India Coal Company (Limited)        | 100       | 50 to 55                       |
| Bengal Printing Company (Limited)        | 100       | 160 to 165                     |
| Bengal Tea Company                       | 100       | 120 to 125                     |
| Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)      | "         | 5 to 10 pm.                    |
| Bonded Warehouse Association             | 445       | 610 to 615                     |
| Calcutta Docking Company                 | 700       | 1175 to 1180                   |
| Oriental Gas Company (Limited)           | 10        | 13-14 each.                    |
| Assam Company                            | 200       | 460 to 465                     |
| East India Railway Company               | 218       | 11 Rs. dis.                    |
| East India Copper Co (Limited)           | 100       | 11 dis.                        |
| Calcutta Auction Company (Limited)       | 75        | 28 to 30                       |

### PRICES OF BULLION.

|                             |                      |                |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Sovereigns                  | each, Rs. 10         | 34 to 10 4½    |
| Doubloons                   | "                    | 32 6 to 32 3   |
| Madras Gold Mohurs          | "                    | 15 2 to 15 8   |
| Old Gold Mohurs             | "                    | 20 4 to 20 0   |
| New Gold Mohurs             | "                    | 15 8 to 16 0   |
| China Gold Bars             | per sicca wt. Rs. 16 | 5 to 16 0      |
| Gold Dust (Australia)       | "                    | 15 15 to 16 0  |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 | "                    | "              |
| Spanish Dollars             | per 100 Rs. 224      | 0 to 225 0     |
| Mexican ditto               | "                    | 220 8 to 221 6 |

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. 5s. (for seeds) per ton.

To Liverpool, nominal.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (Calcutta, March 10, by Telegraph to Bombay).—Shirtings dull and declining. Mule Twist fair inquiry, but prices unaltered. Copper dull and declining. Indigo and Linseed unchanged. Rice quiet.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**MADRAS SANITARIA.**—The Madras Government have issued a report on the hill stations and sanitarium of the presidency. The plan lately introduced into Bombay of dividing the hill sanitarium, not exclusively military, into classes, allowing the first an annual grant of Rs. 10,000, and the second Rs. 5,000, as also of crediting such stations with all receipts from land and houses,

grass and timber, within the limits of the station, as also fines, but not income-tax receipts or abkarry, has been adopted in Madras with regard to the only two sanitarium to which it is applicable, the Neilgherries and the Shevaroy. Ootacamund is treated as a sanitarium of the first class. The levy of tolls on the main approaches to these stations is sanctioned.

**WORKS ON THE GODAVERY.**—A letter from the Madras Government in the official Gazette gives an account of the present state and prospects of the Godavery works. The "temporary" works are estimated to cost nearly three lakhs of rupees for railways, rolling stock, boats, ponies, superintendence, &c. The improvement of the river bed is expected to require about rupees 25,000. Thus, for about three and a quarter lakhs, the river will be opened for traffic by the next freshes, and the cotton crop of the present season be brought down by it to the coast. These temporary works were not designed to supersede the permanent works; their object was to open the river as speedily as possible, to attract trade into this new channel, and to afford data for the more perfect operations, the completion of which will be very expensive and will occupy some years. Even when the permanent works are finished, these temporary works will be useful as subsidiaries in drawing traffic, supplies, and labour. It must be borne in mind also that the permanent works must be completed throughout to be of real use, for the great market which has to be reached is beyond the Upper Barrier, the intermediate country being poor and sparsely populated. Captain Haig, expecting a surplus of labour, has been allowed to "proceed with the ancient and such other work at the first Barrier as will not commit Government to the construction of the large locks proposed by him. This will afford ample employment for the present for the labour at his command. He expects to be able to spend about five lakhs this year. Steamers have been placed on the navigable reaches of the river, and cargo boats are being built. At the outset the Government must of necessity act as carriers of the traffic, and the requisite arrangements have been sanctioned; but the principle is unsound, and they will therefore leave this duty to private agency at the earliest practicable period."

**THE INAM COMMISSION.**—A letter from G. N. Taylor, Esq., Inam Commissioner, states that the number of cases decided by the Deputy Collectors during the month of December was 4,611, which raises the total number of cases decided from the commencement of the undertaking to the end of December, to 32,952. Besides these, 1,836 cases of village service Inams were registered during the month, of which 854 come under the head of Government village servants, which, under the rules, are enfranchised on 5-8ths of their assessment, and 982 under the head of village artisans. The total number of the several descriptions of service Inams registered up to the end of December is 1,01,821. The total number of titles confirmed to the end of December was 1,03,802, of which 32,600 were in respect of religious and charitable grants of a permanent character; 1,02,678 were personal grants enfranchised at the option of the Inamdars; 54,365 were personal Inams enfranchised compulsorily; and 4,219 were personal grants not enfranchised and confirmed on present tenures. The total number of title deeds which have reached the hands of the Inamdars up to the end of last month was 1,27,365. The total amount of quit-rent payable to Government in addition to former Jodi is Rs. 3,21,152.

**NORTH ARCOT.**—From official accounts it seems that the agricultural prospects of the North Arcot district are most gloomy. The south-west monsoon, though late, was favourable, but the latter rains were a general failure, and the tanks in consequence are nearly dry. Thus the means of irrigating the crops is wanting, and the collector has strongly recommended that the Pooney and Palar ancient projects should be vigorously pushed on, and the irrigation works of the district be generally improved, so that they may be made available at an early date.

**MADRAS AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.**—At the last meeting of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Madras a memorandum was read on the establishment of Government gardens, and the introduction of the Cinchona, in Travancore. The Rajah has granted Rs. 1,000 for the formation of the principal gardens with a glass house, Rs. 300 for importing plants, seeds, &c., and Rs. 40 a month for gardeners and coolies. The site selected is at a new station named Maryville, on the route between Allepy and Madura. The elevation, rain fall, and other advantages are favourable to the growth of the Cinchona. The Governor of Madras has promised that if the ground is prepared now some hundreds of plants will be allotted to Travancore in June next, the proper season for planting out. The first four Cinchona trees were planted in Travancore on the 11th Jan.

**THE CASE OF CAPTAIN GRIFFIN.**—Nearly two years ago Captain J. G. B. Griffin, of the 3rd Madras Europeans, was tried by court-martial in Allahabad on the charge of having, with the intent to defraud Mr. R. Carr, a wine merchant of that place, written to him a letter in a feigned hand and bearing the fictitious signature of "C. J. Erskine, Capt., 7th Light Cavalry," in which he ordered a small quantity of beer and brandy. Captain Griffin was found guilty, and sentenced to be cashiered. His defence was that he was called on by a person bearing that name, who asked the road to the sick officers' quarters, which were near at hand. Seeing him faint, Captain Griffin invited him to rest in his house, and, his guest's right arm being disabled, wrote a note to Mr. Carr, at his request, asking for the beer, &c. Meanwhile Erskine left, and the liquor supplied was sent on to the quarters. When Captain Griffin joined his regiment at Jubbulpore, Carr applied to him for payment, because no such person as Captain Erskine was known to be in or to have passed through Allahabad. Captain Griffin paid the bill. This happened in August, 1859, and nearly a year after he was accused of this offence. He declares himself to have been the victim of a conspiracy on the part of some tradesmen in Allahabad who were indebted to him. Dr. Buist, with that chivalrous feeling which always distinguished him, at once took up the cause of Captain Griffin, when he had satisfied himself on its soundness, and appeared as his advocate before the Court. As it was proved that the accused had already a large supply of the articles ordered, he was induced to throw himself into the case from the utter improbability of an officer of twenty-three years' not undistinguished service ruining his prospects and his family by so petty and purposeless a fraud. But so outrageous did Dr. Buist consider the charge to be that he thought it would prejudice his client's case to produce evidence for the defence, and so the sentence was passed that he be cashiered. Captain Griffin has now procured evidence which he believes to be of such a nature as, if it had been produced at his trial, would have led to his honourable acquittal. He has been informed by the Madras authorities, that in the event of its proving satisfactory he will be entitled to substantial justice. The matter is at present before Sir Hugh Rose, by whose predecessor the sentence was approved. There certainly seems to be a *prima facie* case for further inquiry.—*Friend of India.*

**LILLIPUT LEGISLATORS.**—The Madras journals are speculating on the probable working of the local Council, and the conclusions arrived at are not very encouraging. The *Athenaeum* says:—"As an illustration of the injudicious activity which we are inclined to dread, we may mention that one honourable legislator is said to be already engaged in preparing a draft Act for the summary punishment of persons flying kites and of servants who get drunk in their masters' houses. This was told to us not as a joke but as a serious piece of information, and we believe it to be authentic."

**CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT.**—The *Madras Times* states that some 400 youths assembled in Madras in the first week of February to be examined, 215 as University under-graduates, and the rest for employment in the uncovenanted service.

**THE BANK OF MADRAS** have applied to the local Government to authorise the establishment of branch banks. They suggest Bangalore, Cochin, and Ootacamund, to which might afterwards be added Cocanada, Negapatam, and Hyderabad. The Government sanction the establishment of branches and approve of Cochin, Ootacamund, Cocanada, and Negapatam. Bangalore and Hyderabad are not subject to the Government of Madras, but to the Calcutta Foreign Office.

**LONDON MISSION INSTITUTION.**—At the examination of the London Mission Institution in Madras recently, at which the Governor, Sir Hope Grant, and a number of the European community were present, the Rev. George Hall read a report on the educational department of the labours of the London Missionary Society in South India. The first schools were established fifty years ago, and there are now 275, of which 213 are for boys and 62 for girls, with an attendance of 9,031 of the former and 2,092 of the latter.

**THE TEAK FORESTS OF PEGU.**—We (*Englishman*) have received from the Government of India the report on the Teak Forests in Pegu, and the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces for 1860-61. The part most interesting to the mercantile community, is that in which the rules proposed for the lease of Teak Forests situated on the west side of the Irrawaddie and Bassein rivers are laid down, of which the following are of most importance:—Leases to be for twelve years, the rent payable to consist of a certain fixed rate per log or piece, provided that the total amount so paid shall not fall below a certain minimum amount, which is to be defined by means of tenders for the same. This minimum rent to be paid in advance for one year on the signing of the lease. Should the rate paid during any one year, on the timber felled, be below the minimum amount fixed as above, the lease to be cancelled. Thus, if a leaseholder neglects to girdle, fell, and convey to the river's bank sufficient timber in any one year to raise the rate per log to the minimum amount of rent fixed, he forfeits his lease. At the same time, he is prohibited killing any tree of less girth, six feet from the ground, than five feet, and this minimum girth it is further proposed to raise. All timber passing a timber station without paying duty, and all brought out of the forest by a leaseholder subsequent to expiry of his lease, to be liable to confiscation, as well as all timber cut from trees of less girth than six feet; and for every undersized tree felled the leaseholder will be liable to pay a fine of Rs. 100. The lease may be transferred, or assigned by will or otherwise, provided the deed of transfer is registered in the office of the Superintendent of Forests. All disputes with reference to forest boundaries to be subject to the decision of the Superintendent of Forests. The terms are, to all appearance, easy enough, and are calculated to preserve the forest, by preventing the destruction of small trees, although five feet circumference, six feet from the ground, appears to us to fix the standard far too low. These rules will have the effect of attracting monied men, for they are such as to render it impossible for men without means to work the forests. The necessity there is, to enable the leaseholder to retain his lease, that he should kill and convey to market a certain number of trees within a given period, will deter all those who cannot command capital sufficient to provide the means for fulfilling this provision from thronging the forests to the exclusion of men who can work them to their own and the State's advantage. It is proposed in this report, and agreed to by the Government of India, that the forests to be leased or opened to the public, cover an area of 940 square miles; this area is said to contain 733,400 first class trees now standing, of which 17,250 may be annually removed; or a little over 18 to the square mile. We conclude that this 17,250 is the number of inferior trees which will annually come up to the standard of first-class trees. From the report it further appears that rather above one-half the total area of teak forest in this locality in the possession of Government is to be thrown open.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 9. H.M.S. *Sceptris*, Wells, in tow of H.M. str. *Sydney*, Neblet, Rangoon; Countess of Seaford, Pounder, Melbourne; str. *Candia*, Stewart, Seaz.—13. *Tubal Cain*, Duncan, Calcutta.—13. *Moulmein*, Ashton, Calcutta; *Leocadie* et *Anna*, Mearan Pondicherry; *Northumberland*, Small, London.—14. P. and O. str. *Nemesis*, Castle, Calcutta; *Polimie*, Begnier, Reunion.—19. str. *Moulmein*, Ashton, Negapatam.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Sceptris*, from Rangoon.—Maj. Missed, Capt. and Mrs. Smyth and infant, Dr. and Mrs. Crawford, Qr.-mr. and Mrs. Bustard.  
Per str. *Sydney*, from Rangoon.—Maj. Edgar, Mr. Smyth, Lieut. Strike, Suttelworth, Dawtomy, Whiteford, Boyle, and Osmar, Surg. Madden, 69th Regt., Lieut. Domsbery, 68th Regt.  
Per str. *Candia*.—Capt. and Mrs. Hamilton, Hon. D. Arbuthnot, Miss Mann, Mrs. Houghton, Miss Potsons, Miss Pringle, Asst.-surg. O'Halloran, Mrs. Mayne, Miss Harris, Lieut.-col. Thompson, Maj. McLeod, Messrs. Bird, Laupen, Elwyn, Miller, Johnstone, Campbell, and Smith.  
Per *Tubal Cain*.—Ens. Hill, Apothry, Ashworth.  
Per str. *Moulmein*.—From CALCUTTA, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. Hannary and two children, Mr. J. Oakes, Mr. A. Drouhet, Mr. Drouhet, Mr. Minchin, Maj. Nichols.  
Per str. *Nemesis*.—From CALCUTTA.—Sir Hope and Lady Grant, Maj. Biddulph, Mr. Ludovice, Capt. Jury, Mr. H. S. Reid, Mr. W. Wallace.  
Per str. *Moulmein*.—From NEGAPATAM and PONDICHERRY.—Mr. and Mrs. Cadell, Mr. Ross.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 8. St. Oswin, Stratton, Amherst.—10. *Trafalgar*, Taylor, London, via Cocanada; P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Candia*, Stewart, Calcutta.—14. Duke de Malakoff, Lower, Cocanada and Gunjam.—15. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Nemesis*, Castle, Seaz; *Mary Falcone*, Rye, Akayab; *Sceptris*, Wells, in tow of H.M.'s str.; *Sydney*, Neblet, Calcutta; *Ostrich*, Laughton, London, via Ganjam.—18. Str. *Moulmein*, Ashton, Negapatam, via Pondicherry.—19. Countess of Seaford, Pounder, Calcutta; Sir Robert Sale, Landsdown, Mauritius.—20. H.M.'s ship *Tubal Cain*, Duncan, in tow of H.M.'s str. *Coromandel*, Batt, Rangoon.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per *Trafalgar*.—Col. and Mrs. Crewe, Mr. and Mrs. Black, two Misses Crowe, Capt. and Mrs. Begbie, Mrs. and Miss Halsey.  
Per str. *Candia*.—Capt. and Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. Cleghorn, J. D. Godon, Esq.  
Per str. *Nemesis*.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. Harvey, Lieut. Easton, Mr. and Mrs. Ashton. To MARSEILLES.—Col. H. S. Waters and Mrs. Waters, J. D. Robinson, Esq., E. Lecot, Esq., Miss Bennett, Col. G. Logan, Col. S. Gompertz, Capt. Grace. To MAURITIUS.—Byrce McMaster, Esq. To SINGAPORE.—Ens. P. H. Winterbotham, Ens. E. J. Gunthorpe. To MELBOURNE.—Mr. Brose. To SUVA.—Mr. J. Little. To BOMBAY.—Capt. F. C. Taylor, Mrs. Taylor, T. G. M. Pettigrew, Esq.  
Per str. *Moulmein*.—Mrs. and Miss Sherman, Mrs. Plumer and two children, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Bullard.  
Per *Tubal Cain*, in tow of str. *Coromandel* to Rangoon.—Lieut.-col. P. R. Roe, Capt. B. B. Forsyth, Lieut. Mannors, Ens. Lonsdale, Surg. Sparrow, wife, and three children, Qr.-mr. R. Duncan, Capt. Casement, 68th Regt., Maj. J. Fraser, Capt. A. Carlisle, Capt. R. M. Hazen, wife, and three children, Lieut. Ainslie, wife, and child, Lieut. G. H. Trotman, Asst.-surg. G. Simon.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, March 1, 1862.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Govt. Securities ... 8 per ct.  
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ... 5 per ct.  
Discount on Government Bills ... 4 per ct.  
Ditto on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ... 10 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 1 0½ to 1 0½  
Credit to 6 months ... 2 1½  
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ... 3 0½  
" " " at 3 months ... 1 11½  
" " " at 1 month ... 1 11½  
" " " at sight ... 1 11½  
H.M.'s Treasury Bills ... None.  
Bank of England Post Bills ... Par.  
Mauritius Government Bills ... Nominal.  
Ceylon ditto ... "  
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight ... None.  
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days ... ½ to dis.  
Ditto on Bombay ... Par ½ to dis.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan ... 1859 ... 6½ to 7 p.c. pm.  
5 per cent. ditto ... 1856-57 ... ½ dis. to ½ pm.  
5 per cent. ... 1832-33 ... 16½ to 16½ dis.  
Ditto ... 1835-36 ... "  
Ditto ... 1842-43 ... "  
Ditto ... 1854-55 ... "  
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt ... No transactions.  
Tanjore Bonds ... ½ per ct. dis.  
Bank of Madras Shares ... 32 per cent. pm.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-6.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes ... 95 per ct.  
Ditto 5 ditto ditto ... 90 per ct.  
Ditto 4½ ditto ditto ... 76 per ct.  
Ditto 4 ditto Stock Receipts ... 76 per ct.  
Ditto 4 ditto Promissory Notes Sicca ... 75 per ct.  
Ditto 4 ditto ditto Company's ... 75 per ct.  
Ditto 3½ ditto ditto ditto ... — per ct.  
On Tanjore ditto ditto ditto ... 98 per ct.

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 6s. 0d. to £2. 10s. per ton  
To Liverpool (rice), £2. 2s. 6d. per ton.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**RAILWAYS IN THE MAURITIUS.**—Mr. Long ridge, engineer of the Mutlah Railway, is now in the Mauritius as joint contractor with Messrs. Brassy and Co., to construct the two lines of railway which he surveyed some years ago, and which Government has now sanctioned. The works will further drain India of coolies, a local paper boasting that four thousand are on their way to the colony for the contractors. The lines will be completed in three years. The capital is a million sterling, which the colony hopes to pay off in thirty years.

**BOMBAY AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.**—The *Bombay Saturday Review* says Bombay will figure as well in the International Exhibition as in those of 1851 and 1854. There is a very extensive series of raw vegetable produce, which has been named and catalogued with the greatest pains. Our cotton in particular has been done full justice. Every cotton, woollen, and silken fabric has also been obtained in every district of the presidency, in order that home manufacturers may vividly appreciate the manufacturing power of this country, and be stimulated to competition by the sight of the market they may command if they are as able as willing. There are, of showy manufactures, the silver work of Cutch, the carved wood of Guzerat and Bombay, the embroidery of Sindh, the kinkobs of Surat and Ahmedabad, the agates of Broach, the inlaid work of Bombay, and the various fancy articles of Sawunt Waree. The blackwood furniture of Bombay is said to be magnificent, but there was time only to order one drawing-room set, and that minus a sofa.

**COTTON ROADS.**—In Bombay cotton roads are sanctioned from Poona to Hurrayhur, on the Mysore Frontier, the main road to Madras through Dharwar; from the foot of Koombaree Ghaut to Gowalkote, through Becjapore, with a pier at Gowalkote; from Belgium to the coast by Par-poollee Ghaut; from Barsee and Malligum to the railway; from Penit to Bulsar, Nassick—according to new postal arrangements since the opening of the railways, the mails for Guzerat, Sindh, and the Punjab will traverse this road; from Chaleesgaum, the present terminus of those G. I. P. Railway to Dhoolia—the mails and transport train for the North-Western Provinces have adopted this route. The whole will cost two and three quarters of lakhs.

**DEATH OF MISS FARRAR.**—The *Friend of India* regrets to notice the death of perhaps the most devoted lady missionary in India, Miss Cynthia Farrar, of the American Mission, Ahmednuggur. She landed in India thirty-four years ago, and her beauty and grace drove more than one distinguished official distracted. She refused the hand of a civilian of high Christian character, now a member of Council, because she had devoted herself for life to missionary work. Few have done so much for native female education as she, and she was seldom heard of beyond the limits of her own circle. Two such deaths as hers and Mrs. Mullens' within a few weeks of each other are a great blow to the cause.

**BROACH COTTON** owes its superiority to the fact that in 1850, Government established places at Broach and Surat for the examination and stamping of cotton bales so as to prevent fraud. Government resolved to discontinue these establishments, when the merchants protested and offered to pay a small fee. The measure has consequently been suspended only until an Act shall be passed sufficient for all purposes, as the supervision is a duty which belongs to the dealers, and not to Government.

**EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (Bombay, March 12, by Telegraph from Alexandria).**—Shirts and Mule Twist dull and declining; 8½ lb. shirtings, 5rs. 11s. Cotton active and advancing; Broach, 220rs. Copper dull and declining; sheeting, 57rs.; tile, 56rs. Opium, Malwa, 1,510rs. per chest.

## CHINA.

**HONG KONG, Feb. 15.**—The past fortnight has not materially altered the complexion of affairs in China or Japan, though one or two events of considerable significance fall to be recorded.

From Japan an embassy has been despatched to England and the other treaty Powers on the continent of Europe. The ambassadors are men of rank, and are accompanied by one of the Consular student-interpreters. An official difficulty, of consequence only as showing the manner in which the Japanese wish to limit our movements, occurred at Yokohama recently. A procession of great officials, with their respective retinues, were journeying to Yedo about the beginning of last month, and application was made to the Ministers to forbid foreigners to traverse the road on the first two days; we are informed that the French Minister ordered, and the British Minister requested, the residents under their jurisdiction to attend to this application, and avoid appearing on the road at the time mentioned. Meantime the Japanese shut the gates leading from the foreign settlement, upon which Mr. Alcock warned the Governor of Yokohama, and threatened to land a force in order to raze the barriers to the ground. The Governor stated that the gates were not closed by his authority. A fire in Yedo has destroyed two or three streets, and entirely consumed the palace of the Prince of Satsuma. There is a rumour that Mr. Alcock will return to England soon; in which case, we suppose, Dr. Winchester will take the position of plenipotentiary.

From Pekin we have no particular intelligence; it is said that Prince Kung is exceedingly affected by the state of the kingdom under his rule. He deplores principally the inefficiency of the army, and the corruption that prevails among the mandarins, the one being in many respects the cause of the other. At the same time it must be confessed that an unusual supineness exists on the part of the Imperial Government; for since the capture of Nankin, some time last summer, their troops have scarcely ever been heard of as fighting, and never as victorious. The rebel troops, on the other hand, have become more powerful by the capture of Hangchow and Ningpo. When we last wrote they were threatening Shanghai, and our admiral was engaged in preparations for driving them back. It was not so clear then whether we should defend the city of Shanghai as well as the settlement, but advices have since been received which leave no doubt as to Foreign protection being extended to the Chinese city; intimidation has been conveyed to the insurgents that Shanghai and Woosung are in our possession, and they have been given to understand that any molestation of these places will be at their own peril. Meantime, a heavy fall of snow, and a period of very cold weather, has prevented the rebels from taking the field; but, according to the latest accounts, good weather was beginning to return, and with it had appeared bands of rebel skirmishers in the neighbourhood of Shanghai. It is impossible for us to say positively what view the Taepings may take of our power and position, or to what extent they may dispute our right to protect Shanghai, but certain recent circumstances tend to the belief that they really contemplate hostility to foreigners. The Rev. Mr. I. J. Roberts, who has been among them as missionary at Nankin, and up to a recent date received good treatment there, has suddenly experienced such a change in their behaviour towards him that he no longer considered his life to be safe in Nankin.

From the various other ports there is no particular news, except that a tea ship, the *Magnolia*, for London, had got on shore on leaving Foo-chow.

An attempt is being made at present to get up a volunteer corps in Hong Kong, as it is strongly felt that we are, in this respect, disgracefully behind the age. When his Excellency the Governor was spoken to about it, he frowned, and his Colonial Secretary did the same; but the thing is likely to go on notwithstanding.



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

**Fort William, Feb. 4.**—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confer on the underment. non-commissioned officer of the Bombay army the annuity specified opposite to his name, together with the distinction of a silver medal as a reward for distinguished and meritorious service since enlistment:—  
Serg. maj. Henry Brougham, 19th regt. Bombay N.I., £10.

Her Majesty has been pleased to app. Mr. Alexander Robert Badcock, to be a cadet for the inf. in H.M.'s Indian military forces at the pres. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service and promoted to the rank of ensign.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appt:—

Lieut. col. G. E. Voyle, of art., to offic. as director of the art. depot of instruction at Meerut dur. abs., on m.c. to Eur., of Brev. col. C. Hogge, c.n.

The underment. officer is per. to proc. to Eur.:—  
Brev. surg. Robert Bird, M.D., of the med. dept., civil, Howrah, for 6 mo., without pay.

Infantry.

Late 1st Eur. Bengal Fusiliers.—Lieut. Lynd Norverre has leave for 18 mo.

4th Bombay N.I.—The leave to Europe, on m.c., granted to Lieut. G. B. Crispin, adjt. 5th Punjab cav., in G.O. issued by the Govt. of Bombay, No. 223, dated April 26, 1861, is ext. for a period of five months.

Feb. 11.—No. 305.—Asst. surg. D. C. McFall, H.M.'s 34th regt., is app. to offic. as civil surg. at Roy Barrilly, in Oude, in add. to his other duties, with effect fr. 11th ult., v. Asst. surg. Grant.

No. 306.—Capt. A. P. Orr, Talookdar of Mithowlee, in prov. of Oude, has been app. an hon. asst. comr., and vested with powers of a sub. mag. of 1st cl., and of a dep. coll. within his own estates, and the estates of Capt. W. Hearsey, Mrs. Rose, and Rae Toolaram, situated in the pergunnahs of Kusta and Paula, Zillah Mohumdee.

No. 307.—Local Lieut. J. Watts, adjt. of the div. police batt. at Jubbulpore, Central Provs., has priv. leave for 3 mo. fr. 1st inst.

No. 308.—Capt. H. F. Waddington, dep. comsgr., Central Provs., has leave for 6 weeks, with effect fr. the date on which he may avail himself of it, prep. to Eur. on m.c.

Feb. 10.—No. 145.—Surg. maj. A. Campbell is perm. to retire fr. the serv. on pension of £700 per annum, with effect fr. 8th inst.

Feb. 11.—No. 146.—The foll. para. of a milt. letter fr. the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 507, dated Dec. 31, 1861, is published for general information:—

1. The transfer to the staff corps, subject to my confirmation, of Capt. J. T. Tovey, late of the 94th regt., having appeared in G.O., that officer applied to me for an extension of his leave of absence, and I have permitted him to remain in this country for a further period of 3 mo., fr. Jan. 1 next.

No. 152.—The underment. officers have reported their return from England:—

Brev. col. H. F. Dunsford, c.n., late 59th regt. N.I.; Maj. T. Green, late 48th regt. N.I.; Capt. W. D. Couchman, art.; Capt. T. C. Graham, late 4th Eur. L.C.; Capt. C. C. Ekins, late 20th regt. N.I.; Capt. E. G. Clark, late 21st regt. N.I.; Brev. capt. S. S. Bonderson, late 37th regt. N.I.; Lieut. A. Shepherd, late 5th Eur. L.C.; Lieut. W. Jackson, late 53rd regt. N.I.; Lieut. E. H. Woodcock, late 55th regt. N.I.; Lieut. C. E. Benthall, gen. list; Surg. A. Fleming, M.D., med. dept.—date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 1.

Lieut. S. G. Warde, late 11th regt. N.I.; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 4.

No. 153.—Her Majesty has been pleased to app. the underment. gentlemen to be cadets for the inf. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at the Pres. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the serv. and prom. to rank of ens., leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:—

Inf.—Mr. A. I. Shepherd and Mr. E. G. Serle; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 1.

No. 158.—The foll. ords., issued by the resident at Hyderabad, are conf.:—

Dated Jan. 7, 1862.—No. 8.—Conf. the regtl. order by Capt. Lilly, 2nd in com., 3rd inf., Hyderabad contig., dated Jan. 1, 1862, ass. com. of the 3rd inf., Hyderabad contig., on that date, consequent on the dept. of Maj. Prescott, comdg. 3rd inf., Hyderabad contig., to Bombay, prep. to obtaining a final certificate to Eur.

Dated Jan. 18, 1862.—No. 13.—Conf. the foll. ords.:—

By Brigdr. Hill, comdg. Hyderabad contig., dated Dec. 31, 1861.

Making over the com. of the Hyderabad contig. to the next senr. officer, Maj. H. D. Abbott, c.n., comdt., 4th cav., Hyderabad contig., consequent on his resg. of his app. in the Hyderabad contig. fr. the 31st Dec., 1861.

By Maj. Abbott, c.n., comdg. Hyderabad contig., dated Jan. 6, 1862.

Making over the com. of the 4th cav., Hyderabad contig. to Capt. Dowker, 2nd in com., 4th cav., Hyderabad contig., consequent on his tempy. assg. com. of the Hyderabad contig., with effect fr. Jan. 1, 1862.

By Capt. Dowker, 2nd in com., and offic. comdt., 4th cav., Hyderabad contig., dated Jan. 6, 1862.

Directing Lieut. Innes, adjt., 4th cav., Hyderabad contig., to act as 2nd in com., in add. to his duties as adjt. of 4th cav., Hyderabad contig., with effect fr. Jan. 1.

No. 160.—Admitted to the service, and prom. to ens. fr. date assigned him:—

Infantry.—Mr. A. R. Badcock; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 4.

No. 161.—The underment. officer has rep. his return fr. England:—

Capt. R. W. Chambers, late 11th regt. N.I.; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 4.

Home Dept., Feb. 13.—No. 844.—The underment. gentlemen, app. by the Sec. of State for India members of H.M.'s C.S. on the Bengal estab., reported their arrival at the Presy. on 2nd inst., viz.:—

Messrs. R. H. Wilson, C. C. Stevens, T. W. Smyth, J. O'Kinealy, A. Weeks, M. A. McConagheav, A. M. Markham, T. H. H. Shortt, E. W. Barron, E. C. Buck, and J. W. Edgar.

No. 846.—The servs. of Asst. surg. W. H. Hayes are placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal.

Feb. 14.—No. 847.—The Rtt. Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to attach Mr. J. C. Geddes, of C.S., reported qualified for the public service, to the Bengal div. of the presy. of Fort William.

Foreign Dept., Finance.—No. 218.—Feb. 14.—The foll. proms. are made in the rev. survey dept. fr. 1st ult.:—

Nagpore.—Mr. W. Ellison to be asst. rev. surveyor, 2nd class.

First Division, Oude.—Mr. W. H. Patterson to be asst. rev. surveyor, 3rd class.

Scinde.—Mr. E. Loftie to be asst. rev. surveyor, 3rd class.

No. 219.—Mr. C. R. Coles, offic. pol. agent at Rewah, rec. ch. of the Rewah treasury fr. Capt. T. Acton, 1st asst. pol. agent, on 5th inst.

No. 331.—General.—Lieut. P. B. P. Gough, junior asst. to the comr. of Mysore, ret. to his duty on Dec. 31 last.

No. 332.—Lieut. J. G. Bell, asst. comr., Hyderabad assigned dists., ret. fr. leave granted to him in G.O. No. 116, dated Jan. 21, and assu. ch. of his office on Jan. 25.

With reference to G. O. No. 128, dated Jan. 21, Lieut. Bell, offic. as dep. comr., West Bazar, from Sept. 13 to Nov. 22 last.

No. 333.—Lieut. W. Phaire, dep. comr. of the 3rd class in Assam, to be an asst. comr. of the 3rd class Oude.

No. 335.—Capt. J. C. Wood resu. ch. of the office of superint. of Dhar fr. Lieut. H. C. E. Ward on 3rd inst.

No. 164.—Admitted into the serv. and prom. to the rank of ens., leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:—

Infantry.—Messrs. G. W. Heresford and A. B. Clare; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 8.

No. 165.—The underment. officers have rep. their ret. fr. England:—

Lieut. T. W. Rutherford, late 33rd N.I.; date of arr. at Bombay, Jan. 28.

Capt. F. P. Bailey, late 6th Eur. regt.; Lieut. J. B. Brander, late 37th regt. N.I.; Lieut. F. J. Mackeson, late 74th regt. N.I.; Asst. surg. R. Rhind, med. dept.; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 8.

No. 166.—The serv. of Brev. maj. G. E. Watson, corps of engs., are placed at the disp. of the public works dept.

No. 167.—The serv. of Hon. Asst. surg. G. Law, lately in med. ch. of the 2nd inf., Nagpore irreg. force, are placed at the disp. of the foreign dept.

No. 169.—The foll. order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

No. 81, dated Jan. 31.—Granting leave of absence to the Cape and New South Wales, on m.c., to Capt. J. D. Dickson, late 33rd regt. N.I., for 2 years, under old regs.

No. 171.—The furl. to Eur., for 2 years, to Capt. J. Dawson, Bengal Staff Corps, exec. engr. Syllhet div., public works dept., in G.O. No. 150 of 1862, is commuted to leave on m.c. to Eur., for 20 mo.

No. 172.—The underment. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave of absence, on m.c.:—

Lieut. col. E. W. S. Scott, regt. of art., insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines, for 20 mo., under new regs.

Maj. F. P. Layard, Bengal Staff Corps, superint.

engr. of the northern circle, public works dept., for 20 mo.

No. 173.—Capt. W. D. Couchman, art., is allowed an ext. of leave fr. Jan. 18 to 1st inst., the date on which he rep. his ret. to Bengal fr. furl. to Eur.

No. 174.—Admitted into the serv., and prom. to the rank of ens., from dates assigned to them in Govt. G.O. Nos. 279, 975, and 1,152 of March 26, Oct. 25, and Dec. 17, 1861.—

Infantry.

Mr. E. G. Cattermole; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 8.

Mr. M. F. Stokes; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 8.

Mr. H. Bailey; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 8. *Home Dept.*, Feb. 14.—No. 908.—Notification.—The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal div. of the pres. of Fort William Mr. H. H. Robinson, of the Civil Service, who rep. his ret. from England on the 1st inst.

Feb. 17.—No. 909.—Mr. F. S. Wigram, C.S., is per. to proc. to Eur., on furl., for 3 years from date of embarkation.

No. 881.—Revs. E. M. Birch and J. H. Hocking, asst. chaplains on Bengal estab., rep. their arr. on 13th inst. per st.-ship *Candia*.

The servs. of Messrs. Birch and Hocking are placed at disposal of foreign dept.

Feb. 18.—No. 910.—The foll. covenanted and uncovenanted civil servants having produced the necessary medical certificates have been granted, by the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz.:—

Covenanted.—Mr. T. E. Fairfax, 6 mo.; Mr. N. S. Alexander, 6 mo.; Mr. H. Monckton, 6 mo.; Sir T. J. Metcalf, Bart., 6 mo.

Uncovenanted.—Mr. S. W. Fallon, 6 mo.; Mr. J. Twentyman, 6 mo.; Mr. J. Dunman, 6 mo.; Mr. H. H. Sevenoaks, 6 mo.; Mr. P. Carnegie, 6 mo.

No. 911.—Rev. J. Cave Browne is prom. to be chaplain fr. 13th inst., v. the Rev. H. H. Harrington, dec.

*Foreign Dept.*—No. 354.—General.—Capt. A. J. Bruce, offic. 2nd asst. in the Mysore commission, ret. to his duty on 23rd ult.

No. 355.—Mr. A. B. Ross, superint. of survey and settlement, Nagpore, has priv. leave for 6 weeks fr. 10th inst.

No. 356.—Capt. C. T. O. Mayne, asst. comr., Central Provinces, assu. ch. of Mundla dist. from Capt. H. F. Waddington on the 20th ult.

No. 357.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Capt. H. Mackenzie, dep. comr. in the Punjab, to be sec. to the chief comr. of the Central Provs.

*Financial Dept.*—The foll. appts. in the office establishments of the dep. auditors and accountants general in the several presidencies are published by order of H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council:—

Bengal.—Head asst., Mr. T. W. Biss.

Madras.—Head asst., Mr. W. E. Gordon (Mr. T. Murray, offic.); 2nd asst., Mr. A. La Morendiere (Mr. H. A. Moraes, offic.).

Bombay.—Head asst., Mr. D. B. Hodge; 2nd asst., Mr. J. B. Hynes.

N. W. Provinces.—Head asst., Mr. W. W. Crawford; 2nd asst., Mr. J. Bickers.

Punjab.—Head asst., Mr. C. F. A. Kelly; 2nd asst., Mr. C. C. Seymour.

*Military Dept.*, Feb. 17.—No. 175.—The undermend. officers are per. to proc. to Europe on leave of abs. on m. c.

Surg. J. N. Tresidder, of med. dept., for 15 mos. under new regs.

Lieut. W. G. Waterfield, Bengal staff corps, asst. comr., Punjab, for 20 mos.

Feb. 18.—No. 176.—Maj. G. W. Boileau, Bengal staff corps, to ret. from the serv. on pension of a capt., and the additional annuity of £50 authorised, with effect from 1st Oct., 1861.

No. 178.—The undermend. officer is per. to proc. to Eur. on furl.

Asst. surg. E. J. Vivian, of the med. dept., for two years, under the new regs.

No. 179.—The leave to Eur. on m. c. to Lieut. G. B. Crispin, 4th Bombay N.I. (rifles), is ext. for 5 mos.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

*Judicial (Criminal) Dept.*, dated *Camp Cawnpore*, Jan. 29.—No. 55a.—Mr. T. Martin, Customs patrol at Bah, is vested with powers of a sub mag. of 1st class, for the trial of offences other than breaches of the Customs laws.

Jan. 30.—No. 17a.—Appointments:—Mr. A. Ross, offic. extra judge of courts of Sudder Dawanny, N.W.P., to be a judge of those courts, with effect from the date of Mr. E. M. Wylly's dec.

Mr. W. Edwards, judge and sess. judge of Benares, to act as an extra judge of the courts of Sudder Dawanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N.W.P.

*Police Dept.*—No. 58a.—Lieut. C. R. Matthews, late 56th N.I., whose servs. have been placed at disposal of this Govt., is app. as asst. ins. gen. of pol., and is posted to Benares div.

Lieut. J. W. O'Dowda, late 50th N.I., is app. to act as an asst. ins. gen. of pol. in Rohilcund div., v. Lieut. A. W. Franks.

*Gen. Dept.*, dated *Camp Humeerpore*, Jan. 24.—

No. 149a.—15 mo. leave on m. c. is granted to Mr. H. Vansittart, civil and sess. judge of Bareilly, from date on which he may avail himself thereof, together with the usual prep. leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

Jan. 25.—No. 158a.—Mr. F. F. Hogg, C.S., having report. his arr. in Calcutta, is app. to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, and is posted to dist. of Mirzapore.

No. 159a.—Rev. H. Tuson, whose serv. have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., is app. to be chap. of Roorkee and Seharunpoor.

#### EXAMINATION COMMITTEES.

No. 171a.—It is hereby notified that the yearly examin. of assts. and of all other officers of the Govt. who are required by existing orders to present themselves, will be held at the several div. hd. qr. stations on Monday, April 14 next.

The underment. gentlemen are app. to be members of a special central examin. com., which will assemble at Agra:—

Mr. A. Ross, judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, pres.

Mr. G. F. Harvey, comr. of the Agra div.

Mr. W. S. Paterson, or the offic. judge for the time being of Agra.

Dr. W. Anderson, principal of the Agra college.

Mr. J. Simson, register of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, who will also be sec. to the com.

Dated, *Camp Biddnoo*, Jan. 28.—No. 185a.—Ten days' leave is granted to Mr. H. S. Reid, director of public instruc. of N.W.P., from the date on which he may avail himself of it, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, prep. to furl. to Eur.

No. 187a.—Mr. H. Templeton, hd. master of the Bareilly college, is app. to offic. as principal of that institution from Oct. 24 last, the date on which Mr. Kempsom took charge of the duties of ins. in the 2nd or Agra circle of the dept. of public instruction.

Dated *Camp Cawnpore*, Jan. 29.—No. 202a.—It is hereby notified that the underment. med. officers will be placed in chge. of the dist. jails specified opposite their names, from and after March 1, and they are vested with the powers of a mag. under section 23, Act XLV. of 1861, to be exercised within the precincts of the jails under their respective chges., with effect from the same date:—

#### Meerut Division.

Dehrah.—Asst. surg. J. A. C. Hutchinson.

Seharunpoor.—Asst. surg. C. T. Paske.

Boolundshuhur.—Asst. surg. D. Hood.

Allygurh.—Asst. surg. C. Kilkelly.

Moozuffernugger.—Asst. surg. W. H. Kirton.

#### Agra Division.

Muttra.—Asst. surg. J. D. Wylie.

Etawah.—Asst. surg. C. E. Raddock (offg.)

Etah.—Asst. surg. T. Duncan.

Futtehgurh.—Asst. surg. C. Plank.

#### Rohilcund Division.

Bijnour.—Asst. surg. G. Grant.

Moradabad.—Asst. surg. B. W. Switzer (offg.).

Budaon.—Asst. surg. W. P. Harris.

Shahjehanpoor.—Asst. surg. A. L. Bogie.

#### Allahabad Division.

Cawnpore.—Asst. surg. J. Jones.

Bandah.—Asst. surg. W. Watson.

#### Benares Division.

Mirzapoor.—Asst. surg. J. H. Loch.

Ghazeeoor.—Asst. surg. A. Gaiden.

Jounpoor.—Asst. surg. A. J. Dale.

Azingurh.—Asst. surg. W. R. Hooper.

#### Jhansie Division.

Jhansie.—Asst. surg. J. C. Annesley.

Lullitpoor.—Asst. surg. E. F. Wheatley.

Orai.—Asst. surg. C. Hatchell.

*Judicial (Civil) Dept.*, *Allahabad*, Feb. 8.—No. 25a.—Mr. C. Home, mag. and coll. of Jounpoor, is app. to offic. as judge and sess. judge of Benares, during abs. of Mr. W. Edwards.

*Police Dept.*, Feb. 5.—No. 41.—The leave for 2 mo., granted Jan. 18, to Maj. J. W. Carter, dep. ins. gen. of pol. in Rohilcund div., is cane.

*Revenue Dept.*, Feb. 3.—No. 72a.—Mr. T. B. Tracy, asst. to mag. and coll. at Cawnpore, is transf. to Benares div., and posted to dist. of Azingurh, within which he will exercise full powers of mag. and of a dep. coll.

Feb. 4.—No. 89.—Mr. J. Alone, asst. comr. at Jaloun, is placed in chge. of the treasury of that dist., from Oct. 19, 1861.

No. 214a.—Rev. J. W. Young, whose serv. have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., to be chap. of Shahjehanpoor.

*Gen. Dept.*, *Camp Cawnpore*, Jan. 30.—No. 222a.—Leave for 1 year is granted to Mr. G. A. Wright, coll. of Customs, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Jan. 31.—No. 267a.—Mr. C. A. Elliott, offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. at Cawnpore, is transf. to Rohilcund div., and posted to dist. of Bijnour.

No. 238a.—Mr. W. Waterfield, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade at Budaon, is transf. to Allahabad div., and posted to Cawnpore dist.

Dated *Allahabad*, Feb. 5.—No. 246a.—15 days'

leave is granted to Mr. F. B. Gubbins, c.a., comr. of the Benares div., from March 1 next, to enable him to proceed to Calcutta, prep. to resigning H.M.'s service.

Jan. 8.—No. 279a.—Asst. surg. G. Grant, in med. chge. of the Lieut. gov.'s camp, is perm. to resu. his duties as civil asst. surg. of Bijnore, from 15th inst.

Feb. 15.—No. 84a.—Under section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to invest Mr. Ives, the Customs patrol of the Burpoorah div. of the Etawah dist., with powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class, in respect to offences other than breaches of the Customs laws.

No. 86a.—Mr. Tritton, who, in orders No. 1,222a, dated Dec. 18, 1861, was invest. with the powers of a sub. mag. of 2nd class, within the limits of Kunouj Thuteta Tirwa, in dist. of Furruckabad, is hereby authorised to exercise the like powers throughout the Pergunnah of Bilhour, in the Cawnpore dist.

Feb. 11.—No. 161.—Leave of absence.—The priv. leave for 1 mo. granted to Maj. H. Drummond, superint. engr., 2nd circle, in notification No. 96a, dated Jan. 11, is cane. from 23rd idem, the date on which that officer took charge of the consulting engr.'s office in Bengal.

Feb. 14.—No. 174.—One mo.'s priv. leave is granted to Mr. T. Moss, asst. to the chief engr., and asst. sec. to Govt., N.W. provs., in the public works dept., from 15th inst., or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

*Police Dept.*, *Allahabad*, Feb. 15.—No. 83.—One mo.'s priv. leave of abs., under sec. 7 of the uncovenanted service leave rules, is granted to Mr. Sterndale, asst. insp. gen. of police at Jhansie, from date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 47.—The appt. of Lieut. J. W. O'Dowda, to offic. as an asst. insp. gen. of police in the Rohilcund div., notified in orders of Jan. 30. No. 58a is hereby cane.

*Revenue Dept.*, *Allahabad*, Feb. 15.—No. 108.—The Hon. the Lieut. Gov. has been pleased to sanction the foll. arrangements in consequence of the appt. of Mr. Bickers, dep. coll. of Meerut, to the office of the dep. aud. and account. gen.

Mr. G. G. Billings, dep. coll. of Allygurh, is transf. to the Meerut dist.

Mr. C. W. Kinnock, dep. coll. at Shahjehanpoor, is transf. to the Allygurh dist.

*Gen. Dept.*, *Allahabad*, Feb. 10.—No. 256.—Mr. S. W. Fallon, superint. of the Ajmere Govt. school and insp. of village schools at Ajmere and Mhairwar, on leave in England, has been allowed 6 mos. leave under m. c. by the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, in ext. of that granted him by G.O. No. 1,278, dated No. 12, 1860.

No. 283a.—1 mo.'s priv. leave, fr. 20th inst., is granted to Capt. Davidson, asst. comr. of Jhansie. Mr. James, dep. coll., will be placed in charge of the Treasury dur. Capt. Davidson's abs.

No. 289a.—Erratum.—In the notific. issued fr. this dept. on the 7th ult., No. 42a, after the app. of Lieut. W. Johnston to be capt., read as follows:—

"Ens. J. A. Stowell to be lieut., v. Hume, res."

"T. Moss, Esq., to be lieut., v. Johnston, prom."

No. 801a.—The usual prep. leave is granted to Surg. J. P. Walker, superint. of the Govt. press, to enable him to proc. to Calcutta, for the purp. of applying for furl. to Eur.

Asst. surg. W. Walker, superint. of the Agra Central Prison, is app. to offic. as superint. of the Govt. press, and curator of Govt. books, dur. leave of Surg. J. P. Walker.

Asst. surg. C. Plank, m.d., civ. asst. surg. of Futtehgurh, is app. to officiate as superint. of Central Prison at Agra, dur. deputation of Dr. W. Walker.

Feb. 14.—No. 333a.—1 mo.'s priv. leave is granted to Lieut. C. E. Orman, canton. jt. mag. of Roorkee, fr. date on which he may avail himself of the same.

With the consent of the officer comdg. the station, Capt. O'Brien, of H.M.'s 54th foot, will officiate as canton. joint mag. of Roorkee, dur. Lieut. Orman's abs.

No. 283.—The priv. leave for 2 mos. granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Rev. Mr. White, chap. of Bandia, is conf.

Feb. 15.—No. 334a.—Apps.—

Mr. W. A. Forbes, to offic. as mag. and coll. of Meerut, dur. abs. of Mr. B. Sapte on the leave granted to him in G.O., dated Jan. 15, 1862.

No. 335a.—Mr. J. F. D. Inglis, mag. and coll. of Bareilly, to act as Judge and sess. judge of Bareilly, dur. abs. of Mr. H. Vansittart on leave.

Mr. R. H. W. Dunlop to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bareilly.

No. 336a.—Mr. A. Swinton, to be judge and sess. judge of Goruckpore, contg. to offic. as comr., in add. to his duties as judge.

Mr. C. P. Carnichael, offic. mag. and coll. of Budaon, to be mag. and coll. of that dist.

Mr. G. H. Lawrence, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. at Moradabad, to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade.

No. 337a.—Mr. H. P. Fane to be judge and sess. judge of Furruckabad, contg. to act in that capacity in Mirzapore dist.

Mr. W. H. Lowe, offic. mag. and coll. of Boolundshuhur, to be mag. and coll. of that dist.



Mr. G. H. M. Batten, offic. sec. to Sudder board of rev., is conf. in that app.

Mr. W. Lane, joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade at Moosulurnuggur, is prom. to the 1st grade.

Mr. C. A. Elliott, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. at Bijour, is app. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

No. 338a.—Mr. E. B. Thornhill, joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade in ch. of Etah, is app. to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, v. Mr. F. S. Wigram, who has proceed. on furl.

Mr. S. M. Moens, offic. ass. sec. to the Govt., N.W. provs., is app. to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade, and is posted to the dist. of Bareilly.

Mr. H. R. Clarke, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of the first grade at Bareilly, is transferred in that capacity to the dist. of Budaon.

No. 339a.—Mr. W. Duthoit, asst. mag. and coll. of Mirzapore, will offic. as dep. superint. of the domains of the Maharajah of Benares during abs. of Mr. E. Macnaghten, on leave.

No. 340a.—Mr. A. Shakespear, to offic. as comr. of Benares div. during abs. of Mr. F. B. Gubbins, under leave granted him in G.O., dated the 5th inst.

Mr. G. P. Money, to offic. as judge and sess. judge of Moradabad.

No. 341a.—Mr. M. Kempson, ins. in the dept. of public instruction of the 2nd or Agra circle, is app. to be director of public instruction in the N.W.P., v. Mr. H. S. Reid, proc. on furl.

D. Anderson, principal of the Agra college, is app. to be ins. in dept. of public instruction of 2nd or Agra circle.

Mr. C. Pearson, M.A., prof. of English literature and history in the Agra college, to be principal of the Agra college.

Mr. H. Templeton, hd. mr. of Bareilly college, to be principal of the Bareilly college.

Mr. K. Deighton, B.A., to be prof. of English literature and history in the Agra college.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

General Dept, Feb. 1.—No. 167.—Transfer.—Mr. G. E. Wakefield, extra asst. comsr., from the Sirsa to the Mozuffergurh district.

Military Dept, Feb. 4.—No. 18.—The Dera Ismael Khan station order, dated Jan. 4, by Lieut. col. J. L. Vaughan, comdg., directing Asst. surg. G. S. Burnside, H.M.'s 51st L.I., to receive med. charge of the 5th regt. Punjab inf., No. 3, Punjab lt. field battery, and detach. 3rd Punjab cav., consequent on departure of Asst. surg. S. C. Courtney, M.D., 5th Punjab inf., with a detach. H.M.'s 81st foot, is confirmed as a temp. arrangement.

No. 19.—The regt. order dated Jan. 6, by Lieut. col. H. B. Lumsden, C.B., comdg. corps of guides, directing Asst. surg. H. W. Bellow to receive med. charge of corps, is confirmed.

No. 20.—The Murdan garrison order, dated Jan. 6, by Lieut. col. H. B. Lumsden, comdg., directing Asst. surg. H. W. Bellow to receive med. charge of the civil dispensary and Peshawur mountain train, from Asst. surg. N. D. S. Wallich, is confirmed.

No. 22.—The leave for 10 days granted to Maj. A. Smith, lieut. of police, Hissar, in G.O. No. 125, dated March 21, 1860, to enable him to appear before a med. committee at Umballa in accordance with the order of Govt., is cane.

Public Works Dept., Feb. 13.—No. 4736.—Transfer.—Capt. C. Pollard, exec. engr., Peshawur div., is temp. transf. to Rawul Pindee div.

General Dept., Feb. 5.—No. 189.—Leave.—Lieut. R. G. Sandeman, asst. comr. of Peshawur, has 8 weeks leave, from date of his availing himself thereof, to enable him to proc. to Calcutta or Bombay, prep. to leave to England on m.c.

Feb. 6.—No. 196.—Appointment.—Rev. C. J. Waterhouse, to be chap. of Subathoo.

Feb. 8.—No. 204.—Lord W. Hay, dep. coms. of Simla, has leave for 2 mo., prep. to furl., with effect fr. March 1, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 208.—In modification of Gazette order No. 2391, dated 18th Nov. last, it is hereby notified that Mr. H. Burra, asst. coms., has been perm. to proc. on the 6 mo. leave to England by the steamer which leaves Calcutta about 10th Feb. current.

#### RETURN OF THE LIEUT. GOV. OF THE PUNJAB.

No. 209.—The Hon. the Lieut. Gov. has this day returned to Lahore.

Heads of departments will in future address all despatches to the Sec. to the Govt.

Feb. 11.—No. 221.—Mr. L. S. Saunders, assist. coms., Goojranwalla, has 2 mo. leave fr. the date of his availing himself thereof.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Camp Peshawur, Jan. 26.—Lieut. F. A. Montricu, 25th Bombay N.I., doing duty with 37th (Meerut) regt. N.I., and in chg. of head qrs., Camp Sudder Bazaar, will retain chg. during the downward march of the camp.

In continuation of G.O. of 16th inst., the undermentioned officers are app. to do duty at Landour convalescent depot during the ensuing hot season:—

Brev. major J. H. Balmain, late 4th Eur. L.C.

Capt. J. Ward, late 4th Eur. inf.

The leave to Lieut. col. W. Barr, art., in G.O. of Nov. 26 last, is to be held to have had effect from Dec. 7 following to date of his departure for Eur.

Capt. M. M. Prendergast, late 4th Eur. L.C., and A. Cumine, late 4th N.I., are perm. to proc. to, and do gen. duty at, Benares and Meerut, respectively.

The following Saugor district order is confirmed: Dated 16th inst.—App. Asst. surg. P. O'Brien, med. storekeeper, to med. chg. of 3rd Bengal cav., as a temp. arrangement, in add. to his other duties, v. Surg. R. J. Atkinson.

The following orders are confirmed: By Col. J. L. Taylor, comdg. 3rd N.I., dated 1st inst., app. Lieut. H. W. Staddy to offic. as adj. of the regt., v. Lieut. R. A. Nowell.

By Major P. W. Luard, comdg. 25th (Punjab) regt. N.I., dated 8th inst., app. Capt. J. W. Hoggan, 2nd in com., to offic. as adj., in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. J. Forsyth.

Saugor station order, dated 11th inst., directing Asst. surg. J. H. White, No. 2 batty. 24th brig., to assume med. chg. of No. 1 batty. 16th brig. R.A., in add. to his other duties, with effect from 9th inst.

Saugor artillery division order, dated 12th inst., app. Vet. surg. E. J. Batt, arrived with G batty. 2nd R.H. brig., to assume professional chg. of horses of No. 1 batty. 16th brig. and No. 2 batty. 24th brig. R.A., in add. to his other duties, with effect from 11th inst.

Artillery regimental order, dated 15th inst., directing Surg. major J. Bowhill to receive med. chg. of regt. head qrs. estab., with effect from 12th inst.

Nagode station order, dated 15th inst., app. Lieut. H. M. Repton, late 67th N.I., to be station staff officer, with effect from 16th inst., v. Lieut. J. C. Minto.

Leave of absence: Late 1st E.L.C.—Capt. H. E. Ellice, from Feb. 10 to April 10, to presy., prep. to furl. to Eur.

General List.—Lieut. J. H. Maling (do. duty 41st Gwalior N.I.), from Jan. 10 to March 10, to presy., on m.c., prep. to leave to Europe, on same account.

#### MOVEMENTS OF CORPS.

Jan. 29.—With the sanction of Govt., the following movements of corps and detachments are directed to take place:

##### Royal Artillery.

C batty. 2nd R.H. brig., from Umballah to Peshawur, on receipt of orders.

C batty. 5th R.H. brig. from Peshawur to Umballah, on arrival of No. 4 batty. 19th brig.

No. 4 batty. 11th brig., from Mooltan to Ferozepore, when relieved.

No. 7 batty. 11th brig., from Peshawur to Umritsir, when relieved.

No. 2 batty. 16th brig., from Umritsir to Peshawur, on receipt of orders.

No. 1 batty. 19th brig., from Ferozepore to Mooltan, on receipt of orders.

No. 4 batty. 19th brig., from Rawul Pindee to Peshawur, on receipt of orders.

No. 5 batty. 22nd brig., from Peshawur to Rawul Pindee, on arrival of C batty. 2nd R.H. brig.

##### European Infantry.

H.M.'s 7th fus. from Peshawur to Ferozepore, when relieved.

H.M.'s 79th highlanders from Ferozepore to Nowshera, on receipt of orders; 3 companies H.M.'s 94th foot holding Ferozepore temporarily.

Officers commanding divisions are requested to give effect to the foregoing orders within their respective divisions.

Strict attention is to be paid to the standing regulations of the service.

Routes to be furnished by officers comdg. divs.

By order of H.E. the C. in C.

Jan. 30.—Appointment: 23rd (Punjab) Regt. N.I.—Brev. capt. C. F. F. Chamberlain, 26th Bombay N.I., to be comdnt., v. Brev. major R. C. Germon.

With reference to G.O. of April 25 last, Lieut. F. R. Firth, offic. adj. 10th N.I., is confirmed in that app.

Lieut. R. Blair, late 32nd N.I., doing gen. duty at Nagode, is directed to rejoin 3rd (late 32nd) N.I.

Lieut. E. Kitson, late 64th N.I., is app. a paid doing duty officer to 15th (Loodianah) regt. N.I.

Lieut. J. H. Blunt, late 49th N.I., is perm. to do duty with 23rd R.W. fus., at Fyzabad.

Lieut. R. A. Dobbin, late 6th Eur. regt., passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 15th inst.

Orders confirmed: Oude division order, dated 24th ult., app. Surg. H. H. Massey, 2nd drag. gds., to med. chg. of divisional and brigade staff, from 1st inst., v. Surg. P. S. Laing.

Meeran Meer brigade order, dated 30th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. Wallace, 94th foot, to act as garrison asst. surg. in the citadel of Lahore, in add. to his other duties, v. Asst. surg. K. K. Buckell.

Oude division order, dated 20th inst., directing Asst. surg. A. F. Richmond, B batty. 5th brig., to afford med. aid to E batty. 2nd R.H. brig., until the arrival of Asst. surg. W. C. Smith.

Benares station order, dated 22nd inst., directing Asst. surg. G. S. Sutherland, A batty. 2nd R.H. brig.,

to resume med. chg. of the staff, sick of the depot, and station native hospital, in add. to his other du.

Jullundur brigade order, dated 22nd inst., by Col. F. C. Burnett, art., making over com. of station to Col. M. Smith, 81st foot.

Oude division order, dated 23rd inst., attaching Asst. surg. J. Cameron (arrived at Cawnpore with volunteers) to 19th hussars.

Rohilkund field force order, dated 23rd inst., directing Major F. W. Baugh, late 26th N.I., to do gen. duty at Moradabad, whither he had proceeded on court martial duty.

Leave of absence:

Late 14th N.I.—Capt. A. O. Wood, from Jan. 13 to Nov. 18, in ext., to Darjeeling, on m.c.

Late 19th N.I.—Capt. J. MacDougall from Nov. 10, 1861, or date on which he availed himself of the same, to presy., on m.c.

Lieut. G. D. A. Jackson, gen. list, is perm. to study at Thomason College, Roorkee, from March 1 to Nov. 1, 1862.

The following orders are confirmed:

Meeran Meer brigade order, dated Nov. 6 last, directing Major S. Lyster, 94th foot, to proc. to Umritsir, by dawk, to appear as a witness before a commission ordered to assemble by the Punjab Govt.

Sirhind division order, dated Nov. 6 last, directing Surg. D. S. Smith, 6th drag. gds., in med. chg. of H.M.'s 89th regt., to proc. to Allyghur, to join and take med. chg. of a party of invalids, en route to Calcutta.

Presidency division order, dated Nov. 22 last, directing Asst. surg. F. Parsons to proc., by dawk, to Chota Nagpore, for duty with a force proc. to Sumbulpore.

Dinapore station order, dated Feb. 1 last, directing Lieut. L. B. J. Davies, late 5th Eur. inf., to offic. as barrackmr. of that station, as a temp. measure, v. Major R. Thorpe.

Nagode station order, dated 12th ult., directing Asst. surg. T. Sharky, 97th foot, to assume med. chg. of detach. 12th Bengal cav., in add. to his other du., and with effect from 11th inst.

Jan. 31.—Lieut. col. W. F. Nuthall, late 18th, is posted to 3rd regt. N.I., and directed to join.

The following Presy. div. ords. are confirmed: Dated 31st ult.—Directing the undermentioned officers to join the Chinsurah depot, prep. to proc. up country with volunteers from 6th foot:—

Lieut. W. F. Fergusson, late 5th Bengal cav.

Lieut. W. B. Thompson, late 13th N.I.

Lieut. J. H. Blunt, late 49th N.I.

Lieut. E. F. Browne, late 15th N.I.

The following orders are confirmed:

Meeran Meer brigade order, dated 4th ult., directing that all reports of the brigade be made to Col. F. Gaitskell, C.B., art., on departure, on leave, of Brigdr. gen. A. H. Ferryman, C.B.

Artillery regimental order, dated 1st inst., app. Major J. S. Frith to offic. as asst. adj. gen. of art. and sec. to perm. select committee of art. officers, consequent on dep. of Lieut. col. E. B. Johnson, C.B., to join army head quarters.

By Lieut. col. P. W. Luard, comdg. 25th (Punjab) regt. N.I., dated 12th inst. directing Capt. J. W. Hoggan to com. the regt., in add. to his other duties, during his own absence on court martial duty.

Meerut division order, dated 15th inst., directing the undermentioned officers to do duty with 104th Bengal fusiliers:—

Lieuts. A. T. Davis and A. F. Jones, and Ensign A. P. Samuels, gen. list, inf.

By Capt. H. N. Hodgson, 31st (Punjab) regt. N.I., dated 22nd inst., assu. com. of corps, and app. Lieut. F. S. Brind to offic. as 2nd in com. consequent on dep. of Lieut. col. E. D. Watson to join 11th regt. N.I.

Head Quarters, Camp Taroo, Feb. 1.—Lieut. F. W. Simpson, gen. list, inf., passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on 15th ult.

By Brev. col. J. D. Macpherson, C.B., comdg. 10th regt. N.I., dated Dec. 4 last, directing Capt. R. S. Moseley, Bengal staff corps, to continue to act as interp. to the regt., as a special case, with retrospective effect from date of his admission to staff corps.

Presidency division order, dated Dec. 11 last, directing Lieut. G. V. Fosbery, late 4th Eur. inf., to proc. to join his app. of instructor of musketry to 104th Bengal fusiliers.

Presidency division order, dated Dec. 17 last, directing Major N. R. Sneyd, 2nd in com. of 16th (Lucknow) regt. N.I., to proc. to Dacca, on court martial duty.

Artillery regimental order, dated Dec. 30 last, app. Lieut. C. Sheridan, asst. director, to act as director of art. depot, as a temp. arrangement, on dep. on leave of Col. C. Hogge, C.B.

Allahabad brigade order, dated Dec. 31 last, directing Lieut. J. W. O'Dowda, Bengal staff corps, to rec. chg. of adj.'s office of convalescent depot from Lieut. W. S. Brooke.

The following orders are confirmed:

By Lieut. R. G. Armstrong, offic. 2nd in com. of 15th (Loodianah) regt. N.I., dated 13th ult., assu. com. of corps, v. Lieut. col. C. G. Walsh.

Cawnpore brigade order, dated 23rd ult., directing the undermentioned officers to do duty with 19th hussars:—

Lieuts. H. A. Shakespear and H. M. Buller, late 5th Eur. cav.

#### Leave of absence:

Bengal Staff Corps.—Capt. H. M. Wemyss (major of brigade, Lucknow), from Jan. 27 to March 27, to presy., prep. to Eur., on m.c.

#### Return Home of H.M.'s 75th Foot.

Fort William, Feb. 20.—H.M.'s 75th regiment being about to embark for England after a service of more than twelve years in India, H.E. the Viceroy and Governor-general in Council desires to express to the corps the approbation with which the Government of India views its services.

The regiment was one of the very first to take the field in May, 1857, having been rapidly moved down from Kussowlie on the first intelligence of the outbreak at Meerut.

It was attached to the force assembled at Umballah under the immediate order of H.E. the late General the Hon. G. Anson, for the purpose of moving on Delhi, and as part of the brigade of Brigadier (now Brigadier General) Showers, c.b., greatly distinguished itself at the attack on, and capture of the enemy's batteries at Budlee Serai on the 8th June, 1857.

The regiment served throughout the siege of Delhi, sustaining very heavy loss of officers and men, both by casualties in action and from sickness caused by exposure in camp during the hot season and rains.

At the final assault the regiment formed part of the column led by the lamented Brigadier general John Nicholson, and was one of the first corps established within the walls.

After the capture of Delhi, the remnant of the regiment was attached to the column that defeated the rebels at Bolundshuhur, Allyghur, and Agra, and in various subsequent actions; and took part in the final relief of Lucknow by Lord Clyde.

For many weeks the 75th regiment assisted to hold the Alum Bagh position, and for its conduct in action received the approbation of Lieutenant general Sir James Outram.

The Viceroy and Governor-general in Council has pleasure in placing on record the valuable services of this regiment, and cordially wishes it a prosperous voyage to England and every success hereafter.

H. M. NORMAN, Lieut. col.,  
Sec. to the Govt. of India.

### MADRAS.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, Feb. 21.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. F. Copleston, civ. and sess. judge of Rajahmundry, for 12 mo., to England, on m.c., with prep. leave for 6 weeks.

Mr. T. Onslow, civ. and sess. judge of Guntoor, for 15 mo., to Neilgherry hills, on m.c.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. A. Hathaway, coll. and mag. of Bellary, for 3 mo., fr. April 21 next.

Public Works Dept.—Mr. E. E. Merrill, 1st asst. dist. engr., for 14 days, on m.c.

Capt. G. M. Payne, staff corps, is reinstated in his position of 1st asst. dist. engr., Finnevely, under the provisions of G.O.G. No. 334, dated Oct. 1, 1861.

#### Judicial Dept.—Apts.:

Mr. L. C. Innes to act as civ. and sess. judge of Rajahmundry, dur. Mr. Copleston's aba. on prep. leave, and to succeed to the appt. on its being vacated by Mr. Copleston on his embarkation for Eur.

Asst. surg. J. T. J. Doyle to be zillah surg. of Cuddapah.

Asst. surg. C. Smith, M.D., to act as zillah surg. of Chittoor, v. Gamach, placed at the disposal of the Supreme Govt.

Financial Railway Dept.—Capt. P. P. L. O'Connell, engr., to act as consulting engr. for railways, dur. aba. of Lieut. col. Johnston.

Capt. H. L. Prendergast, engr., to act as dep. consulting engr. for railways, dur. the employment of Capt. O'Connell on other duty.

Mr. H. Wood, coll. and mag. of S. Arcot, delivered over charge of the district to Mr. F. S. Child on 15th inst.

Feb. 19.—The Govt. invest Mr. J. C. Hannington, act. hd. asst. mag., and Mr. H. Richardson, dep. mag., Malabar, with power to hear and dispose of appeals from the decisions of the subordinate magistrates of the 2nd cl. stationed within their charges.

Feb. 21.—Mr. P. P. Hutchins, head asst. coll. of South Arcot, is vested with power under section 412 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to hear and dispose of appeals from the decisions of the subordinate mags. of the 2nd class, stationed within his charge.

Memorandum.—Feb. 19.—The principal insp. gen. of the med. depart. has granted to Surg. maj. J. W. Mudge, surg. 2nd dist., privilege leave for 60 days, from 1st proximo, or from the date of departure.

Asst. surg. W. N. Chipperfield will take ch. of the dis. of the dist. dur. Dr. Mudge's aba.

Feb. 21.—No. 89.—The leave granted to Maj. A. J. P. Ewart, of the staff corps, and sub asst. comy. gen., in G.O. No. 464, dated Dec. 24, is ext. to the 8th March, 1862.

The undermend. officers are per. to proc. to Eur.: Lieut. col. C. C. Johnston, of the engrs., consulting engr. for railways, on m. c. for 20 mos., under the furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. C. C. Morris, late 8th L.C., do. du. 1st regt. L.C., on m. c. for 20 mos., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. A. W. Foord, 14th regt. N.I., on m. c. for 20 mos., under new furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. W. M. Aitchison, 15th regt. N.I., on m. c. for 18 mos., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

Lieut. C. S. B. Walton, staff corps, is prom. to rank of capt. by brevet fr. Feb. 20, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Mr. C. J. Johnston, who arr. at Madras on Feb. 9, is admitted on estab. as a cadet for the inf., pending the receipt of the certificate of his appt., and is promoted to rank of ens., leaving the date of his commission to be settled hereafter.

Feb. 21.—No. 90.—Staff Corps.—The undermend. officers, who were admitted to the Madras Staff Corps as probationers, are now appointed thereto, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Lieut. W. C. Plant, 4th regt. N.I., asst. comr., Henzada.

Lieut. C. E. Watson, art., asst. comr. 2nd class, Tenasserim and Martaban provs.

No. 91.—The undermend. officer, having completed 20 years' service, 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be maj. fr. Feb. 18, 1861, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—Capt. A. Stevens.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Hd. Qrs., Choultry Plain, Feb. 19.—Lieut. H. C. Davies, 29th N.I., will continue to do du. with 51st regt. N.I. until that regt. is finally broken up, when he will join his own.

Lieut. C. C. Morris, 8th regt. L.C. (to Eur.), to do du. with troops on the Barham, v. Lieut. Hay.

Removals (with effect fr. April 1):—

Lieut. col. C. Ireland, fr. 52nd regt. N.I. to 24th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. J. P. Coode, fr. 34th regt. L.I. to 7th regt. N.I. (now do. du. 35th regt. N.I., to join 7th N.I.).

Maj. J. G. Halliday, 12th N.I., fr. do. du. 50th N.I. to do du. with 23rd regt. L.I.

Maj. J. J. Pearce, 2nd Eur. L.I., fr. do. du. with 51st N.I. to do du. with 5th regt. N.I.

Maj. H. Rigge, fr. 21st N.I., to do du. with 30th N.I.

Maj. W. T. Money, 30th N.I., do. du. with 47th N.I. to do du. with 31st L.I.

Maj. J. Kitson, fr. 45th N.I., to do du. with 39th N.I.

On the 4th regt. N.I. being broken up, Maj. G. S. Dobbie, 44th N.I., will rejoin his own regt.

Capt. L. M. Mackenzie, 33rd regt. N.I., and Capt. M. T. French, 34th regt. L.I. on being relvd. by Maj. Dobbie and Maj. Halliday, will rejoin their own regts.

Feb. 20.—No. 19.—The foll. General Order, issued to H.M.'s British forces, dated Head Qrs., Madras, Feb. 5, No. 9, is republished for the information of the army:—

No. 9.—Head Qrs., Madras, Feb. 5.—H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, G.C.B., is pleased to direct the publication of the foll. General Order:—

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Jan. 14.

No. 6.—Head Qrs., Camp Mundra, Dec. 31, 1861.—H.E. the C. in C. is pleased to direct the foll. postings and removals of officers of the royal art. in the Madras Pres., subject to the approval and confirmation of H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C.:—

3rd Royal Horse Brigade.—Col. comdt. E. M. G. Showers, general: Col. G. Conran, major general; Col. G. Briggs, J. Maitland, S.; Lieut. cols. G. Rowlandson, S.; B. W. Slack; G. P. Eaton, to join head qrs. of the H.B.; A. W. Macintire, c.b., to join head qrs. of the H.B.

A Batt.—Capt. G. B. B. Holmes; 2nd Capt. G. C. M. Martin, to join; Lieuts. C. Johnson, C. J. Mc Mahon, H. G. Pritchard.

B Batt.—Capt. A. V. Falls; 2nd Capt. J. B. Swete; Lieuts. F. C. Trevor, H. F. Pritchard, R. Alexander.

C Batt.—Capt. G. G. J. Campbell; 2nd Capt. L. Bridge, major; Lieuts. I. Ketchen, M. H. C. B. Steinman, R. T. Hamond.

D Batt.—Capt. R. G. H. Grant; 2nd Capt. A. J. Ogilvie; Lieuts. F. H. Thompson, H. P. Lane, W. H. Caine.

Staff.—Lieut. D. D. Anderson, adjt.; 2nd Capt. E. S. Milman, qrmr. and interp.

Non-effective.—Capt. W. C. L. Baker, S., Capt. W. C. F. Gosling, Capt. E. H. Couchman, 2nd Capt. R. C. Henchy, 2nd Capt. H. G. Thomson, Lieuts. B. L. Gordon; G. A. Goldingham, S. H. E. Chamier, J. C. Taylor, W. F. Grey.

17th Brigade Royal Art.—Col. Comdt. W. Cullen, lieut. gen., Col. F. F. Whinyates, maj. gen., Col. T. K. Whistler, Lieut. cols. C. J. Cooke, W. K. Worster, G. Selby, G. S. Cotter, c.b., H. C. Wade.

No. 1 Batt.—Capt. C. A. Purvis, 2nd Capt. C. Cameron, Lieuts. H. L. Armstrong, A. H. Roberts, F. R. Twyman.

No. 2 Batt.—Capt. —, 2nd Capt. G. Dangerfield, Lieuts. W. M. D. Wright, W. E. Lockhart, G. R. Gambier.

No. 3 Batt.—Capt. J. H. Elwyn, 2nd Capt. —, Lieuts. J. G. Marshall, W. Manderson, C. E. Pritchard, G. F. E. S. Neill.

No. 4 Batt.—Capt. J. R. Magrath, 2nd Capt. —, Lieuts. M. L. Monckton, A. Wynch, A. J. MacIaverty.

No. 5 Batt.—Capt. J. D. C. Sinclair, 2nd Capt. —, Lieuts. A. M. Rawlins, K. J. L. Mackenzie, J. W. Dougall.

No. 6 Batt.—Capt. H. E. Hicks, maj.; 2nd Capt. G. G. Pearce, maj.; Lieuts. F. E. Hadow, St. J. C. Shawe, D. Cowie.

Staff.—2nd Capt. H. W. Lumsden, adjt.

Non-effective.—Capt. A. T. Cadell, C. Desborough, N. G. Campbell, P. D. Horne; 2nd Capt. W. J. Bradford, F. Cobbe, C. Elliot, c.b., A. H. Dawson, J. F. A. McNair, H. Biden; Lieuts. H. L. Dempster, H. P. T. MacCarthy, C. R. Buckle.

20th Brigade Royal Art.—Col. comdt. J. Ketchen, lieut. gen.; Col. E. Shirreff, major gen., R. C. Moore, c.b., G. W. Y. Simpson, S.; Lieut. cols. W. A. Orr, c.b., J. D. Mein, J. L. Barrow, S., C. H. Hutchinson.

No. 1 Batt.—Capt. —; 2nd Capt. G. C. Robinson; Lieuts. C. H. A. Gower, A. W. O. Winyates, G. B. MacDonell, C. E. Reid.

No. 2 Batt.—Capt. —; 2nd Capt. A. R. Gloag; Lieuts. J. F. Pierson, W. Freeth, Hon. H. S. O'Grady.

No. 3 Batt.—Capt. C. H. Harrison, maj.; 2nd Capt. —; Lieuts. A. P. Bainbridge, W. Bryden, C. R. E. Wheatley, D. W. Lawrell.

No. 4 Batt.—Capt. W. S. Mann; 2nd Capt. —; Lieuts. J. Ford, H. J. Thornton, M. M. Bowie, W. A. Warren.

No. 5 Batt.—Capt. —; 2nd Capt. —; Lieuts. T. I. M. Hcg, W. Bisset, D. V. Shortland.

Staff.—2nd Capt. J. S. Baird, adjt.

Non-effective.—Capt. R. Macpherson, F. W. Bond, A. N. Scott, S., E. T. Fasken, C. M. J. Thornton, W. F. B. Laurie; 2nd Capt. L. F. C. Thomas, S., maj.; R. L. Playfair, E. M. Playfair, H. D. Glas, P. St. G. Graeme; Lieuts. C. E. Watson and H. Featherstonhaugh.

23rd Brigade Roy. Art.—Col. Comdt. P. Montgomerie, c.b., lieut. gen.; Col. J. W. Croghan, G. Balfour, c.b.; Lieut. cols. E. Brice, c.b., J. G. Balmain, T. H. Campbell, J. D. Scott, F. G. Nuthall.

No. 1 Batt.—Capt. R. Cadell, lieut. col.; 2nd Capt. W. D. O. Kerrich; Lieuts. Hon. A. B. de Montmorency and W. Montgomerie.

No. 2 Batt.—Capt. G. Carleton; 2nd Capt. W. D. Forster; Lieuts. G. Haggard, J. Hoyes, and J. G. Pollock.

No. 3 Batt.—Capt. R. G. F. Henegan; 2nd Capt. —; Lieuts. H. M. Finlay, H. W. Hastings, W. R. C. Brough, and A. K. Seacombe.

No. 4 Batt.—Capt. E. W. Dance; 2nd Capt. C. Raikes; Lieuts. S. Penny, G. H. Trevor, and W. S. Hebbert.

No. 5 Batt.—Capt. C. D. Waddell; 2nd Capt. —; Lieuts. A. C. Davidson, J. S. F. Mackenzie, and M. R. West.

Staff.—2nd Capt. G. F. Blair, adjt.

Capt. A. Stewart, S., R. Morton, J. R. J. Robertson; 2nd Capt. J. Blair, M. C. Lawson, M. B. S. Lloyd, F. L. Playfair, R. A. Baker, R. Pope; Lieuts. T. W. Roberts, C. D. A. Straker, J. H. Gleig, P. Sanderson, A. J. Lavia.

All other officers who have not been posted or transferred in the above list will continue with the batteries, brigades, and departments they may be at present doing duty with.—By order of his Excellency the C. in C.

(Signed) E. HATTHORNE, Col.,  
Adj. gen. H.M.'s British Forces in India.

By order of H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir J. Hope Grant,  
J. M. PRIMROSE, Lieut. col.,  
G.C.B.

Dep. adjt. gen. H.M.'s British Forces.

### BOMBAY.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 6.—No. 98.—The furl. to Eur., granted in G.O. No. 95, dated 5th inst., to Lieut. T. P. B. Walsh, 1st regt. N.I. (grens.), is to proc. via Cape.

No. 99.—Staff.—The undermend. officer, having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt., fr. the date specified under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. A. G. Plomer; Jan. 28.

No. 100.—Asst. surg. McCloy is rel. fr. du. in the I.N., and his servs. are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

#### REVISED PRICE CURRENT.

No. 101.—A revised form of Price Current recently prepared is now in course of distribution. All officers, civil and military, who are required to render such returns to the examiner, commissariat accounts,

are enjoined to observe the greatest care in preparing the returns, and in transmitting them punctually every month.

In order to enhance the value of these returns, and to make them as complete as possible, officers compiling them are required to make personal inquiry not only in the local bazaars of the stations, both civil and military, but in the surrounding districts where prices of labour and of commodities are less liable to exceptional variation.

No. 102.—The furl. to Eur., dated 10th ult., No. 30, to Capt. J. H. S. Pierce, H.M.'s 31st regt. N.I., is cancelled, at that officer's request.

No. 103.—Prin. Insp. Gen. of Hospitals B. P. Rooke, m.p., has a furl. to Eur., for 1 year, on m.c.

Feb. 7.—No. 104.—The underment gentleman is admitted to the serv., as cadet of inf. on this establishment of arr. at Bombay, Jan. 28.—

Inf.—No. 857.—Mr. M. W. Stevens.

Feb. 10.—No. 106.—The order dated Jan. 10, app. Lieut. col. Aitken, Bombay art., as next senior officer, to assume com. of the station at Aden, v. Brigdr. Robertson, c.B., and a.d.c. to the Queen, dec. on that date, is conf.

No. 109.—The underment officer is admitted as probationer to the Bombay Staff Corps, fr. Nov. 5, 1861, subject to the conditions prescribed in paras. 79 and 80 of G.O.G. No. 332 of 1861:—

Capt. T. G. Coles, 15th regt. N.I.; staff appt.—asst. supt. of police, Ahmedabad.

Feb. 11.—No. 110.—Lieut. C. S. Hunt, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., has a furl. to Eur. 18 mos., on m.c.

No. 111.—The servs. of Lieut. G. W. Oldham, of roy. engrs., are placed at disp. of chief engr. for employ. in pub. works dept.

No. 112.—The order, dated Jan. 19 last, by Capt. Pogson, appg. Lieut. and Adj. Iredell, 16th regt. N.I., to act as superint. of bazars at Rajcote, v. Bell, is confirmed.

No. 113.—The following proms. are made, subject to approval:—

3rd N.I.—Capt. R. Richards to be maj., and Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) W. H. Mason to be capt. on the cadre of the above regt. fr. Jan. 1 last, in success. to Maj. H. Richards, ret.

17th N.I.—Capt. J. Pogson to be maj., and Lieut. C. M. Ducat (of the staff corps), to be capt. on the cadre of the above regt. fr. Jan. 1 last, in success. to Maj. H. L. Evans, ret. on Dec. 31 last.

1st Eur. Regt. (Fus.)—Lieut. (brev. capt.) E. King (capt. in staff corps), to be capt. on the cadre of the above regt., and 2nd Lieut. G. E. Harris to be lieut. fr. Jan. 1 last, in success. to Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) W. E. Evans, ret. on Dec. 31 last.

3rd Eur. Regt.—Lieut. R. Baigrie (capt. in staff corps) to be capt. on the cadre of the above regt. fr. Jan. 1 last, in success. to capt. (maj. in staff corps) J. Rose, ret. on Dec. 31 last.

No. 114.—The following adjustments of rank and promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Adjustments of rank.

Lieut. H. C. H. Hastings, general list, to rank from Jan. 1, v. Lieut. W. H. Mason, 3rd regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. F. Stewart, general list, to rank fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. C. P. Barras, cadre 29th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. Greenland, general list, to rank fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. A. P. Davis, 3rd Eur. regt., prom.

Lieut. G. T. D. Glasgow, general list, to rank from Jan. 1, v. Lieut. J. Barras, 15th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. S. Reynolds, general list, to rank from Jan. 1, v. Lieut. T. R. Nimmo, 28th regt. N.I., prom.

Promotions.

Ens. H. French, general list, prom. to lieut., from Jan. 1, v. Lieut. C. M. Ducat, 17th N.I., prom.

Ens. E. G. Peyton, general list, prom. to lieut. fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. R. Baigrie, 3rd Eur. regt., prom.

Ens. F. C. Hudson, general list, prom. to lieut. fr. Jan. 4, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Gordon, 1st gren. regt. N.I., prom.

Ens. F. S. Leacock, general list, prom. to lieut. fr. Jan. 11, v. Lieut. A. G. Plomer, 25th regt. N.I., I.

No. 115.—The foll. officer, cadet of the season 1847, is prom. to brev. rank of capt. fr. date specified opposite his name:—Lieut. C. J. Richardson, 8th regt. N.I.; Feb. 8.

No. 116.—Lieut. W. H. Sandham, H.M.'s roy. regt. of art., has furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., on m.c.

No. 117.—Maj. R. J. Shaw is confirmed in the appts. of examiner of commissariat accounts and superint. of army clothing, fr. date of Col. Swanson's retirement.

Maj. G. A. Leckie is confirmed in the appt. of agent for clothing the army fr. same date.

No. 118.—Maj. gen. R. W. Honner, c.B., has been app. to act as pol. resident and comdt. at Aden, in succ. to Col. Robertson, c.B., dec.

SCHOOL ALLOWANCES.

No. 120.—Feb. 12.—Under the authority of the Govt. of India, an allowance of rupees (3-8) three and eight annas for each pupil per annum is sanctioned for regimental schools under trained mistresses, in lieu of the five shillings per annum allowed in England.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 121.—With ref. to G.O. No. 682, dated Dec. 16, 1861, the underment officers, having completed one

year's service in permanent staff employ., their permanent appts. to the Bombay staff corps are confirmed from the dates specified opposite their respective names:—

Lieut. W. H. Ross, 23rd regt., April 2, 1861.

Lieut. F. J. T. Ross, 16th regt., Nov. 5, 1861.

Lieut. F. P. Bartholomew, 28th regt., Feb. 18, 1861.

Lieut. A. J. Doig, 15th regt., Dec. 13, 1861.

Lieut. E. W. West, 28th regt., March 26, 1861.

Lieut. J. Jacob, 22nd regt., Sept. 28, 1861.

Lieut. A. N. Bruce, 4th regt., Dec. 17, 1861.

Lieut. T. L. Fraser, 14th regt., Sept. 4, 1861.

Lieut. G. F. Birdwood, 23rd regt., Oct. 14, 1861.

C. Wodehouse, 12th regt., Aug. 1, 1861.

Lieut. H. N. Reeves, 6th regt., Aug. 28, 1861.

Lieut. F. J. S. Adam, 22nd regt., Oct. 27, 1861.

Lieut. W. H. Wilson, 18th regt., March 29, 1861.

Political Dept., Feb. 12.—Capt. W. Rice assumed charge of his app. as asst. to resident at Baroda in charge of the dist. of Okamundel on the 27th ult.

Judicial Dept., Feb. 6.—Dr. C. G. Wiche, insp. gen. of prisons, assumed charge of his office on the 4th instant.

Feb. 10.—Mr. A. T. Crawford to be asst. judge and sess. judge of Tanna.

Lieut. S. Bell, adjt. Khandeish Bheel corps, has been on leave, on m.c., from Oct. 1, 1861, to Jan. 8.

Feb. 12.—Mr. A. H. Spry, 3rd asst. to mag. of Ahmednuggur, is app. a sub mag. of the 1st class, and is invested with the powers contemplated by sect. 38 of Act 25 of 1861.

The following officers are invested with the powers of an asst. mag. in Sind:—

Lieut. Brooman, Indian navy, dep. conservator of the Indus.

Lieut. Hurlock, Indian navy, dep. conservator of the Indus.

Actg. master J. Howe, dep. conservator of the Indus.

Capt. J. G. Fife, H.M.'s Bombay engrs., is app. an asst. mag. in Khandeish and Ahmednuggur zillahs, while employed as superint. of the gang of convicts working on out-door labour in those zillahs.

Mr. G. M. Macpherson, supernu. asst. to mag. of Ahmednuggur, and Lieut. McGillivray, asst. sup. of police at Nassick, are app. sub mags. of 2nd class; and Mr. Macpherson is invested with the power to commit cases for trial to the Session Court.

Revenue Dept., Feb. 7.—The app. of Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie to act as 3rd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, v. Mr. Spry, is cane.

Feb. 10.—Mr. M. Dulpuram to be Hoozoor dep. to the coll. and mag. of Poona.

Feb. 11.—Mr. J. Moriarty to be 2nd asst., and to act as 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry, v. Mr. Crawford.

Feb. 12.—Mr. A. Cumming is app. an asst. to the conservator of forests for Guzerat.

Financial Dept., Feb. 10.—Col. J. A. Ballard, c.B., master of the mint, to be comr. of the Dept. of Issue at Bombay.

Public Works Dept., Feb. 7.—Lieut. Jopp, proby. asst. engr., has passed the prescribed examn. for permanent employment in the Public Works Dept.

Ecclesiastical Dept., Feb. 12.—Rev. W. L. Eames, chaplain of Hyderabad, is app. to act at Neemuch.

Rev. C. Laing, chaplain of Malligaum, has priv. leave for 1 mo., from date of his leaving the station.

SALARIES OF STAFF OFFICERS ON CIVIL EMPLOY.

No. 29.—With reference to notification from this department, No. 25, dated Jan. 2, 1862, and in accordance with paragraph 1 of printed circular, No. 1,309, dated Sept. 12, 1860, the following telegram from Calcutta received this day is published for general information, and all officers are requested to forward abstracts for their military pay and allowances of past months to this department for audit:—

From Calcutta to Bombay.—From Financial Secretary to Civil Paymaster.

Feb. 10.—1,633.—The orders of the 28th Dec. regarding salaries of officers of the staff corps in civil employ have been cancelled, and the financial resolution of the 19th Dec. is to have retrospective effect, and to embrace the allowances of all staff corps officers in civil employ from the date on which they commenced drawing staff corps pay. Act upon this telegram at once in the case of the officers of the Madras army employed in the Central Provinces, who are said to have received no pay for three months.

R. W. LONWICK, Civil Paymr.  
Bombay, Civil Paymr.'s Office, Feb. 12, 1862.

DISBURSEMENTS BY THE MILITARY ACCOUNTANT.

No. 13.—The following extract of the proceedings of the Board of Audit, No. 230 of Jan. 10, 1862, is published for the information and guidance of all disbursing officers in the military department, whose strict observance of the above rules is herewith enjoined in all cases where there are civil treasuries available for the receipt of money tendered on the public account in the military department:—

“Ordered.—That the following amended rules be circulated for the guidance of executive officers of the civil and military departments, in substitution of classes 2 and 3 of the ‘Rules for the Transfer to

Civil Treasuries of Military Departmental Receipts and Cash Security Deposits, and for the Custody of Loan Papers taken as Security by Departmental Officers,’ issued by the Board of Audit, under date Aug. 17, 1861:—

“2. Cash tendered by any party to a civil treasury on the public account in the military department must be accompanied by an order from the executive officer concerned in the following form:—

[Here follows a form of receipt].

“The amount will be accepted by the officer in charge of the treasury, and credited under ‘Military Permittances,’ for eventual adjustment in the military accountant's office, a receipt in duplicate being issued by the receiving officer in the following form:—

[Form of receipt].

The original receipt will be delivered to the party from whom the money is received, and the duplicate will be forwarded by the officer in charge of the Treasury to the executive officer named in the order.

“3. Whenever a Govt. officer tendering money may desire to have it brought to credit in the accounts of any particular executive officer at a distance, he must obtain from the Civil Treasury a ‘service transfer receipt,’ in the prescribed form in exchange for the cash; and forward the transfer receipt so obtained to the executive officer concerned for adjustment.”

H. T. VINCENT, Lieut. col., mily. accountant.  
Bombay, Mily. accountant's office, Feb. 12, 1862.

## BIRTHS.

ARBUTHNOT, wife of W. M., daughter, at Madras, Feb. 21.

BARSTOW, wife of Col. J. A., daughter, at Rawul Pindie, Feb. 7.

BRADSHAW, wife of J., son, at Lury, Feb. 12.

CORNELL, Mrs., son, at Gumpola, Jan. 24.

CASTLEY, wife of W. C., daughter, at Sherghatty, Feb. 5.

CROOK, wife of H. A., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 19.

D'CRUZ, wife of J., daughter, Feb. 4.

D'CRUZ, wife of J. P., son, Jan. 18.

DICK, wife of R. H., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 5.

LAWRANCE, wife of W., daughter, at Wontimetta, Feb. 1.

MACDONALD, wife of J., son, at Rajahmundry, Feb. 8.

OWEN, wife of T. E., daughter, Feb. 11.

PLATTS, wife of J., daughter, at Benares, Feb. 6.

SOUTH, wife of G. E., son, at Calcutta, Feb. 2.

STANES, wife of W. H., daughter, at Coonoor, Jan. 3.

WRIGHT, wife of J., son, at Colombo, Jan. 29.

## MARRIAGES.

EMIN, E. M., to Mary, daughter of Mr. S. Owen, at Calcutta, Feb. 11.

EVERS, Rev. J., to Wilhelmina, daughter of the late W. Grant, at Black Town, Jan. 31.

GAY, W. G. E., to Rhoda, daughter of J. Pusey, at Madras, Jan. 27.

HILLIER, R. F. W., to Miss Grace Silver, at Mysore, Feb. 1.

HUBBACK, C. R. K., to Alice C., daughter of Col. Arbuthnot, at Bangalore, Feb. 15.

LEE, C., to Maria L., daughter of J. Mann, at Madras, Feb. 13.

WHITE, A., to Miss M. S. Simon, at Bangalore, Jan. 22.

## DEATHS.

CALRAL, Peter A., at Calicut, aged 78, Jan. 22.

GILLES, Edward, at Madras, Feb. 15.

MACLEAN, Maria L. C., daughter of Lieut. J. G., at Futtahgur, Feb. 9.

WRAY, Julia C. W., infant daughter of J. W., at Madras, Feb. 4.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.  
March 21.

42nd Foot.—Gen. the Marquis of Tweeddale, K.T., c.B., from 30th foot, to be col., v. Gen. Sir J. Douglas, G.C.B., dec.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. and Brev. major C. T. Du Plat to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. W. T. Crawford, c.B., dec.; 2nd Capt. L. H. Denne to be capt., v. Brev. major B. Lawson, dec.; 2nd Capt. and Brev. major P. W. L'Estrange to be capt. v. Brev. major Du Plat; Lieut. S. A. Bazalgette to be 2nd capt., v. Denne; Lieut. C. D. Bevan to be 2nd capt., v. Brev. major L'Estrange; 2nd Capt. E. Markham to be adj., v. Denne.

March 25.

44th Foot.—Staff asst. surg. A. Royle to be asst. surg., v. Baker, apptd. to 80th foot.

50th Foot.—Ens. W. L. Fleury to be lieut., without purch., v. Lee, prom.; Ens. K. Douglas, from 60th foot, to be ens., v. Fleury.

81st Foot.—Ens. H. F. Jackson to be lieutenant, by purchase, v. Swift, prom., by purchase, in the 65th foot; H. F. Jefferson Eaton, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Jackson.

90th Foot.—Lieut. H. C. Treacher to be captain, by purchase, v. Rattray, prom.

## BREVET.

Lieut. col. and Brev. col. Michael William Smith, c.b., 3rd drag. guards, to have the local rank of major in India while in command of a division of the army in Bengal.

Lieut. col. Reginald Yonge Shipley, 7th foot, having completed five years' service as lieutenant, to be col. in the army, under the 8th clause of the Royal Warrant of 14th Oct., 1858.

Capt. Thomas Edmund Miller, 12th foot, to be major in the army.

The undermnd. officers of the royal marines, ret. upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, under H.M.'s Order in Council of 18th Nov., 1858:—

Col. Edward Rea to be major gen.

Col. Sandys Stawell Walsh, c.b., to be major gen.

Lieut. col. Charles Joseph Hadfield to be col.

The foll. promotions to take place in H.M.'s Indian military forces, consequent on the retirement, on Dec. 31, 1861, of—

Maj. gen. Sir Richard James Holwell Birch, k.c.b., Bengal inf.

Maj. gen. Clement Clemons, Madras inf.

Maj. gen. John Kennedy McCausland, c.b., Bengal inf.

Maj. gen. William Cotton, Madras inf.

To be Major-Generals.

Col. Willoughby Trevelyan, Bombay cav.

Col. Francis Rowercroft, c.b., Bengal inf.

Col. John Macouslie Shortt, Bombay inf.

Col. James Matthie, Bengal inf.

The undermnd. officers of H.M.'s Indian military forces, ret. upon full pay, to have a step of honorary rank, as follows:—

To be Lieutenant-Generals.

Maj. gen. Sir Richard James H. Birch, k.c.b., Bengal inf.

Maj. gen. Clement Clemons, Madras inf.

Maj. gen. John Kennedy McCausland, c.b., Bengal inf.

Maj. gen. William Cotton, Madras inf.

To be Major-Generals.

Col. George Willoughby Osborne, Madras inf.

Col. George Burn, Madras inf.

Col. John Millar, Madras inf.

Col. East Apthorp, c.b., Madras inf.

Col. Alexander Peter LeMessurier, Bombay inf.

Col. George Logan, Madras inf.

Col. Thomas Sewell, Bengal inf.

Col. Francis Jenkins, Bengal inf.

Col. Albert Pinson, Madras inf.

Col. John Francis Bird, Madras inf.

Col. George Munro Carmichael Smyth, Bengal cav.

Col. David Davidson, Bombay inf.

Col. Edmund Wintle, Bengal inf.

Col. James Don Kennedy, Bengal inf.

Col. Robert Turnbull Sandeman, Bengal inf.

Col. Sir Peter Melville Melville, k.c.b., Bombay inf.

Col. Charles Harrington Græme, Madras inf.

Col. Bulstrode Whitelocke Cumberlege, Madras cav.

Col. George Moyle Sherer, Bengal inf., A.D.C. to the Queen.

Col. William George Lennox, Bengal inf.

Col. Francis Archibald Reid, c.b., Madras inf.

Col. Daniel Hall Stevenson, Madras inf.

Col. Arthur Wheatley, Bengal cav.

Col. Bulstrode Bygrave, Bengal inf.

Col. George Le Grand Jacob, c.b., Bombay inf.

Col. Richmond Houghton, Bengal inf.

Col. Richard Hall, Madras inf.

Col. William Hill, Madras inf.

Col. William Charles Campbell, Bengal inf.

Col. George Nott, Madras inf.

Col. John Byng, c.b., Madras cav.

Col. John William Hicks, Bengal inf.

Col. Joseph Graham, Bengal inf.

Col. Andrew Munro McCally, Madras inf.

Col. John Read Brown, Madras cav.

Col. George Bingham Arbuthnot, Madras cav.

Col. William Reece, c.b., Madras inf.

Col. John Cope, c.b., Bengal inf.

Col. Arthur Cole Spottiswoode, Bengal inf.

Col. John Henry Bowden Croydon, Madras inf.

Col. Henry Bower, Madras inf.

Col. Nathaniel John Gordon, Madras inf.

Col. Charles Moray Maclean, Madras inf.

Col. Henry Drummond, Bengal cav.

Col. Howland Roberts, Madras inf.

Col. Arthur McCally, Madras inf.

Col. Edward John Dickey, Bengal inf.

Col. Alfred Shephard, c.b., Bombay inf.

Col. George Cumberland Hughes, Madras inf.

Col. Henry Pelham Burn, Bengal inf.

Col. John Craigie Halkett, c.b., Bengal inf.

Col. William Riddell, c.b., Bengal inf.

Col. Henry Clayton, Bengal cav.

Col. John Lewis Taylor, Bengal inf.

Col. William Beveridge Thomson, c.b., Bengal inf.

Col. Patrick Gordon, Bengal inf.

Col. John Swanson, Bombay inf.

Col. Arthur Cleghorn Wright, Madras inf.

Col. Charles Pooley, Madras inf.

Col. Alexander Macleod, Madras cav.

Col. John Blaxland, Madras inf.

Col. Hamlyn Laircourt Harris, Madras inf.

Col. Donald Mackay Scobie, Bombay inf.

Col. Archibald Lorne Campbell, Bengal cav.

Col. Robert Codrington, Madras inf.

Col. James Victor Hughes, Madras inf.

Col. Wright Westcott Davidson, Bengal inf.

Col. James William Henry Jamieson, Bengal inf.

Col. Robert Augustus Master, c.b., Bengal cav.

Col. William Pitt Robbins, Bengal inf.

Col. Hugh Boyd, Bengal inf.

Col. Neil Patrick McDougall, Bombay inf.

Col. Richard Drought, c.b., Bengal inf.

Col. John Mills Madden, Madras inf.

Col. Thomas Moore, Bengal cav.

Col. George Cautley, Bengal cav.

Col. Markham Eccles Sherwill, Bengal inf.

Col. William St. Leger Mitchell, Bengal inf.

Col. John Caulfield Hannington, Bengal inf.

Col. John Richard Keily, Bombay inf.

Col. Robert Shortrede, Bombay inf.

Col. William Wallace Dunlop, Madras inf.

Col. Coll Macleod, Madras inf.

Col. William John Baptiste Knyvett, Bengal inf.

Col. William Henry Budd, Madras inf.

Col. Arthur Hall, Bengal cav.

Col. George Pope, c.b., Bombay inf.

To be Colonels.

Lieut. col. John Holmes, c.b., Bombay inf.

Lieut. col. George Cator Turner Stockley, Bombay inf.

Lieut. col. Hamilton Vetch, Bengal inf.

Lieut. col. Arthur Sanders, Bengal inf.

Lieut. col. Henry Swan Waters, Madras cav.

Lieut. col. Edward Geoffrey John Champneys, Bengal cav.

Lieut. col. Richard Yeats Brown Bush, Bengal inf.

Lieut. col. James George Allerton Rice, Bengal inf.

Lieut. col. Joseph Hampton Hampton, Bengal inf.

Lieut. col. Archibald Goldie Young, Madras inf.

Lieut. col. Richard Sheridan Ewart, Bengal inf.

Lieut. col. Henry Basil Blogg, Madras cav.

Lieut. col. James Metcalfe, c.b., Bengal inf.

Lieut. col. David Wilkie, Bengal inf.

Lieut. col. William Wynne Apperley, Bengal cav.

Lieut. col. William Cautis, Bengal inf.

Lieut. col. Frederick Gottreux, c.b., Madras inf.

Lieut. col. Charles Cooper, Bengal inf.

Lieut. col. John Edward Hughes, Madras inf.

Lieut. col. Charles Gustavus Walsh, Bengal inf.

Lieut. col. Henry William Evans, Bombay inf.

Lieut. col. Ronald McDouell, Bengal cav.

Lieut. col. John De Winter Charles James Moir, Bengal inf.

Lieut. col. John Joseph Losh, Madras inf.

Lieut. col. Edmund Arthur Guerin, Bombay inf.

Lieut. col. George Timins, Bengal inf.

Lieut. col. William Henry Cobbs Lye, Bombay inf.

Lieut. col. George Halpin, Madras inf.

Lieut. col. George Carr, c.b., Madras inf.

Lieut. col. William Middleton, Madras inf.

Lieut. col. John Wilson Coates, Madras inf.

Lieut. col. John Fortescue Porter, Madras cav.

Lieut. col. William Augustus John Mayhew, Bengal inf.

Lieut. col. John Smith, Bengal inf.

Lieut. col. Charles George Graham Munro, Bombay inf.

Lieut. col. Edwin Marriott, Bengal inf.

Lieut. col. George Frederick Salmon, Madras inf.

Lieut. col. William Kelly Nollen, Bengal inf.

Lieut. col. Robert Cotton, Madras inf.

Lieut. col. Frank Bryan Lys, Madras inf.

Lieut. col. Charles James Elphinstone, Madras inf.

Lieut. col. Richard Salisbury Simpson, Bengal inf.

Lieut. col. Charles Robert Hogg, Bombay inf.

Lieut. col. James Henry Tapp, Madras inf.

Lieut. col. William Robert Strange, Madras cav.

Lieut. col. Augustus Cotgrave Honnor, Bombay inf.

Lieut. col. James William Gammell Kenny, Madras inf.

Lieut. col. Robert Taylor, Madras cav.

Lieut. col. Henry Alexander Thompson, Madras inf.

Lieut. col. James Stewart, Madras inf.

Lieut. col. Edwin Andrews, Bombay inf.

Lieut. col. George Bromley Boulderson Groube, Madras cav.

Lieut. col. Robert Morrieson, Bengal inf.

Lieut. col. Alexander Boyd Kerr, Madras inf.

Lieut. col. George Warren Stokes, Bengal inf.

Lieut. col. William Lamb, Bengal inf.

Lieut. col. William George Arrow, Bombay inf.

Lieut. col. George Walter Williams, c.b., Bengal inf.

Lieut. col. William Lydiard, Bengal inf.

Lieut. col. Edward Baynes, Bombay inf.

Lieut. col. Charles Robert Whitelock, Bombay inf.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Frederick Westbrooke, Bombay inf.

Major Theodore Francis Broughton Beatson, Bengal cav.

Major Augustus Russell, Madras inf.

Major David Gausson, Bengal inf.

Major Clement Read Browne, Bengal inf.

Major Alexander Strange, Madras cav.

Major Henry Matthew Nation, Bengal inf.

Major Keith Jopp, Bombay inf.

Major James Jackson, Madras inf.

Major Robert Gordon, Madras inf.

Major William Barnabas Legard, Bengal inf.

Major James Townshend Daniell, Bengal inf.

Major Robert Thatcher, Bengal inf.

Major William Lovel Boulderson, Madras inf.

Major Henry Rodney Phillott, Madras inf.

Major Anthony Martin, Bengal inf.

Major Andrew Crawford, Bombay inf.

Major John Stewart, Madras inf.

Major Henry Lewis Bird, Bengal inf.

Major Jonathan Fowler, Madras cav.

Major Henry Walpole Tulloch, Madras inf.

Major John Cockerell Phillips, Bengal inf.

Major Ambrose Edward Saunders, Bombay inf.

Major Edmund Lissmore, Bengal inf.

Major Frederick Mollatt Baker, Bengal inf.

Major Thomas Francis Hobday, Bengal inf.

Major William McCulloch, Bengal inf.

Major William Henry Oakes, Bengal inf.

Major Thomas Loughnan Jameson, Bombay inf.

Major Arthur Wyndham, Madras inf.

Major Frederick Johnston, Bengal inf.

Major William Balingall, Bombay inf.

Major William Francis Hunter, Bombay cav.

Major William Spiller Ferris, Bengal inf.

Major Charles James Richards, Bengal inf.

Major Thomas Colvin Blagrove, Bengal inf.

Major George Ryley, Bengal inf.

Major Peter Archibald Robertson, Bengal inf.

Major Thomas Pownall, Bengal inf.

Major Edmund Prideaux St. Aubyn, Madras inf.

Major Joseph Chambers, Bengal inf.

Major Robert Anderson Ramsay, Bengal inf.

Major John Charles McCaskill, Madras inf.

Major Francis Cunningham, Madras inf.

Major Robert Chester, Madras inf.

Major Colin Gib, Madras inf.

Major Edward Hall, Bengal inf.

Major Samuel Ponsonby Scott, Madras inf.

Major Frederick Cooper Tomba, Bengal inf.

Major George Leigh Lye, Bombay inf.

## Official Papers.

## ABOLITION OF THE LICENCE TAX.

*Financial Dept., Fort William, Feb. 21.*—Read reports by the auditor gen. of India and the civil paymasters of Bengal, Madras, Bombay, the N. W. Provinces, and the Punjab, on the cash balances of India for the months of November and December, 1861, and January, 1862.

Read also revised estimates prepared in the financial department of the revenues and charges and the cash requirements of India for the year 1861-62.

Resolution.—During three years the financial condition of India, consequent upon the mutiny, has made it necessary that new taxes should be imposed upon the country.

Amongst these taxes is the duty on arts, trades, and dealings, commonly called the licence tax.

The law by which this tax is imposed was passed on the 16th July, 1861.

It is a tax which falls chiefly upon the various classes of artisans, mechanics, and petty traders.

That these, as well as the wealthier classes, should, in proportion to their means, contribute to the support of the State, is just in itself, and is consonant with the usages of India; and the Gov. gen. in Council has no reason to suppose that this principle is not understood and contentedly acknowledged by all.

It is the conviction of the Gov. gen. in Council that the licence tax may be equitably and advantageously adopted as part of the financial system of India whenever the exigencies of the State shall make it necessary.

But the Gov. gen. in Council desires not to impose taxes upon any classes without necessity; and the improvement which has now shown itself in the financial condition of India enables the Government to dispense with the sum which would have been yielded by the Licence-tax.

This improvement is demonstrated by the returns lately received under the new system of account and audit, and by the steady increase of the cash balances.

The cash balances of all India amounted on the 31st of Jan. to 18,40,00,000 rupees, which, after allowing for the payment of all sums due for charges in England, will leave a net balance in India of more than fifteen crores.

As during the last year no loans have been raised; as in that time there have been no extraordinary receipts; as it is certain, by the returns already before the Govt., that the actual financial results of the year 1861-62 will be more favourable than was anticipated in the Estimates of April last; as most of the branches of revenue are healthy, and as further reductions of expenditure are in progress, the Gov. gen. in Council is satisfied that the Licence-tax is



not required to maintain a financial equilibrium. He has therefore resolved to dispense with it.

The annual sum which the Govt. will thereby surrender is between fifty and sixty lacs of rupees.

This sum would be collected from about five millions of payers.

As the collection, although not far advanced, has been begun, the Gov. gen. in Council determines that, in order to avoid unnecessary trouble and vexation, and to prevent all doubt of the intention of the Govt., the collection shall be abandoned at once, without waiting for the completion of the Budget of the ensuing year.

Accordingly, the Gov. gen. in Council orders that, in anticipation of the law which will be immediately proposed for the repeal of Act XVIII. of 1861, all proceedings under that Act be stopped, and that any collections which may have been made under it be returned to the payers.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above resolution be forwarded to the several departments, Govts., &c.

C. HUGH LUSHINGTON,  
Sec. to Govt. of India.

#### REPORT FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1862. GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

Report on the results of the arrangements for the forthcoming Exhibition of 1862, by A. M. Dowle, Esq., Secretary to the Central Committee for Bengal.—(dated 6th January, 1862.)

I have the honour to report that the shipments of that portion of our contributions to the forthcoming International Exhibition of 1862, which had to be forwarded via the Cape, have been brought to a close. They consist of 66 packages by the ship *Nile*, 44 by the *Hotspur*, and 21 by the *Renouin*, making 131 packages in all, comprising three thousand nine hundred and thirty-six specimens of the products and manufactures of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Oude, the Punjab, Burmah, the States of Ulwar, and the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces, and valued for export duty at Rupees 37,668.

2. The collection forwarded from the same Provinces, including the Straits Settlements, to the London Exhibition of 1851, both via the Cape and the Overland Route, consisted of 2,699 specimens, so that, on the present occasion, the contributions shipped round the Cape alone exceed the total collection of 1851 by 1,237 specimens; whilst the valuable textile fabrics, silks, and brocades, as well as works of art, which remain to be forwarded by the Overland Route, comprise nearly 2,000 articles, which will bring up the total number of the collection to nearly 6,000 specimens, being more than double of what has been sent in 1851.

3. But whilst the collection is thus so greatly in excess of that of 1851, it has been put up and packed up in such a manner that it will actually occupy less space than on the former occasion, and moreover display a degree of uniformity which has not been attained in either 1851 or 1855.

4. The collection comprises specimens of every production upon which human industry is engaged in the provinces whence obtained, and it contains a number of articles, either entirely new, or of which no specimens have as yet been exhibited in Europe. The most important part, however, is the convincing proof which it affords of the extraordinary advance that has taken place in some particular arts and manufactures, an advance especially remarkable in localities situated within convenient distances of those lines of railways which are already in practical working, thereby showing the great aptitude of natives for almost any kind of work where European superintendence, or even advice, bring to bear their influence upon local industry.

5. In accordance with the rules laid down by H.M.'s Commissioners for the Exhibition, the collection consists of four general sections, viz.:

I.—Raw Products, III.—Manufactures, and  
II.—Machinery, IV.—Works of Art,

and these rules have been strictly adhered to. It was not, however, practicable to follow with the same fidelity the division of Section III. into the clauses prescribed by Her Majesty's Commissioners, since many of the most valuable fabrics of India are of a description that would render it somewhat difficult to assign to them the proper class in which they ought to be exhibited. Thus, for instance, Class 27, "Articles of Clothing," would comprise an immense variety of fabrics which constitute "clothing" in India, but which in Europe come within the meaning of manufacturers in "cotton," "in silk," "in embroidery," &c. To overcome the difficulty, I have adopted the plan of classifying all such manufactures according to the peculiar workmanship for which they are valued. Thus, for instance, though cashmere shawls most undoubtedly would come within class 21, "Manufactures in Wool," their great merit consists in their embroidery, and hence they have been classed among embroideries. The splendid doputtas or shawls from Benares are articles of clothing worn by wealthy natives, but their beauty consists in the fineness of the texture of the silk and the interweaving of the gold and silver threads, and I have accordingly classified them among manufactures in silk.

6. But however desirable it may be to adhere

throughout strictly to the classification laid down by her Majesty's Commissioners, as far as the general arrangements are concerned, it must not be forgotten that the principal object which India can have in view in displaying the products and manufactures of this company at the forthcoming Exhibition is to reap practical advantages, and this object would be in a great manner frustrated if no deviation from that classification were allowed. Among the valuable natural productions of the soil of India fibres occupy a very important place, and in order to illustrate their particular adaptation for a variety of purposes, and specially for cordage, specimens of the latter accompany each description of fibre. According to the prescribed classification, however, cordage comes within "Manufactures of Cotton or Hemp," and would thus be exhibited separately, whereas it is highly desirable that it should be shown in connection with the raw material from which manufactured. I have therefore arranged this portion of our collection by sub-dividing it into two classes, viz., one showing the fibre, and the other the article manufactured therefrom. If this arrangement be objected to at home, it can easily be rectified by transferring the latter to the head of "Manufactures."

7. The classification and proper labelling of the collections has, however, entailed more trouble and labour than I anticipated. In some instances packages reached me without lists or invoices, so that a regular inventory had to be made of the contents of each package. In other cases the name attached to labels on the article itself did not correspond with that in the list, and in one particular instance a large collection reached me without labels, without lists, and even without previous advice, so that had I not been acquainted with those identical articles I should have been at a loss to find out where they came from. This, however, in many cases was unavoidable, if it be considered that perhaps one and the same package had to travel partly by banghy, then by steamer or rail, or by bullock train, so that, though advised of the manner in which it might have been despatched at first, there was no knowing by what mode of conveyance it may be expected ultimately to reach me.

8. With a view to exercising the utmost economy, a number of articles of much interest had to be packed up at once and shipped via the Cape. I should have wished much to exhibit them on public view, in order that those interested in the progress of India might have convinced themselves of the surprising improvement which has taken place in several branches of local industry. This, however, would have thrown me back completely in my labours; and, moreover, it was an object to make room for the really valuable fabrics and works of art which have to be forwarded by the overland route, and which I hope to exhibit for public inspection in the course of this month.

9. I now proceed to offer the following remarks about our contributions to the Exhibition. First and foremost in importance I consider the collection of the products of the soil, and among these I may particularly mention that of oilseeds, oils, gums, resins, medicinal substances, fibres, and timbers, all of which, with the exception of the two latter, are uniformly put up in glass-stoppered bottles. Whilst containing a number of specimens entirely new or never before exhibited, it comprises a large variety of products identical and indigenous to different localities, soil, and climate. Each of these exceeds the number of specimens sent either to the London or Paris Exhibition, and moreover comprises a complete assortment of drugs used by native practitioners, arranged according to their properties, with the description of the proportions and manner in which given to patients. One practical result of this large collection must lead to a conviction that more than one-half of the drugs now indented for from England can be procured from local sources at an infinitely cheaper cost.

10. With regard to the most important staple product, viz. raw cotton, I regret to say that neither the variety of specimens received, nor the information bearing on that subject, will realise the expectations of those interested in that particular fibre. This defect, however, it is hoped, will, in some measure, be remedied by the circular issued upon the strength of a communication lately received by the Government of India, clearly explaining what is required, and not only authorising the transmission of all specimens of cotton by the overland route, but moreover conveying the consent of her Majesty's Commissioners for the Exhibition to receiving all such samples up to within one week of the time fixed for the opening of the Exhibition itself.

11. Among the other articles contributed to the forthcoming Exhibition of 1862 there are several which ought not to be passed over without remark, especially as they not only show the great improvement which has undoubtedly taken place in a variety of manufactures, and even of works of art, but furthermore most conclusively prove the desire on the part of natives to take advantage of every opportunity afforded to them for improving their productions and manufactures so as to render them more adapted to European tastes and requirements.

#### PAINTINGS ON IVORY.

12. I would foremost draw attention to the paintings on ivory from Delhi, which show the most wonderful improvement which has taken place in that branch of native talent. Though in point of exquisite fineness of pencilling the Delhi paintings have, for a long time past, stood in high repute, yet the chief skill of the artist consisted in the faithfulness of their portraits; but as regards landscape painting, there was an entire absence of perspective or even shading, and indeed few painters attempted anything beyond pictures of particular public buildings, but which generally resulted in failure. The specimens forwarded on the present occasion will, therefore, take everybody by surprise, and among the collection there are two, one a landscape, the other the interior of a temple, which may challenge competition. I am doubtful whether anything better could be produced in Europe within the same small compass; but I am positive that in no part of the world could it be obtained for the same money.

13. Surprised at this extraordinary improvement, I endeavoured to trace its immediate cause, and from the information collected, there is not the least doubt that it must solely be ascribed to the spread of photography, a conclusion in which I am strengthened by the fact that one of the Delhi paintings on ivory, comprised in the present collection, is the very counterpart of a photograph taken at Delhi about a year ago and presented to me by a friend. Several others of those paintings are the most faithful copies of photographs taken by Mr. Beato at Lucknow.

#### CHICKEN-WORK.

14. The Calcutta chicken-work, or needle embroidery, is deserving of special notice. It surpasses anything hitherto produced, and has, by competent judges, been pronounced to be unique. The assortment comprises both specimens of extraordinary cheapness as well as of the highest finish of workmanship; thus, for instance, we have handkerchiefs from eight annas up to sixteen rupees each.

#### FLOSS SILK EMBROIDERY.

15. The floss silk embroideries on merino and net from Delhi are particularly fine, and care appears to have been taken to adapt the same to English taste. Though greatly superior to what has been sent on former occasions, it has the further advantage of greatly improved patterns with extraordinary cheapness of cost.

#### CARPETS.

16. Among the carpets already shipped, I may mention those made at the central jails of Lahore and Meerut, and at the Jubbulpore School of Industry. They show a great advance in workmanship, whilst the blending of colours is remarkably fine. The great drawback, however, is the heavy expense of inland transit to the nearest place of export. Thus, for instance, the expense of packing and forwarding to Calcutta two carpets from Jubbulpore, which, on the place of manufacture, cost only Rs. 100 each, is Rs. 104, being more than 50 per cent. on the original price. This, however, will remedy itself as soon as railways come more extensively into operation.

#### CASHMERE SHAWLS.

17. Of shawls there is a very large collection, the greatest portion of which consists of private contributions, and comprises varieties to suit every body's taste. There are some which have been sent from Sirringgur, the capital of Cashmere, and from Umrutur, and said to be much superior to anything yet forwarded to Europe. By desire of the contributors these shawls are not to be opened out here, but the packages in which they are contained are to be shipped direct to London by the overland route, and moreover to be insured against damage by sea-water. From information received, it would appear that really fine shawls are only made to special order, and if a proper price be paid for them, and that the deterioration lately observed in the productions of the looms of Cashmere is chiefly to be attributed to the circumstance that shawls of middling quality meet with a readier sale at home, especially as the French have brought their own manufacturers to such a high state of perfection, that, considering the relative cost of Cashmires and French imitations, the latter have caused much competition to the disadvantage of the shawls of Cashmere.

#### STEEL INLAIN WITH GOLD.

18. The "kuffori" work, or steel inlaid with gold, from Goojerat in the Punjab, is exquisite, and in point of cheapness defies competition. There is a decidedly higher finish in the specimens forwarded on the present occasion, and there is no doubt that they will attract peculiar attention among those interested in this kind of manufacture.

#### PAPER MACHÉ.

19. A variety of articles have been collected and forwarded to me under the name of Papier Maché, but the only ones deserving of notice are those made at Cashmere. Though not to be compared with the exquisite articles produced in Germany and France, yet the specimens sent on this occasion will show a wonderful improvement in comparison with those contributed in 1851 and 1855. They are much lighter, better finished, and will prove an ornament

even to an English drawing-room table. The only drawback is their cost, being much dearer than what could be obtained for the same money at home.

#### PLAIN SILKS.

20. There is a large assortment of silk cloths from various parts of India, but whilst in some part a marked improvement is noticeable in the manufacture, in others it has decidedly deteriorated. Even with regard to the former, a further and considerable improvement is required to obtain for these fabrics a footing in Europe, especially as the specimens collected by no means commend themselves by cheapness of price. The silks from the Punjab, however, are excellent, and the colour of the various dyes very brilliant. Some of these fully come up to the best French and English silks, though, in point of cost, they could not stand the test of competition, which however might, in a great measure, be overcome if the gold borders, which generally are woven into the ends of the silks, were omitted.

#### EMBROIDERED SILKS AND BROCADES.

21. The embroidered silks and brocades from Benares stand unrivalled. The workmanship is of the highest finish, whilst the interweaving of the gold and silver threads with the silk shows exquisite taste. It is to be regretted that only so few of these exquisite fabrics are adapted for European use; and, indeed, the present specimens have been forwarded more with the view to showing what native artisans can produce, than in the expectation of any advantage resulting therefrom to the local manufacturers. The kinkobs or brocades are extremely rich, but their use in Europe will be restricted to the covering of furniture, for which purpose, however, they are much too expensive; whilst, on the other hand, the majority of people who can afford the outlay would, in all probability, prefer the manufactures of Lyons to the kinkobs of India.

#### MANUFACTURES IN COTTON AND HEMP.

22. The greater portion of the collection under this head consists of specimens of cloths, &c., made by prisoners in the various jails, and those coming from the Punjab and from Meerut are worthy of special notice. The most important are, however, the hemp fabrics of the Borneo Company, established at Barnagore, near Calcutta, the steam-works of which afford employment to large numbers of the neighbouring population. The fabrics consist of gunny clothes and sacks, and establish the fact, that where the consumption of manufactures, however small their intrinsic value may be, is large, machinery worked by steam will successfully compete against the cheapness of Indian manual labour. Cotton goods, with very few exceptions, afford a singular contrast to the general improvement which has taken place in the manufactures of India. The specimens of coarse fabrics forwarded on this occasion are almost the same as they were ten years ago, and in some of the finer fabrics there is a marked falling off. The only way in which this anomaly can be explained is the fact, that whilst the consumption of coarser cloths has greatly increased, and thereby caused a rise in their market value, the limited means of the consumers, with the enhanced cost of all sorts of comestibles, prevents them from paying beyond a certain maximum price even if they could obtain a better article at an advance of a few pice. The manufacturer, on the other hand, prefers confining himself to the production of coarse fabrics which command an extensive and ready sale, and bring a speedy and remunerative return. The only cotton manufactures which have as yet passed through my hands, and show real improvement, are the table-cloths, napkins, and towels from Patna, which are particularly good.

23. The collection of silk and cotton manufactures is accompanied by three valuable books. The first contains specimens of the different silk patterns used by the inhabitants of the Punjab, specifying those peculiar to Mahomedans, Hindoos, and Sikhs respectively, and those which have been introduced since the period of English rule. The second shows the cotton fabrics used as articles of dress by the agricultural tribes of the Punjab, distinguishing the different classes to which the patterns are peculiar. Those two books have been forwarded by the Central Committee of the Punjab, and though in themselves most valuable, their value will be enhanced by the collection of photographs which is now being made of the various tribes and classes inhabiting the vast territories of India. The third book has been presented by His Highness Sir Jung Bahadur, K.C.B., consisting of a large number of specimens of colours produced by a combination of Indian dyes, and though some doubt appears to exist as to this large variety of colours being the result of repeated experiments of the Nepalese dyer, who is stated to have lost his memoranda as to peculiar dyes from which he obtained the colours, the book itself establishes the fact that the colours themselves can be produced from substances indigenous to India. There is also an assortment of samples of dyed cotton cloths forwarded by the Central Committee for the North-Western Provinces, which is particularly valuable, as it is accompanied by a description of the ingredients employed in producing the various colours.

#### PAPER.

24. The specimens of paper forwarded with the present collection comprise a large variety, and will prove interesting. There is the famous paper made of the Daphne plant at Nepal, illustrated by the fibre from which obtained, from the fresh shrub, with specimens of all the stages of its preparation. Then we have paper made of the bamboo fibre, of old hemp, aloes leaf, plantain fibre, Herberia kyanised, of rejected records, of old ropes, and of a number of other substances. That made by the prisoners at the jail of Meerut seems to be particularly good, and specially adapted for the packing of fine fabrics, as it commands itself by its extraordinary resistance to dampness. The arsenicated paper, received from Hooghly, is supposed to be a strong protective against insects.

#### FEATHERS, DOWNS, &c.

25. These manufactures, peculiar to Calcutta, and better known under the name of "Commerciably work," have for many years past been admired in England. I am not aware whether they are produced in any other part of India, but I am positive that none were received at the Paris Exhibition of 1855 from any other place than Calcutta. The specimens forwarded on the present occasion show but little progress in workmanship, but there is a decided improvement of style and of adaptation to English taste. The feathers and plumes are superior and of greater variety than those sent on former occasions, but they still leave room for considerable improvement.

#### BASKET WORK.

26. Of these the collection is very small, but the specimens are the best I have seen in the course of my Indian experience. The manufactures in straw of Mouhyr are very good indeed, and their merit is enhanced by their extraordinary cheapness. Two "reticules" of straw, costing only about 3d. each, are superior to the best work of that description I have seen either in Germany or Switzerland, leaving the relative price of the articles themselves out of question.

#### LACQUER AND JAPAN WORK.

27. The lacquer work comprises an assortment of articles from various parts of India, but among these there are very few deserving of notice. Those sent from Bareilly show a very great improvement in comparison with what was forwarded to the Paris Exhibition; still the work falls very short from even the common articles of similar description made in China. Three boxes, received from Burmah, are, however, of exquisite fineness of workmanship, remarkable for extreme compactness and fit, whilst the outer varnish is the finest I have ever seen; but, like most articles of India, the inside is very inferior, and greatly deteriorates the value of the boxes, which with little more care could be avoided.

#### MATS.

28. The assortment of mats is limited in number, but this has been done advisably, because, with the exception of Midnapore and Jessore, nothing is produced in Bengal that equals what Madras and the adjoining States can furnish. The mats of Midnapore, however, will stand the test of competition with the whole of India, and those sent on the present occasion reflect the highest credit on the manufacturers. One large mat, twenty-seven feet square, entirely eclipses that sent by the late Baboo Dwarakanath Tagore as a present to the Queen, and the interest in it is heightened by the circumstance that specimens of the rushes from which it is made, in their various stages of preparation, as well as of the ingredients by which the peculiar dye of the mat is obtained, accompany it. There are likewise four small mats of the same description, and to these has been added a fifth, which is six years old, in order to show the durability of these mats, notwithstanding their extreme fineness. The great drawback to the more general adoption of these mats is, I am afraid, their high cost, though I have no doubt that such would be considerably reduced if a steady and regular demand existed for them.

#### TURNERY.

29. The enamelled turnery from Lahore called "Pack Puttan work," commends itself by superior workmanship and beauty of enamel. It is very highly finished, and will, both in point of work and cheapness of cost, attract attention, and stand successful competition with any similar work that can be produced at home. There are some specimens of turnery from Patna, but much the same as those sent to the late Paris Exhibition.

#### ARMS.

30. The collection of arms consists, with two solitary exceptions, entirely of private contributions, a portion of which has been presented to the Exhibition. There are some guns, swords, and daggers from Ulwar, all richly mounted in gold, whilst the steel of the blades of the latter is of beautiful fineness and temper. A very handsome dagger has been presented by His Highness the Nawab of Bhawalpore, and some contributed from the Upper Provinces are very richly mounted. The guns and pistols from Nepal will show how well native artisans can imitate European manufactures.

#### JEWELLERY.

31. With the exception of what has been bought by the local committees of Delhi and Benares, the assortment of jewellery as yet received consists entirely of private contributions, several of which have been presented to the Exhibition. The latter comprises the usual jewels worn by natives, and there is nothing to commend them to particular attention. The gold jewellery from Delhi, however, is worthy of notice, as it is almost entirely of European design, and shows great improvement of workmanship, though still not equal to what native goldsmiths can turn out under European superintendence, there being that absence of finish peculiar to all native manufactures. It is, however, extremely cheap, and will sell well in England.

#### PLASTIC MODELS.

32. In addition to a collection of clay figures from Kishnaghur, we have some specimens of plastic models from Oude. The great merit of the former consists in the faithful expression of physiognomy peculiar to the castes which they represent, whilst the way in which they are dressed conveys a perfect notion of the manner in which the several classes clad themselves. The plastic models of Oude, on the other hand, resemble in appearance coloured statuettes of plaster of Paris, or gypsum, but being made of baked clay and solid are very heavy. As specimens of modelling, I consider them superior to those of Kishnaghur, whilst the colouring is very good.

#### SCULPTURE.

33. Of this we have a large variety of specimens in stone, ivory, marble, and various kinds of woods, and all of them are much superior to any forwarded either to London or Paris. The stone figures from Gwah are remarkable for the correctness of anatomical proportions, but they are by no means cheap. Some beautiful specimens of sculpture in stone and ivory have been presented by his Highness the Maharajah of Ulwar, but I doubt the latter being the production of Indian sculptors. The collection of sculptures in soap-stone from Agra is beautiful, and I have no doubt that it will attract considerable attention in England; the same is the case with the carved woodwork from Bijour, which is really very fine. Some carvings in ebony from the same district are most excellent, but their merit is negated by the extreme clumsiness of the articles themselves inside, which considerably detracts their value, and reduces them to the standard of cabinet work.

#### MACHINERY IN GENERAL.

34. What has been forwarded on the present occasion consists entirely of models only, and their collection is extremely limited. All of them, however, have the fault that they are of a much higher finish than the originals which they represent; and hence the primary object—viz., that of showing what imperfect machinery natives employ in their various occupations, and the advantage to be expected from the adoption of European appliances is in some measure frustrated.

35. The foregoing remarks refer only to the articles which have already been received by me; but there is still a large collection to come, consisting of specimens which will considerably add to the general display. These are the Dacca muslins, the Cuttack silver filagree work, the mosaics of Agra, and the ivory carvings from Berhanpore, on which a further report will be submitted in due course.

36. From the above it will be perceived that the present contributions to the forthcoming exhibition present the following peculiar features, viz. :—

- 1st. That the collection has been made in a much shorter time than on any of the previous occasions.
- 2nd. That the number of specimens are more than twice those forwarded to the London Exhibition of 1851.
- 3rd. That although so much more extensive, it will actually require less space than in 1851.
- 4th. The convincing proof it will afford of the surprising improvement which has taken place in several manufactures and works of art.
- 5th. The number of new specimens it contains; and
- 6th. The comparatively small outlay at which the collection has been effected.

37. I have now only to report upon the progress of the official catalogue. The manuscript is so far completed that, as soon as I receive the returns from the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, the same will be ready for the printer. The accompanying proofs of the first four pages already set up in type will show what the catalogue is intended to be. I am doubtful whether it is the intention of the Central Committees of Bombay and Madras to send a copy of their catalogue for incorporation with ours; but, under any circumstances, the publication of the latter ought not to be delayed beyond the beginning of February, for the principal object and use in view would be frustrated if the catalogue were not ready and available in England on the very day of the opening of the Exhibition. I would therefore suggest that, should the copies of the Bombay and Madras catalogues reach after the end of this month, the same be published as a supplement.

A. M. DOWLEMAN.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, March 31, 1862.

### THE GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, CALCUTTA.

WHITHER has flown the once vaunted hospitality of Anglo-Indian society? Where now are those merchant princes whose doors were ever open to welcome the new arrivals from Europe? Like Rome, India is no more what it hath been. Nobody goes there now with a view to make it his home for many a year. The sole object that every man proposes to himself is to save enough money to enable him to return to England, a wiser, if not a much richer man than when, influenced by sanguine and romantic hopes, he first turned his steps to the eastward. In the scramble to get home again no one has time or patience to exercise the barbarous virtue of hospitality. It is every one for himself and "Limited Liability" for us all. But what would the last generation have said could they have foreseen the day when spacious Hotels, replete with elegance and comfort, should supersede the low Punch-Houses in which the "shippies" ruined their lives? Could they behold the City of Palaces as it is, with what scornful indignation would they not turn aside from their degenerate successors! And then to be told that individual enterprise was incapable of coping with the wants of the birds of passage daily arriving or leaving! In truth, all is changed. The Agency Houses are no more. The Great Company itself is but the shadow of a shade. Its army is broken up, and even its Civil Service re-modelled. Its very place knows it no more, and carpenters and bricklayers smoke their pipe where directors disposed of kingdoms and fostered a growing empire. What wonder, then, that even "douce Davie" should feel the influence of the times, and his own inadequacy to satisfy, single-handed, the requirements of a restless, exacting, and luxurious generation. Bending, but not breaking, he now merges his capacious premises into the Great Eastern Hotel, and invites the co-operation of every prudent speculator possessed of twenty-five pounds. The prospectus appears in our advertising columns, and is certainly inviting. At least 12 per cent. guaranteed for two years, with a very reasonable hope of receiving twice as much afterwards, is enough to make the money rattle in one's coffers with intense excitement. It is no part of our province, indeed, to recommend any particular investment in preference to others, but the present speculation has every appearance of being straightforward and fairly remunerative. If the time has arrived for the erection of monster hotels in India the experiment can hardly be tried with a better chance of success than under the auspices of

such experienced caterers as Messrs. David Wilson and Co.

### THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH IN INDIA.

As the beneficial results of electric telegraph communication with India will greatly depend upon the accuracy of the messages received at Bombay for transmission to Europe, it is satisfactory to know that Lord Canning has directed his attention to the improvement of the telegraph department, so as to insure both rapidity and exactness. Until very recently, the blunders that were made were so gross, and the general carelessness of the signalers so apparently wilful, that many mercantile firms had almost ceased to make use of the wires. A Calcutta house received the following message from Galle:—"Muster for Leeds, no shillings for Graham." The absurdity of the message, indeed, rendered unnecessary any complaint as to its being five days on the road; but it does seem rather hard that the recipients should be compelled to pay for such worthless intelligence, on pain of never receiving another unpaid message. In exacting payments the department certainly cannot be accused of displaying any remissness. Another Calcutta firm one day received, not a message, but a bill for Rs. 7-5, and on making inquiry as to the nature of the demand, they were informed that a message had been despatched to their address from Bombay, but had been lost on the way. Incredible as it may appear, they were compelled to yield to this extortion. The entire disappearance of a message between the points of despatch and destination is, happily, not of very frequent occurrence, though in many cases it would be of no worse consequences than the astounding delay that is complained of by every house having recourse to the wires. Between Bombay and Calcutta the telegraph is not rarely outstripped by the post, and ten days have sometimes elapsed before the receipt of a message, the sole value of which depended on its prompt delivery. The three worst lines are also the three most important ones. The Calcutta and Galle line is represented as almost inferior to the one just mentioned, while that between Calcutta, and Akyab, and Rangoon, is occasionally interrupted for weeks together by reason of the slim bamboo posts giving way or being thrown down. The errors which most frequently recur are in connection with numerals, such as "hundreds" for "thousands," "five" for "four," "thirtieth" for "thirteenth." These, however, might in some degree be avoided by compliance with the Telegraph rule that "in all financial or money messages the sum be given in two forms, halving or doubling the amount, thus: 'Pay to my order Rs. 500, half 1,000.'" It is probable that the best remedy for such mistakes will be found in the substitution of the new French instruments for the present method of receiving messages by sound. Indeed, the true subject for wonder is that more blunders are not made by the signalers, most of whom are very young men, natives or Eurasians, imperfectly educated and possessing the slightest possible knowledge of the English language. Here, too, great improvements are being introduced, and every year will tend to perfect the organisation of the department.

The chief cause, perhaps, of the irregularities complained of by commercial houses is the precedence given to service messages, and likewise the fact that there is but one single wire to conduct the entire telegraph correspondence of both the Government and the public. An additional line is about to be constructed between Calcutta and Bombay, though six months are allowed to enable a private company to undertake the speculation should one be formed for that purpose. In short, Lord Canning has resolved to render the electric telegraph in India as efficient as it is possible to be in the peculiar circumstances by which it is surrounded. In the words of Mr. Grey's letter to the secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:—"The establishment has been recently re-organised and placed on a better footing as regards pay and promotion, and the Government relies upon Colonel Douglas and the higher officers of the department to use the utmost care and vigilance in preventing mistakes, to investigate thoroughly every complaint, to visit every instance of proved neglect with suitable punishment, and to endeavour unremittingly to make the telegraph thoroughly efficient by promptly remedying such defects as can be corrected with the means at their disposal, and by suggesting to Government all other practicable measures required for the purpose."

### A NATIVE PETITION.

ALTHOUGH the "humble petition of the undersigned zemindars and others of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa" was granted before it was preferred, it is still not altogether unworthy of notice. In consequence of the amalgamation of the Supreme and Sudder Courts, one-third of the judges of the new High Court are chosen from the English local bar—the only condition of eligibility prescribed by the Act referring to length of residence in the country. Nothing, however, was said as to knowledge of the vernacular tongue; but this important omission was at once rectified by instructions from the Secretary of State for India, requiring all persons entrusted with the administration of justice to submit to a preliminary examination in the native languages. This not inexcusable oversight—for it was not unreasonable to suppose that men of superior intelligence would in less than four years acquire a familiar acquaintance with the speech of the people in the midst of whom they resided—could hardly fail to attract the attention of the natives, and inspire them with grave apprehensions. In their natural anxiety to have all law proceedings conducted in such a manner as to be understood by those chiefly concerned in them, the leading men of the Bengal Presidency resolved to adopt the very proper course of petitioning the Viceroy in Council that "in the High Court the pleadings be drawn up, and the arguments of counsel be conducted, as at present in the Sudder Court, namely, the former in the Oordoo and the latter in Oordoo or English as may be agreed upon; that the judgments be recorded by the judges in any language they prefer, but if not in Oordoo, translated into that language; and that the decrees and all other orders and processes be in the Oordoo." But in the event of this prayer being rejected, they ask that "in all cases in which the parties through their pleadings

require it, the trials be conducted by judges who understand the vernaculars, with one or more other judges as assessors, or with leave to the judge to refer questions of law to one or more judges, such questions being determined by the majority of voices." This petition, or remonstrance, is so obviously founded on justice, that it would be scarcely necessary to allude to it but for the style in which it has been drawn up. Doubtful of their own ability to frame such a document in befitting terms, the petitioners have evidently secured European experience and assistance. The internal evidence is decidedly in favour of ascribing its paternity to some member of the Civil Service—for it is not to be supposed that English solicitors and barristers could be particularly desirous to lay an additional burden upon themselves. The petition, indeed, assumes throughout that that service is the model to which the new judges should endeavour to conform themselves. It imputes to those estimable servants of the State such a familiar knowledge of native languages, customs, and peculiarities, that the utmost confidence has been ever hitherto reposed in them—a fact not universally admitted. The petitioners, then, very correctly describe the kind of training by which the civilians are prepared for the efficient discharge of the highest duties, and they rightly insist that the administration of justice in that country is impossible without an adequate knowledge of its revenue system. It is here that the new system will be most severely tried. It cannot be denied that the only possible method of obtaining an intimate familiarity with the colloquial language and the inner life of the natives is by mixing with them and seeing them in their rural villages, pursuing their ordinary avocations. The collection of the land revenue is an excellent school for this purpose, and it must be remembered that an immense proportion of the law suits of the natives arises out of disputes relating to land. As the petitioners truly observe, no amount of skill in translation will render revenue matters and local usages intelligible to judges ignorant of the people and their familiar speech. The expense, too, of translating papers and evidence must inevitably be very great, and will practically amount to a denial of justice to all, save the comparatively wealthy. Nor is it right that native pleaders should be excluded from advocating the causes of their own countrymen, or denied a seat upon the bench itself. But this must necessarily be the case if the proceedings are conducted in the English language. The native practitioners before the Sudder Court, it seems, "are, in great part, landholders and persons of distinction among their countrymen, like the advocates of Rome in the days of her freedom, who have an interest in the proper administration of justice, and, while commanding the respect of all their clients, assist those whose circumstances would have precluded them from resorting to the court for justice. To debar this class of persons, by the practical disuse of the vernacular, except through the medium of translation, from pursuing the avocations in which they have acquired so much honour, by their upright conduct, will be of no consequence, indeed, to them, but a loss of great magnitude to their countrymen in general, to the poorer class of suitors, and to the interest of justice

in India." Warned by this classical allusion, the petitioners proceed to display their knowledge of English forensic history:—

"The Norman Kings," say they, "introduced their language as that of the courts, and the pleadings, the arguments of counsel, and judgments were written in it—an evident and shameful badge," as the commentator on the Laws of England indignantly remarks, "of tyranny and foreign servitude, being introduced under the auspices of William the Norman and his sons, whereby the ironical observation of the Roman satirist came to be literally verified, that

"Gallia caudicibus docuit facunda Britannos."

"In the 36th of the reign of Edward III. it was enacted that pleas should be pleaded, debated, and judged in English, and in the 4th and 6th of George II. it was provided that all records and other proceedings whatever should be in the language of the people."

It might have been preferable, perhaps, had these native gentry drawn up a petition in their own way and out of the abundance of their own hearts, as little weight can be attached to such a laboured document, the evident handiwork of a European, and probably of a member of the very service whose panegyric it actually is. The subject of their prayer, however, is very reasonable, and certainly based upon truth. We trust, therefore, that every care will be taken to insure a thorough familiarity with the language and habits of the people, on the part of those to whom is confided the administration of laws affecting the lives and property of millions.

A Minute recently penned by Mr. W. E. Frere contains some very pertinent remarks on the necessity of acquiring "a knowledge not only of the manners and customs, but of the prejudices and trains of thought among those whose disputes he has to settle and whose causes he has to try." So thoroughly sound, indeed, are his views on this point that we cannot forbear making the following extract, confirming and illustrating the position taken up by the zemindars of Lower Bengal:—

"A lawyer," observes Mr. Frere, "learns these from his youth up in England. It is a part of his every-day life; and he has, moreover, superior means of information and learning from his practice at the bar, or in chambers; or should the customs and habits be peculiar to any one part of the country, he has an attorney at his elbow, bred and practising among the people, well versed in that of which he happens to be ignorant, and thus he prepares himself for the Bench: and when raised to that dignity he has the satisfaction of knowing that, if he is not acquainted with any peculiar custom, the lawyers on both sides will take care that he does not err from ignorance or oversight, but that any peculiarity with which the judge may not be acquainted (the jury is sure to know it) is made clear to him by explanation or examination of the witnesses. But in this country it is not so; neither the Judge nor the best mere lawyer in the country would probably know that a Lingayat must be lying if he mentioned anything as having occurred when he was ploughing, or yoking, or using his cattle on a Monday; nor would he know what inference to draw from the fact of a husband and wife walking along the road, the wife before the husband, or in what case he may infer suicide from a woman being found in a well with her saree passed between her legs and tucked up behind, or when to conclude it might be accidental; nor would a Vakeel probably think it necessary to notice it; yet these, and many other customs and prejudices, ought to be known to the Judge, but can only be learned by constant and observant intercourse with the Natives, such as is ever to be obtained in the Cutcherry, and in the fields and jungles, though but rarely, if ever, to be acquired in the Adawlut. For, on the other hand, I have seen a report of a case in the Supreme Court in which the Chief Judge asked a witness whether the deceased (a Cammattee woman) was in her night clothes. It is therefore, I think, quite as necessary that the civil servant intended for the judicial branch of the service should have a long training in the collector's office, where he might acquire a knowledge of the people, as that he should have a knowledge of jurisprudence generally, or of any of the various sub-divisions of law, not being the law administered in this country, but as enabling him to understand the principles of general or any particular law."

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### HONOUR TO THE BRAVE!

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—With reference to the correspondence that has appeared in your issue of the 17th inst. on the subject of the claim of Colonel Travers to the Victoria Cross decoration, which has been so ungraciously and so groundlessly, as would appear, attempted to be invalidated by Sir Hugh Rose, and to your own just comments on a conduct which it is amazing one so clear-sighted as Sir Hugh should not have seen was a dangerous and unauthorised interference with the prerogative of the Crown, I venture to solicit permission to ask, through your columns, the authorities charged with the distribution of the decorations destined by the country as rewards for signal military desert, why the five devoted native troopers, who, out of all the reliable troops at Indore (black and white), so chivalrously seconded Colonel Travers in his bold advance on the disastrous 1st July, 1857, against the rebels' guns, were not at the same time with their brave commander, or since, awarded the Victoria Cross? non-commissioned officers and private soldiers being eligible thereto, and being constantly decorated therewith, for signal acts of valour performed by them.

It has, I know, become fashionable, in certain high places, to speak disparagingly of the glorious old army of the much-abused India Company since its dissolution, but the imperishable page of history will do it justice, in spite of the puny attempts of the Clydes, Mansfields, and Russells to decry its fame, by recording for the enlightenment of future time that that army—to use the truthful language of a highminded and liberal statesman (Mr. H. Baillie)—"had acquired great glory, had achieved great conquests, had been victorious on every battlefield, and had won for England the most magnificent empire on the face of the globe." PALMAM QUT MERUIT, &c.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MARCH 27.

#### THE INDIAN LICENCE-TAX.

The Earl of AIRLIE rose to ask her Majesty's Government whether it was true that the Indian licence-tax had been abolished? He said it had been stated in the public press that this tax had been done away with. It would be very gratifying to their lordships and to the country to hear that the Indian exchequer was in such a flourishing condition that the Government were able to return fifty lakhs of rupees, or £500,000, to the taxpayers in India; but he would remind their lordships that there had existed a very general expectation that at the earliest possible opportunity there would be a remission of at least a portion of the Customs' duties on manufactured goods. He did not now mean to discuss the policy of levying those duties in India, but he was justified in observing that the manufacturing interests of this country had expressed a very strong opinion against them, and that the principle of those duties had never been defended by the Government.

The Duke of ARGYLL replied that no official information whatever had been received at the India-office with regard to the course taken on the question of the licence-tax. The last private letters received from the Governor-general were not of a nature to enable his right hon. friend the Secretary of State for India to declare with any degree of certainty the intentions of the Government in reference to the tax. It was, however, extremely possible that the news which had arrived might be true; and undoubtedly the intention of the Government had been, if possible, rather to abstain from collecting than to abolish the tax. In point of fact, it had never been collected generally over India, but only in parts of the presidency of Bombay and elsewhere. He was happy to state that the general tenour of the communications with regard to the financial condition of India was hopeful, and encouraged the belief that in a short time the Government might be able, not only to dispense with this particular tax, as to the abstract inexpediency of which he



did not dissent from the noble earl, but also to modify the Customs' duties of that country.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 27. CIVIL SERVICE (INDIA).

Mr. VANSITTART asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received any and what memorials from those members of her Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service who were now in India, praying for the redress of certain grievances; and, if so, whether he had any objection to place the same on the table of the House?

Sir C. Wood said that the Indian Department had received one memorial, and others were on their way to this country. He did not think it advisable to present simply the one just received, though ultimately there would be no objection to present the whole of them.

#### INDIAN COMMUNICATION.

On the motion of Sir J. ELPHINSTONE, the Select Committee on Indian Communication was nominated as follows:—Sir J. Elphinstone, Lord J. Browne, Sir Frederick Smith, Sir H. Leake, Sir J. Hay, Mr. Thomas Baring, Mr. J. B. Smith, Mr. Gregson, Mr. R. Crawford, Mr. Smollett, and Mr. Beamish.

#### SCINDE AND PUNJAB RAILWAYS.

The report of the directors states that every exertion had been made by them and their officers to make arrangements for the accommodation and development of the traffic of the Scinde Railway. During the last rainy season the monsoon rains had set in with unusual severity, and had affected most injuriously the embankments of the railway, which had not been sufficiently consolidated in consequence of the rainfall of the previous seasons having been less than the usual average. The line was opened before it was sufficiently advanced and consolidated, and before an adequate supply of rolling stock and other appliances had been provided. The amount of the traffic had greatly exceeded the expectations of the officers of the company and of the Government. The directors confidently stated that the Scinde Railway, in its present most imperfect state, did more than pay its working expenses. A viaduct of 1,000 feet in length would connect the railway with Keamaree, the landing-place in the harbour at Kurrachee, and every effort would be made to hasten the completion of this work. The financial statement showed that from the commencement £1,441,316 had been expended. The interest account showed that £201,126 had been received, and £199,287 paid to the shareholders, leaving a balance of £1,839. The report on the steam flotilla stated that out of eleven steamers in various states of preparation, only one, the *Stanley*, was running on the Indus, and four were ready for service; that seven barges of 150 tons each were afloat, two being towed by the *Stanley*. The directors had entered into arrangements with the Government for the purchase of the four best steamers of the Government fleet now on the Indus for £45,000, and an application had been made for the transfer to the Indus Steam Flotilla of the workshops and other property at Kotree and elsewhere belonging to Government. The price of the steamers was to be taken in shares or stock of the company. The expenditure on capital amounted for the flotilla to £257,804, leaving an available balance of £28,051. The report of the directors on the Punjab Railway stated that for the section between Lahore and Unrutsur, thirty-two miles in length, much difficulty had been experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of sleepers and ballast for the permanent way, but it was expected that this section would be opened for traffic in the course of this month. With regard to the section from Lahore to Mooltan, 220 miles, the permanent way materials for a distance of twenty-seven miles had been deposited along the line, and there was a further quantity landed at Mooltan, and a still larger quantity expected shortly to arrive there. A portion of the Mooltan section, it was expected, would be opened before the end of the current year, and every effort would be made to have the whole of the line opened for traffic before the close of 1863. The financial statement of the Punjab Railway

showed that £940,207 had been expended on it from the commencement, leaving an available balance of £271,157 to the credit of the company. The interest account showed that £100,005 had been paid to the proprietors, leaving a balance of £1,794 in hand.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. N. P. Jacobs as Consul-general at Calcutta, for the United States of America. The Queen has also been pleased to appoint E. B. Andrews, Esq., to be Collector of Inland Revenue for the Island of Mauritius.

**SINGAPORE GAS COMPANY.**—A prospectus has been issued of the Singapore Gas Company, with a capital of £100,000, in shares of £5 each. The town contains about 5,500 houses, exclusive of public buildings, and land for the works has been conditionally granted by the Governor, while the municipality are prepared to arrange a contract for lighting the streets, &c., for a term of years. The calculations of profit are based on the assumption that coal must be obtained from England, but the belief is that much cheaper supplies will soon be procurable from the Labuan mines or from those of India or Australia.

**CHINA AND THE TAEPING REBELS.**—A crowded meeting of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday evening, March 24, Lord Ashburton, President, in the chair. Among those present were—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Hereford, Count Strzelecki; Generals Sir A. Scott Waugh, Sir T. Phillips, Knollys, Portlock, Handcock, Monteith, and Fox; Admirals Sir George Back, Sir Edward Belcher, Hon. C. Elliot, and R. Gordon; Sir T. Fowell Buxton; Sir Joshua Rowe, the Dean of Westminster, Lord Alfred Churchill, M.P., Major King; Colonels Greathed, Stepney, Lardner, Yorke, and Holland; Captains Sir John D. Hay, Sir F. Nicolson, Collinson, Bedford, Hamilton, Pim, and Campbell, R.N.; Sir Digby Neave; Captains Mangles, Wilson, Allen Young, Hyde, Hand, Sprye, Johnston, and Oldershaw; Sir John Logan, the Hon. Roden Noel, the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Fremantle, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P., Lieut. Windus, I.N., Mr. Alderman Salomons, M.P., Sir Charles Bright, Mr. Ewart, M.P., Mr. Gregson, M.P.; Drs. McCosh, Davies, Kinkel, Camps, Tidman, Seemann, Sherrin, Kins, and Milligan; Budroodeen Tyabjee Sahib; Messrs. Cyril Graham, Spenser St. John, Osborne Smith, Brooking, Charles White, Arrowsmith, Findlay, &c. Lord Ebury, Rear-Admiral Charles Eden, C.B., Mr. Alderman Finnis, Lieut.-col. Greathed, C.B., Lieut. E. H. Verney, R.N., Colonel C. P. B. Walker, C.B., Mr. J. Bowie, Mr. W. Caward, Mr. Archibald Hamilton, Mr. J. Sargood, Mr. J. Todd, Mr. F. Fox Tuckett, and Mr. E. Bean Underhill, were elected Fellows. Mr. Galton then read the first paper, by Lieut. Oliver, R.A., giving a description of his travels to the west of Canton. The president, in introducing Dr. Barton, author of the next paper, observed that it was of great geographical interest, as it was an account of the expedition which, under Colonel Sarel, Captain Blakiston, and Dr. Barton, endeavoured to ascend the Yang-tse-kiang, and to pass by Thibet into India, but was prevented by the jealousy of Chinese officials and the state of anarchy in the country. The paper, however, gave an account of Sechuan, on which no European foot had ever trodden, except that of the Jesuits. After the reading of Dr. Barton's paper, the president said it would be desirable to have more information respecting the Taeping rebellion, the causes of the weakness of the Government, and the Jesuit establishments in the interior. Mr. Consul Parkes, who was most warmly received by the crowded assembly, said it was with no ordinary feelings that he had seen Dr. Barton and his companions push off in their little junk from the squadron under Admiral Hope, on their expedition up the Yang-tse-kiang. After alluding to the difficulties of travelling in China, he said, that although some disappointment might be felt at the party not having reached India, yet great service had been rendered to commerce and science by their having

traversed the length of the river, and ascertained its navigability as far as Ping-shan. With respect to the condition of the country, whole provinces had been made desolate by the rebels, and cities which at one time contained an immense population, and were the entrepôts of enormous commerce, were now almost extinct or in ruins. The rebellion first broke out in 1849, in one of the remotest provinces, and after three or four years, having acquired sufficient strength, the rebels made their way down to the Yang-tse-kiang, and thence along its course until they reached Nankin, which they seized and fixed upon as their headquarters. From this point they overran the neighbouring provinces, desolating a region 60,000 square miles in extent, with a population of 70,000,000 souls. At present they did not hold more than sixty or seventy miles of country bordering on that river, and, not possessing any flotilla, they could not impede its navigation. As a proof of the value of that river to commerce, he might mention that during eight months of last year, 152 foreign vessels and 170 junks in foreign employ passed up from Shanghai to Hankow, and it was estimated that trade to the amount of £10,000,000 would be done during the present year. He attributed the gigantic proportions of the rebellion to the discontent arising from the pressure of population upon production, the absence of poor-laws, and the inefficiency of the police. The Government had been accustomed to rule by moral suasion in the form of proclamations on large sheets of paper, daubed over with red ink. Adverting to the cultivation of the poppy, Mr. Parkes remarked that the Chinese were acquainted with the use of opium before we took it to them, and that the quantity imported from India bore but a small proportion to that raised in China, but was preferred on account of its superior quality. In reply to a question from the President, Mr. Parkes said, that as far as words went, the present Government of China gave some hope of improvement, and that it was scarcely fair to judge of them, as they had so recently come into power. After some remarks with reference to the Jesuit missionaries, he said that he had received a letter from Dr. Lockhart, at Peking, stating that he was visited by the best classes for advice; and, in his (Mr. Parkes's) opinion, hospitals would be found a most efficient instrumentality in the hands of Protestant missionaries. After a few remarks from Captain Blakiston as to the possibility of effecting a commercial communication between China and India, thanks were passed to the authors of the papers, and the meeting was adjourned to that day fortnight, when papers on the Fiji Islands will be read. The papers were amply illustrated by several views on the Yang-tse-kiang by Dr. Barton, and numerous Chinese sketches by Lieut. Oliver, R.A.—*Times*.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

March 20. Parisian, Pirrie, Tutuoreen.—21. Milbrook, Barron, Whampoa.—22. Wave Queen, Rooster, Mauritius; Bruce, Macfie, Calcutta.—24. Talbot, Spencer, Bombay; Maria Hay, Middleton, Calcutta; Etheldreda, Winstorow, Macao; Albert Edward, McKinney, Calcutta.—25. Cosipore, Kellaco, Bombay; Albuera, Elmalle, Hong Kong; Wallace, White, Calcutta (to Bremen); Tuburnia, Coot, Calcutta and Trinidad.—26. Daybreak, Rose, Tutuoreen; Dayspring, Mitchell, Kurrachee; Veloz, Jones, Shanghai; Sultana, Smith, Bombay; Elora str., Alexandria; Lady Louisa, Bombay; Smith, Mauritius; City of Carlisle, Pentreath, Foo-chow-Foo; Glenal, Harrison, Ceylon.—27. Virginia, Matthews, Bassein; East Indian, Le Craw, Sumarang; John Matthe, Lyas, and Clementine, Mullet, Manila; Lady Head, Hick, Maulmain; Mary Henzell, Richardson, Ceylon; Eclipic, Le Boef, Penang; Shaftesbury, Benson, Havelock, Gundy, D. G. Fleming, Hatfield, Onangundy, Taylor, Labrador, Quinn, and Europa, Reed, Calcutta; Bittern, Taylorson, Mauritius; Xula, Black, Sourabaya.—28. Argo, Nordberg, Maulmain; Richard, Iverson, Foo-chow-Foo; Cathcart, Smith, Mauritius; Clothilde, Gerberdine, and C. H. Southern, Howes, Rangoon; Blanche Moore, Nickels, Calcutta; Oryx, Gill, Singapore.—29. Anne Decatur, Allen, Calcutta; Roderick Dhu, McPherson, Calcutta; Statley, Bain, Bombay.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Delta, from Southampton, March 27, to proceed per str. Jeddo, from Suez.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. W. Vachell, Mr. R. T. Rees, Mrs. Campbell and child, Mr. Brough, Miss Campbell. For BOMBAY.—Mr. Ashworth, Mr. W. Joyson, Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. G. W. Maitland, Mr. F. P. Baker, Mr. Hucker, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Oliver. Per str. Valette, from Marseilles, April 5, to proceed per str. Jeddo, from Suez.—For BOMBAY.—Major Rice, Mr. E. Gaddum.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(For Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

April 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. A. Murray, Rev. W. and Mrs. Nichols, Mr. R. Bainbridge, Mr. A. Bainbridge, Lieut. G. S. Hill, Mrs. A. Cohn, Mr. P. Faten, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Wallace, Lieut. Pringle, Miss Cohn, Mr. Fautlong, Lieut. W. R. Martin, Mr. D. S. Crane. For Ceylon.—Mr. R. A. Cameron, Mr. W. G. Proctor. For Hong Kong.—Mr. and Mrs. Masson, two Misses Masson, Mr. Kinderley, Mr. Park, Mr. R. Cumming, Mr. J. B. Walker, Mr. Pereira, Mr. J. Wallace, Mr. G. Lewis, Archbishop of Manila and two secretaries, Mr. W. G. Quinn. For Singapore.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Plump, Mr. R. Jardine, Mr. E. Jacobson, Mr. R. C. de la Condamine. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Charles Remy, Mrs. Barden and two children, Miss Clarendon, Mr. James Cull, Mr. E. Baux. For MADRAS.—Mr. W. Elliot, Col. Ludlow, Mr. Onslow, Capt. Pope, Capt. E. A. Mottet.

April 12.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Hope, Mr. L. H. Bock, Maj. Gen. W. Scott, Capt. Hedley, Mr. T. Hinton, Mr. G. C. Aitken, Dr. Turner.

April 30.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Delpratt, Miss Bekeb, Mr. Murett, Asst.-surgeon C. Johnson, Lieut. Wallace, Capt. Pearson. For Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Clark and two children, Mr. H. C. Buchanan, Mr. Charles Alston. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. E. Milson. For Hong Kong.—Mr. Sharp, Mr. Heaton. For MADRAS.—Capt. A. Prichard. April 27.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Nimmo, Mrs. R. Carling, Capt. Dundas, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

BOLTON, the wife of Capt. A. W., H.M.'s Indian Army, of a son, at Sydenham-park, March 19.  
DALBY, the wife of Capt. R. M.L.I., of a daughter, at 28, Brunswick-square, Brighton, March 24.  
GROUNDS, the wife of Commander H. W., H.M.'s Indian Navy, of a son, at Cliff Villa, Warwick, March 20.

## MARRIAGES.

FIELDER, George, of Doctors'-commons, to Laura M., daughter of the late Thomas Sanders, Esq., H.E.I.C.S., at St. Alphage, Greenwich, March 27.  
KAYE, A. E. L., late of the Royal Bengal Artillery, to Anne W., daughter of E. W. Howey, Esq., at St. Nicholas Church, Worcester, March 20.  
TOSON, John E., Asst. surg., Guides, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Fanny C., daughter of the late N. Wallich, Esq., M.D., F.R.S., by the Rev. L. C. Wallich, M.A., rector of Great Paringland, Norfolk, brother of the bride, March 20.

## DEATHS.

CRADDOCK, Mary B., daughter of Dr. William, of the Bengal Army, at the Vicarage, Chesham, aged 15, March 22.  
WILKINS, Maj. Robert B., Retired List, Bengal Army, at Thames Ditton, Surrey, aged 74, March 18.

DEATH OF R. W. LEEDS, ESQ.—Died, at Keamaree, on Saturday morning last, the 25th inst., of acute dysentery, Rowley Ward Leeds, Esq., of the Indus Steam Flotilla, formerly Port Officer at Kurrachee. Mr. Leeds was the first who piloted a square-rigged vessel over the bar at Minora, and thus demonstrated the capabilities of this harbour. By placing the paper in mourning, we desire to pay the last tribute of respect in our power to one who thus contributed to the establishment of the commercial prosperity of Kurrachee, whose friendship we were proud to possess, and who was a true sailor, and a gallant, frank, and courteous gentleman.—*The Sindhian*, Jan. 29.

## India Office,

March 31, 1862.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. H. W. Chapman, 28th N.I.; Lieut. G. H. Heavyside, Cav., Unposted; Lieut. Col. C. Hogge, Art.; Surg. R. Bird, Med. Estab.; Maj. C. F. Fenwick, Retired; Maj. R. A. Ramsay, Retired.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. C. Easton, 44th N.I.; Lieut. G. Harvey, 42nd N.I.; Lieut. F. Robertson, Engrs. Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. H. Sandham, Art.; Lieut. Col. D. Gaye, Art.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. R. Martin, 6th N.I.; Maj. S. H. Becher, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. J. Watson, 21st N.I.; Capt. R. Pope, Art.; Ens. W. C. Bayley, 6th N.I.; Lieut. S. Bullock, Cav., Unposted.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. J. Turner, Med. Estab.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. C. J. Nicholson, Staff Corps, 6 mos.; Capt. G. A. Cuyler, 4th Eur. Regt., 6 mos.; Maj. F. R. Mansell, Engrs., 6 mos.; Capt. J. A. Angus, 9th N.I., 6 mos.; Maj. A. K. Modat, Staff Corps, 6 mos.

Madras Estab.—Capt. J. L. Benwell, Staff Corps, 5 mos.; Capt. R. C. Godfrey, 31st N.I., 6 mos.  
Bombay Estab.—Col. R. W. D. Leith, 1st Eur. Regt., 6 mos.; Lieut. W. Williams, 1st Eur. Regt., 6 mos.; Lieut. F. W. Jones, 18th N.I., 6 mos.; Lieut. C. H. Coghlan, 3rd Eur. Regt., 3 mos.

## NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. G. Jenkins, C.B., Indian Navy, 6 mos.

## PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. J. T. Liscombe, 34th N.I.

THE POPE IN INDIA.—While the Pope of Rome has scarcely a square mile of territory left which acknowledges his sway beyond the Patrimony of St. Peter, the States of the Church; when he is well nigh shorn of all temporal power, and his continued occupation of the Quirinal is but a question of days, we find him occupying his time in the completion of a Concordat with the King of Portugal, whereby India is partitioned out among a certain number of Portuguese bishops and vicars-apostolic, the whole to be under an Archbishop of India, who is to take up his residence at Goa. The nature of the arrangements hitherto in force for affording guidance and religious consolation in India to the servants of the spiritual father have been annulled; and we find that, with few exceptions, all subjects of Great Britain holding the Roman Catholic faith, who are members of that church are deprived of such exalted offices as they have hitherto held. It is certainly amusing to read the concordat alluded to from the calm matter-of-fact way in which a powerless old man, and the sovereign of an effete kingdom, presume to settle conditions for the spiritual partition of a dependency of the most powerful kingdom in Europe. We might be angry, but that we cannot help smiling at the impudence of the entire arrangement; nevertheless, we recommend the consideration of this subject to the High-Church party in India. It will afford them an opportunity similar to that enjoyed by their representatives in England on the occasion of the creation of the Archbishopric of Westminster, and the elevation of Cardinal Wiseman to the see. It is true that the Archbishop of India will find his palace of a somewhat shabby description, and devoid of the luxuries surrounding his more fortunate brother of Westminster; he may not perhaps appreciate to the fullest the poverty-stricken aspect of the Pontifical capital of the East, but nevertheless is he not to be Archbishop of India? His stipend may not equal that of a junior chaplain of the Reformed Church, but then there is the Primacy, and from his lofty pinnacle of spiritual eminence may he not look down upon the less exalted members of a blind and mistaken priesthood? We cannot calculate upon what mischief may arise from this stretch of authority on the part of the Father of the Church. We leave it, therefore, to those who, having the dignity of the Protestant faith and Church at heart, to busy themselves with what clearly comes within their province. The Right Rev. Dr. J. Fennally, vicar apostolic of Madras, writing on the subject of the deposition of himself and other of his countrymen in favour of Portuguese incumbents, says:—"Thereupon it will be my duty, after handing over all the property of the Madras mission, houses, lands, Government securities, &c., (verily a worthy mission worthy of appropriation by the Portuguese Church) to the new Portuguese or Indo-Portuguese bishop, to retire from this place and make out life elsewhere as best I can for the remainder of my days. My highest ambition has been to lay my bones in Madras, where I have served the Catholic Church for so many years, howsoever little profitable may have been my services. I am sure of feeling some regret on my retirement, but my determination to obey the visible head of the Church on earth rises superior to all such predilection." Dr. Fennally retires with a good grace, and in the surrender of the houses, lands, and Government securities of the mission to his brother Bishop of the Portuguese, affords some clue to the cause for this transfer of India

(spiritual, not temporal,) to the Portuguese. The missions appear to be wealthy. We know that Peter's pence in Europe are like the traditional plums in ship puddings made in a gale of wind. We only suggest it. May not the holy father in God need the assistance of the son of the Church on the throne of Portugal, who may be disposed to give it in exchange for the houses, lands, and Government securities appertaining to missions in India such as that at Madras?—*Englishman*.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

|  | Actual Sales.   |   |
|--|-----------------|---|
|  | At per Rupee.   | Interest taking Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100. |
| East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ... | Sa. R. 1s. 8½d. | —   |
| * 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.) ...   | —               | —   |
| 2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...   | —               | 98  |
| 3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1833-33 ...   | —               | 99  |
| 4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...  | —               | 99  |
| 5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...  | —               | 90  |
| 3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...   | —               | —   |
| th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...   | —               | —   |
| 5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...  | 2 0             | 101½  |
| 4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...  | —               | —   |
| 5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...   | 2 0             | 102½  |
| 5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...  | 2 1½            | 106   |

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

## BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

|              | 60 days' sight. | 30 days' sight. |               | 60 days' sight. | 30 days' sight. |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Calcutta ... | 1s. 11½d.       | 2s. 0½d.        | Singapore ... | 4s. 7½d.        | 4s. 7½d.        |
| Madras ...   | 1s. 11½d.       | 1s. 11½d.       | Hong Kong ... | 4s. 7½d.        | 4s. 7½d.        |
| Bombay ...   | 2s. 0½d.        | 2s. 0½d.        | Shanghai ...  | —               | —               |
| Colombo ...  | 1½ 2 pm         | 2 2½ pm         |               |                 |                 |

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares.        |   | Paid.        | Prices.       |
|----------------|---|--------------|---------------|
| £.             | India Stock ...   | 224 to 226   |               |
|                | India 5 per cent. ...                                     | 108½ to 109  |               |
|                | India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct. ...                        | 90½          |               |
|                | India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper ...                         | 103½ to 103  |               |
|                | India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent. ...                | 107½ to 108½ |               |
|                | India Stock Debentures, 1858 ...                          | 95½ to 96    |               |
|                | India Stock Debentures, 1859 ...                          | 100          |               |
|                | " " " 1863 ...  | 106½         |               |
|                | India 5 per cent. for account ...                         | 108½         |               |
|                | India Loan Scrip 5 per cent. ...                          | 104½         |               |
|                | India Bonds (£1,000) ...                                  | 30s. pm.     |               |
|                | Ditto (under £1,000) ...                                  | 24s. pm.     |               |
| RAILWAYS.      |   |              |               |
| Stock          | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) ... | all          | 101½ to 102½  |
| 5              | Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.) ...                          | all          | 5 to 5½       |
| Stock          | Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.) ...                         | 100          | 101½ to 101½  |
| Stock          | East Indian ...   | all          | 103 to 104½   |
|                | Ditto G. Extension ...                                    | 20           | 4 to 4 prem.  |
| Stock          | Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.) ...            | 100          | 101 to 109    |
| 20             | Ditto (New ditto) ...                                     | 12           | 4 to 4½ pm.   |
| 100            | Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip ...                        | 100          | 100½ to 101½  |
| Stock          | Madras guar. 4½ per cent. ...                             | 100          | 92 to 94      |
| Stock          | Ditto 5 per cent. ...                                     | 100          | 101½ to 103   |
| Stock          | Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.) ...                            | 100          | 94 to 95      |
| 20             | Ottoman Rail. (Smyrna to Adin) ...                        | 13           | 7½ to 6½ dis. |
| Stock          | Scinde 5 per cent. ...                                    | 100          | 103 to 104    |
| Stock          | Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per cent.) ...        | 100          | 99 to 101     |
| 20             | Punjab (5 per cent.) ...                                  | 15           | par 1 pm.     |
| BANKS.         |   |              |               |
| 100            | Agra and United Service lim. ...                          | 50           | 70 to 71      |
| 40             | Australia ...   | all          | 23½ to 24½    |
| 25             | Bank of Egypt ...   | all          | 21½ to 22     |
| 20             | Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China ...                         | all          | 33 to 35      |
| 25             | Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China ...               | all          | 52 to 54      |
| 25             | Oriental Bank Corporation ...                             | all          | 26½ to 27½    |
| 20             | Ottoman Bank ...  | all          | —             |
| MISCELLANEOUS. |   |              |               |
| 10             | E.I. and London Shipping B ...                            | 7½           | 1½ to 1½ dis. |
| 20             | East India Irr. & Can. ...                                | 1            | 4 to 5 pm.    |
| 20             | Madras Irrig. and Canal ...                               | 1            | 4 to 5 pm.    |
| 10             | Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) ...                          | all          | 4 to 5        |
| 30             | Nerbudda Coal and Iron ...                                | 5            | 1½ to 1½ dis. |
| 1              | Oriental Gas ...  | all          | 1½ to 1½      |
| 1              | Ditto New ...   | all          | 1½ to 1½      |
| 10             | Oriental Inland Steam A. (L.) ...                         | all          | 6 to 7        |
| 50             | P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ...                              | all          | 67 to 69      |
| 20             | Ditto New ...   | 30           | 10 to 12      |
| 20             | Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph ...                            | all          | 18½ to 19½    |
| 1              | Submarine Telegraph Scrip ...                             | all          | 4 to 4        |
| 10             | Ditto Registered ...                                      | all          | 4 to 4        |
| 2              | Ditto ...   | all          | 4 to 4        |
| 2              | Telegraph to India ...                                    | 1            | par. 1 pm.    |

ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIA OFFICE, 20th March, 1862.

**THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA**  
in COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE.—

That the PRESENT RATE OF INTEREST (£4 10s.), Four Pounds Ten Shillings per cent. per annum, on EAST INDIA BONDS will CEASE and DETERMINE on the 31st day of MARCH, 1863.

That from and after the 31st day of March, 1863, such Bonds will carry Interest at the rate of (£4) Four Pounds per cent. per annum.

That Holders of Bonds will be allowed to bring them in to be marked for continuation at the said Interest of (£4) Four Pounds per cent. per annum until the 30th day of September, 1862, and that such Bonds as shall not be marked for continuation as aforesaid on or before the 30th day of September, 1862, shall be liable to be paid off on the said 31st day of March, 1863, on which day all Interest will cease.

THOMAS GEORGE BARING.

INDIA OFFICE, 21st March, 1862.

**THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA**  
in COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE.—

That sealed Tenders will be received at the Chief Cashier's Office, at the Bank of England, up to One o'clock on the First Day of APRIL next, for BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable on demand, to be drawn on the several Governments in India, at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, for a sum not to exceed Rupees 40,00,000, of which not more than Rupees 10,00,000 will be drawn on the Government of Madras, and the same sum on that of Bombay.

No Tender is to be for a sum less than Rupees 10,000, and one-eighth of a penny per Rupee is to be the smallest fraction tendered.

Each Tender must specify the rate of Exchange at which the applicant is prepared to purchase a Bill, or any number of Bills, and the lowest amount of any one Bill is to be Rupees 5,000.

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W. P. ANDREW, Esq., in the Chair—

The following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

1. That this meeting receive and adopt the Report and Accounts of the Directors.

2. That all the Scinde Railway Shares upon which the full amount of £20 has already been paid be converted or consolidated into Scinde Railway Capital Stock; and that the Directors be authorised from time to time to convert or consolidate into stock all Scinde Railway Shares, as and when the same shall be fully paid up.

3. That with a view to give effect to an arrangement entered into with the Secretary of State for India in Council for the transfer to the Indus Steam Flotilla of certain steamers, barges, &c., the property of Government, now on the Indus, the price of which the Secretary of State has agreed to take in shares or stock, and for other purposes, the directors be authorised, under the sanction of the Secretary of State for India in Council, to raise the sum of £167,500 additional capital, as and when the same shall be required, guaranteed 5 per cent. interest under the terms of the contract with Government, for or on account of the Indus Steam Flotilla, by the issue of shares of £20; and that the directors be authorised from time to time to convert or consolidate such shares into stock, as and when the full amount of £20 per share shall be fully paid up.

4. That all the Punjab Railway shares upon which the full amount of £20 has already been paid shall be converted or consolidated into Punjab Railway Capital Stock; such conversion to take effect as and from the 1st July, 1862; and that the Directors be authorised from time to time to convert or consolidate into stock all Punjab Railway shares, as and when the same shall be fully paid up.

5. That Sir T. Herbert Maddock be re-elected a Director of this Company.

6. That J. Edmund Anderson, Esq., be re-elected a Director of this Company.

7. That George Gordon Macpherson, Esq., be re-elected Auditor of this Company.

8. That the best thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Chairman and the Directors for the ability and zeal with which they have conducted the business of the Company.

9. That the cordial thanks of this meeting are due to W. P. Andrew, Esq., for his courteous conduct in the chair this day.

W. P. ANDREW, Chairman.

WILLIAM PETERS, Acting Secretary.

Gresham-house, Old Broad-street, March 28, 1862.

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and assisting nature in all her operations. Hence they are  
useful in scrofula, scorbutic complaints, glandular swellings,  
particularly those of the neck, &c. They form a mild and  
superior taintly aperient, that may be taken at all times with-  
out confinement or change of diet. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1d.,  
2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. each.

Mr. Northway, Chemist, Great Tower street, London, says,  
"The Ointment is much valued by Soldiers in Foreign Ser-  
vice."—Oct. 26th, 1857.

Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, BEACH and BARNICOTT,  
at their Dispensary, Bridgeport, and by the London Houses;  
and retail by all respectable Medicine Vendors in the United  
Kingdom, the Colonies, &c. Observe.—No Medicine sold  
under the above names can possibly be genuine, unless  
"BEACH and BARNICOTT, late Dr. ROBERTS, Bridgeport," is  
engraved and printed on the Government Stamp affixed to  
each package.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—EXTRAORDINARY**

MERIT.—The wonderful cures effected by these Pills  
have alone enabled them to withstand the keenest competition  
for twenty-seven years. They are valued at the humblest  
hearths as well as in the houses of comfort and wealth.  
Holloway's Pills work a thorough purification of the whole  
system, without disordering, weakening, or otherwise inter-  
fering with the natural action of any organ. They are ad-  
mitted to be the best restorer of appetite, strength, and per-  
fect health to the most delicate constitution. They give colour  
and freshness to the face, and by their gentle alterative pro-  
perties eradicate from the system the germs of consumption,  
scrofula, and scurvy, without annoyance or danger to the most  
fragile female or most weakly child.

# GREAT EASTERN HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED),

AT PRESENT

## Messrs. D. Wilson & Co., Auckland Hotel and Hall of All Nations.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

Incorporated with Limited Liability to the amount of the Shares subscribed, under Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India.

**CAPITAL—Fifteen Lacs of Rupees (£150,000), in 6,000 Shares of Rs. 250 (£25) each.****DEPOSIT Rs. 10 (£1) PER SHARE; Rs. 40 (£4) ON ALLOTMENT.****Trustees.—THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, Calcutta.****Directors.**

H. E. BRADDON, Esq., firm of Braddon and Co., Merchants and Agents.  
J. H. FERGUSSON, Esq., Merchant and Agent.  
F. JENNINGS, Esq., Agent F. and C. Osier.

W. C. STEWART, Esq., firm of W. C. Stewart and Co., Merchants and Agents.  
DAVID WILSON, Esq., firm of D. Wilson and Co.

**Managing Director and Secretary.—ALEXANDER CALDER, firm of D. Wilson and Co.****Assistant Managers.—C. H. WILSON, J. C. MANDY, and J. A. GREGORY, of the firm of D. Wilson and Co.****Bankers.—THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.****Solicitors.—Messrs. LYONS and DODD.****London Agent.—DAVID WILSON, Esq., 5, Laurence Pountney-lane, Cannon-street.**

### PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been projected for the purpose of purchasing the stock, outstandings, interest, and goodwill of the business well-known as the Auckland Hotel and Hall of All Nations, opposite Government House in Calcutta, and its branch business and premises at Allahabad, and for conducting the same under a Board of Directors.

Seldom has a better opportunity presented itself for a profitable investment of capital than is afforded by the scheme now submitted to the public for taking over the lucrative business which, for the last twenty-seven years, has been worked so successfully by Mr. D. Wilson and his partners. Mr. Wilson, wishing to retire from the Indian management of the concern, has arranged for the sale to the Company of the entire stock in trade, outstanding debts, furniture, fittings, goodwill, &c., &c. of the business upon most favourable terms, and the Junior Members of the Firm are willing to carry on the same under a Board of Directors, and to take a considerable number of Shares in the Company, so that no doubt can reasonably exist as to the continued success of the undertaking.

The introduction into this country of the Joint-Stock Company's Act, limiting the liability of shareholders to the amount subscribed, opens out in India, as it has done in Europe, a wide field for enterprise and for the employment of much capital hitherto undeveloped and unemployed.

In England and on the Continent, Companies of the nature now proposed, under the system of limited liability, are well supported. Magnificent hotels have sprung up in London, and in several of the great towns in England, such as the "Great Western Hotel," the "Euston Station Hotel," the "Westminster Palace Hotel," the "Opera Comode Hotel," and the "International Hotel Company," the latter with a capital of £330,000, besides others, some of which are returning to the Shareholders dividends varying from 15 to 30 per cent.; the Boards of Direction of such Hotel Companies being composed of gentlemen of the highest standing and position. If in Europe undertakings of this nature are carried on under such superintendence and with such results, why should not the capitalists of this country avail themselves of the opportunity to erect into a similar Joint-Stock Company a business which has been successfully worked for so many years, and, as evidence of the fact, has amassed a large capital from the profit of its working, besides having paid to retired partners sums amounting to nearly six lacs of Rs. (£60,000)?

Such have hitherto been the results of the working of the business, that, taking its operations for the past two years (although a period more unfavourable could scarcely be selected), and looking at what has been achieved during that time, it is fairly to be presumed that, under the proposed new management and with a healthier state of trade, the profits would return the capital in about six years. The books of the Firm will be open to any Shareholders who may desire to satisfy themselves on this point, and to show the value in which the Shares of the Company should be held, a certificate from Mr. David Wilson will be issued with each allotment, guaranteeing to the holder, during the space of two years, an annual dividend of not less than 12 per cent., in addition to which Mr. Wilson will take one-quarter the whole number of Shares.

Remarkable as the success of this concern has been under private management, it is not unreasonable to expect even greater results when it shall be owned by a large Proprietor in every service in India, and when the Executive shall be under the superintendence of a Local Board of Directors.

Many gentlemen, now retired from the Indian Services and residing in Europe, have expressed a wish to invest largely in the Shares of this Company, but it is the object of the Projectors to place them, as far as possible, in the hands of residents in India, whose interest it will be to support the Company, and whose patronage and influence must naturally be of great advantage to it, and, moreover, being in the country, they will be able to exercise a healthy and legitimate control over the management. The Projectors desire also, if possible, to allot the available Shares to those only who may be seeking a safe and permanent investment for their Capital, and not to mere speculators for the rise in value which, no doubt, will take place after allotment.

This Company differs very materially from all new projects where the business has to be made, and where there must necessarily be more or less of risk, uncertainty, and delay; the capital often having to be subscribed for years before any profit can accrue. In these respects, the position of the Great Eastern Hotel Company will contrast most favourably with such undertakings, and it will be prohibited by the Articles of the Association from speculation of whatever nature beyond the requirements of the business.

Of the Capital—15 lacs (£150,000), in 6,000 Shares of Rs. 250 (£25) each—one quarter, or 1,500 Shares, will, as already stated, be taken up by Mr. David Wilson, and a considerable number by the Directors and by the Junior Members of the Firm, leaving little more than one-half of the Shares to be offered to the public.

The qualification for a Director to be not less than 25 Shares.

### THE GREAT EASTERN.—From the Indian Empire of January 15, 1862.

We are not about to write of the Great Failure of which, we conclude, in her original form, we have heard the last; with her upper deck taken off her, and other judicious alterations, it is possible she might make money in good hands, but we should be sorry to have anything to do with her under any circumstances. The Great Eastern that invites our present remarks is to be the name of a new Joint-Stock business, embracing the Auckland Hotel and the Hall of All Nations, belonging to Messrs. D. Wilson and Co., the prospectus of which may be seen in our advertising columns. We do not know whether the great American hotels are individual speculations, or whether they are carried on by companies, but until the Limited Liability Act was passed, we had nothing that could now be called a great hotel in England. That Act has given birth to many spirited speculations of this character, and others are afoot which promise to eclipse in magnitude everything that has yet been accomplished. Calcutta is to have its Joint-Stock Hotel, and undoubtedly the business that is daily, and has been for years, carried on by a firm, will give occupation to directors, a managing director, and assistant managers; the complaint of D. Wilson and Co. that we have most frequently heard has been the want of prompt attendance in the public rooms; and it is obvious that such an immense establishment can only be carried on with entire satisfaction by a system of division of labour, which a firm may originate, but cannot, with all the casualties it is exposed to, rigidly carry out. We feel an unusual interest in this prospectus, not for its completeness, or its board, but because it is, as it were, an epitome, and an extraordinary epitome, of the life and labour of one man. We read in the announcement of £150,000 as the purchase money, and in the fact of £40,000 more—the value of the premises—not included—and all made within the recollection of tens of thousands of persons around us—a success that is marvellous, and that only extraordinary industry, energy, and natural abilities of no

The Company's Agent in London to be Mr. David Wilson, whose intimate knowledge of the requirements of the business makes this appointment especially desirable. The Agent will, however, be subject at any time to removal at the option of the Shareholders assembled at any general meeting.

Mr. Wilson to have the privilege of appointing a Director to represent himself when absent, so long as he shall hold not fewer than 500 Shares.

Two Auditors to be appointed by the Shareholders at the first half-yearly general meeting, and a re-election of Auditors to be made once in two years. Auditors to be eligible for re-election. No Auditor to be a Shareholder.

It is proposed that the accounts should be closed and audited once in each year; but that two half-yearly general meetings should be held, one on or about the 10th of October, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors on the accounts and on the business done during the period ending on the 30th June, and declaring such Dividend as the Report will warrant; and the other, on or about the 10th of April, for receiving the audited Accounts and Reports to the 31st December and for declaring a Dividend.

The business to be conducted and the accounts to be made up in strict conformity with the provisions of the Limited Liability Act.

The whole of the extensive premises where the business is now carried on, stretching from Waterloo-street to Raneemuddy Gully, and known as the Auckland Hotel and Hall of All Nations, will be taken on lease for twenty-one years at a monthly rent of Rs. 3,300 (£330), with the option of renewal for a like period at the same rent, or the purchase within two years of the entire premises for 4 lacs and Rs. 39,000 (£43,000). Care will be taken, in drawing out the Articles of Association, that sufficient power be given to the Directors for that purpose or for increasing the Capital, should such an arrangement appear hereafter desirable.

Holders who may be disposed to pay the full amount of their Shares on allotment, will have their proportion of profits calculated accordingly; but as this may not suit all parties, the calls will be made in the following order:—

Ten Rs. (£1), on each Share must accompany the application,

First Call of Rs. 40 (£4) on allotment,

Second Call of Rs. 75 (£7.10s) to be made after three months,

Third Call of Rs. 75 (£7.10s) to be made six months after allotment,

Fourth Call of Rs. 50 (£5) to be made nine months after allotment,

and all amounts so paid will carry dividends from the respective dates of payment.

Applicants for Shares will be required to pay into the Bank of the Company, to be held in trust for them, Rs. 10 (£1) per Share on every Share applied for; and in the event of the Directors allotting to the applicant a less number than applied for, the amount paid in will be appropriated towards the payment of the first call on the Shares allotted. Should no allotment be made to the applicant, the deposit lodged with the Bankers will be returned without any deduction.

As the public will naturally expect to have some particulars of the bulk of the Capital required for this undertaking, the Directors, after examining the books of the Firm and from other sources of information, believe the following figures to be nearly correct; but the Company will not be bound by them until they have been correctly ascertained:—

|  | Rs.       | £.     |
|--|-----------|--------|
| Outstanding good Debts                               | 4,500,000 | 45,000 |
| Deduct: 15 per cent. for Contingencies               | 67,500    | 6,750  |
|  | 3,82,500  | 38,250 |
| Goods, Stock on the Premises                         | 3,50,000  | 35,000 |
| Goods, in transit from Europe                        | 1,45,000  | 14,500 |
| Goods, and Bill Stock at Allahabad                   | 1,60,000  | 16,000 |
| Furniture, Plate, &c.                                | 1,45,000  | 14,500 |
| Fittings, Gas, Water Pipes, and other Trade Fixtures | 17,500    | 1,750  |
| Steam Engine and Ice Machine                         | 21,000    | 2,100  |
| Purchase of Goodwill                                 | 75,000    | 7,500  |
| House and Premises at Entally                        | 13,800    | 1,380  |
| House and Premises at Allahabad                      | 66,500    | 6,650  |

Forms of Application and Prospectuses of the Company may be obtained of the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, on the premises.

Application for Shares must also be made to the Managing Director of the Company at the Office, accompanied by a receipt for Rs. 10 deposit on each Share applied for, paid to the Bankers of the Company.

mean order could possibly have achieved. Mr. Wilson has well gained the comparative retirement he seeks, and that magnificent range of buildings, and the wonderful business and connection he is making over, should on every occasion be spoken of, and pointed out to the young adventurer without capital and without friends, as showing what may be accomplished by a man determined to force his way in the world, if he turns advantages as they fall in to good account.

We have heard that this business has made forty lacs of rupees (£400,000); whether this be so or not is immaterial, because its rapid progress is evidence of very brilliant success. It is not twenty-three years since the Waterloo-street portion of premises was a coach-maker's, and many will remember its conversion into the little "Sans Souci," the great success of which was the foundation of the fine theatre in Park-street, foolishly allowed by the public to be sold for a sum which multiplied by four would not replace it, its furniture, wardrobe, and appointments. From Waterloo-street the whole frontage to Raneemuddy Gully has been gradually annexed, at the same time houses have been purchased and pulled down in the rear, and the result is unquestionably the finest block of buildings of a domestic character in the whole city—indeed, there are few cities with anything like it. Then there are the premises and business at Allahabad—valued at Rs. 1,60,000 (£16,000), but included in the present account of the capital; of them we can say nothing, though they will be familiar to many of our readers. We are hardly called upon to speculate on the prospects of this Company being carried out; it must be considered a settled point, when the share list is to be closed on the 15th ultimo. Mr. Wilson, it will be seen, guarantees for two years a dividend of not less than 12 per cent.

A few Shares having been reserved for the Indian residents at home, any information respecting them can be obtained on application to J. R. WORCESTER, Esq., 5, Laurence Pountney-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.



# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

Vol. XX.—No. 529.]

LONDON, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1862.

[PRICE 6d.

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

|                        |          |                        |          |
|------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| Bengal .....           | March 1  | Burmah (Rangoon) ..... | Feb. 16  |
| Madras .....           | " 6      | Bombay .....           | March 12 |
| Agra .....             | " 6      | Ceylon .....           | " 3      |
| China (Hong Kong)..... | Feb. 15. |                        |          |

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

|               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 oz. 0s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d. |
| 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d. |

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d.; under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

|               |               |                   |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 oz. 0s. 9d. | 2 oz. 1s. 9d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d. |
| 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d. |

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d., under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:

Via Southampton.

|               |               |                |                |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0s. | 2 ozs. 4s. 0d. | 3 ozs. 6s. 0d. |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|

Via Marseilles.

|               |               |                   |               |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1 oz. 1s. 3d. | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 1/2 oz. 2s. 9d. | 1 oz. 3s. 0d. |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay Mail of the 12th March brings an account of the disgraceful proceedings that characterised the Native Meeting convened by the Sheriff of Calcutta, for the purpose of voting a complimentary address to Lord Canning on his departure from India. As the requisition to the Sheriff was signed exclusively by native gentlemen, the European portion of the community would have shown only good taste and discretion in not intruding upon their coloured fellow-subjects. It is to be regretted that the natives did not confine themselves to their own mode of conducting such matters, instead of imitating English customs. Naturally distrustful of their unaided ability to draw up an English address, they applied in an evil hour for assistance, which threw open the meeting to men of every shade of opinion. Even then all disagreement might have been avoided had any sincere well-wisher, or, indeed any man of a generous disposition, pointed out to the framers of the address the impropriety of one particular phrase, if, at least, it was intended that the address should be held to emanate from Europeans as well as from natives. But in reality it was not so intended. The native inhabitants of Calcutta were simply desirous to express their own gratitude to Lord Canning for his beneficent administration, and had no wish whatever to associate the European residents in their graceful movement. The latter, so far as they were represented at the meeting, have little reason to congratulate themselves on the figure they made. By means of captious criticism and uncalled-for interference they contrived to distort a highly proper and regular expression of public opinion into a riotous and inconsequent assemblage, and have now the miserable satisfaction of reflecting that they have gratuitously insulted not only their departing ruler, but the entire native population of Calcutta. If they imagine that such ungracious and ungentlemanly conduct will be approved of by their countrymen at home, they are likely to find themselves egregiously mistaken.

By a telegram from Suez we learn that Lord Elgin assumed the Government of India on the 13th March, and that Lord Canning proposed to embark on board the *Feroze* on the 19th.

The prompt action taken by the English authorities in Central India has prevented the outbreak of a civil war among the Thakoors. The present Rajah of Dhuttea, Bhowani Sing, is the younger son of the late Rajah, but his elder brother, Urzin Sing, happens to be

illegitimate. Nevertheless, the claims of the latter were not without numerous advocates, anxious for any change that would hold out the prospect of anarchy and plunder. However, a considerable force was immediately ordered to march to the support of the lawful prince, and the insurgents at once laid down their arms—their puppet or chief giving himself up to the Political Agent.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

### INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

SUEZ, April 1 (9.15 P.M.)

The homeward Calcutta, China, and Australian mails arrived here to-day.

### INDIA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO POINT DE GALLE AND DIRECT FROM SUEZ.]

CALCUTTA, March 16.

Lord Elgin assumed the Government of India on the 13th inst.

Lord Canning will leave for England in the steamer *Feroze* on the 19th inst.

Shirtings dull, and prices declining. Mule twist active, and advancing. Indigo firm. Copper dull and declining. Saltpetre quiet. Linseed dull at former quotations. Exchange on London: First-class credits, 2s. 0 1/2 d.; Government Securities, Four per Cents, 88 1/4; Five per Cents, 102. Freights advancing.

BOMBAY, March 15.

Cotton advancing. Linseed scarce. Piece goods dull. Twist quiet. Government Securities: Fives, 101 1/4. Freights for Cotton, 65s.; for Seeds, 50. Market inactive.

### Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Brig. H. Stiles, in command at Neemuch, Jan. 29. Cornet William F. C. Plowden, H.M.'s Bengal Cav. at Fort William, Calcutta, Feb. 21. Lieut. Elphinstone Ramsay, of the late 17th N.I., at Umballa, Feb. 27.

MADRAS.—Surg. maj. B. S. Chimmo, 44th regt. N.I., at Perambore, Feb. 19.

BOMBAY.—Major W. F. Hunter, 2nd (Bombay) Light Cavalry.

### Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Brunton, Hon. H. Marsham, Dr. Rooke, Capt. Forbes, Hon. H. Reeves, Capt. and Mrs. Southey, Mrs. Underwood, Capt. and Mrs. Guerin, Mrs. Pocklington and child, Capt. and Mrs. Waddington and infant, Col. F. Tytler, Capt. Hon. Bourke, Mr. Warren, Lieut. Daniell, Mr. N. I. Wadia, Mr. S. C. Cama, Mr. D. F. Cama, Mrs. Plumtree and infant, Mr. Willing and two children. From MALTA.—Col. and Mrs. Graham.

### Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Indus, April 10.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. R. W. Hunter, C.S., Mr. and Mrs. Bourton, Mrs. Davis and two children, Maj. and Mrs. Hunter and family, Mrs. Cowper, Mrs. Dewar and infant, Mr. T. Green, Lieut. Fullerton.

## BENGAL.

## NANA SAHIB.

The story is told of Jung Bahadur, whose assassination of his uncle and massacre of fourteen chiefs is so notorious, that on his return from England one of his eight brothers attempted his life. The now civilised Premier of Nepaul, deaf to the entreaties of his friends, refused to execute the conspirator, using an argument somewhat unintelligible to his followers—"What would the *Times* say?" Even in Khatmandu, in the very depths of the Himalayas, and with the real ruler of a country in which assassination is a virtue, English opinion, as represented by the press, has an influence. It is because the English press have lent a greedy ear to the self-contradictory statements regarding the capture of a pseudo-Nana Sahib, which appeared three months ago in the Kurrachee and Bombay papers, that we are now induced to state all that is really known of the existence and hiding place of the Nana. So long as these statements were confined to local journals, to whom the so-called capture of the Nana was as great a godsend as monstrous gooseberries to the provincial papers of England, we confined our notice to mere hints of their mistake, and a simple assertion of the fact that the Government of India know the whereabouts of the Nana. But now that the leading London papers have quoted these rumours, and the organ of the not always well-informed evangelical party has gone so far as to devote a leading article to the subject, and sees in the capture of an unfortunate fakir of Kurrachee "one of those singular coincidences which it is difficult to explain on any other supposition than that of Providential interference," it is our duty to tell the whole truth so far as it is known.

We can understand and have hitherto respected the disinclination of the Calcutta authorities to have the subject of the Nana's existence publicly discussed. There are always discontented spirits whom the fact of his still being in life would prevent from settling down into quiet citizens, and in whom the expectation of his return to Hindostan would excite the hope of a future rebellion. The Sikhs are now without a leader, the Ranees Chunda having become, as they express it, a "Mem Sahib," and her son, the Maharajah, having abandoned the faith and the home of his fathers. The Mussulmans know that their once titular sovereign, Bahadur Shah, lies under surveillance, an imbecile old man, quietly and slowly subsiding into the sleep of death. The ex-King of Oude, once our own creature, has no more influence than the so-called Nazim of Bengal into whose family his relatives have recently married. The mutiny showed how loyal to their Queen all the other chiefs of India are. There is not a creature with a name that would have the chance of rousing any large number of our native subjects to revolt, so long as we govern them with the hand of steel in the glove of silk, except the Nana, who represents the Marhatta line, and has most pertinaciously opposed and fled from our power, while he has most grievously wounded our honour. It would be well then, not only to extinguish this last flickering hope of the discontented, who are still being hunted out of the jungles of Lullutpore and nestle in every native state and in the purlieus of Delhi, Moorshedabad, Garden Reach, and Hyderabad, or watch the course of events from Mecca, but to stave the desire of baffled Nemesis by blotting from the earth for ever the monster of Bithoor, the butcher of Cawnpore. It is too late to speak of hushing up our knowledge of his existence. The natives, as is usual, knew it before we did, and are more familiar with the particulars of his flight and present mode of life than we are. Throwing off the mask of caution, we declare that the Government of India knows where the Nana is, and that the

rupees set on his head?—to bring to justice the man who from his hiding place fans the hopes of the discontented, defies the laws of eternal justice, and laughs at the people whose vengeance he has so easily eluded.

Fifteen months ago we drew the attention of Government to a deposition made on his death-bed by a ryot of Goruckpore, who had been carried off as a syce by the Nana into Nepaul, and had succeeded in making his escape to his old village, where his landlord, an English planter, took down his dying words, questioning him narrowly. The deposition, of which the substance will be found in the *Friend of India* of 22nd November, 1860, was at first slighted by the authorities, and still more so when, on its being referred to Colonel Ramsay, our Resident in Nepaul, he declared that the Nana was indeed dead, though he allowed that the ryot's description of the country through which he passed was not inaccurate. So skilfully had the Nana contrived to undergo the act of so-called burning in the valley of Deokurh, that the statement as to his cremation reached Calcutta from many different quarters which had no connection with each other. This, added to the solemn asseveration of Jung Bahadur, and the somewhat careless consent of Colonel Ramsay, set the matter officially at rest. But there remained the deposition, the writer of which had certainly travelled the road he described, and in company with, as he said, the Nana, Bala Rao and Devi Buksh, whose persons he described. There is the universal belief of all intelligent natives, and especially of those of Benares, the sacred city between which and Nepaul there is such close connection. There is, moreover, the important fact that, after the so-called cremation of the three rebels in the valley of Deokurh, the widows did not mourn as is the custom of the Hindoos, and it was only months after, when the party reached Khatmandu and heard their story was not believed in Hindostan, that they saw their error and mourned with feigned intensity to make up for the delay. Colonel Ramsay, we understand, now allows the truth of the whole statement of the ryot. Jung Bahadur having already declared the Nana is dead, cannot be expected to change his opinion, when such a change might lead us to doubt his friendliness throughout the transaction.

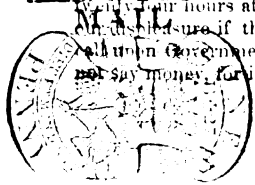
Without entering into further detail we may say that the Government of India at last agree with all well informed natives in believing that the Nana and his party are stationed beyond but near the famous temple of Sumbhonaath, which stands at the western head of the valley of Nepaul, in which, like Cashmere, Khatmandu nestles. Kirkpatrick, who visited Nepaul in 1803, says it is the oldest temple in the country, having been built by the Thibetans when they ruled the place. To this day the Dalai Lama sends devotees to its shrine of Boodh. Since the Goorkha conquest it has been surrounded by modern Hindoo pagodas, and thither many a worshipper toilsomely wends his way from the plains to gaze on the thunderbolt of Indra, the Aryan Jove. Here, between the elevation on which this shrine stands, and the Naga Arjoon range of snow-capped hills towering majestic to the skies, in nature's grandest scenery, defiled by man's most debasing idolatry, lives the felon whom limping but sure-footed justice may yet deliver into our hands, whom our ally and the knight of a right royal and Christian order must be asked perforce to capture and surrender. Villains as well as heroes, the Nana, like Hannibal, may anticipate their fate by poison. But let us have at least the body of the fiend who heeded not the wailings of Cawnpore, that the dogs may devour it.—*Friend of India*.

## THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S MOVEMENTS.

Sir Hugh Rose has been a failure, so far as military administration is concerned, but we are bound none the less to notice his energy and vigour as a soldier. Accustomed as India has been to Commanders in Chief of the type of Sir William Gomm, the spectacle of Sir Hugh Rose, laying aside all state, and travelling courier

fashion over six hundred miles of as wild and barren a frontier as the world can produce, is too remarkable to be passed over without an attempt to chronicle his movements. It is well known that for many months he has intended to make himself personally acquainted with our Trans-Indus border, and that a journey from Peshawur to the confines of Sind formed an important part of his projected tour of inspection for the winter of 1861-62. It was always his intention, with reference to the known character of the country, to travel with a reduced escort and staff, but it was only after his arrival at Peshawur, and after consultation with Brigadier-general Chamberlain, that the exact form in which the journey should be made was determined on. The simplicity with which it has been thus far conducted is remarkable. Not a single tent has accompanied his progress. Each day's journey, averaging from thirty to fifty miles, has been performed on horseback with an escort of a Duffadar and five troopers of Irregular Cavalry. He has depended for shelter and refreshment each day on the scanty resources of the frontier officers, and the result has been that he has seen more of frontier life and system in a few days than if he had paraded through the districts in ordinary state for as many weeks.

Sir Hugh Rose, after completing his inspection of the troops and posts in the Peshawur Valley, rode over from Peshawur to Kohat, through the pass which formed the scene of Sir Charles Napier's brief campaign in 1849-50. He arrived at Kohat on the 3rd of February, halted the next day, looked at the troops, consisting of a battery of artillery, a regiment of cavalry, and three of infantry—all of the Punjab Irregular force—examined the fort and everything worth seeing, and on the 5th commenced his arduous ride to Miltuncote, accompanied by Brigadier-general Chamberlain, commanding the Punjab Irregular Force, Major Roberts, V.C., Assistant Quartermaster-general, Lieutenant-colonel Sarel, Assistant-Adjutant-general of Cavalry, one aide-de-camp, and the staff officer of the Punjab Irregular Force—six officers in all. The officers commanding the several stations and districts on the frontier had received orders to provide relays of cavalry or artillery horses, and of riding camels and mules from the regimental establishments, for the very limited baggage of the party. Seven camels and nine mules were found sufficient for the latter purpose. The frontier officers had also been warned to have either tents or houses, according to circumstances, prepared for the party at each resting place. Bahadoor Khail, a frontier post midway between Kohat and Bunnoo, fifty-three miles from the former, and somewhat less from the latter station, was the first resting-place. His Excellency was contented with a small room in the keep of the fort occupied ordinarily by the officer commanding. The fort was built some years ago for the purpose of controlling the Bahadoor Khail salt mine, a great resort of the powerful Wuzerees tribe, who act as carriers of salt thence to various parts of Afghanistan and the intermediate hill tribes. It stands on the very edge of the British territory, facing a remarkable natural fortress in the shape of an enormous hill called the "Infidel's Castle," about fifteen miles beyond the border, and sees in reverse the low line of hills which separates the Wuzerees country from the valley of Bunnoo. Through this range the Koorrum river finds its way, and issuing into the plain fertilizes a portion of the Bunnoo valley and thence passes on to join the Indus. On the morning of the 6th the Commander-in-Chief rode through a very difficult and, until late years, dangerous defile, called the Soordak pass, and thence on to Bunnoo over the Wuzerees Tull, or pasture ground of the Nomad Wuzerees tribe, for a full description of which we must refer our readers to the pages of Colonel Edwards' book. At Bunnoo he was entertained by Lieutenant-colonel Green and the officers of the station. On the 7th he halted and looked at the brigade, consisting of a battery of artillery, a regiment of cavalry, and two of infantry, all, as at Kohat, of the Punjab Irregular Force. On the 8th the Commander-in-Chief rode



on between thirty and forty miles to Paharkhey, a village at the mouth of the Bhaim pass which leads through the low range of hills dividing Bunnoo and Murwut from the plains of the Derajat, a defile which has only lately been reclaimed from being utterly dangerous and impassable without strong escort. Tents for the party had been sent on to Paharkhey from Bunnoo.

On the 9th his Excellency rode on to Tank, about thirty miles. This is the principal military outpost on the Dera Ismail Khan Frontier, and the head quarter of the 3rd Punjab Cavalry. Here he was entertained by Lieutenant Kennedy and his officers, accepting thankfully the scanty accommodation which such an outpost afforded. The 10th was devoted to visiting the outposts in the Gomul Valley and exploring the well-known Gomul or Gwalara pass, one of the three grand roads of communication between India and Afghanistan, the Khyber and Bolan passes being the other two. The Gomul is principally used by the Lohanee or Povidah merchants, whose athletic forms and Spanish complexions are no uncommon object at this season in the bazaars of Calcutta. The ground ridden over by the party this day was not less than fifty miles. On the morning of the 11th his Excellency looked at the 3rd Punjab Cavalry, and then rode into Dera Ismail Khan, forty three miles, where he was entertained by Lieutenant-colonel Vaughan and the officers on the station. On the 12th he saw the brigade, consisting of a battery of artillery, a detachment of the 51st Light Infantry, and two infantry regiments of the Punjab Irregular Force. The evening was devoted to inspecting the small fort which contains the magazine from which all the troops on the frontier south of Kohat are supplied. On the morning of the 13th the detachment of the 51st Light Infantry was put through a searching inspection, and this done, the Commander-in-Chief galloped off to look at a *bund* or dam in course of construction six miles above the station, which it is hoped will divert the stream of the Indus to the opposite bank, and thus save the town from destruction, which last Autumn appeared imminent. In the afternoon a grand durbar was held, and 170 individuals of various rank and degree were presented to his Excellency.

On the 14th the Commander-in-Chief rode out thirty-eight miles to Drabund, a village on the extreme frontier, opposite the pass of the same name, and facing the grand mountain of the Soolyman range called "Solomon's Throne." Here he passed the night in a few small tents which had been sent out from Dera Ismail Khan for his accommodation. On the 15th he rode along the frontier road to Vehowa, a small outpost forty-four miles below Drabund, and again passed the night in a camp extemporized for the purpose. On the 16th he rode on to Mungrota, thirty miles, and according to the latest accounts was to proceed from thence to Dera Ghazee Khan and Mittuncote, whence he will make his way to Mooltan and rejoin his camp at Ferozepore or Umballa. His tour thus far has not merely gratified a laudable curiosity, but may be productive of tangible good.—*Friend of India.*

#### MILITARY DEPARTMENT, 1860-61.

The report of the transactions of Government in the Military Department for the year 1860-61 contains a number of very interesting facts. We shall give as briefly as possible those of prominent importance.

The Hospital for Sick Officers, which was experimentally established in 1857 at Calcutta, has been placed on a permanent footing. This hospital is intended for sick and wounded officers of the army, navy, or civil service, who may wish to take advantage of it during their stay in Calcutta. The institution is to be self-supporting, and the experience of two years has shown that its establishment has been attended with the most beneficial results. Married officers, as well as single, may avail themselves of this accommodation—only in the former case the rather odd reservation is made of their being without families! What does this mean? If a sick officer has a child, is

he to be denied the benefit of the institution? If so, why? And what measures do the Government contemplate in the event of an officer having a child born when in the hospital? Will he be turned out forthwith?

The scale of payment is as follows:—

|                                  |          |
|----------------------------------|----------|
| House rent monthly.....          | Rs. 10 0 |
| Mess (if a Subaltern) daily..... | 3 0      |
| Ditto, if above that rank.....   | 4 0      |
| Servants .....                   | 0 8      |

Very strenuous efforts have been made to reduce expenditure in the military department, efforts that have been crowned with greater success than we had any idea of.

All guards except those required for purely military purposes have been ordered to be supplied from the police. All departments applying for such guards to pay for the same.

In the cavalry, the proportion of horses has been fixed at 15 per cent. below the effective strength of the men in every mounted corps, in time of peace, and whatever the effective strength of men may be, the total number of horses shall not exceed 500 per regiment of British Cavalry, 175 per troop of H. A., and 120 per Battery of Royal Artillery, and 105 per Battery of Indian Artillery.

We pointed out the other day an instance of gross mismanagement with regard to cavalry horses, viz., the horses of the Carabineers, by which Government has been put to a most useless expense. It is too often the case that they squander with one hand while they scrape with the other.

The report gives the return of officers who have elected for general service, local and staff corps, but as it only brings it up to the end of the official year 1861 the abstract is of little or no interest.

The following is rather amusing. It looks as if the Military Secretary's department were anxious to enliven the dull details of their transactions with a little pleasantry. It is a heavy kind of joke, such as one might expect from a Military Secretary's department:—

"A disposition having been manifested in several parts of India to form Volunteer Rifle Corps, the Government of India, in a General Order No. 274, dated March 28, 1861, explained the conditions on which their organisation would be recognised and encouraged by Government.

"Volunteer Rifle Corps have accordingly been formed at the undermentioned stations in the Bengal Presidencies, as well as several stations in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, viz., at—

"Calcutta, Howrah, Rangoon, Allahabad, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Lahore, and Simla."

The following is an abstract of the European forces in the country on the 1st May, 1860, and 1st May, 1861:—

|               | 1st May, 1860. |  |
|---------------|----------------|--|
| Bengal ... .. | 50,488         |  |
| Madras ... .. | 15,033         |  |
| Bombay ... .. | 15,707         |  |
| Total ... ..  | 81,228         |  |
|               | 1st May, 1861. |  |
| Bengal ... .. | 47,950         |  |
| Madras ... .. | 15,152         |  |
| Bombay ... .. | 12,737         |  |
| Total ... ..  | 75,836         |  |

The proposed future scale—future at the time the report was drawn up, is, for

|               |        |
|---------------|--------|
| Bengal ... .. | 44,916 |
| Madras ... .. | 15,161 |
| Bombay ... .. | 13,509 |
| Total ... ..  | 73,577 |

The cost of the "proposed" scale is Rs. 84,16,100 less than that of the former one.

The Native Infantry is to represent a total strength of 111,112 men of all ranks, native officers included. This is as against a total of 175,177 of all ranks on the 1st October, 1859, showing a reduction of more than 64,065 men of all ranks and a saving "fully equal to one crore of rupees, or a million sterling!" Never was money better saved. As regards cavalry the report states that the arrangements on the subject will be completed and finally announced early this year. But it is intended to effect a saving of about 12 lacs per annum, besides establishment, in this branch.

But the greatest reduction, a reduction we were not prepared to see, has been effected in the Commissariat department.

In Bengal the expenditure under this head has been reduced from 400 lacs per annum as in 1854-55, to 188 lacs; this reduction has been in a great measure effected by curtailing the transport establishment,—20,259 head of cattle, 616 elephants, and 23,133 camels having been sold.

The demands of other departments on the Commissariat have been reduced to the lowest figure, those of the Ordnance Department having been reduced from 174 to 9 lacs. And the report adds that the reduction of the Commissariat is still falling, and may be expected to fall to as low a figure as 108 lacs per annum.

This is undoubtedly a matter for great congratulation. There was avowedly under the old system a great waste of public money in the Commissariat department. But it must not be forgotten that the curtailing of the transport establishment alluded to so triumphantly must cripple our military resources and the efficiency of our army most tremendously. If a "pater familias" in a fit of economy sells his house, he may rejoice at having realized a sum of money, and got rid of property that required an annual outlay, but he must make up his mind to exposing himself and his family to the inclemency of the season. You cannot sell your carriage and horses and keep them too. An army that cannot move when it is wanted is practically useless. We hope the Government have not been premature in this matter. There is such a thing as false economy that is ten times more ruinous than the most prodigal expenditure. In Madras the reduction made in a similar way, and in the same department, amounts to a difference between 67 lacs, the estimate for 1860-61, and 125½ lacs, the expenditure in 1858-59.

In Bombay the reduction has been eighteen lacs for the year.

We sum up this rather dry detail of facts with the following extract from the report. We hope the arrangements alluded to below will effectually compensate for the loss of locomotive power the army has sustained in the sale of transport cattle:—

"Arrangements suggested by the Military Finance Commission, and approved generally by the Commander in Chief, have been ordered by Government for the re-organisation of the moveable columns, by which the expense is greatly reduced, while the efficiency of those forces for all ordinary purposes is maintained, and their readiness at all points to answer any immediate calls for service is ensured.

"Details of the arrangements are announced in a resolution of Government published in G.G.O. No. 247, dated 19th March, 1861.

"The strength and composition of these columns in the three Presidencies have been fixed as follows:

"BENGAL.—9 batteries of artillery field pieces 54, 9 battalions of European infantry, 7,650 non-commissioned rank and file; 6 squadrons of European cavalry, 840 rank and file; 12 battalions of Native infantry, 8,400 rank and file; 6 squadrons of Native cavalry, 780 rank and file; with seven days' supplies of all kinds for Europeans, and two days' rations, &c., for Native ranks as well as horses, together with spare ammunition at 60 rounds per man for infantry, and 20 rounds for cavalry; sick carriage being provided at 5 per cent. of the above strength."

Has anybody ever seen one of these moveable columns, or do they enjoy only a paper existence? —*Delhi Gazette.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

POISONING IN OUDH.—The *Oudh Gazette* reports some more Oonao murders. Two bodies were found in a pool of water in the bed of the river Khar, almost naked and with the arms tied behind. There were marks of their having been dragged to the water from some little distance. The pupils of the eyes were dilated as is used in cases of poisoning by *datura*. Both bodies have been recognised as those of two men going to a marriage in a certain village. This murder is not classed with those known as the mysterious "murders of Oonao," as these have been confined to one circle, and the bodies were generally found with ropes round the neck, of which there was no trace in the present instance.

**COTTON CULTIVATION IN CHITTAGONG.**—It may be remembered that lately the Government of India sanctioned, as an experiment, the establishment of farms and factories among the Kookees of the Chittagong hills, for the growth and purchase of cotton. Inquiries were made by the Lieutenant-Governor, which led him to determine on establishing a factory or a small model plantation. The latest news of the intentions of the Hill tribes is very favourable. Rutton Poa, having comprehended the lesson taught by the penetration into the recesses of the Hills by the Expeditionary Force of last year, two other chiefs have made submission, and negotiations with a more distant tribe are in progress. The best place would be the Kurnafuolee River, which flows close by the Sudder Station, and forms the port of Chittagong, which can be entered by sea-going ships of a good size, except during a couple of months in the year. But now the Governor-general thinks a cotton farm would have no political effect on the tribes, and that it should be left to private enterprise, aided by such facilities as grants of land, police, roads, and other legitimate measures of assistance.

**AMERICAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—We have received the statistics of the American Methodist Episcopal Church for the year ending November, 1861. There were 17 Missionaries, 12 native preachers, 21 School Teachers, 93 communicants. The average Sabbath congregations were 371, the number of Sabbath scholars 233, the native orphans 167. The number of schools 18, day scholars, male 371, female 86. There were 57 baptisms during the year. Should the present state of America not prevent it, the Board intend to increase the number of missionaries to 25. They would then organise them as a Conference with power to manage their own affairs. The new missionaries would probably be posted to Oude.

**DR. DILLON** will succeed Major McCulloch as an agent in the Muneepore country. Major McCulloch has done good service there, isolated as he was from all civilisation. Though the danger from the King of Ava to meet with an agent first sent there is over, an officer is still required to check the savage restlessness which, as among the Kookees and all Indo-Chinese tribes, so frequently bursts forth in acts of cruelty.

**DISTINGUISHED ARRIVALS.**—Among some other distinguished arrivals that have lately honoured Agra is that of the god Krishna, who is, we hear, now "putting up" somewhere in the city. He has come in the form of a Brahmin, and passes his time chiefly in a swing, in which he sits while being swung by married women. His presence came to our notice in consequence of one of the ladies, who left her husband to swing the god, not returning to her family. Her husband has laid a complaint before the magistrate, and the god has been summoned to the Kutcherry to reply to the charge.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**OFFICIAL BIOLOGY.**—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* tells a characteristic story of Sir Hugh Rose. He was expected at one of the European hospitals one morning, when it so happened that the bread did not "come up to the mark." The medical officer in charge said it was sour. The majority of the chief's staff having preceded him tasted the bread, and pronounced it good. The doctor insisted it was not, and while the debate was going on his Excellency appeared, and on tasting the bread declared it was sour. "Don't you think so?" he asked some of his staff, who, to the doctor's infinite amusement, instantly commended with Sir Hugh's opinion. So it beared the private soldiers laugh when they have been sternly questioned into declaring good potatoes to be bad, while the innocent officer suffers.

**OPUM CULTIVATION.**—A correspondent of the *Harkara* in the opium districts of Bengal says the cultivation of the poppy is remunerative enough to the ryot so far as the State is concerned. But there is the usual curse of all our administration, from which the ryot will not protect himself—the intervention of native middlemen. A Khattadar contracts with Government and receives advances, part of which he distributes

among the ryots. But out of the sum not only does he get a large share, but also the native official at the opium agency by whom the advances are disbursed. The same difficulty exists in every household and in every cash transaction with a native, however just and liberal a capitalist he may be. The greatest oppression consists in this, that on the failure of the crop from natural causes, the Khattadar sells the cultivator out of house and home. It would seem from this writer's statements, derived at second-hand, however, that the State is to the ryot in opium what the planter was in indigo. Both seek to be just, but middlemen prevent justice.

**FAMINE RELIEF FUND.**—The *Lahore Chronicle* with justice acknowledges the services of the Rev. Mr. Sloggett, Chaplain of Anarkullee, and about to leave. The Famine Relief Fund, which he so ably administered, is now wound up. It expended Rs. 10,10,945, of which the Punjab gave 2,30,000, the local Government a similar amount, and England and India the rest. Besides this donation, Government made advances to cultivators of rupees 275,000, to be repaid hereafter. It also gave employment on public works, which might otherwise not have been undertaken, and paid Rs. 325,000 in wages, and it remitted land revenue to the extent of Rs. 675,000. The unspent balance still remaining in the hands of the committee amounts to rupees 3,49,124-5-3, of which three lakhs are invested in Government securities. The interest is to be devoted to the support of 300 children left orphans by the famine, and the whole will form a reserve fund to be kept available for famine relief, primarily in the Punjab, and ultimately in any part of India in which famine may unhappily recur. The Agra committee have determined to endow a General Orphan Asylum with their surplus of Rs. 2,86,270, so as to accommodate 860 orphans.

**THE DHUTTEA DISTURBANCES.**—The *Englishman* has news from Gwalior of a dispute which has arisen consequent on the support given by certain thakoors to an illegitimate son of the late Rajah of Dhuttea, and who they have set up as heir to the *ghuddee*, in opposition to the legitimate occupier thereof, the Rajah Bhowanee Singh. The thakoors, who have for some time been inimical to the Rajah, have at length obtained possession of Oorjun Singh, his illegitimate son, and in his name, and under the warranty of his presence, occupied the fort of Seunda; and having collected a number of budmasies and bad characters together, have bid defiance to the Rajah and have attempted to collect the revenues of the Rajship, and in doing so have much harassed the people. At the same time there is a strong party in the State in favour of Oorjun Singh, and, of late, Rajah Bhowanee Singh has found some difficulty in successfully opposing the insurgents. Under these circumstances a force was despatched from Jhansi on the morning of the 22nd Feb. to the support, it is presumed, of the Political Agent and the Rajah. It is not intended to enter into hostilities, but simply to secure order, and, to the legitimate ruler, the maintenance of his rights. The column which on that morning marched out of Jhansi to the scene of hostilities was under the command of Major Bouchier, H.M.'s 52nd Regiment, and consisted of two companies H.M.'s 52nd Light Infantry; three companies H.M.'s 34th N.I.; head-quarters H.M.'s 16th Native Cavalry and two guns. The Brigadier returned to Gwalior at the same time. The impression among the natives is, that the knowledge that such a force has left Jhansi to enforce a return to order will be amply sufficient to ensure a cessation of the present dispute. Nor is it likely that any native, whatever his condition, would be so insane as to oppose the Government and so draw upon him such an overwhelming force as could be immediately marched against him from all quarters of the district. In this case, the authorities have doubtless acted with discretion; for by at once moving troops to the scene of action, they have made a demonstration which will ensure respect and due observance of their commands. Were this the course usually pursued, we should hear of fewer acts of rebellion and opposition to the

Government. If every demand of the Government were made at the head of a force sufficient to compel compliance therewith, it would be for the good of the country at large, inasmuch as it would at once demonstrate to the unruly the determination of the Government to allow of no opposition to its will, but to enforce its orders fully and entirely. If it is worth while to make a demand, it is worth while to make it also evident, that we mean to enforce it, and make recusants pay the costs.

**THE DHUTTEA EXPEDITION COUNTERMANDED.**—Information was received in Agra on the 26th of February that the force under orders for Duttea was not wanted. The rebels have surrendered, and the troops return to quarters. The details of the force ordered out are as follows:—Wing of H.M.'s 13th L. I., 31st N. I., wing 41st N. I., 14th Bengal Cavalry, 2nd battalion 22nd Brigade Artillery, two 10-inch mortars, one 8-inch ditto, one 24-pounder, one 18 pounder, and one 8-inch howitzer. The force was under Colonel Tombs, V.C., and not under Lieutenant-colonel Knatchbull, as at first stated. In addition to this, a force was ordered from Jhansi, and another from Jabour, but the strength of the latter we do not know. The cavalry marched on the 21st, and Captain Hovenden went on the 22nd to reconnoitre the rebel's fort, which is said to be a place of considerable strength. A company of artillery was on its way down from Meerut, but it was recalled, as it was found it would not be wanted. Arrangements were completed here for forwarding it on to Gwalior by bullock train, had it been required. The great strength of the force ordered out, apparently so disproportionate to the strength of the enemy, and the importance of the interests concerned, had led to surmises that there was a good deal behind the scenes that the public were unacquainted with. There was a report, founded, we believe, on substantial grounds, that the rebels in Duttea had been in correspondence with some of the independent States, and had been endeavouring to induce them to join, and set the "pot boiling" again. And it is stated that one or more of the chiefs of the States thus addressed peached, and so the murder was out. We do not ourselves place any great confidence in these rumours.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**LAHORE, Feb. 16.**—At last the locomotive has arrived! So great an event could not pass off without some notice, and the immense concourse of people who had assembled near the "Char Borjee," on the Mooltan road, was a convincing proof that to the greater portion of those present the sight of the much talked-of engine was a new and novel one. Tents were pitched for the accommodation of visitors, and the band heralded the arrival of the "monster" with the thrilling notes of "See the Conquering Hero Comes." It was dragged by one hundred bullocks, four abreast, with two elephants most systematically propelling it forward from behind, by pressing their heads against it. Every road and bye-path was thronged with natives, whose wonder was strongly depicted on their astonished countenances, and to this day crowds of them make a diurnal visit to see the "iron horse," as they call it. The line will be formally opened on the 3rd of March.

**DISSOLUTION OF THE CALCUTTA VOLUNTEER CORPS.**—The officer commanding the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Regiment having reported to the Lieutenant-governor that, at a meeting of the members of the corps, held for the purpose at the Town-hall, on the 24th of January, 1862, it was decided by a large majority of those present to dissolve the corps, the Lieutenant-governor has confirmed the proceedings of that meeting, and announced the dissolution of the corps. Captain Malleon has been directed to cause all the arms and accoutrements, and other stores, the property of the Government, which were entrusted to the members of the corps, to be returned into store.

**COLONEL BROOME** is gazetted as Inspector-general of Ordnance, during the absence on sick leave of Colonel Scott. Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell will act as superintendent of the Cossipore Foundry.



**UGLY RUMOURS.**—Reports are in circulation of a military outrage of a very serious nature having occurred at Meean Meer. A commanding officer of one of the Hill regiments stationed there is said to have been dragged from his horse and assaulted by a private of the regiment. According to the *Delhi Gazette* a very ugly rumour is going about of three officers being missing, who are said to have been murdered somewhere between Gwalior and Jhansie. "And it is stated that the remains of their servants have been seen in the jungle. We give the report as it has reached us, coupling it with the expression of a hope, and our belief, that it is unfounded."

**NANA SAHIB.**—The *Bombay Gazette*:—"The last we had heard of the supposed Nana of Bithoor was that he was to be sent from Sind to the North-West Provinces to be subjected to a microscopic examination by a medical gentleman who had lanced him. We now see it stated, however, that he is still at Kurrachee, and in order to make the most of an idle prisoner, he is employed as a writer in the Collector's Office. It is not precisely known what he is writing, but there seems to be no doubt about the fact." The *Phoenix*:—"Everybody knows that the Nana is still alive, and further took it for granted that the Government knew his whereabouts. The man is in all probability in Nepal; but how to lay hold of him is another question. We very much doubt that Jung Bahadoor would give him up under anything short of a threat of war, and the Government at home would never sanction a war with a friendly Power for the non-surrender of a political refugee. It should, however, be easy enough to bring the Nana within the category of criminals, and to the surrender of such, seeking refuge in his territories. Sir Jung Bahadoor should make no objection; though if we remember aright it is not very long since the Indian Government refused to permit the pursuit of Nepalese runaway delinquents within the British frontier."

**TIRHOOT SALTPETRE.**—"Our advices from Tirhoot," says the *Englishman*, "lead us to fear that the manufacture of saltpetre, which has hitherto been carried on to a considerable extent in that district, is likely to fall off very considerably this season. When the high prices which have, until lately, prevailed were first realised, the Tirhoot zemindars raised the rents of the land on which the crude saltpetre is manufactured. So long as the crude saltpetre manufacturers obtained prices for their manufacture which enabled them to meet the exorbitant rents claimed, they preferred submitting to the extortionate demands of their landlords to abandoning the land out of which they still derived a profit, however small. Now, however, that the price of crude saltpetre has fallen so considerably that they can no longer pursue their callings to a profit at the high rents demanded by their landlords, they have nearly all ceased its manufacture; and our letters, which are up to the 18th Feb., inform us that, up to date, but two thousand maunds had been made this year against a hundred thousand maunds of the previous year. It is confidently asserted, moreover, that in the Tirhoot district, the quantity of saltpetre manufactured this year will not exceed ten thousand maunds, whereas the average annual production of refined saltpetre is not under five hundred thousand maunds."

**SIKKIM.**—We have, from other quarters, further news from Darjeeling, but of vastly different import from the last which reached us. We then gave the purport of a message from the Bootials demanding from the Government a sum of Rs. 2,000, accompanied by a threat that, if the amount was not paid at once, they would come and take it. We have now the reverse of this—the substance of a petition addressed by the Rajah of Sikkim to the British Government, representing the straits to which he is reduced by poverty, caused by loss of territory, and the cessation of the allowance heretofore made to him by the British Government for the occupancy of Darjeeling. It appears that when the Lieut.-governor of Bengal was at Darjeeling at the close of last year, he granted an audience to Cheboo

Lama, the Vakeel and Dewan of the present Rajah of Sikkim, who then represented the lamentable condition to which his master was reduced, owing to the perfidy of the late minister, and the consequent confiscation of territory which was made by the British in 1849. The Lieut.-governor urged upon the Dewan the necessity that existed for the encouragement of trade and agriculture by the Rajah within his yet remaining patrimony, and the advantage which could not fail to accrue to himself and his people therefrom. Since then it would appear that the Rajah has fallen into greater difficulties still, and hearing that Dr. Campbell was about to leave Darjeeling and resign his appointment prior to his departure, he forwarded to him a petition which he prayed him to lay before the Governor-general. In this petition the Rajah represents that since the Darjeeling Morung was confiscated by the British Government his family has become overwhelmed with poverty; that his father was mainly dependent upon the stipend he received from the Government in consideration of his allowing the occupation of the Morung by the British; and that, with the loss of that, he has lost well nigh his sole means of subsistence. He therefore prays that, in consideration of the good understanding which has been restored between him and the British Government by the treaty recently entered into, that Government will not allow him to continue in his present deplorable condition, which cannot but reflect disgrace not only upon himself but upon the Government which reduced him to his present state of poverty. Dr. Campbell, in forwarding the Rajah's petition, represented that there was no question as to the difficulties with which the Rajah was encompassed through the abject state of poverty to which he is reduced by the confiscation of the Darjeeling Morung, and the loss of the Rs. 3,000 a year he received for it prior to its confiscation; that his present difficulties and past troubles were brought about by no hostility of his, but by the treachery of his late Dewan; and that, in consequence, he would urge upon the Government of India to grant a life pension to the Rajah. To grant a life pension so long as the Rajah remains on the *guddee* would, in our opinion, be a sure means of creating further troubles on his death. Pension him by all means, if not to do so can be cause of casting any reflection on the Government; but, as it never answers to keep stipendiaries in power, let him, on the receipt of a pension, vacate the *guddee* he is too poverty-stricken to fill without it. We have had enough of maintaining puppet sovereigns on their thrones at the expense of the public. It neither redounds to the credit, nor adds to the strength, of the British name.—*Englishman*.

**ROAD MAKING.**—We are glad to see that the coolie country of Chota Nagpore is to have roads at last. A main line through Palamow from Oontaree near the Soane river, which branches to the Grand Trunk road at Shergotty and at Chowparan, will give two outlets for the districts of Sirgoojah and Palamow, terminating on the Grand Trunk road, with a base of thirty-five miles between them. The westernmost is a direct line to Gya and Patna, and the easternmost runs through the high lands of Ramghur, where cotton cultivation has been successfully introduced. Half of the work will be carried out this year. The Garrow country in Assam, so recently entered by our invading troops, is to be civilised by roads. There will be one from Gowaiparah round the foot of the hills to Kurreebaree, and thence to the boundaries of Sylhet; and the other right across the Garrow hills. They will serve to bring cotton into the market from the Garrow country, which is admirably adapted to the growth of cotton of the best description. The sum of Rs. 40,000 is to be spent on the Darjeeling cart road. When completed next year, there will be an excellent carriage road from the Ganges to Darjeeling Bazar. The rise of about 7,000 feet from the plains to the ridge of the Sinchal spur will be at the uniform and easy gradient of 1 in 30.

**MEEAN MEER.**—It will be remembered by our readers that cholera raged very severely in the North-West and the Punjab during the hot weather of last year, and that of all the stations

where our troops suffered from the ravages of this disease, Meean Meer was the most grievously devastated. Five hundred English soldiers fell victims to this malady at that single station. This was the more remarkable because at the neighbouring civil station of Lahore there was no loss of life from this cause, nor even among the natives in the large adjoining city. Of course speculation was rife all over India as to the causes which had conferred this dismal distinction upon Meean Meer, and a medical commission was sent up from Calcutta partially, if not principally, to inquire into the subject. Some people entertained a suspicion that the troops had been poisoned; one writer published a suggestion that the mortality was owing to the copper cooking pans being imperfectly tinned. Another solution of the mystery is now given. We quote the *Allahabad Gazette*:—"The well water at Meean Meer has been found, on analysis, to contain considerable quantities of sulphuretted hydrogen gas, animalculæ, and other noxious ingredients. This will be another nail in the coffin of that unfortunate station." Probably the discovery is owing to the efforts of the medical commission. At any rate it is a very useful one, and now, as the evil is discovered, a remedy may be applied.

**THE BHOOTAN DISTURBANCES** are assuming rather serious dimensions, and the conduct of the Bhootan authorities may necessitate a move into that State, and possibly a military occupation for some time. The advance of troops from Caragola Ghaut has, doubtless, had the effect of deterring the Bhootanese from descending into the plains, as it was anticipated they might do; but they have not been idle; nor have they waited to see what steps we might take. They have, on the contrary, taken the initiative, have advanced into Sikkim, and carried off with them hence, as prisoners, a small party of Sikkimites, men and women, numbering in all thirteen. As there must be many sites in Bhootan equally favourable as Darjeeling to the growth of the tea and coffee plant it might not be disadvantageous to confiscate a portion of the Bhootan territory, and by its sale to planters, pay the cost of the occupation.

**DESTRUCTION OF BARRACKS AT AGRA.**—Three of the barracks in the infantry lines at Agra were destroyed by fire on the 24th of February. They had only just been rethatched and put in order for the approaching hot season. The fire originated from the toy cannon of a young lad. The wad of the cannon, which was of rag, alighted on the roof, which was soon in a blaze. Captain Walter and his officers were soon on the spot, and the fact of the destruction being so limited is due to the exertions of the 35th Regiment, guided by the officers. The wind was high, and it is fortunate that none of the houses in cantonments caught fire. The regimental magazine was removed in time.

**NEPAUL.**—Letters from Nepaul inform us that on the 5th February Katmandoo went into mourning, and was startled by the firing of sixty minute guns from the Nepalese batteries as a mark of respect and sympathy on the part of the Durbar for her Majesty the Queen of England, in the loss she and the British public have sustained in the death of the Prince Consort. The Durbar has also indited a letter of condolence to her Majesty, expressive of sympathy for her affliction on the present lamentable occurrence. Jung Bahadoor was still in the Terai, but was expected to return to Katmandoo in the course of the current month.

**MORAR (GWAJIOR), Feb. 28th.**—The force that left cantonments on Monday the 24th returned yesterday, as the young Rajah had given himself up to the Political Agent, from fear of the Europeans and heavy guns, of course! The fort, which is said to be the strongest in Bundelcund, is nicely situated on the banks of a pleasant river, where there is a waterfall and several temples, tomb, &c. It is now garrisoned by two companies of the 34th N. I., from Jhansie. The 14th Bengal Cavalry are also out there. There is some talk of blowing it up.

**H.M.'s 43RD REGIMENT** arrived in Calcutta from Madras on the 22nd February, and entered Fort William.

THE NATIVE MEETING ON FEB. 25. — Owing to the utter want of arrangement, the body of the hall, the seats and tables, were taken possession of by an unmannerly and unruly mob, whose ceaseless shouts and restless endeavours to see and hear what was going on, rendered it impossible for more than a score or two immediately around the Sheriff to see or hear anything. A long table had been arranged down the hall at right angles with what was intended for a platform, the seats at which table were apparently intended for the magnates of the expected audience. The table was unceremoniously appropriated by the mob, whilst the actors in the programme seated themselves, not upon, but around the platform, making the focus of the proceedings a very hot and most unsavoury similitude of a bear-pit. In the middle of the proceedings the police made a raid upon this table, the only result being that its occupants squatted instead of standing upon it, and made rather more row than before, if that were possible; whilst now and then the smashing of lamps added emphasis to demonstrations of applause given to what was mere dumb show to every soul more than two yards from the speakers. At a few minutes after four o'clock, Baboo Heralaul Seal having moved that the Sheriff do take the chair, Rajah Radhakant Bahadoor then moved the first resolution:—"That this meeting desires to record its high sense of the eminent public services of the Right Hon. Earl Canning during his administration of British India, marked as his career has been by consummate ability and rare judgment, by unswerving rectitude of purpose, and by a large, liberal, and enlightened spirit of justice and mercy, which have secured for him the gratitude of the teeming millions of this country." Baboo Ramgopal Ghose seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Baboo Romanath Tagore moved the adoption of the following address, which was read by Mr. John Cochrane:—"To His Excellency Earl Canning, Viceroy and Governor-general of India. —We, the inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity, venture to approach your Excellency, on the eve of your departure, in order to express to you the regret felt by us all on your resigning the government. During the eventful period of your administration, we have never failed to admire the justice and impartiality which have always characterised your actions. It is with mingled feelings of respect and gratitude that we call to mind your humane and merciful conduct to our unfortunate and misguided countrymen, exercised at a time when, by most men, the principles of moderation would have been forgotten. We thank your lordship for the late extraordinary reduction of taxation which, at the very time it lessens the burthens of the poor, furnishes the best proof of the prosperous condition of the country. We are grateful for the many liberal measures which have adorned your administration; for the principles of justice so constantly inculcated by you, rendered doubly dear by being blended with a humanity dictated by wisdom and moderation. In the establishment of the Councils of the Empire we recognise an anxious desire to forward the interests and well being of India. We thank your Excellency for the valuable privilege which you have conferred upon the community by allowing the redemption of the landed revenue; and we are especially grateful for the careful protection of the interests of the public creditor, which is apparent in the face of the proclamation issued by your lordship. At no time has your Excellency been ever wanting in promoting the welfare of your fellow-creatures; the cause of education never had a warmer friend. We need not enlarge on your many noble and charitable actions. We lament the existence of the present disputes in Bengal, and the bad passions created by them. In accordance with the benevolent suggestions of your Excellency, we earnestly trust that these our better days may give rise to kinder feelings, and that resentments of every kind among all classes of society may pass away and be forgotten. If such should be, it will not be the least cheering reflection in the mind of your lordship when parting from the land you have governed so long. We look upon your Excellency as one who has saved

this country from great and impending calamity: the results are before us: a mutiny suppressed; public credit maintained; and peace universal. Nothing now remains but to bid your Excellency farewell. Safe may you return to your native land; the good wishes of all attend you. Think, at times, kindly of a people by whom you will always be held in respectful and grateful honour. Once again farewell. In the far land of the West, if justice and humanity be ever honoured, you cannot but hold a most distinguished place." Mr. Cochrane was about to second the resolution, viz., "That the Address just read be presented to Lord Canning on the occasion of his retirement from the Viceroyalty of India," when the Sheriff rose to suggest that an omission had apparently been made in the opening words of the address, viz., "We, the inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity." This should be altered to "We, the native inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity." He saw around him many hundreds of natives, but only two or three of his own countrymen. The address spoke of the rebellious sepoys as "our misguided fellow-countrymen," and he for one did not recognise sepoys as his "misguided countrymen." The whole requisition had been signed by natives, and emanated from the native community, although expressing sentiments generally approved of.—Mr. Piffard here interrupted the Sheriff, and said that he had seen European names signed to the requisition.—The Sheriff replied that such a requisition had never been received by him. The address did the natives honour, but for all that, it was an address put forward especially by the native community.—A Native was here heard to remark that it would be well to say "the Natives and two European gentlemen."—The Sheriff was here about to put the resolution to the vote, with the substitution of "fellow-subjects" for "fellow countrymen," when, Mr. Walter Brett, editor of the *Englishman*, moved as an amendment, that for the words, "We, the inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity," should be substituted "We, native inhabitants of Calcutta and its vicinity, with the concurrence of the European gentlemen whose names are appended." This amendment, however, was negatived, after which the original motion was put and carried. Baboo Ramapersaud Roy next moved the third resolution:—"That his lordship be solicited to allow a marble statue of himself to be taken for the purpose of being erected in the city of Calcutta as a memorial of his lordship's successful administration of the British Indian Empire." This resolution was seconded by Rajah Pertab Chunder Sing, and supported by Mr. James Hume, the Hon. Rajah Dinker Rao, and Moulvie Abdool Lutef. A deputation was then appointed to wait upon his Excellency the Viceroy, and also a committee to receive subscriptions. The usual vote of thanks having been proposed to the Sheriff, the meeting, amidst much noise and uproar, separated.

DISTRIBUTION OF MEDALS TO HER MAJESTY'S 104TH FOOT.—The medals for her Majesty's 104th Foot were distributed early on the 28th February, by Major-general Wheler, who addressed the regiment as follows:—"Men of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers. I so address you, because as the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, you served with distinction in those battles, which I am about to allude to, and earned for yourselves those decorations you now wear, and that which it will be my pride and pleasure to present to you on this day. You are now her Majesty's 104th Regiment of Foot, and, as such regiment, I am satisfied you will never disgrace those colours which you have heretofore so bravely defended, through every hardship and danger which attends a soldier's life. It is in name only that the regiment is changed. Nothing can ever change the nature of British soldiers. I will now tell you, as briefly as I can, where the regiment has been chiefly engaged, and where it always distinguished itself. The regiment was raised in 1839, and was first employed under Sir Charles Napier in Scinde—then in the 2nd Sikh war, at Ramnugger, Chillianwalla, Goojrat, the pursuit of the Sikhs and Affans to Peshawur, under the illustrious Sir Walter Raleigh

Gilbert, and lastly in Pegu. I must not pass over one remarkable passage in the history of this regiment when, at Chillianwalla being attacked in front and from behind simultaneously, wheeled its rear rank about, and captured the guns. The crowning passage in your history, and for which you are now to receive the medal and clasp, was your conduct at the siege of Delhi, and it will ever be remembered in the annals of warfare. The siege and capture of Delhi was nothing remarkable as the siege and capture of a fortress. For in comparison with Bhurtpore and Mooltan, the fortress of Delhi was simply a matter of no great difficulty to a strong and well appointed army. But the siege was, indeed, remarkable for the incidents pertaining to it. The city had been taken by the mutinous sepoys, who calculating on the prestige of the name attached to the place, as the capital of the Mahommedan rulers, held it until our available troops could be assembled. It is remarkable because with so small and inadequate a force we held our own, and kept the enemy where they had congregated in vast numbers, until we were reinforced from the Punjab, and until we could collect troops from China, from England, and elsewhere. It was remarkable for the manner in which we gained time, and time was all we wanted. That time was gained by the bravery, the fortitude, the endurance, under all difficulties—the unceasing watchfulness of the small but gallant band, which daily, nay hourly, had to repel the formidable attacks of the enemy. What share the 2nd Fusiliers took in those desperate struggles is a matter of history, and could not be better told by any one than Lord Clyde, who said that the regiment had done as good service as any corps that had distinguished itself at the siege; and Lord Clyde is no mean authority on that point. All of you fought nobly, and would do so again. I am sorry not to see on the parade ground this morning the officer who had the great honour to command the regiment on so very trying an occasion. I regret also the cause of his absence. He is on the sick list. I allude to Major Boyd, and I am satisfied that he, who knew the worth of the corps so well, will feel as proud, on witnessing the token this day to be given to his men, as he will feel when he takes his own from my hand." Colonel Birch, commanding the regiment, returned thanks to Gen. Wheler, on behalf of the officers and men of the regiment, in a brief, but expressive, and well-delivered speech.

PROMOTIONS IN THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.—Mr. M. Kempson, Inspector of Schools, is appointed Director of Public Instruction in place of Mr. Reid, c.s., who has gone to Europe on furlough; Dr. Anderson, of the Agra College, becomes inspector, and Mr. C. Pearson, M.A., now professor, becomes Principal of the College. Mr. Templeton becomes Principal of the Bareilly College, and Mr. K. Deighton, B.A., Professor in the Agra College. Mr. Kempson's appointment is a good one.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE PUNJAB.—The most striking measure of the year, the Punjab Government report, with reference to the dispensing of Criminal Justice there, has been the investiture of some of the principal subject chiefs and jagheerdars with criminal jurisdiction. This is a course which Lord Dalhousie, who was not considered generally very favourable to the encouragement of a powerful native aristocracy, had approved of in 1849. "There may be cases," that eminent statesman said, "in which it may be expedient to invest jagheerdars with police powers subordinate to the local civil authority; these should be treated as special cases. The Governor-general believes that in the Cis Sutlej Province there are several states in which the assumption of police powers by the British Government has been quite unnecessary, and in one or two cases very inexpedient and much opposed to the interests and wishes of the chiefs who have deserved well at our hands; and he will be glad to concur in a recommendation which he understands has for some time been contemplated by some of the civil officers, to modify the stringency



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**MADRAS.****MISCELLANEOUS.**

**RELIGIOUS NEUTRALITY.**—The Magistrate of Tanjore reports to Government on the charges brought against the Tahsildar of Munnargudi by the Rev. W. C. Simpson. The charge appears to have been that the officer in question violated the principle of religious neutrality, by giving the aid of the police when on duty to the people in the drawing of the idol car at their annual festival. In that village, as during the great festival of Juggernaut in Serampore, and many other places, it is a gratifying fact that real difficulty is now found in inducing even drugged low-caste men to pull the car, or submit to hook-swinging. The Government order says:—"It is evident from the foregoing papers that there was some movement on the part of the Government officials on the occasion in question. The Government consider that the notice taken of the matter will doubtless have a good effect, and that no special orders from them are called for."

**RANGOON.**—The *Rangoon Gazette* notes the arrival of Colonel Phayre, recently promoted to be Chief Commissioner of Rangoon, who was received with great enthusiasm by the inhabitants, the volunteers forming a guard of honour on the occasion. Hopes are entertained that Colonel Phayre will shortly induce the King of Burmah to enter into a treaty or some other arrangement by which our commercial relations with him may be improved. The volunteer movement is not prospering at Rangoon. One of the local papers expatiates on the moral and physical advantages to be derived from drill, and suggests that they should be combined with exemption from the Income-tax. Rangoon, the writer says, is "flooded" with young men, who can scarcely remain impervious to his appeals.

**MADRAS AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.**—Among the articles for the International Exhibition contributed by Madras are some fine specimens of furniture, ornamented with carved representations of Indian objects. The principal articles are a rosewood frame to receive a glass, two oval frames for oval glasses, a bureau de dame, and a grand drawing-room sofa.

**DEATH OF CAPTAIN BRETT.**—Rangoon papers announce the death of Captain Brett, commander of the *Lady Canning*, formerly in command of the steamer *Enterprise*. The deceased officer rendered good service to the State while in the latter vessel employed on the Irrawaddy stations in 1853-54 in the suppression of river dacoity.

**THE HON. THOMAS PYCROFT** has been appointed provisional Member of the Madras Council, in room of Mr. Morehead, about to retire from the Service.

**COTTON IN CUDDAPAH.**—The Government offered some time back to let individuals have land rent-free for five years, provided that the said land, or a portion of equal size was cultivated with cotton. The Collector of Cuddapah has misunderstood the orders, and concluded that the cultivation is to be pursued for five consecutive years on actually the same identical plot of land. He, of course, finds the cultivators unwilling to take land on those conditions, as they consider it necessary to alternate the cultivation with a grain crop. The collector also says: A prize of rupees, Rs. 200 or Rs. 300 adjudged on the spot, will have a greater effect in stimulating care in the cultivation and clean picking of the cotton crop than the knowledge of a larger prize to be adjudged elsewhere, in which the cotton cultivators appear to take no interest, and for which they are unlikely to compete.

**BOMBAY.****MISCELLANEOUS.**

**CHANGES AND CHANCES.**—Mr. Michael Scott (Ritchie, Steuart and Co.) and Mr. T. F. Gray (Dirom, Hunter, and Co.) have been appointed commissioners of Income-tax for the town and Island of Bombay, vice Messrs. R. Strong and W. F. Hunter, resigned. It is understood that Mr. Young, c.s., will not return to India, and it is very doubtful whether Mr. Spooner will do so either, now that Mr. Inverarity is appointed to succeed Mr. Reeves in Council. Mr. A. D. Robertson will, we presume, be confirmed in the appointment of chief secretary, and Mr. Davis, upon the retirement of Mr. Jenkins, succeed to the commissionership of Customs. Mr. Mansfield, it seems, and not Mr. Ellis, is the commissioner elect of Scinde. The Hon. Mr. Reeves retires from the 12th of March. Mr. B. H. Ellis is appointed to act as chief secretary to Government. Mr. M. H. Scott (Ritchie, Steuart and Co.) has been appointed by Sir George Clerk a member of the local Legislative Council.

**OPIMUM.**—The following *Government Gazette Extraordinary* was issued on Saturday, March 1st:—Notification.—It is hereby notified, by direction of the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council, that the duty on Malwa opium will be reduced to 600 rupees per chest, from and after the 1st October 1862.—Bombay Castle, 1st March 1862.

**LIBEL CASE.**—A somewhat grave case of libel is pending in the Court of Adawlut at Kurrachee against Mr. Coates, a railway contractor of Mooltan. The suit is instituted by a Mr. Dunolly (Dunolly and Co.), who acted, it seems, as agent for the defendant, in the receipt of railway stores at the port, and their transmission up the Indus. Not satisfied with Mr. Dunolly's accounts, some errors in which are admitted to have occurred, Mr. Coates seems to have publicly charged Mr. Dunolly, during that gentleman's absence in Calcutta, with fraud, embezzlement, absconding, and we know not what else. The case, we think, should not have gone into court. Mr. Coates should have frankly apologised for the hasty injustice he had shown Mr. Dunolly.

**THE KURRACHEE SMALL CAUSE COURT**, established 15th August last, has been successful, though not so decidedly as the Courts of the N.W. Provinces. From 15th August to 14th December the suits filed and tried numbered 556, the average per month being 139. 395 were decided in favour of the plaintiffs, 37 for defendants, 104 cases were dismissed, and 20 compromised. The amount claimed was Rs. 35,076-8, giving an average of Rs. 63 in each suit. The sum awarded to plaintiffs amounted to Rs. 22,880-13: and that disallowed, dismissed, and compromised to Rs. 12,195 11. The details of suits filed were as follows:—

| From Rs. | 1   | to  | Rs. 10 | ... | ... | 144 |
|----------|-----|-----|--------|-----|-----|-----|
| "        | 10  | ... | 50     | ... | ... | 243 |
| "        | 50  | ... | 100    | ... | ... | 73  |
| "        | 100 | ... | 300    | ... | ... | 74  |
| "        | 300 | ... | 500    | ... | ... | 22  |

The average duration of each suit was six days, and the average total costs of suit incurred by parties 10 per cent. The receipts were in excess of the expenditure by Rs. 347-7-5, the amount of the former being Rs. 2,884-1-7.

**MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.**—Invalids of H.M.'s British regiments, viz., the Royal Artillery, 1st battalion 18th regiment, 3rd battalion 60th Rifles, 1st Dragoon Guards, 1st battalion Royals, 17th Lancers, 43rd, 68th, 91st regiments, 74th Highlanders and 69th regiment, eleven women and twenty five children, embarked for England on the 25th February, on board the *Barham*, under charge of the Honourable A. E. Harris, of H.M.'s 43rd Light Infantry. The 10th regiment N.I., now on its way from Dinapore towards the Bootan frontier, is to be stationed at Titalyah, Punkabaree, and Sillegorie, with its head-quarters at the latter place, it being equi-distant from the two former. The 38th will proceed at once to Darjeeling. The invalids, who are at present at the convalescent depot at Senchal, and

who are ordered to England, are still detained there, although the season for moving European troops through the Terai and Purneah is fast drawing to a close. The Commander-in-Chief's camp, from Peshawur, reached Lahore on the 27th of February, and will be pitched between the Residency and the race-course. The head-quarters' wing of H.M.'s 94th Regiment was to March from Meean Meer to Julundur, on the same day. H.M.'s 79th Highlanders halted on the 23rd on their way to Nowshera, and were inspected by Major-general Bechar, in the absence of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who rejoins his camp at Lahore. Orders have been issued to the departments concerned to make the necessary preparations for the reception of four hundred men and officers of H.M.'s 92nd Highlanders, coming down to Fort William. They left Dinapore by steamers for Sahibgunge, a railway station on the Ganges opposite Garagola, and from Sahibgunge they will come down by rail to the Presidency, where they are expected to arrive about the 2nd of March. The rest of the 92nd Highlanders will follow when steam carriage is procurable; and on their reaching the Presidency it is intended to send a wing of the 43rd Light Infantry, now garrisoning Fort William, to Dum-Dum; as an entire European regiment, even at its full strength, is not sufficient to perform the duties in the fort. The 17th Bengal Cavalry have marched from Cawnpore for Segowlie, leaving a squadron at the former station. It is decided that the 7th Royal Fusiliers march from Nowshera, en route to Ferozepore, on the 2nd March. The 79th Highlanders cross the Chenab on the 24th or 25th Feb. Captain Lumsden, Assistant Quartermaster-general, is now at Jhelum, making arrangements for quartering two troops of the 7th Dragoon Guards there, during the present hot season. This may be taken as a notice for the regiment to prepare for an early stay at Peshawur. There are now about 350 men on the March from Lahore to Peshawur, to join for the 21st Hussars. They were to be at Wuzerabad on the 24th Feb. Colonel Harris was to leave Mooltan on the 3rd March, to assume command of the Brigade at Barrackpore; Major Salisbury will then succeed to the command of the 101st Fusiliers. This officer has arrived with a large detachment for the regiment, consisting of recruits from the late 6th European Regiment. We understand that the Lahore Light Horse, for some time encamped on the Esplanade of the Fort, for the purpose of taking part in the brigade movements in which the troops at the Presidency have lately been engaged, return to Dum-Dum in a few days. H.M.'s 19th Foot, under command of Colonel Mundy, C.B., arrived on the 26th Feb. at Meean Meer.

**MR. CHARLES FORJETT**, Deputy Commissioner of Police, it is said, will retire from the service in April or May next. There are few men belonging to the unenvied branch of the Indian Civil Service who have done better service to the State than Mr. Forjett; and his loss will be as much felt by Government as it will be regretted by the public. Both as a public officer and as a private individual, he is held in the highest estimation by all classes of the community. About two years ago, the European and native inhabitants of Bombay presented him with a very valuable testimonial in token of the regard in which he was held. Mr. Forjett's successor has not yet been nominated, but it is rumoured that Mr. Souter, who has earned a high reputation in the mofussil, will take up the Bombay baton. Mr. Souter has more than once distinguished himself, both in the Southern Mahratta country and in the Dekkan. It will be remembered that it was he who captured the Chief of Nurgood. Since then he has been more than usually successful in his operations against the refractory Bheels within his division; in fact he may be said to have coerced into tranquillity the districts in which insurrection periodically manifested itself. Mr. Souter is young, active, and energetic, all recommendations in his favour, and is, moreover, well acquainted with the manners and customs of the natives of the country.



VACCINATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY AND SCINDE.—It is most gratifying to find that there was a very large increase in the number of persons vaccinated during the year 1860 over the previous year; and also a very considerable decrease in the ratio of doubtful and unsuccessful cases in favour of the year under report. The total number vaccinated in 1860 was 274,433 against 252,760 in 1859, giving an increase of 21,673 cases. This increase speaks well for the growing enlightenment of the people, as vaccination is making progress against very strong prejudices. This successful invasion of ignorance and prejudice is further proved by the facts that almost as many women as men received vaccination during the year, and that the number vaccinated above one year of age more than doubled the number vaccinated under one year. In regard to sex, there were 148,459 males, and 125,974 females; in regard to age, there were 88,944 under one year, and 185,489 above one year. Out of the 274,433 cases of vaccination, 251,477 were successful, 12,997 unsuccessful, and 9,999 doubtful; the ratio per cent. of successful cases to the number vaccinated being 91·6. This is certainly a very gratifying result, and shows that every possible attention is being paid to this important matter by the medical department of the public service. The scheme of vaccine operations which has produced these admirable results is that of Dr. Peet, the very able Principal of the Grant Medical College, to whom the public service is indebted for many wise and useful measures. The statistics of small-pox during the year under report are extremely satisfactory. Amongst European troops there were, out of a strength of sixteen thousand, only forty-two cases, and four deaths; amongst native troops there were out of a strength of thirty-seven thousand only fifty-five cases and two deaths, and in the galls of the Presidency only one case and no death. In the civil hospitals there were fifty-five cases of the disease treated, and fifteen deaths, the greater number of which occurred at Aden. The prophylactic treatment of this terrible disease is more effectual than the attempt to curb it when it has taken hold of its victim. The physician cannot arrest its course. He cannot do more than attempt to moderate its violence. About two in three of those who take the small-pox die, supposing they have not been vaccinated. If vaccinated the chance is they do not take it, however much exposed. If they do take it, the symptoms are mild, the disease seldom fatal.—*Bombay Gazette.*

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

March 1. *Faillie*, Stephens, London.—2. *South Carolina*, Shaggett, Liverpool; *Silver Eagle*, Loupman, Greenock; *Honduras*, Haxton, Monmouth.—5. *Cliff* on *Beile*, Ba-ton, Liverpool.—6. *Ottawa*, Wright, Hong Kong.—8. *John Mellorich*, Grant, Liverpool.—10. *Istapa*, Vasssey, Havre; *Granada*, Miller, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Venus, from Point de Galle.—Mr. T. Businall, Mr. H. Ayson.

Per Silver Eagle.—Mr. and Mrs. Williamson, Mr. Bell, Mr. Laing.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Ottawa.—Mr. and Mrs. Dimier and child, Mr. R. Thoirion, Dr. Marsay, Mr. McGill, Maj. Selous, Mrs. Hudson, Mr. Pittenger, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Dr. H. Miller, Hon. R. Marshaw, Mr. and Mrs. Shand and five children.

Per str.—From SOUTHAMPTON to ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. J. Halket, Mr. J. F. Halket, Mr. Hoyte. From MARSEILLES to ALEXANDRIA.—E. A. Stevenson and wife. From SOUTHAMPTON to SEZ.—Mr. J. Rowley. From SEZ to ADE.—Mr. and Mrs. Bertrand and infant. From SOUTHAMPTON to BOMBAY.—Mrs. C. B. Ker, Maj. W. F. Eden, Maj. J. D. Macdonald, Miss Ker, Capt. and Mrs. H. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. Blay, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harding, Mr. J. Bean, Dr. R. Thorp, Mr. G. Robertson, Miss S. Barton, Lieut. Hamtoun, Mrs. Price, Mr. J. Clark, Miss Hillman, Mrs. Col. Birdwood and daughter, Lieut. and Mrs. B. Horn, Miss Bolton, C. pi. Grainger, Mr. Ferrar, Mr. Barry, Mr. Mills, Mrs. O'Brien. From MARSEILLES to BOMBAY.—Lieut. and Mrs. Hickman, Mr. and Mrs. P. Tucker, Capt. J. W. Osburn, C. B. Capt. Cotgrave, J. Belington, W. A. Sanderson, Miss Hazlewood, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Crankshaw. From MARSEILLES to SINGAPORE via BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Rankman and two children. Mr. H. R. Pach. From MALTA to BOMBAY.—Rev. T. F. Trench.

## DEPARTURES.

Feb. 27. *Natolia*, Magniere, and Monaco, White, Liverpool; Malta str., Gribble, Aden and Suez.—28. *Venus*, Partelow, Point de Galle; *Prudhoe*, J-union, London. March 1. *Columbian* str., Sktawche, China, &c.—2. *Jessore*, Gachet, Malabar Coast; *Concordia*, Ross, Liverpool; *Noble*, Lindholm, Straits of Sundra.—4. *James Briant*, Lovett, Madman; *Egeria*, Pollock, and Recorder, Osborn, Liverpool.—6. *Rattlesnake*, Barker, Singapore, &c.; *Wide Awake*, swanson, Calcutta.—7. *Tropic Bird*, Dawson, Calcutta.—8. *Peter Maxwell*, Marshall, Liverpool; *Gibson* Craig, Smith, London; *Bokary Mayahid* Sundman, Smith, Colsarguruputtam; *Mormington*, Lowen, Early Dawn, Eves, Tame-clane, Caldwell, and Herald, Smellie, Liverpool; *Walsken*, Bulman, Kurrachee.—11. *Vernon*, Jones, London; *Madras* str., Wright, Galle and Sydney.—12. *P.* and *O.* str. *Salsette*, Burne, Suez.

**PASSENGERS DEPARTED.**

The following additional passengers proceeded on the 27th ult. by the P. and O. Co.'s str. Malta:—For MARSEILLES.—Mr. Stead, Mr. Dalton, Mr. Levi. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. Mercer, Mr. Fadon, Mr. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins and child, Mrs. Hope and child.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Salsette.—For ADEN.—Mr. Thynne. For SEZ.—Mr. Koifer, Rev. and Mrs. W. Schwahe, Mr. H. T. Heslewood, Mr. Thorburn, Mr. and Mrs. Deumer and child, Dr. Mason. For MALTA.—Dr. A. Gibson, Maj. Balingall. For MARSEILLES.—Col. F. Tytler, Col. and Mrs. Wintlock, Mrs. Underwood, Mrs. Pocklington and child, Col. and Mrs. Guerin, Capt. and Mrs. H. F. Wadlington, the Hon. Marsham, Mr. and Mrs. Shand and five children, Mrs. Plathirrie, Hon. H. Reeves, Capt. and Mrs. Soutley, Capt. Hon. E. R. Bourke, Innisk, Prings, Dr. Rooke, Ins. gen. Hospitals, Dossajoy, Françoise Cama, Nus-erwanjee Jelangejee Wadia, Sarabjee Curajjee Cama. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. R. Daniel, 18th Royal Irish, Mr. R. W. Hunter, C.S., Mr. and Mrs. Bourton, Mrs. Welling and two children, Mrs. Davis and two children, Mr. Warren, Maj. and Mrs. Hunter and family, Mrs. Cowper, Mrs. Dewar and infant, Mr. T. Green, Lieut. Fullerton, Mr. P. B. Watt, Mr. A. A. Livingstone.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Madras.—For GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Anderson. For SYDNEY.—Mr. Pousoboy, For KING GEORGE'S SOUND.—Mrs. Steven.

COMMERCIAL.

*Bombay, March 12, 1862.*

**GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.**

|   |                               |         |         |
|---|-------------------------------|---------|---------|
| 4 | per cent. Transfer Loan ..... | nom.    |         |
| 4 | ditto Loan .....              | 1832-33 | Rs. 89  |
| 4 | ditto ditto .....             | 1835-36 | Rs. 88  |
| 4 | ditto ditto .....             | 1842-43 | Rs. 88  |
| 4 | ditto Co's Rs. Loan .....     | 1854-55 | Rs. 88  |
| 5 | ditto Loan (New) .....        |         | Rs. 101 |
| 5 | ditto Co's Rs. Loan .....     |         | 107     |

## BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

|   |        |              |
|---|--------|--------------|
| Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)                       | 72     | pai.         |
| Oriental Bank (Rs. 250)                       | 250    | paid up      |
| Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000)                   | 500    | paid up      |
| Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000)                   | 250    | ditto        |
| Central Bank of Western India                 |        | par.         |
| Agra Bank (Rs. 500)                           | 72     | per ct. pai. |
| Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)                       | 30     | ditto        |
| Apolo Press Co. (Rs. 12,500)                  | 20,000 | pd up        |
| Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000)                  | 7,000  | ditto        |
| Hydraulic P. Company                          | 4,000  | ditto        |
| Cot on Spinning Company                       | 4,600  | ditto        |
| Colaba L. Company                             | 10,000 | ditto        |
| Bombay, Baroda, &c., Railway                  | 1,000  | ditto        |
| Bombay S. N. Company                          | 500    | ditto        |
| Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company           | 5,000  | 600 per sh.  |
| East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited) | 150    | 1,700        |
| Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company    | 400    | 300 dit.     |
| Throstle Mill Company                         | 4,000  | 300 dit.     |

|   |     |       |          |
|---|-----|-------|----------|
| Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Company...   | 530 | ..... | 105 dis. |
| Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company .....   | ... | ..... | 85)      |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Company .....  | 500 | ..... | 300 dis. |
| Great Ind. P. Com. (Rs. 214-3: paid in Bombay, or £25 prem. in England—Rs. 35 per share discount. |     |       |          |
| Ditto New Shares at £2 per share—Rs. 13 ditto.  |     |       |          |

## EXCHANGES.

|   |                                      |        |
|---|--------------------------------------|--------|
| On London—at  |                                      |        |
| 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 0d. to 1s. 10ths, for Doc. Bills. |                                      |        |
| 6 ditto   | 2s. 0d. to 3-16ths, for Cred. Bills. |        |
| On Calcutta, at 6 1/2 days' sight, per 100                        |                                      | 98 1/2 |
| Ditto at 30 ditto   |                                      | 99 1/2 |
| Ditto at 84 ditto   |                                      | per    |
| On Madras, at 30 days' sight                                      |                                      | 99 1/2 |
| Ditto at sight  |                                      | nom.   |
| On China, at 60 days' sight                                       | Rs. 212 per 100 dols.                |        |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

|                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sovereigns.....            | each, Rs. 10 5        |
| Bank of England Notes..... | non.                  |
| Spanish Dollars.....       | per 100 Rs. 240       |
| Republic Dollars.....      | ditto " 213           |
| German Crowns.....         | ditto " 213½          |
| Sycee Silver.....          | per 100 tola, Rs. 106 |
| Gold Leaf.....             | per tola, Rs. 18-8    |
| Bar Silver.....            | 105½                  |
| Mexican Dollars.....       | 221                   |

**FREIGHTS.**

To London 42. 15s.  
To Liverpool, 42. 10s. to 43. 2s. 6d.

**CEYLON.**

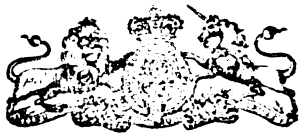
COLOMBO, *March 3*.—Unlike the previous half of February, the second fortnight has been very favourable to the preparation and shipment of coffee. Accordingly, up to the 26th February six ships had sailed, with 32,205 cwts. Plantation and 9,371 Native. Our total shipments from 1st October, 1861, to end of February, 1862, are:—Plantation, 217,821 cwts.; Native, 72,452 ditto; total, 290,273 ditto. And this without including the cargo of the *Titanica*, which cleared on the 27th, and took away:—Plantation, 7,341 cwts.; Native, 2,041 ditto; total, 9,382 ditto. So that up to the end of February the total export reached 300,000 cwts. This is a figure far in advance of previous seasons at the same period, showing that if the crop is small great expedition has been used in getting it forward. The increase in Plantation is most marked, and even Native shows an increase on last season. Our friends interested in coffee, and with good means of information, hold that the great bulk of the coffee is already gone, and if the round 400,000 is made up, that is all we can expect. They point as proof to Colombo stores empty of coffee, and to carts returning from the interior unladen, or proceeding to Badulla at this early period of the season. A few think differently, and believe that, somehow, the half million will be made up. We must confess that, looking merely at the result of previous seasons, when a large falling off was, at an early period, predicted, we rather lean to the belief that the total out-turn will be nearer 300,000 than 400,000. We trust this may be the case for the sake of our friends the planters.

For the succeeding crop all the signs are good—fine sunny weather, with occasional gentle showers. The fear seems to be that the crop may ripen all at once, and that there may not be hands enough to pick it.

The Planters' Association of Ceylon as re-organised have held their first meeting. The report submitted did not paint matters *couleur de rose*. Curiously enough, speechifying seems to have been ignored: at any rate the resolutions are given, but no speeches have been reported. We must confess that we regret this. Abstract resolutions are good, but they are often barren and difficult of comprehension without a report of the discussions which preceded them.

It is stated that consequent on the approaching departure of the Deputy Queen's Advocate for England, Mr. R. F. Morgan, at present District Judge of Colombo, and who has acted as Puisne Justice of the Supreme Court, and Queen's Advocate of Ceylon, is to act as Deputy Queen's Advocate. We have been told that this report is not destitute of foundation. Some such arrangement either is, or at any rate has been, in contemplation.

The *Feroze*, with Lord Elgin on board, sailed for Calcutta at 9.45 this morning.—*Colombo Overland Observer*.



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

No. 135.—Maj. T. H. Sibley, commy. gen., has leave for 1 mo., to Pres., prep. to Eur.

No. 138.—The services of Asst. surg. J. J. McDermott, civ. asst. surg. at Dumoh, are placed at disposal of C. in C.

No. 142.—Capt. H. M. Wemyss, Bengal Staff Corps, brig. maj., Lucknow, has leave for 20 mo., under new regs. on m.c.

No. 143.—Brev. surg. R. Bird, m.d., med. dept., civ., Howrah, to Eur., on private affairs, for 6 mo., without pay.

**Public Works Dept., Feb. 7.—No. 38.**—The servs. of Lieut. J. U. Champain, engr. exec. engr. of Lucknow, are placed at disposal of the foreign dept. for special duty.

No. 39.—Mr. W. Stevens, asst. accountant, 3rd cl., in British Burmah, to be asst. accountant, 2nd cl.

No. 40.—Appts.—Lieut. J. Forsyth, Bengal Staff Corps, and Lieut. W. Douglas, 33rd regt. Madras N.I., are app. assistants to Capt. Pearson, supt. of forests in the Jubulpore div.

No. 148.—Maj. L. L. H. Holland, comdt. 2nd inf., Nagpore irreg. force, has leave for 3 mo., fr. Dec. 31, 1861, to Bombay, prep. to leave, on m.c., to Eur.

No. 149.—The leave to Eur., on m.c., granted to Capt. T. C. Hamilton, late 35th N.I., 2nd in com., Arracan batt., in G.G.O. No. 1,213, of Dec. 18, 1860, is ext. 5 mo.

No. 44.—Capt. W. S. Trevor, 1st class exec. eng. and garrison eng. of Fort William, is app. to offic. as superint. eng., Northern circle, Bengal, dur. absence on m.c. of Maj. F. P. Layard.

No. 45.—Maj. G. E. Watson, engs., is reapp. to public works dept. as an exec. eng. of the 3rd class, and posted to Gwalior division, with effect from date on which he rel. Maj. J. St. J. Hovenden.

No. 46.—Resignation.—Capt. C. M. J. Thornton, Madras art., 3rd class dep. controller and examiner of public works accounts in Central provs., is perm. to resign his appt., and his serv. are replaced at the disposal of the Madras Govt., with effect from date on which he may be rel. of his duties.

No. 47.—Mr. A. G. Crommelin, exec. eng., 2nd class, Punjab, to be controller and exam. of accounts, 3rd class, Central provs., with effect from date of joining.

No. 180.—Lieut. R. W. Sartorius, late 72nd N.I., has an ext. of leave from Dec. 26 to the 4th inst., the date on which he returned to Bengal from sick leave to Europe.

No. 181.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl. on private affairs:—

Capt. G. A. Prendergast, late 5th Eur. L.C., for 2 years, under new regs.

No. 182.—The underment. officers have rep. their return from England:—

Maj. H. D. Twysden, late 33rd N.I., and Lieut. A. G. Webster, 1st Eur. L.C.; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 13.

No. 183.—The foll. order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

No. 91, dated Feb. 5.—Granting leave to Europe, on m.c., to the underment. officer:—

Capt. and Brev. col. J. M. B. F. Tytler, c.b., late 37th N.I., for 18 mo.

No. 184.—H.M. has been pleased to app. the underment. gentleman to be a cadet for the cavalry in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at Presy. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service, and prom. to the rank of cornet, leaving date of his commis. for future adjustment:—

Cavalry.—Mr. C. Bailey; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 13.

No. 185.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Europe on leave, on m.c.:—

Asst. surg. S. C. Townsend, med. dept., for 20 mo., under new regs.

No. 186.—Lieut. P. S. Yorke, late 12th N.I., has an ext. of leave from Dec. 25, 1861, to Jan. 13, the date on which he rep. his return to Bengal from m.c. to Europe.

No. 187.—Appointments:—

Hyderabad Contingent.—3rd Infantry.—Capt. A. C. Lilly, Madras staff corps, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt. during the absence on m.c. to Europe of Maj. Prescott.

5th Infantry.—Capt. G. W. Fraser, Bengal staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in com. during period Capt. Macquoid may offic. as comdt. of the regt.

Feb. 6.—No. 727.—Extension of leave for 6 mo., m.c., is granted to Rev. T. H. Burn, Bengal ecclesiastical estab.

No. 728.—Appointment.—Mr. J. Graham to be standing counsel for the Pres. of Fort William in Bengal.

Feb. 7.—No. 730.—Leave to England for 12 mo., m.c., is granted to Mr. T. Garrett, postmr. of Bombay.

Mr. E. T. Beauvais, ld. inspec. postmr. in Scinde, to offic. as postmr. of Bombay during Mr. Garrett's absence.

**Foreign Dept., Feb. 6.—No. 272.—General.**—Lieut. col. E. K. Elliot, chief commr. of Central Provs., is perm. to proc. to Bombay, and has usual leave for this purpose, prep. to Eur., m.c.

Feb. 7.—No. 283.—Maj. C. M. Shakespear, dep. commr. 3rd cl., Central Provs., received ch. of Chindwarra dist. fr. Mr. J. H. Master on 9th ult.

No. 284.—Mr. W. C. Wood, asst. commr., Pertabgarh, availed himself on 7th Dec. last of leave granted to him in G.O. 17th idem, No. 475, and resumed ch. of his du. on Jan. 6.

No. 285.—Mr. F. St. C. Williams, extra asst. commr. in Oude, was placed in ch. of Seetapore treasury on 3rd ult.

No. 287.—Rev. J. M. Haswell, of the American Baptist Mission, is app. to be a marriage registrar in the province of Amherst, under Act 5 of 1852.

No. 289.—The foll. arrangements are made in the commissionership of the Central Provinces, consequent on dep. of Capt. H. Waddington, dep. commr. 3rd cl., on leave:—

Capt. F. Fenton, dep. commr. 4th cl., to ch. of Hoshungabad dist. dur. employ. of Major Denny on other du.

Capt. C. Baldwin, asst. commr. 2nd cl., to offic. as dep. commr. 4th cl. in ch. of Baitool dist. dur. abs. of Capt. Fenton.

No. 117.—**Political.**—The Gov. gen. in Council is pl. to app. Lieut. J. U. Champain, of engs., to be an asst. to Maj. P. Stewart, serving on spec. du. in Persia.

No. 290.—**General.**—Dr. K. Burr, in med. ch. of Jeyapore agency, has 12 mo. leave, m.c., to proc. to England. This cancels the leave granted to him in G.O. Oct. 25, 1861, No. 105.

No. 139.—The underment. officers are per. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs. on sick certificate:—

Lieut. W. Pickard, of the late 4th regt. N.I., for 20 mos., under new regs.

Capt. H. W. Chapman, of the late 28th regt. N.I., for three years, under old regs.

Surg. maj. T. A. Wethered, of the med. depart., for 18 mos., under new regs.

No. 127.—Bengal Staff Corps.—The underment. officers, having completed twenty years' service, six of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majrs., from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan., 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. (brev. maj.) O. E. Rothney, 27th June, 1861.

Capt. F. Alexander, 11th Dec., 1861.

Feb. 6.—No. 128.—The underment. officers are per. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs. on m.c.

Maj. B. T. Reid, of the Bengal staff corps, dep. commr., Punjab, for 20 mos., under new regs.

Capt. J. Ross, of the Bengal staff corps, maj. of brigade, Spalkote, for 20 mos., under new regs.

Lieut. G. H. Heavside, of the gen. list, cav., for 15 mos., under new regs.

Feb. 15.—The underment. officer is per. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs. on m.c.:—

Lieut. D. De La G. Birkett, of the late 3rd Eur. regt., for 20 mos., under new regs.

**PROMOTIONS.**

The foll. promotion and alteration of rank are made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

40th N.I.—Capt. J. P. Briggs (staff corps) to be maj. [the promotion of Capt. J. S. D. White, (dec.) published in G.G.O. No. 42 of the 10th ult. is cancelled.]

Lieut. C. F. Middleton (staff corps) to be capt. from 1st Jan., 1862, v. Maj. A. A. Macdonell, prom.

34th N.I.—Lieut. and brev. capt. A. C. Bunbury to be capt., from the 1st Jan. 1862, v. Capt. (maj. in the staff corps, C. F. M. Mundy) prom.

The foll. ensigns of the gen. list to be lieuts.:—

Ens. C. Young, and J. W. Ridgeway.

**Alteration of Rank.**

Late 40th N.I.—Capt. H. Phillips, fr. 26th Sept., 1861, v. Capt. J. S. D. White, dec.

Late 34th N.I.—Capt. B. H. Baugh, (staff corps) fr. 2nd Oct., 1861, v. Capt. (maj. in staff corps) G. W. Boileau, ret.

**General List.**

Lieut. D. C. Andrew, fr. 26th Sept., 1861, v. Lieut. H. Phillips, late 40th N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. W. Samuels, fr. 28th Sept., 1861, v. Lieut. R. F. Godby, late 35th N.I., prom.

Lieut. T. R. Taylor, fr. 1st Oct., 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. King, late 39th N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. G. Macleod, fr. 2nd Oct. 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) B. H. Baugh, late 34th N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. E. Campbell, fr. Oct. 16, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. G. Thorp, late 69th N.I., res.

Lieut. E. J. Webber, fr. Nov. 2, 1861, v. Lieut. F. M. Miles, late 53rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. T. J. C. Plowden, fr. Nov. 10, 1861, v. Lieut. J. J. O'Brien, gen. list, dismissed.

Lieut. W. T. A. Train, fr. Nov. 14, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. B. A. Poulton, late 64th N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. E. Hastings, fr. Nov. 28, 1861, v. Lieut. C. Grant, late 45th N.I., dismissed.

Lieut. R. H. Salkeld, fr. Dec. 6, 1861, v. Lieut. H. P. W. Wynch, late 59th N.I., prom.

Lieut. D. M. Strong, fr. Dec. 8, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. T. Norgate, late 69th N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. H. Rankin, fr. Dec. 9, 1861, v. Lieut. P. S. Lumsden, late 60th N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. G. Maclean, fr. Dec. 13, 1861, v. Lieut. A. W. Christian, late 22nd N.I., dec.

The underment. officers having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt.:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieuts. F. E. A. Chamier and C. W. R. Chester.

Feb. 28.—The foll. officers having applied for admission are appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps:—

Capt. G. N. Oakes, late 46th N.I., dep. commr., 1st cl., S.W. frontier agency.

Capt. J. Marquis, 4th Eur. regt., 2nd in com. 17th (the Loyal Poorebah) regt. N.I.

Capt. G. A. Black, late 69th N.I., 2nd in com., Erinpoorah irreg. force.

Capt. W. J. P. Barlow, late 63rd N.I., adjt. of his regt., now station staff officer, convalescent depot, Landour.

Capt. M. F. Evatt, late 36th N.I., supt. Bandah dist. police.

Capt. H. Mackenzie, late 20th N.I., dep. commr., Punjab.

Capt. H. N. Davies, late 25th N.I., personal asst. to the commr. of Pegu.

Capt. N. E. Boileau, late 27th N.I., dep. judge adv. gen.

Capt. J. Bailie, late 26th N.I., public works dept., N.W.P.

Capt. D. W. Martin, H.M.'s 38th foot, dep. asst. qnmr. gen., Oude div.

Capt. J. S. Dunbar, late 64th N.I., army commiss. dept.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. A. F. Houchen, late 10th N.I., supt. Hindoostan and Thibet roads.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. N. Hodgson, late 9th N.I., 2nd in com. 31st (Punjab) regt. N.I.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. S. W. Ogilvie, late 5th Eur. regt., army commissariat dept.

Lieut. C. V. Jenkins, late 47th N.I., asst. commr., Punjab.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. Z. Darrab, late 41st N.I., dept. public works, N.W.P.

Lieut. J. T. Rushby, late 67th N.I., asst. commr., Hyderabad assigned territories.

Lieut. D. Ross, late 10th N.I., adjt. 42nd (Assam) N.I.

Lieut. B. C. Urquhart, late 39th N.I., late dist. superint. of police, Punjab.

Lieut. R. Y. Chambers, late 65th N.I., adjt. and offic. 2nd in com. 53rd (Assam) L.I.

Lieut. J. V. Hunt, late 45th N.I., army commiss. dept.

Lieut. J. N. B. Hewett, late 17th N.I., asst. commr., Oude.

Lieut. T. J. Watson, late 46th N.I., 2nd in com. 17th Bengal cav.

Lieut. W. M. Gibbon, late 44th N.I., superint. of police, Punjab.

Lieut. F. A. C. Knyvett, late 24th N.I., superint. dist. police, Boolandshuhur.

Lieut. H. P. Peacock, 3rd Eur. L.C., adjt. Gov. gen.'s body guard.

Lieut. N. R. Burlton, late 40th N.I., army commiss. dept.

Lieut. C. O'Donel, late 48th N.I., do. du. 20th (Punjab) regt. N.I., and now adjt. 45th N.I.

Lieut. J. Upperton, late 46th N.I., do. du. 19th Bengal cav.

Lieut. the Hon. H. H. Hare, late 17th N.I., adjt., 16th (the Lucknow) regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. Thompson, H.M.'s 19th foot, adjt., 39th (the Allyghur) regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. M. Pratt, late 51st N.I., do. du. 5th Punjab inf.

Lieut. T. B. M. Glasscock, late 50th N.I., do. du. officer and offic. adjt., 17th Bengal cav.

Lieut. N. M. T. Horsford, late 27th N.I., asst. insp. gen. of police, Agra div.

Ens. C. A. Dodd, late 74th N.I., personal asst. to the insp. gen. of police, N.W.P.

Capt. B. Parott, late 37th N.I., stud. dept.

Capt. H. Mills, late 2nd N.I., army court. dept.

Capt. (brev. maj.) W. J. F. Stafford, late 36th N.I., comdt., 22nd (Punjab) regt. N.I.

Capt. J. R. McMullin, late 50th N.I., comdt., 2nd Sikh police corps.

Capt. T. C. Darnell, late 51st N.I., canton. jt. mag., Forozepore.

Capt. G. R. Roberts, late 41st N.I., army court. dept.

Capt. W. Paske, late 28th N.I., asst. commr., Punjab.

Capt. J. Y. Gowan, late 18th N.I., late special commr., Allahabad.

J. Emerson, late 26th N.I., joint mag., Dinapore.

Capt. A. S. Allen, late 34th N.I., canton. jt. mag., Cawnpore.

Capt. J. J. O'Brien, late 16th N.I. (gren.), late adjt. of the late 16th N.I., grens.

**Capt. W. C. R. Mylne**, late 74th N.I., army comst. dept.  
**Capt. J. H. Grant**, art., rev. surv. dept.  
**Capt. J. M. Evans**, late 6th Eur. regt., late 2nd in com., Arracan local batt.  
**Capt. Hon. W. M. Fraser**, late 44th N.I., 'superint. dist. police, Agra.  
**Lieut. (brev. capt.) S. S. Boulderson**, late 37th N.I., late asst. comr., Huzara (Punjab).  
**Lieut. (brev. capt.) F. N. Miles**, late 58rd N.I., late comdt. dist. police, Nursingpore.  
**Lieut. C. C. Ekina**, late 20th N.I., late adjt., late 1st irreg. cav.  
**Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. C. Wood**, late 30th N.I., superint. of Dhar.  
**Lieut. A. H. Millett**, late 69th N.I., late comdt. 2nd regt., Jezailchees.  
**Lieut. G. C. Rowcroft**, late 41st N.I., late 2nd in com., Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt., now 12th regt. N.I.  
**Lieut. (brev. capt.) F. K. Bacon**, late 22nd N.I., adjt., late Cawnpore levy.  
**Lieut. E. T. Sadler**, late 19th N.I., qrmr. gen.'s dept.  
**Lieut. F. W. Graham**, late 11th N.I., late comdt. of the Oude police.  
**Lieut. W. Wroughton**, late 54th N.I., adj. late Pathan regt. of cav.  
**Lieut. H. M. Repton**, late 67th N.I., adj. and actg. 2nd in com., late Alexander's horse.  
**Lieut. W. R. M. Holroyd**, late 23rd N.I., educational dept. in the Punjab.  
**Lieut. R. M. Skinner**, late 56th N.I., adj. late Ramgur irreg. cav.  
**Lieut. C. Case**, late 67th N.I., late do. du., Meade's horse.  
**Lieut. G. L. K. Hewett**, late 41st N.I., do. du. with 2nd Punjab cav., now adjt., 2nd Bengal cav.  
**Lieut. C. F. Battye**, late 33rd N.I., adjt., 30th (Punjab) regt. N.I., now adjt., 22nd N.I.  
**Lieut. T. H. Scott**, late 26th N.I., do. du., late 13th Punjab inf.  
**Lieut. F. N. M. Maynard**, late 21st N.I., district superint., Oude police.  
**Lieut. H. Palmer**, art., dept. public works, Punjab.

#### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers having completed 20 years' service, 6 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majs.:—  
**Capt. J. S. Dunbar** and **G. A. Black**.  
The underment. officers having completed 20 years' service, 6 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majs.:—  
**Capt. G. N. Oakes** and **J. Marquis**.  
The underment. officers having completed 12 years' service, 4 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt.:—  
**Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. A. F. Houchen**.  
**Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. S. W. Ogilvie**.  
**Lieut. R. Y. Chambers**.  
The underment. officers having completed 12 years' service, 4 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt.:—  
**Lieut. (brev. capt.) S. S. Boulderson**, **J. C. Wood** and **F. K. Bacon**, **Lieuts. A. H. Millett**, and **F. W. Graham**.  
The underment. officers having completed 20 years' service, 6 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majs.:—  
**Capt. (brev. maj.) W. J. F. Stafford**, and **Capt. J. R. McMullin**.  
The underment. officers having completed 12 years' service, 4 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt.:—  
**Lieuts. G. C. Rowcroft** and **C. C. Ekina**.  
The following promotion and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

#### Promotions.

**Medical Dept.**—Asst. surg. **A. L. Bogle**, M.D., to be surg., Feb. 9, 1862, v. Surg. maj. **A. Campbell**, M.D., ret.  
**Alteration of Rank.**  
**Medical Dept.**—Surg. **H. A. Ebdon**, M.D., Oct. 17, 1861, v. Surg. maj. **Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy**, Knight, M.D., and F.R.C.S., ret.  
**Surg. T. Farquhar**, M.D., Dec. 16, 1861, v. Dep. Insp. gen. of Hospitals **W. S. Dicken**, dec.  
H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appointments:—

#### Punjab Irregular Force.

**No. 2 Light Field Batt.**—**Lieut. F. E. Lewes**, art., to offic. as doing duty officer, v. **Lieut. Craster**, offic. comdt. No. 3 batt.  
**Hazara Mountain Train Batt.**—**Lieut. R. J. Abbott**, art., to do duty.  
The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave, on m.c.:—  
**Capt. T. F. Forster**, Bengal staff corps, asst. comsr., Punjab, for 20 mo.  
H.M. has been pleased to app. Mr. R. Shakespear to be a cadet for the inf. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at the presy. of Bengal.

**Head Qrs., Camp Mandra, Feb. 12.**—**Capt. W. Sheffield**, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in com. 37th (Meerut) regt. N.I., is app. a 2nd class barrack mr. at Umritsir, and directed to join.  
The C. in C. is pleased to make the foll. appointments:—

**Lahore Light Horse.**—**Lieut. G. Stewart**, Bengal staff corps, paid doing duty officer, 11th Bengal cav. to act. as adjt., v. **Lieut. F. A. Bertie**, Bengal staff corps, proc. to England on m.c.

**11th Bengal Cav.**—**Lieut. A. A. Dick**, adjt., to act as 2nd in com., v. **Capt. R. F. Godby**, nominated offic. comdt., 15th Bengal cav.

**Lieut. C. E. Macaulay**, doing duty, to act as adjt. during the period **Lieut. Dick** may act as 2nd in command.

**15th Bengal Cav.**—**Capt. R. F. Godby**, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in com. 11th Bengal cav., to act as comdt. during abs. on leave of **Lieut. col. C. Cureton**.

**14th (the Ferozepore) Regt. N.I.**—**Lieut. F. W. Chatterton**, genl. list, now do. du. with above corps, to be a paid do. du. officer.

**25th (Punjab) Regt. N.I.**—**Lieut. H. A. Rooke**, late 12th N.I., to be a paid do. du. officer.

**26th (Punjab) Regt. N.I.**—**Capt. A. W. C. Read**, 51st foot, late adjt. 24th (Punjab) regt. N.I., to act as 2nd in com. dur. the time **Capt. H. King** may offic. as comdt. of the 13th (the Shekhawattee) regt. N.I.

**37th (the Meerut) Regt. N.I.**—**Lieut. E. S. Fox**, adjt., to be 2nd in com., v. **Capt. Sheffield**, nominated to the barrack dept.

**Lieut. F. A. Montrieff**, 25th Bombay N.I., do. du. officer, to be adjt., v. **Lieut. Fox**.

**41st (the Gwalior) Regt. N.I.**—**Capt. H. S. Obbard**, Bengal staff corps, offic. comdt., to be comdt., v. **Maj. H. T. Macpherson**.

**3rd Goorkha (the Kemaon) Regt.**—**Major H. T. Macpherson**, Bengal staff corps, comdt. of 41st (Gwalior) N.I., and offic. comdt. 2nd Goorkha (Sirmoor Rifle) regt., to be comdt., v. **Maj. R. A. Ramsay**, ret. fr. the service.

**Murree Convalescent Depot.**—**Lieut. col. W. Olpherts**, c.n., art., to be comdt., v. **Lieut. col. R. O. Bright**, who has vacated.

**Nynee Tal Convalescent Depot.**—**Capt. W. R. Lascelles**, 3rd batt. rifle brig., to be station staff officer.

This cancels his appt. to the Kussowlie depot, announced in G. O., 11th ult., p. 16.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

**Feb. 7.**—The foll. hon. magistrates are vested respectively with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd cl., as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861), in the districts mentioned:—

**Mr. F. J. Cockburn** and **Mr. M. Leibert**, Hazareebaugh.

**Mr. John Cheek**, Maunbhoom.

**Feb. 8.**—**Mr. L. B. B. King** to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Sylhet, and to exercise the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd cl. in that dist.

**Feb. 7.**—Leave of absence:—

**Mr. T. B. Farncombe**, civ. asst. surg. of Bhaugulpore, for 15 days, making over ch. of the med. dus. of the station to the sub. asst. surg., **Dwarkanath Chatterjee**.

**Mr. W. DeW. George**, extra asst. commr., Hazareebaugh, for 3 mo. and 4 days, on m.c.

**Feb. 5.**—**Mr. H. Marriott** has been app. by the Govt. of Trinidad to offic. as emigration agent at Calcutta for that colony dur. the absence of **Mr. Warner**.

**Feb. 4.**—No. 375b.—Appts.:—

**Mr. H. P. Simson**, mag. of Dinagepore, to offic. as coll. of that dist. in addition to his own duties.

**Mr. R. Banbury** to be sec. to the local committee of public instruction at Mymensing.

**Feb. 5.**—**Capt. W. T. Fagan** to offic. as 2nd in com. and adjt. of the 6th Bengal police batt.

**Mr. E. T. Lingham**, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Howrah, is transf. temp. to the 24-Pergunnahs, in which district he will exercise the full powers of a mag.

**Jan. 31.**—Leave of absence:—

**Mr. F. B. Kemp**, judge of Jessore, for 1 mo.

**Mr. F. Tucker**, offic. judge of Rungpore, for 15 days, making over charge of the current duties of his office to the Principal Sudder Ameen, **Moulavy Imdad Ally**.

**Mr. T. Walton**, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Sylhet, for 15 mo., on m.c., together with 6 weeks' prep. leave, in lieu of the leave granted to him for 3 mo. on 2nd inst.

**Feb. 7.**—No. 408b.—Appts.:—

**Mr. H. G. Renny** to offic. as a dep. mag. and a dep. coll. in Bhaugulpore, and to exercise powers of a sub. mag. of 2nd cl., in any or all of the districts of that div.

**Feb. 10.**—**Mr. J. Tweedie**, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Burdwan, is empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Session, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

**Lieut. R. C. Money** to offic. as extra asst. commr. at Hazareebaugh.

**Feb. 11.**—**Capt. A. P. S. Moncrieff** to offic. as dep. commr. of 1st class at Hazareebaugh.

**Feb. 12.**—The Hon. D. Cowie, hon. mag., Howrah, is vested with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class.

**Feb. 8.**—Leave of absence.—**Mr. H. C. Wake**, mag.

and coll. of Patna, for 14 days, to enable him to rejoin his appt.

**Jan. 27.**—No. 3,866.—Appoints.—**Dr. C. Palmer** to offic. as civ. surg. of Howrah.

**Feb. 6.**—**Mr. E. N. C. Braddon**, asst. comr., Sonthal pergunnahs, is vested with the powers in the divs. of Deoghur and Doomka.

**Feb. 11.**—Leave.—**Mr. C. F. Montresor**, mag. of the 24-Pergunnahs, and superint. of the Allipore jail, for 6 mo.

**Feb. 7.**—The servs. of **Lieut. W. Phaire**, asst. comr. in Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India.

**Jan. 30.**—The underment. gentlemen, who have been appt. hon. asst. mags. of certain districts, will hereafter be designated hon. mags. of the same districts, their magisterial powers remaining as heretofore, viz.:—

**Kamroop.**—Messrs. **W. Becher**, **H. Bainbridge**.

**Seebasgur.**—Messrs. **J. E. Todd**, **H. C. Gibson**, **H. Jenkins**, **G. Williamson**, **R. Speirs**.

**Luckimpore.**—**Rev. E. H. Higgs**.

**Maunbhoom.**—**Mr. J. Cheek**.

**Hazareebaugh.**—Messrs. **M. Liebert**, **J. F. Cockburn**.

**Beerbhoom.**—Messrs. **C. J. Hampton**, **H. Rait**, **H. C. Erskine**.

**Burdwan.**—**Mr. A. S. Sawers**.

**Howrah.**—**Hon. D. Cowie**, Messrs. **L. Stokes**, **W. H. Pringle**.

**Dacca.**—Messrs. **J. G. N. Pogose**, **J. P. Wise**.

**Darjeeling.**—Messrs. **F. Brine**, **P. H. Scanlan**.

**Chumprapun.**—Messrs. **A. Tripe**, **L. Cosserat**, **H. Holloway**, **G. N. Wyatt**.

**Patna.**—**Capt. A. H. Paterson**.

**Shahabad.**—Messrs. **R. W. Bingham**, **B. Schmidt**.

**Tirhoot.**—Messrs. **J. Forlong**, **C. Swaine**, **H. Hudson**, **F. H. Holloway**, **G. Smith**, **G. Anderson**, **J. Wilson**, **W. C. Baddeley**, **J. Gale**.

**Public Works Dept., Feb. 14.**—No. 37.—Promotions.

—The underment. 1st cl. probat. engrs. on the public works estab. of Bengal are prom. to grade of asst. engrs. 2nd cl., with effect fr. the dates specified below on which they joined their respective divisions:—

Messrs. **B. Black** and **F. R. Butt**, attached to the Nuddea Rivers div., fr. Jan. 3, 1862.

Messrs. **G. C. Cooke** and **J. M. Luff**, attached to the Patna Branch Road div., fr. Jan. 7, 1862.

**Feb. 8.**—Appts.:—

**Mr. H. T. Prinsep** to be Register of the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut adawlut.

**Feb. 13.**—**Mr. J. E. S. Lillie** to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Hooghly.

**Feb. 15.**—**Mr. J. C. Geddes** to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Pubna, and to exercise the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd cl. in that dist.

**Mr. J. Weston** to be judge of the Small Cause Court at Magoorah, and to continue to exercise all the powers with which he is at present invested.

**Mr. A. F. Lingham** to be judge of the Small Cause Court at Jenidah, and to exercise the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st cl., as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861), within the limits of his present jurisdiction.

**Feb. 11.**—Leave of absence:—

**Mr. H. Nelson**, judge of Sarun, for 6 mo., under Section XIV. of the Covenanted Absentee Rules, together with 14 days' prep. leave to reach the port of embarkation.

**Feb. 13.**—**Mr. A. Pigou**, judge of Hooghly, for 15 mos., on m.c., together with 1 week's prep. leave.

The leave to **Rev. W. Spencer**, chapl. of Howrah, for 1 mo., is confirmed.

**Feb. 15.**—The transfer of **Mr. E. T. Lingham**, dep. mag. and dep. coll. fr. Howrah to the 24-Pergunnahs, notified in the Gazette of 8th inst., is cancelled.

**Feb. 14.**—It is hereby notified, under the provisions of sec. 445 of Act 25 of 1861, that the said Act has been extended to Cachar, and that it will come into operation in that dist. on March 1.

**Feb. 7.**—The following honorary magistrates are vested, respectively, with the powers of a subord. mag. of 2nd class, as described in the districts mentioned, viz.:—

**Mr. F. J. Cockburn**, Hazareebaugh.

**Mr. M. Leibert**, Hazareebaugh.

**Mr. John Cheek**, Maunbhoom.

#### DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

**Jan. 23.**—Appts.:—In modification of the orders of April 30 last, No. 886b, published in the Calcutta Gazette of May 1 following, the Lieut. gov. is pleased to direct that, in the Non-Regulation Provinces of Assam, Chota Nagpore, and Sumbulpore, only officers in charge of districts shall be styled Deputy Commissioners, who will continue to be styled Deputy Commissioners of the 1st or 2nd Class, according to the higher or lower rate of pay allowed to each. The officers designated in the above orders Deputy Commissioners of the 3rd Class, not being in charge of districts, and being in fact the Assistants of Deputy Commissioners of the 1st or 2nd Class, shall be styled Assistant Commissioners:—

#### ASSAM.

**Maj. E. A. Rowlett**, 1st cl. dep. commr.

**Maj. C. Holroyd**, ditto (on leave to Eur.).

Maj. H. S. Bivar, 1st cl. dep. commr.  
Capt. A. K. Comber, ditto, ditto.  
Capt. B. W. D. Morton, 2nd cl. dep. commr.  
Lieut. H. Sconce, ditto, ditto (offic. as 1st cl. dep. commr.).  
Capt. E. P. Lloyd, 2nd cl. dep. commr.  
Mr. W. O. A. Beckett, asst. commr. (offic. as 2nd cl. dep. commr.).  
Lieut. A. Andrew, offic. commr.  
Lieut. W. Phaire, asst. commr.  
Capt. T. Lamb, ditto, ditto.  
Mr. J. Thornton, extra asst. commr.  
Mr. H. Driver, ditto, ditto.  
Mr. J. W. Masters, ditto, ditto.  
Mr. C. P. Bruce, ditto, ditto.  
Mr. W. H. Brownlow, ditto, ditto.  
Mr. L. Ingels, ditto, ditto.  
Mr. H. Michel, ditto, ditto.

## CHOTA NAGPORE.

Maj. T. Simpson, 1st cl. dep. commr.  
Capt. G. N. Oakes, ditto, ditto.  
Maj. J. S. Davies, 2nd cl. dep. commr., offic. as judicial commr. of Chota Nagpore.  
Capt. H. M. Boddam, offic. 2nd cl. dep. commr.  
Capt. R. C. Birch, 2nd cl. dep. commr.  
Capt. A. P. S. Moncrieff, asst. commr.  
Mr. R. C. Perry, extra asst. commr.  
Baboo Lokenath Sahai, ditto, ditto.  
Mr. W. DeW. George, ditto, ditto.

## SUMBULPORE.

Maj. H. B. Impey, 2nd cl. dep. commr.  
Mr. J. Dyer, asst. commr.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

*Police Dept., Allahabad, Feb. 15.*—Consequent on the return of Capt. Ewart, dist. superint. of police at Etawah, fr. leave, Lieut. Franks will return to his substantive appt. as asst. insp. gen. of police in the Rohilcund div.

*Gen. Dept., Feb. 20.*—Mr. D. H. Inglis has two mo. leave.

*Feb. 21.*—Asst. surg. J. D. Wylie, civ. asst. surg. of Muttre, is to offic. in the same capacity at Meerut, dur. abs. of Surg. A. C. Cutcliffe, or till further orders.  
Asst. surg. C. Grant, civ. asst. sur. at Bijnour, is to offic. in that capacity at Futtelghur, dur. abs. of Asst. surg. C. Plank, or till further orders.

The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the foll. appts. in the Jhansi commission, with effect from March 1.

Mr. J. W. Power to be a dep. comr., 1st cl., but to count to act as mag. and coll. of Futtelghur.

Mr. W. R. Benson to act as dep. comr., 1st cl., and posted to dist. of Humeerpore.

Maj. Ternan to be dep. comr., 2nd cl., and posted to the dist. of Oraic.

Mr. C. J. Daniell to be dep. comr., 3rd cl., and posted to dist. of Jhansi.

Capt. W. O. Tyler, (on leave) to be a dep. comr., 4th cl., and posted to the dist. of Lullutpore.

To be asst. commrs. of 1st class, on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem:—

Capt. F. A. Corbett and J. Davison, the former to continue to act as dep. commr. of the dist. of Lullutpore, the latter to remain attached to the dist. of Jhansi.

To be asst. commr. of 2nd class on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem:—

Mr. J. Alone.

To be asst. commr., 2nd class, on a salary of Rs. 400, to be increased to Rs. 500 on his passing the exam., by the higher standard:—

Lieut. S. Cary.

Mr. Alone to remain at Lullutpore, and Lieut. Cary to be posted to the dist. of Oraic.

To be an extra commr., 1st class, on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem:—

Mr. W. R. James.

To be extra asst. commr., 2nd class, on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem:—

Mr. J. V. Sturt.

Mr. J. D. Sandford to be under sec. to Govt. N.W.P., in succ. to Mr. C. J. Daniell.

*Feb. 24.*—Mr. A. P. Howell, asst. to maj. and coll. of Etawah, is app. to offic. as asst. sec. to Govt. N.W.P.

Mr. F. E. Elliott, asst. to mag. and coll. of Bolundshuhur, to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Etawah, in which dist. he will exercise the full powers of a mag. under the Code of Criminal Procedure, and of a dep. coll.

Mr. A. W. Watson, Govt. translator, has 12 mos. leave to Eur.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

*Feb. 17.*—No. 254.—Punjab order No. 167, dated 1st inst., transf. Mr. asst. commr. Wakefield fr. the Sirsa to the Moozuffergurh dist., is cancl.

No. 256.—App.—Mr. J. D. Tremlett, C.S., is app. an asst. commr. of the 3rd class, and posted to the Unrisutur dist.

No. 259.—Transfers.—Lieut. P. W. Powlett, asst. commr., fr. the Unrisutur to the Goojranwalla dist.

No. 261.—Mr. R. T. Burney, asst. commr., fr. the Simla to the Moozuffergurh dist.

*Feb. 18.*—No. 277.—Apps.—Maj. R. C. Lawrence,

c.n., sec. to the Govt., Punjab, milly. dept., to offic. as dep. commr. of the 1st class, and superint. of hill states, Simla.

No. 279.—Capt. S. Black, Bengal staff corps, to offic. as sec. to the Govt. of Punjab, milly. dept., with effect fr. 14th inst., in room of Maj. R. C. Lawrence, c.n.

*Police Dept., Feb. 18.*—No. 89.—Transfers.—Mr. J. C. Ryley, asst. dist. superint., fr. Jhung to Moozuffergurh.

Mr. J. Powell, asst. dist. superint., fr. Moozuffergurh to Jhung.

*Rec. Dept., Feb. 15.*—No. 247.—Leave.—Mr. G. H. Jamieson, asst. patrol. salt dept., has 3 mos. leave.

*Gen. Dept., Feb. 21.*—No. 315.—Punjab order No. 2,117, dated Oct. 11, 1861, transf. Mr. R. T. Burney, asst. commr., fr. Simla to Goojranwalla, has been cancl.

No. 316.—Transfer.—Capt. G. F. J. Lewin, asst. commr., fr. the Hoshiarpore to the Kangra dist., as a temp. arrangt.

*Public Works Dept., Feb. 18.*—No. 4,884.—Promotions.—Under instructions from Supreme Government, the underment. 1st class prob. engr., posted to Punjab in G.O. No. 272, of Dec. 23, 1861, are prom. to the grade of asst. engr., 2nd class, with effect from date of joining stations to which they have been since posted.

Mr. E. L. Asher, bridges and branch roads, Umballa.

Mr. F. B. Doering, Chenab and Ravee Forests and Madhopore workshops.

Mr. A. Fenner, 1st div., Lahore and Peshawar Road.

*Feb. 19.*—No. 4,967.—Lieut. H. Macsween, asst. engr., offic. as exec. engr. of the Delhi div., fr. Oct. 28 to Nov. 4, and fr. Nov. 9 to 18, 1859.

No. 4,984.—Promotions.—The foll. proms. in the public works dept. have been sanctioned by the Hon. the Lieut. gov., with effect from the dates specified:—

To be Exec. Engr., 2nd Class.—Maj. S. H. J. Davies, exec. engr., Rawul Pindce.

To be Exec. Engr., 3rd Class.—Capt. C. M. Browne, exec. engr., West Sirhind div., fr. Jan. 1.

To be Exec. Engr., 4th Class.—Lieut. R. Home, offic. exec. engr., 1st div. Buree Doab Canal, from Jan. 1.

Mr. D. Kirwan, superint. Indus Canal, fr. Jan. 1.

To be Asst. Engr., 1st Class.—Lieut. H. Macsween, asst. engr., Delhi div., fr. Jan. 1.

To be Asst. Engr., 2nd Class.—Mr. C. Shelverton, prob. asst. engr., on survey duty, fr. Jan. 1.

No. 5,053.—Transfers and Postings.—Lieut. P. Lambert, from the 9th div. Grand Trunk Road, to the Sutlej Canal survey.

Lieut. H. Blair, offic. exec. engr., Kohat div., to offic. as exec. engr. of the Huzara div.

Lieut. J. Browne, asst. engr., 4th div. Lahore and Peshawar Road, to offic. as exec. engr., Kohat div.

*Military Dept., Feb. 20.*—No. 36.—3rd Punjab Inf.—Lieut. G. A. Way, adj., is permitted to resign his appt., at his own request, and that officer's services are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

Asst. Engr. S. C. Courtenay, m.d., 5th Punjab inf., to med. ch. of camp of the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab.

*Public Works Dept., Feb. 22.*—Mr. J. L. Watson, spec. asst. engr., whose servs. are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt., is posted to the Madhopore workshops.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Camp Huttie, Feb. 5.*—Major W. M. Cafe, late 56th N.I., is perm. to do gen. duty at Jullundur.

The leave to Major G. A. St. P. Fooks in G.O. of Dec. 30 last, is to have effect from Jan. 15, and terminate on March 15.

## Appointment:

15th (Loodianah) Regt. N.I.—Capt. R. Barter, Bengal staff corps, to be comdnt., v. Brev. Lieut. col. C. G. Walsh, ret. from the serv.

The undermentioned officers are perm. to do duty with the regts. specified opposite their names:—

Brev. major O. Wilkinson, late 4th Eur. L.C., with 8th hussars.

Capt. J. L. Loch, late 2nd Eur. L.C., with 5th Bengal cav.

Lieut. F. W. Crohan, gen. list, inf., attach. to 82nd foot, with 38th foot.

In continuation of G.O. of 28th ult., the undermentioned officers are app. to do duty at convalescent depots below specified, during ensuing hot season:—

Capt. R. B. Macleod, late 3rd Eur. L.C., at Murree.

Capt. W. Metcalf, late 35th N.I., at Darjeeling.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following med. arrangements:—

Surg. D. Scott is transf. from chg. of med. store depot at Allahabad, to that of med. store depot at Umballah, during time Surg. major R. W. Faithfull may offic. as dep. inspector gen. of hospitals.

Surg. major D. McKae, 15th Bengal cav., is app. to offic. as med. storekeeper at Allahabad, during time Surg. Scott may hold chg. of Umballah med. store depot.

Brev. surg. H. M. Greenhow is app. to med. chg. of 15th Bengal cav., dur. time Surg. major McKae may retain chg. of Allahabad med. store depot.

Surg. J. S. Morrieson is posted to 3rd Bengal cav., v. Surg. R. J. Atkinson.

The C. in C. is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers of late 4th and 5th Eur. L.C. to do du. with corps specified opposite their names:—

Late 4th Eur. L.C.—Lieuts. H. M. Caulfield and A. H. Prinsep, with 19th Bengal cav., on expiration of their present leave.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. Beadon, with 19th Bengal cav.

Lieuts. T. F. C. Rochfort and A. Waterfield (when relieved from his present du.), with 14th Bengal cav.

Lieuts. D. C. S. L. Carnegie and G. T. Halliday, with 16th Bengal cav.

Lieut. H. C. Creak, with 1st Bengal cav.

Late 5th Eur. L.C.—Lieut. (brev. capt.) F. H. Macnaghten, with 1st Bengal cav.

Lieuts. W. F. Fergusson and A. L. C. Littledale, with 15th Bengal cav.

Lieuts. A. Hearsey and H. A. Shakespear, with 13th Bengal cav.

Lieuts. C. G. Swiney and H. M. Buller, with 11th Bengal cav.

The undermentioned officers of the gen. list are app. to do duty with corps specified:—

Lieut. S. D. Lockwood, recently attach. to late 4th Eur. L.C., with 14th Bengal cav.

Lieut. G. C. Cantley, recently attach. to late 5th Eur. L.C., with 15th Bengal cav.

The following arrangements in the barrack department are directed:—

Unatt. Ensign S. Murray, 1st class barrackmr. at Peshawar, is transf. to Agra and Muttra circle.

Unatt. Ensign J. Smith, 2nd class barrackmr. at Jullundur, is transf. to Peshawar, as 1st class barrackmr., v. Ensign Murray.

Capt. B. Soudy, late 24th N.I., is app. to offic. as 2nd class barrackmr. at Jullundur, v. Ensign Smith.

Unatt. Ensign C. Stroud is app. barrackmr. at Dinapore, which will be reduced to a 2nd class chg. from the date he assumes charge. [This cancels his app. to Berhampore, announced in G.O. of 13th ult.]

Lahore division order, dated 6th ultimo, directing Capt. F. B. Norman, dep. asst. qmr. gen. of the div., to take temp. chg. of asst. adj. gen.'s office from Capt. C. E. Mills, in add. to his other duties.

Gondah station order, dated 20th ult., directing civil Asst. surg. C. Lowdell to make over med. chg. of staff and a detach. H.M.'s 27th foot, to Asst. surg. E. O. Tandy, 3rd Sikh inf.

Mooltan garrison order, dated 21st ult., app. Capt. G. C. Lambert, 101st royal Bengal fus., to com.; and Asst. surg. R. W. Cunningham to med. chg. of a detach. of invalids and time-expired men proc. to Kurachee.

By Lieut. col. W. P. Hampton, comdgt. 2nd N.L.I., dated 21st ult., directing Capt. A. Ellis (new prom.) to continue to perform the duties of interp. and qmr. to the regt., there being no qualified subaltern present.

By Lieut. col. P. W. Luard, comdgt. 25th (Punjab) N.I., dated 22nd ult., directing Capt. J. W. Hoggan, 2nd in com. and offic. adj., to proc. to Dumoh and assu. com. of a detach. of the regt. at that outpost, making over adj.'s office to comdnt.

Umballah brigade order, dated 26th ult., directing Asst. surg. R. T. Lyons to do duty with 42nd royal highlanders.

Leave of absence:—

Late 73rd N.I.—Lieut. G. W. Eaton, from Oct. 13, 1861, to April 30, 1862, to remain at Darjeeling, m.c.

Ordinance Dept.—Capt. C. V. Arbuckle (commissy. of ordinance), from Dec. 27, 1861, to Feb. 27, 1862, to presy., prep. to leave to Europe, m.c.

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. M. H. Lackersteen (garrison asst. surg., Chunar), from Jan. 25 to April 25, to presy.

*Head Qrs., Camp Kudhoo, Feb. 6.*—Lieut. col. J. C. Gawler, offic. dep. adj. gen. H.M.'s British forces, having completed his duties with the cholera commission, was directed, on 5th ult., to rejoin army head qrs. with as little delay as possible, his servs. being urgently required.

The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 10th ult.—Appointing the undermentioned officers of the gen. list to do duty with corps specified:—

Ensign E. P. Mainwaring with local comp. Eur. inf., Fort William; and G. C. Napier with 75th foot.

Dated 11th idem.—Appointing the undermentioned officers of the gen. list to do duty with corps specified:—

Ensign F. H. Hinde, with 92nd highlanders.

Ensigns J. Cook, E. E. Grigg, and C. Ransford, with 31th foot.

Ensigns R. C. S. C. Tytler, A. Oldham, and A. G. Hammond, with 82nd foot.

Ensign T. Nicholls, with 104th Bengal fus.

Ensigns V. C. E. Parker, W. C. Ramsden, and E. Z. Thornton, with 54th foot.

Ensign F. D. Boileau, with 81st foot.

*Head Qrs., Camp Hussam Abdool, Feb. 7.*—The undermentioned officers are perm. to do duty as specified opposite their names:—

Lieut. col. R. J. Hawthorne, late 2nd Eur. L.C., gen. duty at Allahabad.



Lieut. H. W. J. Senior, late 73rd N.I., with 2nd Goorka (Sirmoor rifle) regt.

**Head Qrs., Camp Jancee ka Sung, Feb. 8.**—The undermentioned officers, who appeared for examination in the native languages before the half-yearly committees held up country on 10th ult., have been declared to have passed as interpreters and in Hindostanee, as specified:—

Passed as Interpreters.—Lieuts. G. Stewart, Bengal staff corps; and A. N. Phillips, late 19th regt. N.I., with much credit.

Passed in Hindostanee.—Lieuts. W. A. Liot, D. S. Pemberton, and P. B. Raikes, art.

Lieut. P. Murray, Bengal engr.

Lieut. F. M. Armstrong, late 4th Bengal Eur. inf.

Capt. M. B. Wish, late 29th regt. N.I.

Lieut. A. E. Campbell, late 31st regt. N.I.

Lieut. L. Smith, late 36th regt. N.I.

Lieut. W. H. Unwin, late 56th regt. N.I.

Lieut. J. M. Sym, late 58th regt. N.I.

Lieut. W. Owen, late 61st regt. N.I.

Lieut. J. D. Macpherson, late 65th regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. McD. De W. Douglas, late 67th regt. N.I.

Lieut. W. B. Craigie, gen. list.

Lieut. E. G. G. Hastings, gen. list, cav.

Lieuts. C. W. Babington, A. Cumberland, A. W. Graham, C. N. Hodgson, R. P. Nisbet, E. D. Smith,

D. M. Strong, gen. list; and Ens. W. F. Dodsworth, gen. list, inf.

Asst. surg. J. Reid, med. dept.

Lieut. John Hills, Bombay engr.

2. The names of officers who have passed successful examinations at Ferozepore will be announced hereafter.

**Head Qrs., Camp Rawul Pindee, Feb. 9.**—Medical arrangements:—

Surg. J. Hilliard, lately ret. fr. England, is posted to the Gwalior art. div., v. Surg. J. W. Mountjoy, on m.c. to Europe.

Asst. surg. E. McKellar, lately ret. fr. m.c., is posted to 16th Bengal cav., v. Surg. maj. T. A. Weathered, who has leave prep. to applying for furl. to Europe.

Asst. surg. N. J. Grant, G. batt. 2nd royal horse brig., is posted to 12th Bengal cav., v. Asst. surg. J. Brake, apptd. to the joint med. charge of Simla.

Asst. surg. J. J. McDermott is posted to G. batt. 2nd royal horse brig., v. Asst. surg. Grant.

The addendum to G.O. of Sept. 21, notified in G.O. of Nov. 21 last, app. Lieut. A. F. Lindsay to 18th Bengal cav., "as a paid doing duty officer," is cane.

The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:

**Dated 10th ult.**—Appointing Lieut. E. A. Phillips, late 12th N.I., to do duty with 43rd L.I., at Dum-Dum.

**Dated 14th ult.**—Appointing Capt. C. T. Hitchins, late 54th N.I., to do gen. duty at Barrackpore; and the undermentioned officers to do duty with corps specified opposite their names:—

Lieut. E. T. Sadler, late 19th N.I., with 28th (Punjab) regt. N.I.

Ensign R. Vivian, gen. list, with 75th foot.

**Dated 16th idem.**—Appointing the undermentioned officers of the gen. list to do duty with corps specified:—

Ensigns E. A. Pemberton and J. A. Temple, with H.M.'s 43rd L.I., Dum-Dum.

Ensign W. W. H. Scott, with 75th foot.

The following Oude division orders are confirmed:

**Dated 6th ult.**—Directing Asst. surg. W. E. Allen, No. 5 battery, 16th brig. R.A., to afford med. aid to No. 1 garrison batty, Bengal art., in add. to his other du., with effect from Dec. 14 last.

**Dated 13th idem.**—Appointing Lieut. J. Rawlins, 48th foot, to offic. as major of brig. at Cawnpore, v. Lieut. G. T. Miller, same corps.

**Dated 27th idem.**—Appointing Capt. E. G. Higgins, late 4th Eur. inf., to offic. as major of brig. at Lucknow, v. Capt. H. M. Wenys, proc. on m.c.

The following orders are confirmed:

By Lieut. col. A. Hall, comdg. 21st hussars, dated Nov. 13 last, app. Lieut. C. W. Thomas to be musketry instructor to the regt.

Cawnpore brigade order, dated 1st ult., directing Vet. surg. J. Quallett, E. batty, 2nd R.H. brig., to assume prof. chg. of the whole of the horses of the art. div. in camp, with effect from Dec. 27 last.

Appointing Vet. surg. T. P. Page, 19th hussars, to prof. chg. of horses of E. batty, 2nd R.H. brig., with effect from Dec. 16 last.

The foll. Peshawur div. ords. are conf.:—

**Dated 14th idem.**—Directing Lieut. H. F. Leighton, gen. list, inf., to do du. with the 81st foot.

**Dated 15th idem.**—Directing Capt. G. W. Fraser, Bengal Staff corps, to proc. to and do gen. du. at Peshawur.

**Dated 21st idem.**—Directing Ens. G. S. Sewell, gen. list, app. to do du. with the 93rd Highlanders, to join and do du. with the 98th foot, on arr. of that corps at Rawul Pindee.

**Dated 26th idem.**—Appz. Asst. surg. R. Gray to med. ch. of the native detachs. in the outpost forts of Shukkuddur, Michnee, and Abazaie.

The foll. orders are conf.:—

Fyzabad brig. ord., dated the 8th ult., directing Asst. surg. F. A. Turton, 23rd R.W., fusil., to receive

med. ch. of the staff fr. Asst. surg. F. S. Silifant, 21st (Punjab) N.I., and also to ass. med. ch. of the 8rd Sikh inf.

Roy Bareilly station ord., dated the 10th ult., directing Asst. surg. T. Wright, 38th foot, to receive med. ch. of the 9th Bengal cav., in add. to his other dus., fr. Asst. surg. J. G. Grant, 48th foot.

Delhi garr. order, dated the 13th ult., appg. Asst. surg. W. H. Muschamp, 82nd foot, to be Garr. asst. surg., v. Asst. surg. R. W. Carter, of the same corps.

Leave.—Detached List.—Ens. J. Baxter, fr. Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, to Calcutta.

#### STAFF ALLOWANCE TO OFFICERS OF DISBANDED REGIMENTS.

**Head Qrs., Camp Peshawur, Jan. 29.**—Under the authority of Govt., staff allowance, &c., is to be passed to all officers of disbanded native regts. for the period (not exceeding three months) dur. which the disbandment of their corps was in progress, and the accounts, &c., were being made up.

Officers concerned are directed to submit their bills for such allowances to the deputy paymr. in whose circle of payment they are located.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the foll. medical arrangements:—

Surg. maj. A. W. Crozier is transf. fr. the head qrs. 16th brig. royal art. to H.M.'s 104th Bengal fus., v. Surg. maj. E. Hare, proc. on sick leave to Eur.

Surg. C. R. Francis is transf. fr. 8th Bengal cav. to the head qrs. 16th brig. royal art., v. Surg. maj. Crozier.

Surg. J. White, lately ret. fr. England, is posted to the 8th Bengal cav., v. Surg. Francis.

**Head Qrs., Camp Mandra, Feb. 12.**—Capt. W. Sheffield, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command, 37th N.I., is app. a 2nd cl. barrack mr. at Umritsir, and directed to join.

Asst. surg. A. E. T. Longhurst, surg. to C. in C., being about to proc. with the flying camp towards Ferozepore, is pl. in med. ch. of the escort accompanying the camp, in addition to his other duties.

Orders confirmed:—

Dacca station order dated 28th August last, directing Lieut. H. Wodehouse, doing duty with the East Indian regt., to proc. to Sylhet, and relieve Lieut. L. E. Evans, of the same regt.

Sealkote station order dated 14th Nov. last, directing Asst. surg. J. W. Johnstone, att. to 71st foot, to proc. to Sreenuggur, where he was urgently required to afford med. aid to a sick officer.

Presidency div. order, dated 11th Dec. last, directing Asst. surg. D. Young to proc. to Sangor, where his services were urgently required.

Agra garrison and station order dated 28th Jan. last, appg. Lieut. H. McD. De W. Douglas, 67th N.I., to offic. as barrack mr. of Agra circle, v. unatt. Ens. P. Gibson, transf. to Lucknow.

Nongong station order dated 26th ult., directing Lieut. R. D. Osborn, 12th Bengal cav., to offic. as station staff, with retrospective effect from the 19th idem.

Oude div. order dated 3rd inst., appg. Ensign J. Cook, gen. list, to do duty with 107th foot.

Leave of absence:—

Late 57th N.I.—Lieut. J. McNair, fr. March 1 to March 20, in ext., to pres. prep. to Europe on m.c.

General List (Inf.).—Lieut. A. Harrison (do. du. 71st highland L.I.), fr. March 1 to Aug. 31, to pres. for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Medical Dept.—Surg. J. N. Tresidder (38th, the Agra, regt. N.I.), fr. Feb. 1 to March 1, to pres. prep. to Europe, on m.c.

Recruit Depot at Allahabad.—Unatt. Lieut. J. Hopkins, do. du. at Dinapore, to be adjt., v. Lieut. W. S. Brooke, to the guide corps.

Lieut. G. E. Hennessy, Bengal staff corps, is app. to do du. with 2nd Goorka (the Sirmoor rifle) regt., from date he was rel. from duties of offic. 2nd in com. of that corps.

Asst. surg. R. T. Lyons is posted to 101st Royal Bengal fus. at Mooltan.

The foll. orders are confirmed:—

By Capt. the Baron F. Von Andlau, 3rd Goorka (the Kemoon) regt., dated the 1st ult., assuming com. of the regt., v. R. A. Ramsey, ret., and app. Lieut. Sir G. L. M. Parker, Bart., to offic. as 2nd in com., and Lieut. C. Mercer to offic. as adjt., during the illness of Lieut. and Adjt. A. B. Temple, with effect from Dec. 31 last.

By Maj. J. J. H. Gordon, com. 29th (Punjab) regt. N.I., dated the 21st ult., direct. Lieut. and Adjt. E. Beddy, act. 2nd in com., to resume his duties as adjt., in addition to those of 2nd in com., v. Lieut. N. Lewis, ord. to proc. on escort duty.

Ferozepore brig. order, dated 4th inst., app. Asst. surg. J. M. Fleming to med. chge. of No. 1 bat. 19th brig. royal art., under orders for Mooltan.

Leave of absence:—

Bengal Army.—Maj. gen. T. F. Flemyng, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere (with the sanction of the Punjab Govt.)

Late 1st Eur. Bengal Fus.—Brev. maj. T. Wheeler, from Jan. 15 to Oct. 31, to remain at Meerut, and to proc. to Simla and the Hills north of Dyrach, on m.c.

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. S. C. Townsend from

Feb. 8 to March 8, to pres. prep. to leave to Eur. on m.c., under new rules.

The leave granted to Lieut. col. H. Hammond, art., in G.O. Sept. 14 last, is to be recorded as under new regs.

The underment. officers are perm. to do du. as specified opposite their respective names:—

Maj. F. W. Drummond, late 5th Eur. cav., gen. du.

at Umballah.

Capt. W. B. Shawe, late 60th N.I., gen. du. at Lucknow.

Lieut. H. E. Waller, late 40th N.I., do. du. with

reserve guards in Fort William, gen. du. in Dinapore div.

Lieut. C. A. McDougall, late 4th Eur. inf., gen. du.

at Meerut.

Lieut. P. Boyd, gen. list, inf., att. to 43rd (Assam) L.I., with 42nd (Assam) L.I.

Lieut. M. Millett, late 43rd regt. N.I., is app. barrack mr. at Gondah fr. Aug. 14 last, the date on which he entered upon the du., v. Lieut. N. Gosselin.

Vet. surg. J. Field, 19th Bengal cav., is posted to art. div. at Meean Meer.

Ens. F. D. Boleau, gen. list, is directed to do du. with H.M.'s 89th foot at Umballah, instead of 81st foot, with effect fr. date of his joining the former corps.

The Oude div. order, dated 3rd inst., appg. Surg. G. A. F. Shelton, 48th foot, to med. ch. of div. and station staff at Lucknow, consequent on depart. with his regt. of Surg. H. H. Massey, 2nd drag. gds., is confirmed.

**Head Qrs., Camp Sohawa, Feb. 15.**—With ref. to G.O. dated Nov. 6 last, Lieut. col. G. E. Voyle will, with the sanction of Govt., continue to perform the duties of coms. of ordnance in ch. of the arsenal of Fort William until rel. by Maj. W. C. Russell.

In continuation of G.O. of the 5th inst., the foll. officers are app. to do du. at the Murree convalescent depot dur. the ensuing hot season:—

Capt. J. M. Mackenzie and Lieut. J. Thompson, late 58th N.I.

Asst. surg. G. W. Jameson is posted to H.M.'s 19th hussars, and directed to join.

The foll. orders are conf.:—

Seetapore station order, dated Dec. 24 last, directing Maj. T. S. Horsburgh, late 32nd N.I., to proc. to Lucknow, to give evidence before a court-martial.

Agra garrison and station order, dated 7th ult., directing Asst. surg. L. Emanuel to return to Meerut without delay, his servs. being urgently required with his regt., 104th Bengal fus.

Oude div. order, dated 20th ult., directing Asst. surg. G. W. Jameson, att. to E. batt. 2nd royal horse brigade at Cawnpore, to proc. to Fategurh, and assu. med. ch. of No. 6 batt., 11th brig., royal art., dur. illness of Asst. surg. H. F. Paterson.

The foll. orders issued by Lieut. col. H. Milne, com. escort with the camp of C. in C., are conf.:—

**Dated 28th ult.**—Directing Surg. G. H. Ray, 1st N.I., to assu. med. ch. of the detachments Lahore light horse and 4th Bengal cav., att. to the escort.

Appgt. Capt. G. A. Brown, late 21st N.I., to perform du. of detachment staff to the escort.

**Dated 4th inst.**—Directing Surg. G. H. Ray to afford med. aid to detach. 4th N.I., on duty with the escort.

**Head Qrs., Camp Jhelum, Feb. 17.**—The foll. orders, issued by Capt. W. Fane, comdg. Fane's horse (now the 19th Bengal cav.), are conf.:—

**Dated Oct. 13, 1860.**—Appg. Lieut. H. C. Cattley to act as adjt., in add. to his other dus., with effect fr. 17th ult.

**Dated 20th idem.**—Appgt. Lieut. J. Upperton to offic. as adjt.

**Dated May 9, 1861.**—Appgt. Lieut. and offic. adjt. J. Upperton to act as 2nd in com., in add. to his other dus., dur. the abs., on leave, of Lieut. H. C. Cattley.

The foll. Peshawur div. ords. are conf.:—

**Dated Dec. 4 last.**—Appgt. Capt. G. H. Gordon, late 39th N.I., to do gen. du. at Peshawur.

**Dated 29th ult.**—Appgt. Capt. G. W. Fraser, Bengal staff corps, to do du. with the 4th N.I.

The foll. Meerut div. order is confirmed:—

**Dated 7th idem.**—Directing Asst. surg. E. A. Fitzgerald, returned from Agra, to proc. to Roorkie, and do duty with right wing H.M.'s 54th foot.

The foll. Meerut order is confirmed:—

**Dated 14th ult.**—Directing Capt. J. P. Martin, 2nd in com. 41st (Gwalior) regt. N.I., to offic. as station interp., in addition to his other duties.

Orders confirmed:—

Meean Meer brigade order, dated 3rd inst., directing Asst. surg. J. Browne, D battery, 5th royal horse brigade, to afford medical aid to No. 2 battery, 16th brigade, on departure of Asst. surg. L. H. J. Maclean to Umritsir.

Rawul Pindee station order, dated 6th inst., directing Asst. surg. G. C. Chesnaye, A battery, 5th royal horse brigade, to proceed in medical charge of 4th battery, 19th brigade, to Peshawur, returning thence to his duties at Rawul Pindee.

**Head Qrs., Camp Kharian, Feb. 18.**—The G.O. of 19th June inst, appg. Capt. B. Soady to be station interp. at Morar, is cane.

ERRATUM.—In G.O. of 30th ult., for "Brev. capt."

C. F. F. Chamberlain, 26th Bombay N.I., read "Capt. C. F. F. Chamberlain, Bombay staff corps."

Leave of absence:—  
Bengal Staff Corps.—Maj. J. B. Y. Matheson, from Feb. 26 to Aug. 26, in ext., to remain at Nynee Tal.  
Late 3rd E.L.C.—Lieut. G. W. C. Plowden, from Feb. 1 to Feb. 9, in ext.  
Late 56th N.I.—Lieut. H. S. Ruxton, from Feb. 20 to April 20, to Calcutta, prep. to leave to England, on m.c.

Head Qrs., Camp Gojjerat, Feb. 20.—The foll. pres. div. orders are confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 16 last.—Directg. Lieut. G. F. Graham, late 5th Eur. inf., to join and do du. with 33rd (the Allahabad) N.I., at Barrackpore, with effect from Nov. 25 last.

The foll. orders are confirmed:—

By Col. P. Harris, comdg. the 101st Royal Bengal fus., dated Nov. 8 last, appg. Lieut. W. S. Jervis to act as asst. officer instructor of musketry.

Rawul Pindie station order dated 21st ult., directing Asst. surg. G. V. Currie, appd. to the Murree civil station, to continue in med. charge of Rawul Pindie civil station gaol, station staff, and detach. of the 5th Goorka regt., until relieved.

Meerut div. order dated 12th inst., directing Asst. surg. J. L. Stewart, attached to the sappers and miners at Roorkee, to proc. to Meerut and afford med. aid to the civil station, v. Civil Asst. surg. H. C. Cutcliffe.

Head Qrs., Camp Wuzerabad, Feb. 21.—Lieut. C. Mercer, gen. list, inf., do. du. with 3rd Goorka (the Kemaon) regt., passed prescribed colloq. exam. on 10th inst.

The following orders are confirmed:—  
Futtehghur brigade order, dated 6th June, 1858, directing Lieut. L. D'A. Costa, of H.M.'s 64th regt., to proc. to Cawnpore.

By Col. J. L. Taylor, comdg. 3rd regt. N.I., dated Jan. 9, last, directing Lieut. R. A. Nowell, Bengal staff corps, to offic. as adjt. of the regt., as a special and temp. arrangement, v. Lieut. H. W. Studdy.

Seetapore station order, dated 7th ult., directing Surg. M. F. Manifold, 34th foot, to proc. to Roy Barrilly, to give evidence at a dist. court martial.

Leave of absence:—

Late 3rd Eur. Inf.—Lieut. D. DeLa G. Birkett, fr. Feb. 12 to April 12, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to Europe.

### Military Escorts.

Head Qrs., Camp Ukhora, Feb. 3.—The C. in C. is pleased to notify, for the information and guidance of military authorities, that Govt. has directed that whenever military escorts are applied for by the civil power, a written declaration shall be made by the proper police officer as to the state of the country which the escort will have to pass, giving the reasons why the police is not sufficient in strength to afford the required protection; and further, that this report shall be delivered to the senior military officer on the spot, who will then decide as to the strength and composition of the military force required for the service, and do his utmost to meet the requisition promptly and readily.

2. With a view, however, to keep Govt. acquainted with the cause and extent of such demands, and to enable it, if necessary, to check their too frequent recurrence, H.E. directs that returns, according to a form subjoined, may be furnished quarterly, to the adj. gen. of the army, commencing on April 1 next.

3. The returns must detail not only the escorts furnished to the civil power, but also those supplied to the ordnance, commissariat, and all other departments.

By order.  
E. B. JOHNSON, Lieut. col.,  
Offic. Adj. gen. of the Army.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Fort St. George, Feb. 25.—No. 91.—Major H. W. Rawlins, Madras staff corps, is perm. to proc. to Eur., on furl., for 9 mo., without pay, and to embark from Madras.

The leave to Eur., to Lieut. H. T. Harris, 36th regt. N.I., is extended to Jan. 24, the date of his arrival at Madras.

The leave to Eur., to Lieut. J. H. E. Johnson, 2nd Eur. L.I., is extended to Jan. 28, the date of his arrival at Madras.

Lieut. E. P. Homan, 50th regt. N.I., is perm. to proc. to Eur., on m.c., for 18 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Feb. 25.—No. 95.—The following G.O. by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council, are republished:—

Fort William, Feb. 11.—No. 148.—Major L. L. H. Holland, comdnt. 2nd inf. Nagpore irreg. force, is allowed leave for 3 mo., from Dec. 31, 1861, to Bombay, prep. to applying for leave on s.c. to Eur.

Public Dept., Feb. 25.—Mr. W. H. Arbuthnot, Madras C.S., has reported his arrival at the presy., per steamer Colombo.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. W. M. Cadell, coll. and mag. of Tanjore, delivered over chg. of the district to Mr. G. A. Ballard on the 18th inst.

Revenue Survey Office, Chepauk, Feb. 21.—One mo. priv. leave is granted to Mr. T. A. Tomlinson, asst. superint. revenue survey, from Feb. 22.

Feb. 28.—No. 96.—Promotion, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Inf. Gen. List.—Sen. Ensign R. Wilson to be lieut., v. Homan, 50th regt. N.I., dec.; date of commission, Feb. 28.

The leave to Australia, on m.c., granted in G.O. G., Nov. 23, 1860, No. 489, to Capt. P. H. Dun, 33rd regt. N.I., is extended to Nov. 1, 1862, on m.c.

The servs. of Capt. G. Smart, 21st regt. N.I., are placed at disp. of Governor of Straits Settlement.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at disp. of Govt. of India in mil. dept.:—

Lieut. H. C. Onslow, 35th regt. N.I.

Lieuts. C. M. Moberly and H. F. H. Sewell, staff corps.

The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Europe:—

Capt. J. Simpson, staff corps, on furl. for 2 yrs. under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. C. H. Lonsdale, gen. list, on furl. for 9 mo., without pay, under regs. of 1854.

Asst. commissy. W. Arnold, 1st class sub engr., dept. public works, on m.c. for 18 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

The following movements of corps are ordered:—

12th regt. N.I., fr. Masulipatam to Secunderabad.

32nd regt. N.I., fr. Ellore to Secunderabad.

The priv. leave to Lieut. col. R. Hamilton, dep. sec. to Govt. mil. dept., in Notification dated 11th inst., is extended to 60 days from date of departure.

Marine Superintendent's Office, Feb. 26.—The superint. of marine has granted Capt. J. W. Maiden, master attendant at Masulipatam, 1 mo. priv. leave from date of leaving his station, the superint. of sea customs at that port taking charge of his office with the perm. of the collector of the district.

Revenue Survey Office, Chepauk.—Appointment:—  
Mr. J. Jones, acting head surveyor, tempy. estab., Madras town survey, to be head surveyor in No. 5, rev. surv. party, Nellore; to take effect fr. 1st prox.

Judicial Dept., Feb. 28.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. H. D. Cook, civil and sess. judge of Calicut, 3 mo., under Sec. XII. of the Unconvicted Service Absentee Rules, to proc. to Neilgherries.

Asst. surg. G. S. W. Org, m.b., m.a., zillah surg. of Coimbatore, gen. leave for 15 days.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. W. E. Underwood, dep. coll. of Tinnevely, till April 17 next, on m.c.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Rev. G. B. Howard, B.A., chap. of Quilon, to proc. to Europe for 15 mo., on m.c., with prep. leave from 21st inst. to date of his embarkation on the first steamer in March next.

Judicial Dept.—Appointments:—

Mr. F. S. Child to act as civil and sess. judge of the zillah of Guntoor, dur. abs. of Mr. T. Onslow.

Mr. A. W. Sullivan to be civil and sess. judge of the zillah of Nandial, in succession to Mr. L. C. Innes, and to act as judge until Mr. Innes is confirmed in the Court of Rajahmundry.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. W. H. Arbuthnot to be an asst. to the coll. and mag. of the district of Madura.

Political Dept.—Capt. C. M. White, 45th regt. N.I., to be employed with the Nair brigade in Travancore.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Capt. T. H. Stoddard and Asst. surg. J. Watts, to be lay trustees of the chaplaincy of Poonamallee.

Revenue Dept.—The following transfers of dep. collectors are ordered:—

Mr. W. E. Jellicoe, from Madura to Nellore, to have chg. of the treasury.

Mr. T. C. Pillay, from Nellore to Madura.

No. 98.—Madras Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officers, who were admitted to the Madras staff corps, as probationers, are now appointed thereto, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Capt. F. L. Magniac, 5th regt. L.C., cantonment jt. mag., Jubbulpore.

Lieut. J. Ewing, 45th regt. N.I., A.D.C. to officer comdg. centre div.

No. 99.—Madras Staff Corps.—The undermentioned officer, having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt., from March 9, 1861, under Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. and Brev. capt. (now capt. in 15th regt. N.I.) A. B. Marsack.

No. 100.—The undermentioned officer having, on or before Oct. 21, 1861, applied for admission to the staff corps, constituted by Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, is appointed to the Madras staff corps, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Lieut. T. Kirkpatrick, 26th regt. N.I., adj. 26th regt. N.I.

Revenue Dept., March 4.—Leave of absence:—Mr. W. Huddleston, Sec. to the Board of Revenue, for 1 mo., from April 1 next.

Public Works Dept.—Mr. Asst. comy. W. Arnold, sub engr., Cuddapah, for 1 mo., from Feb. 1 last, prep. to England on m.c.

Revenue Dept.—Appointments:—Mr. R. S. Ellis to offic. as superint. of stamps, until further orders, without prejudice to his appt. as special Income-tax comr. of the pres. town.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Capt. W. H. Whitlock, 5th regt. N.I., to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Berhampore.

March 4.—Mr. R. White, Bombay civil estab., whose servs. have been placed by the Bombay Govt. at disp. of the Govt. of Madras, has been app. to act as civ. and sess. judge of Honore dur. abs. of Mr. Rathiff.

March 1.—Capt. T. G. M. Lane, asst. to Govt. agent in Ganjam, is vested with full powers of a mag., and also with power to hear and dispose of appeals from the subord. mags. of 2nd class, stationed within his charge.

March 4.—No. 104.—Madras Staff Corps.—The underment. officer having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt. fr. Oct. 20, 1861, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. (brev. capt.) (capt. in 43rd regt. N.I.) A. G. W. Burn.

Madras Staff Corps.—The date of rank of Maj. W. H. Watts, staff corps (notified in G.O. G. Jan. 24, 1862, No. 37), is altered to Feb. 18, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval.

No. 105.—The prom. to capt. of Lieut. (brev. capt.) D. A. McNeill, 15th regt. N.I., notified in G.O. No. 6, Jan. 7, 1862, is cancelled, and the foll. alterations of rank and proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

### Alterations of Rank.

#### 15th Regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. Barber, to take rank fr. Feb. 16, 1861, v. McNeill, ret.

Lieut. G. R. Craufurd, to take rank fr. March 2, 1861, v. Ramsay, dismissed the serv.

Capt. J. M. Grant, to take rank fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Hickley, prom.

#### General List.

Lieut. E. W. Begbie, to take rank fr. April 25, 1861, v. Marsack, 15th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. R. Oxley, to take rank fr. Sept. 2, 1861, v. Sinclair, 51st regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. W. L. Ranking, to take rank fr. Sept. 13, 1861, v. Playfair, 34th regt. L.I., prom.

Lieut. H. A. Bishop, to take rank fr. Sept. 30, 1861, v. Peyton, 9th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. G. Godfrey, to take rank fr. Oct. 1, 1861, v. Duval, 50th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. B. Wetherall, to take rank fr. Oct. 27, 1861, v. Cox, 1st regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. H. Winterbotham, to take rank fr. Nov. 16, 1861, v. Mottet, 42nd regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. Curtois to take rank from Jan. 1, v. Lateward, 52nd regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. R. L. N. Sturt to take rank from Jan. 3, v. Bradish, 15th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. R. Wilson to take rank from Jan. 18, v. McNeill, 13th regt. N.I., dec.

### Promotions.

15th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Bradish to be capt. from Jan. 3, v. Gage, prom.

General List.—Ens. H. W. Bairnsfather to be lieut. from Feb. 28, v. Homan, 50th regt. N.I., dec.

March 4.—No. 107.—The foll. notifications from the Calcutta Gazette are republished:—

Public Works Dept., Fort William, Feb. 17.—No. 46.—Resignation:—

Capt. C. M. J. Thornton, Madras arty., 3rd class deputy controller and examiner of public works accounts in the Central provs., is permitted to resign his appt., and his services are replaced at the disp. of the Madras Govt., with effect from the date on which he may be rel. of his duties.

Feb. 18.—No. 354.—Capt. A. J. Bruce, offic. 2nd asst. in the Mysore commission, ret. to his du. on the 23rd ult.

Feb. 21.—No. 387.—Capt. J. L. Pearse, 1st asst. and sec. to the comr. of Mysore, has priv. leave for 60 days fr. 6th inst.

No. 398.—Capt. J. Allardyce, offic. dep. comr. East Berar, has prep. leave for 1 mo., to Bombay, for the purpose of appearing before a u. c.

Lieut. J. G. Bell, asst. comr., is app. to offic. as dep. comr., East Berar, dur. abs. of Capt. Allardyce.

No. 402.—Capt. A. C. Gordon, dep. comr., 2nd class, Central Provs., has 4 weeks' leave from 1st prox., or fr. date on which he may avail himself of it, prep. to applying for leave to England on private affairs.

The servs. of Capt. Thornton are placed at disp. of the C. in C.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, Feb. 21, 1862.—The foll. posting and removal are ordered:—

Surg. maj. J. C. Burton, m.p., to 41st N.I.

Surg. H. T. W. Harper, fr. 41st regt. N.I. to 22nd regt. N.I.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, Ens. C. J. Johnston, of the gen. list, is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 66th foot—to join.

Leave of abs.:—

Maj. (brev. lieut. col.) D. Hodson, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., fr. date of dep. for 30 days, Bombay priv. leave.

Capt. B. Revell, 31st regt. L.I., fr. date of dep., presy., prep. to furl. to Eur.

Capt. E. S. Begbie, Eur. vets., fr. date of dep. for 60 days, priv. leave.

Lieut. W. Vertue, 29th regt. N.I., fr. Feb. 17, 1862, for 60 days, priv. leave.

Lieut. and ridingmr. A. Davidson, 2nd regt. L.C., fr. date of dep. till Feb. 20, 1864, Eastern Coast and Nilgiris, &c.

Lieut. C. C. Morris, late 8th L.C., do. du. 1st regt. L.C., in cont. presy. m.c. to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

Lieut. C. A. Liardet, 2nd regt. N.I., in cont. till Feb. 28, 1862, Nilgiris, &c.

The undermnt. officers of the staff corps are app. to do du. under the orders of the officer comdg. Northern div.—to join at Vizagapatam:—

Captain D. Scott, Capt. G. M. Payne, Capt. W. R. Shakespear, Lieut. J. Lampen.

Feb. 22.—Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) J. Temple, 12th regt. N.I., is app. president of the committee for the exam. of army clothing, v. Capt. Weldon, 47th regt. N.I., app. a member, in room of Lieut. Cleland, 2nd regt. N.I., relieved.

Capt. A. J. Shuldham, 26th regt. N.I., to Jaulnah, dur. leave granted to him in G.O. Dec. 24th, 1861.

The undermnt. officers have been perm. to count as serv. for retg. pension on account of wounds and illness contracted by serv. in the field, the period of leave specified against their names:—

Capt. B. J. C. Prior, staff corps, fr. Aug. 24, 1859, to Nov. 14, 1860.

Asst. surg. S. T. Heard, m.d., 15 mos.

Feb. 24.—The undermnt. officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee lang. :—

Qualified as Interpreter.

Capt. A. C. Bruce, H.M.'s 91st regt., Kamptee. Qualified for the General Staff, under para. 11, G.O.C.C. 6th July. 1853, No. 46.

Lieut. G. H. Trevor, art., Kamptee.

Lieut. R. F. Doig, 7th regt. N.I., Kamptee.

Lieut. W. Coningham, 26th regt. N.I., Kamptee.

Lieut. L. B. Bance, 47th regt. N.I., Secunderabad.

Lieut. W. H. Hoskins, 49th regt. N.I., Secunderabad.

Ens. F. H. Mathias, inf., do. du. 15th regt. N.I., Trichinopoly.

Creditable Progress.

Capt. W. Kincaid, 22nd regt. N.I., Vellore.

Lieut. A. Farrer, 2nd regt. L.C., Secunderabad.

Lieut. R. C. Evanson, 3rd regt. L.I., Cannanore.

Lieut. W. P. Dicken, 6th regt. N.I., Bangalore.

Lieut. E. A. Bruce, 37th grendrs., Vizianagrum.

Lieut. R. D. Lowe, 48th N.I., Bangalore.

Lieut. T. W. Sandes, inf., d. d. 102nd Royal Madras fuslrs., Bangalore.

Qualified as adjutant under para. 8, G.O.C.C. July 6, 1853, No. 46.

Lieut. W. W. Mercer, 7th regt. N.I., Kamptee.

Ens. M. H. L. Harris, 11th regt. N.I., Thyetmyo.

Passed the Examination Prescribed for Officers of Companies.

Lieut. R. Thompson, engrs., Dowlaishweram.

Lieut. H. C. Davies, 29th regt. N.I., late of the 30th N.I., Mangalore.

Ens. A. M. Black, inf., do. du. 6th regt. N.I., Bangalore.

Ens. R. Nelson, inf., do. du. 13th regt., Trichinopoly.

Ens. H. W. Bairnsfather, inf., do. du. 14th regt. N.I., Bangalore.

Ens. H. R. Ogilvie, inf., do. du. 15th regt. N.I., Trichinopoly.

The Moonshie allowance to be disbursed to Capt. Kincaid and Lieuts. Farrer, Evanson, Dicken, Bruce, and Lowe, and Ens. Mathias and Sandes.

Ens. J. Kelly, unatt., is perm. to reside and draw pay at Arcot, until further ords.

Feb. 25.—No. 20.—The C. in C. directs it to be notified that leave granted under the provisions of G.O.G. No. 116, April 24, 1855, to officers who may fail to show that they have made good progress in their studies will be converted into general leave counting against service for pension.

Lieut. T. C. Briggs, gen. list, now do. du. 22nd regt. N.I., is app. to do du. with the 21st regt. N.I. fr. date of depart. fr. Vellore of former regt.

The undermnt. officer, who has obtained leave to England on m.c., is app. to do du. with troops on the *Queen of the South* :—

Lieut. G. H. Cherry, 49th regt. N.I.

Lieut. W. W. Mercer, 7th regt. N.I., is app. adjt. of that regt.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. T. Obbard, 17th regt. N.I., fr. Feb. 12, Pres., m.c., prep. to m.c. to Eur.

Lieut. J. L. Ferrers, 3rd regt. L.C., fr. date of depart. till June 1 next, Ramandroog, m.c.

Lieut. G. W. W. Morant, late 8th L.C., do. du. 3rd regt. L.C., fr. date of depart. till June 1 next, Ramandroog, m.c.

Lieut. R. H. Russell, 28th regt. N.I., in contin. till Feb. 11, 1862, to enable him to join.

Lieut. L. H. Isacke, 2nd Eur. L.I., fr. March 8 to May 6, Madras, under provisions of G.O.G. April 24, 1855.

Feb. 28.—Lieut. W. A. Cheke, 13th regt. N.I., is

relieved fr. do. du. with 21st regt. N.I., and will proc. to rejoin his own regt. at the expiration of his present leave.

Lieut. M. H. L. Harris, 11th regt. N.I., is app. adjt. of that regt.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. C. Campbell, 1st regt. L.C., do. du. 3rd regt. L.C., fr. March 15 till April 15, Madras, prep. to furl. to Eur.

Capt. W. C. P. Haines, 35th regt. N.I., fr. date of depart. till June 15 next, Bangalore, m.c.

Lieut. W. J. Pickance, 11th regt. N.I., fr. date of depart. fr. Madras for 30 days, Bangalore, priv. leave.

Asst. surg. F. L. Clementson, 22nd regt. N.I., fr. date of depart., Pres., m.c., prep. to final m.c. to Eur.

Feb. 27.—The app. of Lieut. T. Kirkpatrick as adjt. of 26th regt. N.I., made in G.O. June 26, is to be considered as having effect fr. Nov. 19, 1859.

Lieut. H. Porteous, 43rd regt. N.I., is app. to do du. with 44th regt. N.I. till April 1.

Ens. T. W. Sandes, gen. list, having been reported qualified to com. a comp. at battn. exercise, is app. to do du. with 33rd regt. N.I., but will continue to do du. with 1st Madras fus. till arr. at Bangalore of 33rd regt. N.I.

With reference to G.O. Feb. 21, 1862, Ens. C. J. Johnston, gen. list, is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 69th regt. of foot, instead of with H.M.'s 66th regt.

#### SERVICE FOR STAFF CORPS.

March 1.—No. 22.—It is notified for general information that under a recent decision of the Govt. of India, an officer who had elected (or who, not having before elected, might, on his entering the staff corps desire to elect) the old furl. regulations, carries with him into the staff corps so much of his service (authorised leave included) as had been passed in Indian limits and no more; and that to entitle him to retire on a pension of any particular rank he must serve so many more years as would with that service complete the full period of service prescribed for such pension, with the liberty of availing himself, after his entry into the staff corps, of the privileged periods\* of absence allowed in para. 30 of the new furl. regulations.

For instance, a capt. who, on entering the staff corps on Feb. 18, 1861, had served 24 years, counting as service for retirement under the old rules, and had been absent 6 years on leave to Europe, would enter the staff corps with a capital of service of 24 years only; and, before he could retire on the pension of a lieut. col., he would have to serve 4 years longer, of which 3 years might be passed on leave.

2. With reference to the foregoing, officers who at date of entering the staff corps had not made election of furl. regulations are requested now to report under which furl. regulations they desire that their service to that date may be calculated.

#### Removals ordered:—

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) D. Babington fr. 40th regt. N.I. to 1st Madras fus.

Lieut. col. (brev. col.) R. Shubrick fr. 1st Madras fus. to 40th regt. N.I.

Maj. T. Raikes, 1st Madras fus., comdg. Eur. inf. depot, will rejoin his regt. temporarily, for regtl. du.

As a temp. measure, Maj. H. T. Campbell, staff corps, is app. to com. the Eur. inf. depot.

Lieut. K. D. Coffin, 105th regt., is app. to do duty with H.M.'s 74th Highlanders; to join.

Ens. J. W. M. Cotton, general list, having been retd. qualified to command a company at battalion exercise, is removed from doing duty with 2nd Eur. L.I., and app. to do duty with 16th regt. N.I.; to join.

#### NEW HEAD DRESS.

March 3.—No. 24.—The C. in C. directs it to be notified that the Home Govt. has sanctioned the introduction of a new head dress for the native army of this presidency, in substitution of the turban at present in use.

2. The new head dress is to be a plain native turban of crimson muslin, or other cloth, that for native officers being of the same pattern as those for the men, but of a finer description of muslin, with gold thread border and ends. The pattern and colour of the turban may be established regimentally.

3. The C. in C. directs it to be understood that this change in the head dress is not compulsory, but is left to comdg. officers of corps to introduce it or not as they may deem expedient.

4. The new pattern turban is not to exceed in cost that now in use, nor are the men to be put to any expense by the introduction of it before those now in wear become unserviceable.

#### Removal ordered:—

Lieut. col. E. J. Ferrers from 1st regt. L.C. to 4th regt. L.C.; to join.

Capt. W. W. Weldon, 47th regt. N.I., is app. to do du. with 34th regt. L.I.

Lieut. C. Walker, gen. list, do. du. 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is app. to do du. at the Eur. inf. depot.

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| * 2 years' absence in 20 years' service. |     |
| 3  | do. |
| 4  | do. |
| 5  | do. |

Lieut. S. W. B. Sherman, 11th regt. N.I., is app. to do du. with 34th regt. L.I.; to join.

Ens. T. H. Campbell, gen. list, now at Bangalore, is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 18th Royal Irish, instead of with the 66th regt. of foot, as ordered in G.O. Jan. 80; to join under orders from officer comdg. Mysore div.

March 4.—Lieut. F. Middlecoat, 7th regt. N.I., will join his own regt. on the arr. at Kamptee of the 10th regt. N.I., with which he is now do. du.

Leave of absence.—Lieut. C. J. Jennings, staff corps, act. adjt. 3rd regt. L.I., in continuation till Feb. 18; to enable him to join.

## BOMBAY.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 20.—Lieut. G. A. Atkinson assumed charge of the office of asst. to the political agent in the Rewa Kanta on 8th inst.

Mr. R. West, asst. judge and sess. judge of Dharwar, has leave for 3 mos.

Mr. L. H. Bayley is app. dep. sec. to the Govt. of Bombay in the legislative dept.

Mr. A. E. D. Grey, late judicial asst. commr. in Sind, has a furl. to England for 3 years.

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, act. jt. mag. of Broach, is vested with powers of a mag., and Mr. W. Wedderburn, 3rd asst. mag. of Dharwar, with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd cl., under Section 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

Lieut. R. Johnstone, act. supt. of police at Dharwar, is app. an asst. mag. in the Dharwar zillah.

The foll. gentlemen of the C.S. passed departmental examinations on the 10th ult.:—

Mr. W. Wedderburn, 1st standard.

Mr. A. H. Spry and Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, 2nd standard.

Mr. James A. Gibson is app. an asst. to the supt. of the revenue survey and assessment, Khandeish, in succ. to Mr. A. Cumming.

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft to act as sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Broach.

Mr. W. Wedderburn to act as 3rd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Dharwar.

Mr. A. Rogers, coll. and mag. of Surat, is allowed 6 mos. leave to Eur., fr. May 9.

Asst. surg. F. H. Plumptre, actg. superint. of vaccination, Southern circle, has leave for 1 mo., his dus. being performed by the civ. surg. at Sattara.

Appointments:—

Asst. surg. Mills to be civ. surg. at Kolapore.

Asst. surg. Stedman to be actg. civ. surg. at Dharwar.

Asst. surg. Kearney to be civ. surg. at Hyderabad.

Asst. surg. Plumptre to be civ. surg. at Tanna.

Dr. Asher to be superint. of vaccination, Southern circle.

Dr. C. Ogilvie to be civ. surg. at Sholapore.

Lieut. Ducat, special asst. engr., employed on the Bombay harbour defences, is app. to act as exec. engr., Northern Concan.

Capt. J. M. Greig, of the engrs., has been app. to offic. as dep. consulting engr. in the railway dept.

Mr. T. B. Curtis received ch. of the office of the educ. insp., northern div., fr. Mr. J. B. Richey on the 17th inst.

The Ven. Archdeacon M. J. T. Boys is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 15 mos., on m.c.

The Rev. W. Goodall, chap. of Sattara, is app. to the chapcy. of Malcolm Peith for the 3 mos. of the ensuing hot season, visiting Sattara once in each month.

The Rev. R. H. Brereton is app. actg. chap. of Kirkee dur. the abs. of the Ven. Archdeacon Boys.

Mar. 6.—Lieut. J. Q. Davies assu. ch. of his duties as adjt. of the Guzerat Bheel corps on 21st ult.

Major M. Green, c.b., assu. charge of the British agency at Muscat on 16th ult.

Capt. O. Probyn performed the duties of adjt. of the Khandeish Bheel corps, in add. to his own, dur. Lieut. S. Bell's abs. on m.c.

Mr. M. Scott and Mr. T. F. Gray have been appl. members of the commission to carry out the provisions of Act XXXI. of 1860 in the town and island of Bombay, v. Messrs. R. Strong and W. F. Hunter, res.

Mr. C. Scott received ch., on 26th inst., of the offices of special income-tax counr., coll. of income-tax, and superint. and coll. of licence-tax, Bombay.

Capt. Wallace, actg. superint., rev. surv. and assessment, Hyderabad assigned dists., has leave for 20 days.

Lieut. C. F. Boulton is conf. in the app. of 2nd cl. dep. coll. and mag. in Scinde, and is app. to act as 1st cl. dep. coll. in ch. of Jerruck and Shabbunder dur. abs. of Capt. Southey.

Mr. R. B. Worthington is conf. in app. of 3rd cl. dep. coll. and mag. in Scinde, and is app. to act as 2nd cl. dep. coll. in ch. of Roree.

Lieut. W. A. Gillespie is app. to act as 3rd cl. dep. coll. in ch. of Sukkur.

Mr. B. H. Ellis, Govt. director of the Bank of Bombay, and member of the Mint committee, having returned from England, resumed ch. of his duties on the 27th ult.

The foll. appts. have been made by the Govt. of India in the office estab. of the dep. auditor and acct. gen. Bombay.

Bombay head asst. Mr. D. B. Hodge.

Bombay 2nd asst. Mr. J. L. Hynes.

Asst. surg. C. J. Sylvester is per. to resign the civ. surg. at Sholapoor, with a view to his servs. being placed at disposal of the C. in C. for mil. duty.

Mr. B. H. Ellis, sec. to Govt. in rev., financial, and gen. dept., having ret. from England, res. ch. of his duties on 27th ult., and the unexpired portion of the leave of abs. granted to him is cane.

Mr. B. H. Ellis, sec. to Govt. in rev., financial, and gen. dept., to act as chief sec. to Govt., and be in ch. of the separate dept. from date of his res. ch. of his appt. from Mr. A. D. Robertson.

The Hon. H. W. Reeves is per. to resign the serv. of H.M.'s Govt. from 12th inst.

Capt. E. Southey, garrison engr. at presy., has priv. leave for 3 mos.

Appt. and proms. in the public works dept. :—

Lieut. A. Le Messurier, 1st cl. asst. engr., to be a special asst. engr., for employ. under Lieut. col. DeLisle, supt. of the Bombay harbour defences.

Mr. J. H. E. Hart, exec. engr. 3rd cl., to act as an exec. engr. of the 2nd cl.

Lieut. C. A. Goodfellow, in ch. of the Dewas and Beowra div. of the Bombay and Agra road, as exec. engr. of the 3rd class.

83rd Foot.—H.M.'s 83rd Regt. is struck off the strength of the estab. of this presy. from 5th inst., the date of embark. at Vingorla.

The furl. to Eur., on m.c., granted Asst. surg. E. Morton, and which expired on the 4th inst., is ext. to 9th idem, the date of his return to duty.

Mr. R. P. Simpson is admitted to the service in conformity with his app. as cadet of infantry of this estab.

Capt. M. W. Parker, of the staff corps, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, on private affairs, under new regs.

Feb. 25.—Lieut. H. M. Fullerton, H.M.'s 1st regt. N.I. (gren.), is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c.

Asst. surg. C. J. T. McDowall is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., and perm. to proc. via the Cape of Good Hope.

Capt. W. C. Sillar, Bombay vol. rifles, is app. comg. officer of corps, v. Maj. A. H. Curtis.

2nd Lieut. G. E. Harris, 1st fus., is app. a prob. in commiss. dept.

Mr. T. Shepherd is admitted to the service in conformity with his appt. as cadet of inf. on this estab., from date of his arr. at Bombay, Jan. 2.

Feb. 24.—Lieut. W. A. Kerr, v.c., staff corps, and 2nd in com. 2nd regt. S. Maratha horse, is perm. to res. the service from March 12.

March 3.—2nd capt. H. LeCocq, 4th royal horse brigade, has a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, under new regs.

The appt. of staff surg., and dep. med. storekeeper, Poona, is abolished from April 30 next. The 1st and 2nd class estab. will at that date be transf. to Bombay, and the buildings made over to the barrack dept., Poona.

From May 1 a med. officer will be apptd. "cantonment surgeon," Poona, on a staff salary of rupees (250) per mensem, and will have med. charge of staff and details.

Lieut. H. A. Justice, of the Madras staff corps, and 2nd in com. 6th inf. Hyderabad contingent, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 mos., on m.c., under the new furl. regs., and permitted to proc. via the Cape of Good Hope.

Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals B. White has furl. to Eur. for 6 mos., under new furl. regs.

March 4.—The undermen. officers having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt. :—

Lieut. H. H. Elliot and Lieut. A. C. Way.

March 5.—The undermen. officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the date specified, viz. :—

Capt. J. O'B. Forrest, 3rd Eur. regt., from Nov. 23 1861.

Lieut. A. G. St. Mildmay, 3rd Eur. regt., from June 18, 1860.

Surg. J. Batho, from Dec. 30, 1861.

Surg. maj. W. Arbuckle, M.D., civil and police surg., Bombay, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 mos., on m.c.

Lieut. E. S. O'trehan, of the 25th regt. N.I., is apptd. a prob. in the commissariat dept.

No. 13.—Asst. surg. C. C. Mead held ch. of the dus. of surg. to the Eur. Gen. Hospital fr. the 18th to the 20th Jan.

No. 14.—Surg. maj. D. Grierson ass. ch. of the Eur. Gen. Hospital on Jan. 20.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Poona, Feb. 28.—The undermen. officers passed colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee on 5th inst. :—

Asst. surg. Gave, 4th (king's own) regt.

Ena. Reay, 15th regt. N.I.

March 1.—The undermen. ensigns are attached to regts. as follows, and directed to join accordingly :—

Ens. G. C. Edward, 44th foot, att. to 1st gren. N.I., fr. April 1.

Ens. T. Peter, 44th foot, att. to 3rd N.I., fr. April 1.

Ens. R. H. Hastings, 44th foot, att. to 4th N.I., fr. April 1.

Ens. G. F. Henry, 44th foot, att. to 7th N.I., fr. April 1.

Ens. G. J. Eyles, 33rd foot, att. to 12th N.I., fr. March 15.

Ens. M. D. William, 103rd foot, att. to 14th N.I., fr. March 5.

The undermen. officers, recently arrived fr. England, are att. to do du. for a period of 6 mo. with the regts. specified opposite their respective names, and directed to join :—

Cadets C. T. Echaz and C. J. A. Yates, 72nd highlanders.

Cadet G. R. B. Drummond, 95th foot.

Cadet W. C. Morris, 44th foot.

#### NAVAL.

Marine Dept., Bombay Castle, Feb. 6.—No. 17.—Asst. surg. McCloy is relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, and his servs. are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

#### OFFICERS PROCEEDING TO EUROPE FROM LOCAL PLACES.

Feb. 12.—No. 18.—The provisions of G.O. No. 192, of 11th Dec., 1860, do not apply to officers prog. to Europe from places where there are not the means of obtaining a free passage. In these cases the usual amount of passage money will be admitted by the audit dept.

#### BIRTHS.

ANDERSON, wife of R., son, at Sealkote, Feb. 10.

BALLARD, wife of Lieut. col., son, at Malabar, March 7.

BERNARD, wife of W. F., son, at Komardie, Feb. 26.

BULKLEY, wife of A. S., daughter, at Surat, Feb. 26.

BURGESS, wife of Rev. A., son, at Royapettah, Feb. 10.

CAMERON, wife of R. S., daughter, at Kirkee, Feb. 18.

CLOUGH, Mrs. F., daughter, at Byculla, Feb. 21.

JONES, Mrs. E., twins, at Mazagon, March 2.

KNATCHBULL, wife of Lieut. col. R. E., son, at Morar, March 3.

KNIFE, wife of C. B., daughter, March 6.

MACFARLAN, wife of Lieut. D., son, at Meerut, March 1.

MACKENZIE, wife of Capt. C. G., daughter, at Nusseerabad, Feb. 9.

MANISTY, wife of J. F., daughter, at Dhoolia, March 5.

MARTIN, wife of Rev. W., son, at Nusseerabad, Feb. 20.

McFALL, wife of D. C., son, at Bareilly, Feb. 19.

McGILL, wife of G. A., son, at Oomrowlee, Feb. 27.

PARKES, Mrs., daughter, at Kirkee, Feb. 27.

PAYNE, wife of H. W., daughter, still-born, at Calcutta, Feb. 21.

PEDLER, wife of Lieut. J. P., son, at Aurungabad, Feb. 18.

RICHARDS, wife of Rev. J., daughter, at Coonoor, Feb. 8.

ROBOTHAM, wife of J. H., son, at Sealkote, Feb. 17.

SHAW, Mrs. T. H., son, at Agra, Feb. 21.

SMITH, wife of C. J., daughter, at Hingolee, March 3.

STONE, wife of Capt. G. H., daughter, at Aden, Feb. 10.

TENNENT, wife of Lieut. T. E., son, at Chicacole, Feb. 4.

TRACY, wife of T. B., son, at Cawnpore, Feb. 20.

WALKER, wife of Major C. W., daughter, at Mathur, Feb. 27.

WILKINSON, wife of Rev. H. J., daughter, at Roorkee, March 4.

WRIGHT, wife of A. A., daughter, at Agra, Feb. 28.

#### MARRIAGES.

BLACKWELL, Thomas F., to Miss Rose Lafond, at Kurrachee, Feb. 18.

BOYER, John, to Miss Elizabeth M. Stockinman, at Tielicherry, Jan. 29.

FITZPATRICK, D., Asst. Commy. of Amritsur, to Mary, daughter of Lieut. col. Buller, comdg., H.M.'s 94th regt., at Meer Meer, Feb. 11.

FORTESQUE, Capt. Edmund, Rifle Brigade, to Sophie C., daughter of the late Sir Albert de H. Larpent, Bart., at Bardwan, Feb. 22.

HAYTHORNE, Col., 1st or Royal regt., to Eliza, daughter of John Thomas, Esq., at Calcutta, Feb. 27.

HILL, Richard, to Lucy M., daughter of J. A. B. Campbell, Esq., at Delhi, Feb. 24.

HOLMES, Lieut. William B., H.M.'s Bengal engineers, to Amy, daughter of Col. Wigby, Bengal engineers, at Rawul Pindee, Jan. 28.

KINGHAM, James L., to Lavinia J., daughter of W. J. Bampton, Esq., at Calcutta, Feb. 25.

MAXWELL, Capt. Hamilton, dep. asst. qmr. gen., to Julia, daughter of Brig. gen. St. G. D. Showers, C.B., at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, Feb. 25.

RIORDEN, John J., to Miss Ann M. Russell, at Black Town, Jan. 6.

ROBERTS, Capt. Charles P., Royal Art., to Eliza, daughter of R. L. Leckie, Esq., at Byculla Church, Mar. 11.

SAUNDERS, Leslie, H.M.'s B.C.S., to Edith, daughter of Ambrose Rivers, Esq., at Rawul Pindee, Feb. 18.

SELLAR, William C., to Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Alexander Christison, at Colaba.

WACHSEL, J. F., to Dorothy S. E., step-daughter of Mr. Deacon, at Peshawur, Feb. 27.

WHEELER, Fred., late 39th Bengal N.I., to Mary Jane, daughter of Benjamin Hillier, Esq., at Sealkote, Feb. 18.

#### DEATHS.

ARTHUR, Eva M., infant daughter of W. F., aged 1 year 9 months, Feb. 1.

BACHELOR, Laurencina, wife of Thomas, at Poona, Feb. 4.

CHIMMO, surg.-maj. B. L., 44th Regt. N. I. Bengal, at Perambore, Feb. 19.

CAITER, Henry A., son of Maj., at Bareilly, aged 4 months 7 days, Feb. 24.

CONSIDINE, Mrs. Frances, at Grant-road, Feb. 27.

DE DOMBAL, the wife of S. Durup, at Chaudernagore, aged 60, Jan. 17.

DICK, W. F., executive agent, D. P. W., at Tyaconda Trichinopoly district, Feb. 5.

GRAHAM, the son of D., ordnance dept., at Poona, Feb. 11.

HILLIAR, Mrs. S., at Bangalore, Feb. 8.

HUMPHREY, Marion, wife of P. A., c.s., at Mymensingh, Feb. 24.

HUNTER, William F., late Maj. 2nd L. C., at Chinchin-pool, aged 41, Feb. 28.

LEHMANN, Sigismund A., son of Rev. F., at Agurparah, Calcutta, Jan. 20.

O'HAGAN, P., Esq., solicitor, at Bombay.

PEARSE, Charles E., son of Lieut. C. J., at Sheemoga, Feb. 6.

PROWSEN, Cornet William F. C., H.M.'s Bengal cav., at Fort William, Calcutta, Feb. 24.

RANSAY, Lieut. Elphinstone, of the 17th N.I., at Umballah, Feb. 27.

SIMPSON, John D., at Goosery, Jan. 25.

STEVENSON, Charles L., son of Thomas S., Feb. 16.

STILES, Brigr. H., at Nemuch, Jan. 27.

WEBB, Fanny S., wife of J. B., at Allahabad, Feb. 12.

WEST, Barbara, at Poona, Feb. 10.

WHITE, Mrs. M., Bhowanipore Asylum, Feb. 1.

#### WAR OFFICE.

##### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 1.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. J. R. King to be 2nd capt., v. A. H. Hutchinson, removed to the supernumerary list.

1st Foot.—Ens. W. S. Thorburn to be lieut., by purchase, v. J. P. Gillmore, who retires; H. Hawkins, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Thorburn.

5th Foot.—Ens. F. A. Forsyth to be lieut., by purchase, v. F. R. Bradford, who retires; W. Bingham, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Forsyth; Lieut. J. Hartley to be ins. of musketry, v. Sinegog, who resigns that appt.

13th Foot.—Lieut. J. P. Fox to be capt., by purchase, v. H. N. C. Thurston, who retires; Ens. J. D. E. Mooney to be lieut., by purchase, v. Fox; C. Barker, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Mooney.

18th Foot.—Capt. J. F. Ferris, from half-pay unattached, to be capt., v. C. G. D. Annesley, who retires upon half-pay; Lieut. R. I. Adamson to be capt., by purchase, v. Ferris, who retires; Ens. J. F. Mosse to be lieut., by purchase, v. Adamson; G. G. Ferguson, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Mosse.

24th Foot.—Ens. W. Magill to be lieut., without purchase, v. F. M. Pearson, dec.; Ens. C. W. Story, to be lieut., without purchase, v. Magill, whose prom. on Feb. 24 has been cane.

27th Foot.—Asst. surg. J. H. T. King has been perm. to resign his com.; Staff Asst. surg. T. Y. Baker to be asst. surg., v. J. H. T. King, who has res.

31st Foot.—Capt. J. O'Flanagan, from half-pay 33rd foot, to be capt., v. A. J. Schreiber, who retires upon half-pay.

56th Foot.—Lieut. J. W. Taylor, from 64th foot, to be lieut., v. J. L. Watt, who exchanges.

66th Foot.—Lieut. F. H. I. Day to be capt., by purchase, v. Brev. maj. Sir C. F. W. Cuffe, Bart., who retires; Ens. R. G. Westropp to be lieut., by purchase, v. Day; R. C. Græme, gent., to be ens., by purchase, v. Westropp.

72nd Foot.—Ens. M. H. E. de Cetto, from 22nd foot, to be ens., v. A. Rice, dec.



COUNTRY AGENTS:—  
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*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

THURSDAY, April 3, 1862.

### THE INDIAN MUTINY RELIEF FUND.

THE Committee of the Indian Mutiny Relief Fund cannot be charged with undue haste in submitting to the subscribers their final Report on the administration of the large sum of money confided to their stewardship. Dilatoriness, however, is the only fault that can be found with them. They have, beyond all question, displayed great patience and judgment in disposing of the numerous claims for relief at one time made upon them, and it must also be conceded that they have throughout evinced a proper regard for economy—a virtue of rare occurrence. The total receipts, it appears, amounted to £475,901. 4s. 10d., of which £435,405. 9s. 9d. were the direct fruits of subscriptions, while the balance was made up of £36,850. 11s. 3d. interest on securities, and £3,645. 3s. 10d. repayment of temporary loans. On the other hand, the outgoings up to the present time have been no more than £254,845. 1s. 3d., thus leaving a balance on hand of £221,056. 3s. 7d. The expenditure was in this wise:—Remittances to India, £140,286. 18s. 7d.; Donations in this country, £92,667. 4s. 1d.; Loans, £11,335. 10s. 6d.; and expenses of management, £10,545. 8s. 1d.—the last item including £4,418. 9s. 9d. paid for advertisements. The actual sum, however, at the disposal of the Committee is £246,069. 12s. 9d., as several local committees hold among them £25,013. 9s. 2d., and it is fondly hoped that a further addition will be made by the gradual repayment of outstanding loans. On the last day of 1861 there were 412 widows of soldiers, seamen, &c., 760 orphans of soldiers, seamen, &c., 63 widows or relatives of officers, 69 orphans of officers, and 142 disabled soldiers, making a total of 1,446 persons in receipt of relief from the Fund. The question then naturally suggested itself—how long each of these individuals could continue to benefit by the Fund without exhausting it. The answer is most satisfactory. The capitalized value of the present allowances is estimated at £245,477. 11s. 4d., from which may be deducted the sum of £19,129. 0s. 5d. on account of remarriages of widows and deaths. The capital, therefore, actually required to provide for existing liabilities may be stated at £226,348. 10s. 11d., plus expenses of management, at five per cent. £11,317. 8s. 6d: in all, £237,665. 19s. 5d. Now, as the balance in hand on the 31st December, 1861, was £246,069. 12s. 9d., there still remains over and above all demands the sum of £8,403. 13s. 4d., of which £6,000 are to be applied to providing a competent education to as many orphans as possible, while the balance is “held

available for such cases of distress among the sufferers by the mutiny as may be proved satisfactorily to the Committee.” Thus closes not the least glorious chapter relating to that terrible convulsion which for so many months filled the nation with sorrow, indignation, and affright, while it called forth deeds of unrivalled heroism and Christian charity. Already the retrospect is not altogether dark.

### BREACHES OF CONTRACT BILL.

It will be within the recollection of our readers that at the height of the Indigo disturbances the Planters demanded with loud outcries and characteristic vehemence that breaches of contract should be punished as a criminal offence. As the law stood redress could only be obtained by civil process, and even then after such long delay, such comparatively heavy costs, and such positive inconvenience, that victory was only a shade less ruinous than defeat. It certainly did not afford reasonable protection to the capitalist who, in accordance with the old established custom of the country, was induced to make advances to his necessitous neighbours in consideration of services to be thereafter rendered. A measure was therefore introduced into the Legislative Council, by Mr. Beadon, having for its object “to provide for the punishment of breach of contract for the cultivation, production, gathering, provision, manufacture, carriage, and delivery of agricultural produce.” Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, however, probably actuated by a pardonable dislike to special legislation, intimated his intention to repeal any such Bill, even though sanctioned by his Excellency the Viceroy. It was accordingly withdrawn, and a Draft Report, containing certain amendments, was prepared by Sir Barnes Peacock, but never presented to the Council, as that Legislative body was itself in the mean time abolished. Since then it has appeared to the Government of India that the principle of Mr. Beadon's Bill was undoubtedly sound so far as it went, but that it did not go far enough. Not only should the fulfilment of agricultural contracts be enforced, but every contractor should be compelled to discharge his lawful obligations, of whatever nature they may be. A new Bill has, therefore, been drawn up by Mr. Ritchie, which provides that if substantial consideration be given and received on account of any lawful engagement, and the recipient refuse to execute his part of the mutual undertaking, it shall rest with the civil court to decide whether such breach of contract has been caused in bad faith and without any reasonable excuse. The Calcutta papers object to these conditions, and affirm that a native appearing before a native magistrate will always succeed in making his excuses valid. But surely it is only fair to require that a “substantial” consideration should be given on the one side, and that the other should not be held answerable for causes of failure beyond his control. An inundation, a civil commotion, the inroads of marauding savages, an epidemic, and other such counter-acting agencies might utterly incapacitate the most honest man in the world for doing what he had pledged himself to do. And under any of these circumstances it would be very hard that, in addition to his inevitable misfortunes, he should be fined or imprisoned, because he

was not more than human. Should the non-fulfilment of his engagements, however, arise from dishonesty or culpable negligence, judgment will be recorded against him, and such damages awarded to the plaintiff as shall fully indemnify him for any losses he is likely to incur through the defendant's laxity of principle. If the damages are under 50 rupees the defendant will be liable in execution to three months' imprisonment; if above 50 but under 500 rupees, to six months; and for any larger sum to two years. But an important difference is made between imprisonment for simple debt and for breach of contract. In the latter case the plaintiff is not bound to supply subsistence money, the defendant being compelled to maintain himself, or failing to do so to work for the food provided him by the Government. This measure is intended to apply to every kind of contract and to all classes of society. Europeans come under its penalties as well as the natives, and equal justice is meted out to all alike, whatever their creed or colour. It is not necessary, however, that the consideration should have been paid in money, but it must be something substantial, and not mere earnest money to bind the bargain. “The tradesman who has sold and delivered his goods, or the landlord whose land has been held by a tenant, is as much entitled to protection in respect of the money receivable by him, as the capitalist or planter, who has advanced his money, is entitled to such protection in respect of the goods or produce he is to receive in return.”

As the *Friend of India* justly observes:—“The two curses of our Indian subjects are their dishonesty and their love of advances. The great recommendation of this Bill is that it will terrify from the former and prevent the latter, even more effectually than it is acknowledged to have done in the Presidency towns already. The Bill encourages capital, while it not only does not sacrifice but recognises the highest principles of right, honesty and mercy. Acting as a terror to evil doers it will form the security and the advantage of them who do well, by substituting for the usurious rates at which advances are made, either low interest or cash payments.”

### THE NAWAB NAZIM OF BENGAL.

WE gather from our Serampore contemporary that the people of India are again about to suffer, in consequence of the thoughtless profusion of their European rulers. Encouraged by the splendid success of the Mysore family, another claimant for redress of pecuniary wrongs has applied to Sir Charles Wood for the modest sum of £300,000, which he asserts to be due to him. This new applicant for substantial justice is ninth in descent from the notorious Jaffier Khan, alternately the creature and the treacherous enemy of the English. False to his own master, Soorajood-Dowlah, Mer Jaffier was created Soobahdar of Bengal, by Colonel Clive, though at that time the Emperor of Delhi was still nominally sovereign of Hindostan. Some years later, indeed, Shah Allum conferred upon the English the Dewanny of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, by which they were empowered to collect and administer the revenues of those provinces. The civil and military Government, however, was not then assumed by the East India Company, though

no long period of time was permitted to elapse before the usurpation was made complete. But though unjust and rapacious on a grand scale, the Company or its representatives never refused to bestow immense sums of money upon individuals altogether unworthy of such liberal treatment. In this prodigal spirit they granted an income of £160,000 per annum to the dissolute puppet who styled himself "Nawab Nazim of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa," but not a word was said about the perpetuation of the grant. Nevertheless, from the year 1770 down to the present time, this enormous sum has annually been lavished upon the tawdry ceremonials and profligate pleasures of the titular princeling who claimed to represent the double-dyed traitor, Jaffier Khan. Debarred from all rational pursuits, and deprived of all motive for honourable exertions, each succeeding Nazim plunged deeper and deeper into extravagance and debt, until Lord Wellesley was in some measure compelled to place a check upon such wasteful expenditure. We cannot, indeed, accord much praise to the means adopted by the noble marquis, which wears very much the appearance of "a job." He appointed a Governor-general's agent to reside at Moorshetabad, and "give his whole time and attention to Nizamut affairs." Now, "Nizamut affairs" were actually beyond his jurisdiction, and all that such an officer really could do was to remonstrate with the Nazim on his unseemly conduct, and draw an enormous salary for offering advice that was certain to be rejected. A very large fund, however, has gradually accumulated since 1838, in which year the present Nazim succeeded to the title. As he was then only eight years of age, the Agent drew no more from the Treasury than was actually wanted to cover current and legitimate expenses, leaving a considerable surplus undrawn. Prior to that time, indeed, the "Nizamut Deposit Fund" had swelled to a goodly amount from various sources, and notably from the annual sum of £20,000 set aside by the Nazim. The balance due to the present Nawab cannot, therefore, be less than £300,000, nor does any alternative appear but to pay this, or repudiate a legal claim. It matters not how little the Nazim may be entitled to our respect or sympathy. The fact remains, that a portion of his annual income has been year by year allowed to accumulate until the amount is so huge that payment has become extremely inconvenient. If the case be as it is here stated, it is obvious that the Government have displayed gross carelessness, and that an Agent is altogether useless in any sense. But while recognising the justice of this demand we cannot concede the propriety of continuing the pension to the Nazim's successors—at least, not to the present extent or in the present form. A grant of land would probably be more to his true advantage as well as to our own, while the people of India would no longer be called upon to pay for the vicious indulgences of a coarse debauchee.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MARCH 31.

#### PEGU PRIZE MONEY.

Captain JERVIS asked the Secretary of State for India why the Pegu prize money, arising from the sale of prize property captured in Pegu in

1852 and 1853, and ordered to be distributed by Order in Council of the 12th of September, 1860, had not yet been so, and when it would be.

Sir C. WOOD said he was afraid he could not say when the money in question would be distributed. The Royal Warrant authorising the distribution had been passed in Sept., 1861, and sent out to India. In order to prevent delay as far as possible in the matter, notice had been issued by the Prize Committee at Calcutta to the effect that no application for any portion of the money could be received after the 31st of December last. It was not until that date, therefore, that the number of applicants was known. It required, he might add, some time to compare the prize rolls, but when that was done the distribution would take place.

#### RED SEA AND INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The House having resolved itself into committee on this subject,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that papers would be presented that night by the Secretary to the Treasury, containing the correspondence between the Government and the two telegraph companies, which would give the House a fuller and clearer view of the transaction which it would be asked to authorise than could be readily conveyed in a brief statement from himself. The matter was rather intricate. The company which originally undertook to establish this telegraph, having failed in its design, proposed upon certain terms to give place to a new company, so that the Government had arrangements to make with both companies. The terms made with the old company were, perhaps, more liberal towards it than on simple principles of equity it would have been entitled to; but the question was whether it would not be more for the public interest to deal with the company, even on such terms, than to leave them in possession, because there were no means of ousting them without their free assent. The terms made with the new company were fair and equitable, and though they appeared to offer it the possibility of obtaining an interest of even 25 per cent. on its capital, still it must be remembered that the property came into its possession in a worthless condition, and that it was invited to give value to that property with its own funds, without bringing the public under any new liability as far as it was concerned. The project was in a very unfortunate position, and the House would, he thought, agree that the Government had acted wisely under the circumstances in giving encouragement for the accomplishment of a very useful public object. The line of telegraphic communication towards India had been lengthened by what had already taken place, and hopes were entertained of still greater and more beneficial results from this arrangement. The resolution he had to propose preliminary to bringing in a Bill to give effect to the arrangement would convert the annuity now payable to a joint-stock company into a regular annuity charged upon the Consolidated Fund. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving a formal resolution on which to found a Bill accordingly.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY asked whether the original contract had really been so drawn that there was no help for the country except to pay an immense sum for a scheme having no results?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had no option, in honour, but either to concede such terms as the old company chose to demand or to leave matters precisely as they stood, with the property wholly useless, and yet an annuity of £32,000 payable to them.

Mr. WALPOLE asked whether the law officers of the Crown had been consulted and had given an opinion to the effect just stated by the right hon. gentleman.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the law officers of the Crown, about eighteen months ago, declared that, under the terms of the contract, the Government were not legally bound, and that being so the Government felt that as an executive they would not be authorised in paying to the company their annuity. They then had to look to the original intention of the contract, and they found on examination that there was no doubt the

intention was that the payment should be unconditional—that was to say, it was not to be conditional on the continued success of the undertaking. They, therefore, last year brought a Bill before the House, that it might exercise a judgment on the matter. The House passed the Bill, empowering the Government to treat the contract as unconditional, and thereby the annuity became an absolute obligation.

Lord FERMOY hoped that as gutta-percha had failed as an insulating medium the Government would guard against its use by the new company.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the Government were determined not to interfere with such a question, but to leave the company free to choose between gutta-percha and india-rubber, or any other article.

Sir J. D. HAY said that the preparation of gutta-percha had been as yet very unsuccessful, and that the only perfect insulation was that procured by india-rubber. As her Majesty's Government had appointed a commission to consider the subject, he trusted that the Government would not deem the matter unworthy of their attention.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER had only meant that it was not the business of the Government to fish up the cable from the Red Sea.

Mr. CONINGHAM had understood the right hon. gentleman to say that it was inexpedient for the Government to charge itself with the decision of the relative merits of gutta-percha and india-rubber.

The resolutions were then agreed to.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 29. Statelie, Paim, Bombay; Catherine, Watson, Maulmain; Sumatra, Rorison, Calcutta; James Livesey, Broad, Calcutta; Margaret Davis, Davis, Mauritius; Orion, Libbey, Maulmain; Bleng, Christensen, Basen; John Scott, Harrison, Manila.—31. Avery, Grace, Coochin; Ceylon, Tatham, Penang; Belgravia, Pentecost, Howden, Verrill, and Excelsior, Hunter, Bombay; Fort George, Orr, Calcutta; Camco, Laws, Commodore, Baird, Maulmain; Albatross, Pollock, Maulmain; Oscar, Permain, Calcutta; Lavinia, Connell, Bangkok; Harmonia, Barclay, Singapore; Prudencia, Lacerta, Manila; Washington Irving, Durrant, Madras; Harkara, Fleck, Ceylon; Casas, Parlo, and Glorias de Maria, Urrutia, Manila; Ida, Dunlop, Bombay; Rainbow, Gill, Calcutta; Sarah Palmer, Reed, Akyab; Jane, Le Bas, Basen; John Cumming, Buttrey, Maulmain; Mary Ann Folliott, Tail, Mauritius; Inkerman, Grant, Maulmain; Drusus, Torale, Shanghai; Sir Edward Paget, Snow, Maulmain; Myrtle, Mordue, Singapore; James Vinicombe, Bombay. April 1. Hastings, McQueen, Madras; Napoleon, Cushing, and Pudsey Dawson, McKenzie, Calcutta; Earl of Elgin, Cuthbert, Simoom, Crennell, and Glen Monarch, Morgan, Bombay; Magna Bona, Tyson, Foo-chow-foo; Courad, Grachy, and Mary Waugh, Dickson, Mauritius.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Pera, from Southampton, April 4, to proceed per str. Candia, from Suez.—For MALTA.—Col. L. Curzon, Rev. G. E. Carew-Hutchins, Ens. Osborne. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. R. McLaren. For CALCUTTA.—Mr. R. Bainbridge, Mrs. A. Cobb, Mr. Paton, Mr. J. A. Murray, Lieut. Pittie, Miss Cochrane, Mr. Fairtlough, Rev. W. and Mrs. Nicholls, Lieut. W. B. Martin. For MADRAS.—Col. Ludlow, Mr. Onslow, Capt. E. A. Mottet. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Mrs., and two Misses Masson, Mr. Kindersley, Mr. R. Cunningham, Mr. J. B. Walker, Mr. J. Wallace, Mr. G. Lewis, Mr. W. Quinn, Mr. Millett, For SHANGHAI.—Miss Charendon, Mr. J. Cull, Mrs. Barden and two children. For SINGAPORE from SUEZ.—Mr. R. Jardine, Mr. R. C. de la Condamine. For Ceylon.—Mr. R. A. Cameron, Mr. W. G. Proctor. For ADEN.—Mrs. C. Scott and infant.

Per str. Excuse, from Marseilles, April 12, to proceed per str. Candia, from Suez.—For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. B. Plump, Mr. E. Jacobson. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. E. Baux. For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. G. S. Hills, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Wallace, Mr. D. T. Keane, Maj. S. Becher. For MADRAS.—Mr. W. Elliot, Capt. Pope. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Park. For GALLE.—Capt. Methen.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

COTTELL, the wife of Capt. C. G. (Retired), H.M.'s Madras Army, of a son, at Hyde-villas, Edmonton, March 29.

COWPAR, the wife of Capt. R., Bombay Staff Corps, of a daughter, at River-view, Blairgowrie, N.B., March 28.

GRANT, the wife of Gregor, late H.M.'s E.I. Civil Service, of a son, at Sheffield-gardens, Kensington, March 23.

### MARRIAGES.

BULLOCK, Stanley, Lieut., Madras Cavalry, eldest son of Maj. Gen. Bullock, late of the Madras Cavalry, to Agnes C., eldest daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Cotton, at All Saints' Church, Southampton, March 27.

MACKINTOSH, Alexander, to Henrietta, daughter of the late Maj. Gen. John Grant, Bombay Artillery, at Edinburgh, March 27.

## DEATHS.

PARBURY, Hannah, widow of the late Charles, at Elgin-terrace, Bayswater, aged 84, March 30.

## India Office,

April 2, 1862.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. Thomas Walton, Mr. F. Wigram, Mr. N. De W. George (Uncovenanted), Mr. K. Burr (Uncovenanted).

Madras Estab.—Mr. W. M. Cadell, Mr. J. D. Robinson.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. gen. T. Moore, Ret.

Madras Estab.—Maj. gen. G. Logan, Ret.; Col. C. McLeod, Ret.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## NAVAL.

Rombay Estab.—Commander E. Peavor, Indian Navy, 6 mos.; Commander B. Hamilton, Indian Navy, 3 mos.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. A. C. Mangles, 6 mos.; Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge, 6 mos.; Mr. H. J. Sparks, 6 mos.; Mr. A. Hope, 3 mos.; Mr. W. E. Blyth (Uncovenanted), 6 mos.

Madras Estab.—Mr. J. J. Lushington, 6 mos.; Mr. H. M. S. Græme, 6 mos.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. W. E. Blyth (Uncovenanted).

Madras Estab.—Mr. W. Elliot.

## NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Mate F. Warden, Indian Navy.

## PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

## CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. J. J. Cotton.

**DRAFTS ON INDIA.**—The third and last of the biddings for bills of exchange on India, advertised on the 22nd of January, took place on the 1st of April, when the tenders for Rs. 40,00,000 (£400,000) were opened in the presence of two members of the Council of India, and of the Governor and Deputy-governor of the Bank of England. The official minimum declared was, for bills on Calcutta, 1s. 11½d. per rupee, and on Bombay and Madras 2s., being the same as on the two former occasions. The whole amount has been taken. All tenders above the minimum are accepted in full. The rates of allotment at the minimum will be, to tenders on Calcutta, about 40 per cent., on Bombay about 23 per cent., and on Madras in full. Although the amount of bills on India (£1,200,000) originally announced as about to be drawn and offered for tender in the London market has now been completed, it is understood that, owing to the satisfactory condition of the Indian Treasury, further draughts, to the extent of £300,000 per month, will continue to be made.

**MR. LAING ON INDIAN FINANCE.**—"The state of the cash balances, says Mr. Laing, affords an unerring test of our real position, as there have been for the past year no loans open, and no accumulation of arrears or liabilities. All that has to be allowed for is the return to England of the £1,000,000 which was sent here in bullion last spring under apprehension of the possible results of the famine; and of £2,000,000 more which will be due to England on the balance of accounts of the year. Of the total expenditure of the empire about £9,000,000, in round numbers, is paid in England for home charges, stores, interest on debt, guaranteed railway interest, &c., while we pay here for England about £7,000,000 in constructing railways and on other accounts; so that a balance of about £2,000,000 is due by India to England to square the accounts of the

year and establish an equilibrium. Setting aside this £2,000,000 and the £1,000,000 remitted in bullion, as belonging to England, our Indian cash balance on the 1st of the present February was £13,400,000, having been £12,680,000 on the corresponding day of 1861, and £14,286,000 at the commencement of the current financial year on the 1st May, 1861. The inference is irresistible, that during this period our receipts have more than equalled our expenditure."

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

|  | Actual Sales. |   |
|--|---------------|---|
|  | At per Rupee. | Inserting taking Co's Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100. |
| East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. | 1s. 8½d.      | —   |
| * 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1821-25 (Sic.)   | —             | —   |
| 2nd 4 per Cent. (Sic.) of 1828-29  | —             | —   |
| 3rd 4 per Cent. (Sic.) of 1832-33  | —             | 93  |
| 4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36  | —             | 90  |
| 5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43  | —             | 90  |
| 3½ per Cent. 1853-54   | —             | —   |
| 4 per Cent. 1854-55  | —             | —   |
| 5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55  | 2 0           | 102   |
| 4½ per Cent. of 1856-57  | —             | —   |
| 5 per Cent. of 1856-57   | 2 0           | 102½ 103  |
| 5½ per Cent. of 1859-60  | 2 1½          | 108 108½  |

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

## BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

|          | 60 days' sight. |           |           | 30 days' sight. |          |
|----------|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|----------|
|          | 1s. 11½d.       | 2s. 0½d.  |           | 1s. 11½d.       | 2s. 0½d. |
| Calcutta | 1s. 11½d.       | 2s. 0½d.  | Singapore | 4s. 7½d.        | 4s. 7½d. |
| Madras   | 1s. 11½d.       | 2s. 0½d.  | Hong Kong | 4s. 7½d.        | 4s. 7½d. |
| Rombay   | 2s. 0½d.        | 2s. 0½d.  | Shanghai  | —               | —        |
| Colombo  | 1½ 2 pm.        | 2 ½ 2 pm. |           |                 |          |

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares. |   | Paid. | Prices.          |
|---------|---|-------|------------------|
| 2.      | India Stock   | —     | 236              |
|         | India 5 per cent.                                     | —     | 108½             |
|         | India Enforced Paper 4 p. ct.                         | —     | 90½              |
|         | India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper                         | —     | 103½ 103         |
|         | India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent.                | —     | 108½             |
|         | India Stock Debentures, 1858                          | —     | 95½ 1            |
|         | India Stock Debentures, 1859                          | —     | 99½              |
|         | " " " 1863  | —     | 100              |
|         | " " " 1864  | —     | 100½ 1           |
|         | " " " 1864 or 1866                                    | —     | 100½ to 100      |
|         | India 5 per cent. for account...                      | —     | 108½             |
|         | India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.                          | —     | 104½             |
|         | India Bonds (£1,000)                                  | —     | 24s. pm.         |
|         | Ditto (under £1,000)                                  | —     | 24s. pm.         |
|         | RAILWAYS.   |       |                  |
| Stock   | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per cent.) | all   | 101½ to 102½     |
| 5       | Calcutta & S. Eastern (Lim.)                          | all   | 5 to 5½          |
| Stock   | Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)                         | 100   | 101½ to 101½     |
| Stock   | East Indian   | all   | 105              |
| 20      | Ditto G. Extension                                    | 29    | 1 to 1½ prem.    |
| Stock   | Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per cent.)            | 100   | 101½ to 102½     |
| 30      | Ditto (New ditto)                                     | 12    | 1 to 1½ pm.      |
| 100     | Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip                        | 100   | 101 to 102       |
| Stock   | Madras/guar. 4½ per cent.)                            | 100   | 92 to 94         |
| Stock   | Ditto 5 per cent.                                     | 100   | 101 to 102       |
| Stock   | Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)                            | 100   | 95 to 97         |
| 20      | Ottoman Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)                       | 13    | 7 to 6 dis.      |
| Stock   | Scinde 5 per cent.                                    | 100   | 103½ to 104½     |
| Stock   | Ditto Indus Steam Motilla (guar. 5 per cent.)         | 100   | 99 to 101        |
| 20      | Punjab (5 per cent.)                                  | 15    | 1 to 1½ pm.      |
|         | BANKS.  |       |                  |
| 100     | Agra and United Service Lim.                          | 50    | all              |
| 40      | Australasia   | all   | 67 to 69 x.d.    |
| 25      | Bank of Egypt   | all   | 26½ to 27½       |
| 20      | Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China                         | all   | 21½ to 21½       |
| 25      | Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China               | all   | 33 to 35         |
| 25      | Oriental Bank Corporation                             | all   | 53 to 54         |
| 20      | Ottoman Bank  | all   | 27 x.d.          |
|         | MISCELLANEOUS.  |       |                  |
| 10      | E.I. and London Shipping B.                           | 7½    | 1½ to 1½ dis.    |
| 20      | East India Irr. & Can.                                | 1     | 1 to 1½ pm.      |
| 20      | Madras Irrig. and Canal                               | 1     | 2½ to 3 pm.      |
| 10      | Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)                          | all   | 4 to 5           |
| 20      | Nerbudda Coal and Iron                                | 5     | 1 to 1½ dis.     |
| 1       | Oriental Gas  | all   | 1½ to 1½         |
| 1       | Ditto New   | all   | 1½ to 1½         |
| 10      | Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)                          | all   | 6 to 7           |
| 50      | P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.                              | all   | 67 to 69         |
| 20      | Ditto New   | 30    | 10 to 12         |
| 20      | Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph                            | all   | 18½ to 19½       |
| 1       | Submarine Telegraph Scrip                             | all   | 1 to 1           |
| 1       | Ditto Registered                                      | all   | 1 to 1           |
| 10      | Ditto   | all   | 4 to 6           |
| 2       | Telegraph to India                                    | 1     | 1 dis. to 1½ pm. |

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THE GREAT EASTERN.—From the *Indian Empire* of January 15, 1862.

We are not about to write of the Great Failure of which, we conclude, in her original form, we have heard the last, with her upper deck taken off her, and other judicious alterations, it is possible she might make money in good hands, but we should be sorry to have anything to do with her under any circumstances. The Great Eastern that invites our present remarks is to be the name of a new Joint-Stock business, embracing the Auckland Hotel and the Hall of All Nations, belonging to Messrs. D. Wilson and Co., the prospectus of which may be seen in our advertising columns. We do not know whether the great American hotels are individual speculations, or whether they are carried on by companies, but until the Limited Liability Act was passed, we had nothing that could now be called a great hotel in all England. That Act has given birth to many spirited speculations of this character, and others are afoot which promise to eclipse in magnitude everything that has yet been accomplished. Calcutta is to have its Joint-Stock Hotel, and undoubtedly the business that is daily, and has been for years, carried on by a firm, will give occupation to directors, a managing director, and assistant managers; the complaint of D. Wilson and Co. that we have most frequently heard has been the want of prompt attendance in the public rooms; and it is obvious that such an immense establishment can only be carried on with entire satisfaction by a system of division of labour, which a firm may originate, but cannot, with all the casualties it is exposed to, rigidly carry out. We feel an unusual interest in this prospectus, not for its completeness, or its board, but because it is, as it were, an epitome, and an extraordinary epitome, of the life and labour of one man. We read in the announcement of £150,000 as the purchase money, and in the fact of £10,000 more—the value of the premises—not included—and all made within the recollection of tens of thousands of persons around us—a success that is marvellous, and that only extraordinary industry, energy, and natural abilities of no

The Company's Agent in London to be Mr. David Wilson, whose intimate knowledge of the requirements of the business makes this appointment especially desirable. The Agent will, however, be subject at any time to removal at the option of the Shareholders assembled at any general meeting.

Mr. Wilson to have the privilege of appointing a Director to represent himself when absent, so long as he shall hold not fewer than 500 Shares.

Two Auditors to be appointed by the Shareholders at the first half-yearly general meeting, and a re-election of Auditors to be made once in two years. Auditors to be eligible for re-election. No Auditor to be a Shareholder.

It is proposed that the accounts should be closed and audited once in each year; but that two half-yearly general meetings should be held, one on or about the 10th of October, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors on the accounts and on the business done during the period ending on the 30th June, and declaring such Dividend on the Report will warrant; and the other, on or about the 10th of April, for receiving the audited Accounts and Reports to the 31st December and for declaring a Dividend.

The business to be conducted and the accounts to be made up in strict conformity with the provisions of the Limited Liability Act.

The whole of the extensive premises where the business is now carried on, stretching from Waterloo-street to Rancemooddy Gully, and known as the Auckland Hotel and Hall of All Nations, will be taken on lease for twenty-one years at a monthly rent of Rs. 3,300 (£330), with the option of renewal for a like period at the same rent, or the purchase within two years of the entire premises for 4 lacs and Rs. 39,000 (£43,000). Care will be taken, in drawing out the Articles of Association, that sufficient power be given to the Directors for that purpose or for increasing the Capital, should such an arrangement appear hereafter desirable.

Holders who may be disposed to pay the full amount of their Shares on allotment, will have their proportion of profits calculated accordingly; but as this may not suit all parties, the calls will be made in the following order:—

Ten Rs. (£1), on each Share must accompany the application,  
First Call of Rs. 40 (£4) on allotment,  
Second Call of Rs. 75 (£7.10s) to be made after three months,  
Third Call of Rs. 75 (£7.10s) to be made six months after allotment,  
Fourth Call of Rs. 50 (£5) to be made nine months after allotment,  
and all amounts so paid will carry dividends from the respective dates of payment.

Applicants for Shares will be required to pay into the Bank of the Company, to be held in trust for them, Rs. 10 (£1) per Share on every Share applied for; and in the event of the Directors allotting to the applicant a less number than applied for, the amount paid in will be appropriated towards the payment of the first call on the Shares allotted. Should no allotment be made to the applicant, the deposit lodged with the Bankers will be returned without any deduction.

As the public will naturally expect to have some particulars of the bulk of the Capital required for this undertaking, the Directors, after examining the books of the Firm and from other sources of information, believe the following figures to be nearly correct; but the Company will not be bound by them until they have been correctly ascertained:—

|  | Rs.       | £.     |
|--|-----------|--------|
| Outstanding good Debts                               | 4,500,000 | 45,000 |
| Deduct 15 per cent. for Contingencies                | 67,500    | 6,750  |
|  | 3,82,500  | 38,250 |
| Goods, Stock on the Premises                         | 3,50,000  | 35,000 |
| Goods, in transit from Europe                        | 1,45,000  | 14,500 |
| Goods, and Bill Stock at Allahabad                   | 1,60,000  | 16,000 |
| Furniture, Plate, &c.                                | 1,48,000  | 14,800 |
| Fittings, G.s, Water Pipes, and other Trade Fixtures | 17,800    | 1,780  |
| Steam Engine and Ice Machine                         | 21,000    | 2,100  |
| Purchase of Goodwill                                 | 75,000    | 7,500  |
| House and Premises at Entally                        | 13,800    | 1,380  |
| House and Premises at Allahabad                      | 65,500    | 6,550  |

Forms of Application and Prospectuses of the Company may be obtained of the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, on the premises.

Application for Shares must also be made to the Managing Director of the Company at the Office, accompanied by a receipt for Rs. 10 deposit on each Share applied for, paid to the Bankers of the Company.

mean order could possibly have achieved. Mr. Wilson has well gained the comparative retirement he seeks, and that magnificent range of buildings, and the wonderful business and connection he is making over, should on every occasion be spoken of, and pointed out to the young adventurer without capital and without friends, as showing what may be accomplished by a man determined to force his way in the world, if he turns advantages as they fall in to good account.

We have heard that this business has made forty lacs of rupees (£400,000); whether this be so or not is immaterial, because its rapid progress is evidence of very brilliant success. It is not twenty-three years since the Waterloo-street portion of premises was a confectioner's, and many will remember its conversion into the little "Sans Souci," the great success of which was the foundation of the fine theatre in Park-street, foolishly allowed by the public to be sold for a sum which multiplied by four would not replace it, its furniture, wardrobe, and appointments. From Waterloo-street the whole frontage to Rancemooddy Gully has been gradually annexed, at the same time houses have been purchased and pulled down in the rear, and the result is unquestionably the finest block of buildings of a domestic character in the whole city—indeed, there are few cities with anything like it. Then there are the premises and business at Allahabad—valued at Rs. 1,60,000 (£16,000), but included in the present account of the capital; of them we can say nothing, though they will be familiar to many of our readers. We are hardly called upon to speculate on the prospects of this Company being carried out; it must be considered a settled point, when the share list is to be closed on the 15th ult. Mr. Wilson, it will be seen, guarantees for two years a dividend of not less than 12 per cent.

A few Shares having been reserved for the Indian residents at home, any information respecting them can be obtained on application to J. R. WORCESTER, Esq., 5, Laurence Pountney-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.

INDIA OFFICE, 20th March, 1862.

# THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

in COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE.—That the PRESENT RATE of INTEREST (£4. 10s.), Four Pounds Ten Shillings per cent. per annum, on EAST INDIA BONDS will CEASE and DETERMINE on the 31st day of MARCH, 1863.

That from and after the 31st day of March, 1863, such Bonds will carry Interest at the rate of (£4) Four Pounds per cent. per annum.

That Holders of Bonds will be allowed to bring them in to be marked for continuation at the said Interest of (£4) Four Pounds per cent. per annum until the 30th day of September, 1862, and that such Bonds as shall not be marked for continuation as aforesaid on or before the 30th day of September, 1862, shall be liable to be paid off on the said 31st day of March, 1863, on which day all Interest will cease.

THOMAS GEORGE BARING.

INDIA OFFICE, 21st March, 1862.

# THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA

in COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE.—That sealed Tenders will be received at the Chief Cashier's Office, at the Bank of England, up to One o'clock on the First Day of APRIL next, for BILLS of EXCHANGE, payable on demand, to be drawn on the several Governments in India, at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, for a sum not to exceed Rupees 40,00,000, of which not more than Rupees 10,00,000 will be drawn on the Government of Madras, and the same sum on that of Bombay.

No Tender is to be for a sum less than Rupees 10,000, and one-eighth of a penny per Rupee is to be the smallest fraction tendered.

Each Tender must specify the rate of Exchange at which the applicant is prepared to purchase a Bill, or any number of Bills, and the lowest amount of any one Bill is to be Rupees 5,000.

The Secretary of State will not be bound to accept any tender, and reserves the right of accepting the whole or any portion of a Tender.

In the event of two or more Tenders being equal, and the amount remaining to be allotted not being sufficient to supply both or all, the Bank will be instructed to allot ratably.

On the day following the receipt of the Tenders at the Bank, the parties will be informed whether their Tenders have or have not been accepted.

If accepted, the amount of payment must be lodged at the Bank on or before the 15th day of the month of April.

Those applicants whose Tenders shall have been accepted, will be furnished with a Form to be filled up with the particulars of the Bills required, and the Bills themselves, drawn in duplicate, will be delivered on the day following the payment.

THOMAS GEORGE BARING.

# BANK OF BENGAL, CALCUTTA.

The Bank receives, for Safe Custody, Certificates of its own Shares and every description of INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES; realises the Dividends and Interest thereon, and invests or remits the same: also Purchases or Sells any such Shares or Securities, on the following terms or Commission:—

|   |               |
|---|---------------|
| On receiving charge of Securities or Shares...  | No charge.    |
| On realising Interest and Dividends...  | 1/2 per Cent. |
| On Purchase or Sale of Government Securities and Bank Stock...  | 1/2 "         |
| On withdrawal of ditto ditto from Custody of the Bank...  | 1/2 "         |
| On transfer of ditto ditto...   | 1/2 "         |
| On ditto, where the bona fide Interest in the Property remains unchanged, a fee of eight annas for every Security, the par value of which is Rs. 1,000 or less, and a fee of one rupee for every Security of a higher amount. |               |
| Of Subscription in Cash to an Open Loan...  | 1/2 "         |
| On ditto, by tender of Government Promissory Notes...   | No charge.    |
| On Remittances in the Bank's own Post Bills...  | No charge.    |
| On ditto in Bank of England Post Bills, Mercantile or other Bills, according to the instructions of Constituents, and at their risk...  | 1/2 per Cent. |

\* Powers of Attorney and other Forms may be had on application at the Bank's Stationers, Messrs. THOMAS and SOX, 20, Cornhill, London.

GEORGE DICKSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

\* These are payable on Demand at the Bank only, but are readily negotiable in London at the Oriental, Agra, and the City Banks, and generally at East India Agency Houses.

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For further Particulars apply at the Company's Offices, 122, London-lane, London, E.C.; or Oriental-place, Southampton.

# PASSAGES AND OUTFITS to INDIA.—

Plans and prices of accommodation of all Ships sailing for INDIA may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., and Passages, Overland and via the Cape, negotiated without charge for Commission.

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|--------------------------|-------|--------------|------------------|
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| Lady Jocelyn .....       | 2,242 | 300          | June 15.         |
| Mauritius .....          | 2,135 | 300          | July 15.         |
| Calcutta .....           | 2,261 | 300          | August 15.       |
| Jason .....              | 2,608 | 350          | September 15.    |
| Golden Fleece .....      | 2,768 | 300          | October 15.      |
| Queen of the South ..... | 2,221 | 300          | November 15.     |

For freight or passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; the Brokers, Messrs. ALFRED BRET and Co., 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or at the Offices of the Company, 9, Mincing-lane, London, E.C., where also applications for appointments as Midshipmen in this service should be made.

RICHARD DREW, Secretary.

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JANUARY, 1862.

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VOL. XX.—No. 530.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, APRIL 15, 1862.

[PRICE 6d.]

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| Madras .....            | " 14    | Bombay .....           | " 12    |
| Agra .....              | " 6     | Ceylon .....           | " 17    |
| China (Hong Kong) ..... |         | March 1.               |         |

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

|                           |               |               |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 0s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d. |
| 1 oz. 1s. 0d.             | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d. |

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 4d.; under  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

|                           |                           |                             |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 0s. 9d. | $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 9d. | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3s. 3d. |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d.             | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3s. 6d. |

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 6d.; under  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. 1s.; and for every additional  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:

Via Southampton.

$\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0s. | 2 ozs. 4s. 0d. | 3 ozs. 6s. 0d.

Via Marseilles.

$\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 1s. 3d. |  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 1s. 6d. |  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. 2s. 9d. | 1 oz. 3s. 0d.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

The news received by the Calcutta Mail of the 8th of March is more than usually interesting to general readers—partly, perhaps, because owing to the break-down of the *Sul-tan* the bulk of the papers intended for Marseilles have been forwarded to Southampton. However, we are at least in a position to give the various resolutions unanimously carried at an influential meeting of the European residents in Calcutta, convened for the purpose of preparing a farewell address to Lord Canning. The address itself is in excellent taste, and duly appreciative of his Excellency's able and enlightened administration, especially during the last three years. By telegram from Egypt we learn that Lord Elgin took over the Government of India on the 13th March, and that his predecessor was to leave on the 19th on board the *Feroze*.

Of the little wars on the eastern frontier there is nothing to record, except that the Khassiahs have been greatly irritated by a somewhat arbitrary proceeding on the part of the Deputy Commissioner of Gowhaty, who had arrested and thrown into jail the independent Rajah of Nungklow, on account of some revenue disputes arising out of an estate held by the latter within the British territory of Kamroop. Assuming the case to be as here stated, it is evident that the conduct of the English official has been not only harsh and impolitic, but positively unjust and indefensible. On the other hand, conciliatory measures are first to be tried in Assam, but should they unfortunately fail to produce the desired effect, General Showers has received instructions to act with all possible promptitude and vigour.

The financial condition of India, as far as it can be judged from the cash balances in the Government Treasuries, appears to be most satisfactory. At the end of January these stood as follows, contrasted with the corresponding periods of the two preceding years:—

|                        | 1860.<br>January.     | 1861.<br>January.     | 1862.<br>January.     |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Govt. of India .....   | Co.'s Rs. 4,71,85,050 | Co.'s Rs. 3,59,12,760 | Co.'s Rs. 5,69,19,077 |
| " Bengal .....         | 1,44,78,867           | 1,66,44,841           | 1,98,88,346           |
| " N.W. Provinces ..... | 2,49,97,163           | 2,78,88,205           | 3,50,38,516           |
| " Punjab .....         | 1,73,42,334           | 1,28,72,877           | 1,13,50,942           |
| " Madras .....         | 2,04,15,671           | 1,27,07,537           | 2,23,08,421           |
| " Bombay .....         | 3,12,44,894           | 2,21,66,516           | 4,06,63,724           |
| Total .....            | 15,56,63,979          | 13,67,92,736          | 18,61,54,026          |

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(BY TELEGRAPH FROM ALEXANDRIA.)

BOMBAY, March 27.

Letters from Cabul report that a Persian army, 50,000 strong, is advancing upon Herat. There is no other political news of importance.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Shirtings active and advancing; 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 5s. 14s. Mule twist dull and declining. Cotton quiet: Broach, 222r. Copper: Large speculative inquiry; sheathing and tiling are both quoted 56r. Opium: Malwa, 1,545r.

Exchange on London: First-class credits, 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Government Securities: Four per Cents., 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Five per Cents., 102; Five-and-a-Half per Cents., 108.

Freights: 60s. to 62s. 6d. for cotton to Liverpool.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO POINT DE GALLE AND FROM ALEXANDRIA.)

CALCUTTA, March 25.

Shirtings and mule twist, fair inquiry at previous quotations. Copper—sheathing advancing; tile unchanged. Indigo declining. Linseed, nothing doing. Rice firm.

Exchange on London.—First-class credits, 2s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Government Securities.—Four per Cents., 88 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Five per Cents., 101 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 101 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Five-and-a-Half per Cents., 107 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Freight, 70s. for seeds to London, nominal.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Capt. R. W. T. Russell, 6th Bengal N.I., with his wife and child, in the wreck of the steamer *Mars*, from Waterford to Bristol, April 1.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles.—From CALCUTTA.—Capt. Beaumont, Mr. J. Martin, Mrs. McNaughten, Mr. C. Cumine, Mrs. Mc Gavin, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Bodolio and infant, Mr. William Thompson, Mr. Laurie, Mr. Spiers, Mr. Tisendie, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Apcar and family, Mrs. Caumel, Mr. E. W. Hoppner, Capt. Le Gallais, Mr. Lemattais and two children, Mr. Derussy, Lady Jackson and family, Mr. Gubbins, Mr. Saunders, Mr. J. J. Harvey, Mr. Walewski, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. John Elliot. From MADRAS.—H. S. Reed, Esq., W. H. Hart.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Mooltan, April 16.—From CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Wibrow and infant, Mrs. Wauchope and three children, Mr. Pittar, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. E. Lushington and three children, Mrs. Barry and three children, Master Cowie. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Underwood, Maj. gen. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, one child, and Miss Fitzgerald, Col. C. C. and Mrs. Johnston and two children, Mr. Carleton and four children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Howard and two children, Miss Johnson, Mr. G. F. Fletcher, Mr. F. H. Bowey, Mr. H. Wood, Mrs. Gadsin and two infants. From SYDNEY.—Sir Henry and Lady Parker, Hon. J. B. Dawall. From HONG KONG.—Capt. G. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. Richards and infant, Mr. A. Boyton, Mr. W. C. Helder, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Halford, Mr. Lacey, Mr. Mothersole, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert and three children, Mr. Thunder. From SINGAPORE.—Miss Caldwell, Mr. and Mrs. Woods, Mr. and Mrs. Baxter and two children, Lieut. F. M. Prosser, Mr. J. F. Lawrence, Mrs. Kaudall and infant. From SUZ.—Capt. Pritchard, R.N., Mr. T. Bell, Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. Waterworth. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Parker, H.E. Gov. Kennedy, Mr. W. A. Ogg, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. Gahagan and child. From MALTA.—Col. and Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Patton and infant.

## BENGAL.

## PUBLIC MEETING TO ADDRESS LORD CANNING.

Calcutta has redeemed itself in a spirited manner from what threatened to be a great and irretrievable mistake on the part of the great majority of its European community. In the face of much discouragement, open and covert, from the few whose fixed opinions appear to be stronger than their temper, and too much for their judgment, about four hundred of the leading men of the non-official community, and members of all the services, met on the 7th of March, in compliance with the sheriff's summons convening a public meeting, to consider an address to Earl Canning on his departure from India. The names of the gentlemen who were nominated to form the deputation to present the address will show that every section of the community was well represented, and the meeting included a large number of others of all classes of the official world whose position precluded them from taking any active part in the proceedings upon the platform. In addition to the speakers and official gentlemen on the platform were the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, the Rajah of Kupperoottullah, and Rajah Dinkur Rao, and a few influential natives were also present in the hall. The perfect unanimity and evident good feeling which characterised the proceedings showed that the promoters of the movement were right in their judgment of the general feeling; and its manifestation was of a nature to be most gratifying to the Viceroy. The Sheriff of Calcutta having been moved to the chair, read the requisition convening the meeting, and Mr. Peterson moved the first resolution:—"That this meeting, on the departure of Earl Canning, desire to express their high sense of the public services rendered by his lordship in the Government of India."

Mr. D. Wilson seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Walter Brett then moved that the following address be adopted:—

"TO H.E. THE RIGHT HON. EARL CANNING, G.C.B., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

"YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, European and Armenian inhabitants of Calcutta, in public meeting assembled, desire to express to your lordship, on your retirement from the Government of India, our high appreciation of the great measures which have restored confidence in the stability of the empire, which have strengthened the bonds that attach the people to their Government, and which are calculated to secure the continued peace and prosperity of the State, as they have already restored its financial credit.

"We desire also to thank your Lordship for the liberal concessions made in regard to the tenure of land; and for other measures which have promoted the investment of capital in this country, and opened the way for the beneficial influences of European enterprise; and for the admission into the Councils and the Magistracy of men of experience, property, and influence, unconnected with Government, but deeply interested in the well-being of the country.

"In acknowledging these benefits, we can now only regret that you are about to leave India before these and other beneficial measures, which your Lordship has initiated, can be fully carried into operation.

"We hope to see your Lordship, on your return to England, holding a prominent position in the Imperial Councils; and we are confident that the interests of the Indian Empire will always find in you an able and liberal advocate; and, in that hope, we wish your Lordship a respectful farewell."

Mr. Walker seconded, and Mr. J. B. Roberts supported this motion, which was also carried unanimously.

Mr. R. Molloy then moved the third resolution:—"That the Sheriff be requested to sign the address on behalf of the meeting," which was seconded by Mr. Henry Cowie, and carried.

Mr. E. D. Kilburn next moved, "That the

following gentlemen be deputed from this meeting to accompany the Sheriff to present the address to Earl Canning, viz:—Stewart Douglas, Esq., Henry Cowie, Esq., A. Walker, Esq., E. D. Kilburn, Esq., George Browne, Esq., H. Knowles, Esq., P. Keith, Esq., Wm. Moran, Esq., Jas. Hills, Esq., P. A. Cavorke, Esq., Seth A. Apcar, Esq., F. Lamouroux, Esq., P. Sagrandi, Esq., George Dickson, Esq., W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., Wm. Spink, Esq., C. Lazarus, Esq., J. Remfrey, Esq., D. Wilson, Esq., C. Gould, Esq., E. Drummond, Esq., c.s., R. Temple, Esq., c.s., H. Bell, Esq., c.s., H. L. Dampier, Esq., c.s., C. K. Dove, Esq., George Kellner, Esq., Walter Brett, Esq., A. T. T. Peterson, Esq., Joseph Graham, Esq., Thos. H. Cowie, Esq., T. B. Judge, Esq., Ven. Archdeacon Pratt, Rev. A. B. Spry, and Rev. J. Richards."

The motion was seconded by R. L. Eglinton, Esq., and carried unanimously.

On the motion of H. B. Harrington, Esq., c.s., seconded by the venerable Archdeacon Pratt, the thanks of the meeting were voted to the Sheriff, and the business concluded.

## THE NEW CURRENCY.

Saturday, the 1st of March, was an important day in the history of India. Then for the first time those currency discussions and bills, which were begun by Mr. Wilson two years ago, were amended by Sir Charles Wood and finally passed into law under the care of Mr. Laing, bore fruit. It may seem a small thing that on that day the privilege of issuing notes so long enjoyed by the three presidency banks ceased, and that new notes bearing the imprimatur of the Government of India for the first time were issued as a legal tender. But in reality the issue of these notes was the beginning of a revolution in the currency, and in all commercial transactions and prices in India, which promises to work out even greater results than it has done in England. What Mr. Laing's scheme lacks in breadth, as compared with Mr. Wilson's, it possesses in prudence. Its progress may be slower, and the profit it yields to the State at the outset less, but, on the other hand, prices will not be so suddenly affected by the withdrawal of too large a portion of the metallic currency, nor will the ever suspicious natives, whose fears are fed by the shroths, be so suddenly alarmed. The interest arising on the minimum amount invested in Government securities in accordance with the provisions of the Currency Act, less the three-fourths per cent. payable to the banks, will be the immediate profit of the circulation, and a permanent rise in securities the result of such purchasers as Mr. Laing and the three banks entering the market. But, if there is any truth in Indian statistics and English analogies, if, indeed, silver to the extent of a hundred millions has been sent into circulation during the last quarter of a century, then we may expect that, in five years at most, the limit of four millions beyond which the paper currency must be represented by bullion will be far exceeded, and India will cease to be a very large extent to drain Europe of her silver.

On 1st March also the Bank of Bengal for the first time discharged the duties hitherto performed by the Treasury. The day was a very trying one for beginning a new experiment. Not only did the dividends of the Five per Cent. loan fall due, not only had extensive payments to be made to officials, but there were salt and commissariat tenders to be received. Considerably more than one million sterling of money passed through the hands of the bank officers, as receipts and payments. It seemed as though circumstances had combined to test the bank up to the verge of certain failure. But the bank proved equal to the strain, though its machinery was new, and its four additional branches only just established. There was some crowding on the first day, but who that has rushed from room to room and stair to stair in that labyrinth of intricate windings in the old Treasury building, over which the sub-treasurer so long presided as tutelary genius, was not grateful that the delay was so comparatively trifling, and that it was merely temporary? Even taking

Saturday as a type of what may be expected, the public have reason to be grateful for the change. How much more thankful will they be, when in one building, with all the regularity and despatch of the Bank of England, the hitherto bewildered military officer or civil clerk will be able to draw his pay and place it to his account or remit it to England, without worrying delays.

By means of its five branches at Rangoon, Dacca, Patna, Benares, and Mirzapore, the Bank will soon make the new notes familiar in places where hitherto its own has been unknown, or negotiable only at a heavy discount. The profit on its own circulation, which it destroys as it comes in, will no doubt be large. The Bank has undertaken immense responsibilities, and the tax-paying public, as well as the State, will see that it is equal to them. The new notes cannot yet be in the hands of our readers out of Calcutta, and away from the immediate vicinity of the branch banks, so that a description of them may not be unacceptable. One before us for Rs. 20 has the following superscription in bold letters on white ground—

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

*Promise to pay the Bearer on demand the sum of TWENTY Rupees.*

1861 July 12 Calcutta 12 July 1861.

20 RUPEES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

J. HYDE.

On the right hand side is an effigy of the Queen's bust enclosed in a garland. Over the words "promise" and "demand" is the English number of the note repeated, and below these the value in Bengalee, Persian, Nagree, and Hindee. In the tissue of the note, as a water-mark its value is thrice entered in words and figures, the words "Government of India" occur, and below are the signatures of "Jas. Wilson" and "Canning." Forgery is thus defied as much as is possible. Capt. Hyde is the Master of the Mint. The intrinsic value of each note is, we believe, a penny farthing, or more. The notes have two faults—one artistic and one most seriously practical. The Queen is represented to the hundred and eighty millions of her native subjects as a youthful lady decked out exactly like the pictures on ivory of Sultanas sold by the Delhi artists. And the number of the note does not appear in Bengali, so that already it is received with distrust by the bazaars, who have no ready means of registering it so as to avoid fraud. This last mistake should be at once corrected by stamping the number in the vernacular. The notes were made in England, specimens having been prepared even before Mr. Wilson left for India.—*Friend of India.*

## THE STAFF CORPS.

The most injudicious delay which prevents a final settlement as to the pay and qualifications of the Staff Corps of the three Presidencies is not less detrimental to the public service than the long suspense which attended the absorption of the Indian into the Royal army was injurious to private rights. In numbers, and in some respects in importance, the Staff Corps excels the civil service. From the able officer who presides in the Foreign-office, and him who was recently nominated Military Secretary, down through all the grades of civil office in the non-regulation provinces and military appointments throughout the empire, the Staff Corps extends its ranks. It is calculated to meet the objections on public grounds that have been raised against the extinction of the local army, by training a body of officers, the elite of the army, of great Indian experience grafted on more than mediocre abilities. Whether as a civil or a military body, the Staff Corps is of the utmost importance to the empire. We deprecate, therefore, the delay which prevents the publication of the rules of examination applicable to its several grades, and a decision as to the pay attached to its individual offices. Just six months ago we sketched the outlines of a scheme of consolidated staff salaries, submitted by the Controller of Military Finance to a committee of Calcutta Secretaries appointed to report on the subject. Only now is that committee about to send in their report to Government. We fear it must be referred

to England for approval, so that nothing definite will be settled till near the close of the year.

The scheme differs somewhat from that of the Controller, of which we gave an outline last August. Though on the whole not so favourable to officers as that was, the new staff pay code will be accepted, we believe, as not unfair, and the very moderation of its recommendations will probably secure instant approval from both the Calcutta and the Westminster authorities. The Controller's scheme, it may be remembered, classified all military staff appointments, which are on the same footing, at the highest rate, as if held by a major general, and drew out a gradation scale for other ranks, nearly approximating to that contained in the Royal Warrant. The new plan, we believe, deals with each staff appointment separately, adding to the Staff Corps pay what is thought to be a far additional allowance. In answer to more than one complaint of the delay, and more than one excited inquiry as to the hopes of officers, we may say that commandants of native regiments will be better off under the scheme recommended by the committee than under the controller's, of which we gave an account.

The *Gazette* of yesterday (March 5) contains several of the long-delayed Staff appointments, and that of Saturday will probably complete the list, for after that day Lord Canning's power will be almost at an end. Major W. A. Thomson, Commandant of the Body Guard, succeeds Col. Colin Mackenzie as Governor-general's agent at Moorsheadabad, on a reduced salary, and is succeeded in the command by Captain Delane. We regret the revival of this office of agent, which adds to the so-called Nazim's position an appearance of uncalled for dignity, while it embroils us in intrigue, corruption, and insult. Colonel Mackenzie becomes Superintendent of Army Clothing. Colonel F. D. Atkinson succeeds Colonel Hannington as Controller of Military Finance. Few of the departures this season from India will so injuriously affect the public service as that of Colonel Hannington. The most accomplished military accountant who has ever filled the office he resigns, we trust he will be able in England to lend the weight of his advice and experience to the authorities who are now entangled in all the intricacy of the military funds. An admirable appointment is that of Colonel H. B. Lumsden, c.b., as Brigadier of the Hyderabad Contingent, his place in command of the guides being taken by Colonel A. T. Wilde, c.b. Mr. N. C. Wake, c.b., of Arrah celebrity, deserves the important office of Superintendent of Darjeeling. As a committee is about to "sit on" the commissariat, there will, we believe, be no change there at present. The central provinces are still destitute of a chief and a judicial commissioner.—*Friend of India*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR HUGH ROSE and party arrived at Mooltan safe and well on the morning of the 24th of February, having ridden more than seven hundred miles in seventeen days, the Commander-in-Chief having most thoroughly inspected all the stations and outposts on the route. He was, at the time of our correspondent writing, about to commence at once upon Mooltan, inspecting the European and native regiments, regimental institutions, establishments, &c., which it was calculated would occupy two days; and intended to start again on the 26th for Lahore, on to Ferozepore on the 28th, catching up the head-quarters camp a few marches from Umballah, which station his Excellency expected to reach on the 3rd. It was estimated that his work at Umballah would occupy eight, or possibly ten days; after which Simlah, and comparative repose until after the rains, when his Excellency will descend from the hills again.

LAHORE LIGHT HORSE.—The destination of the Lahore Light Horse, now and for some time past encamped on the esplanade of the fort for brigade movements, is altered, and the regiment goes to Barrackpore, where a military committee has been ordered to select a site for the horses, and the men will go into barracks.

THE THAKOORS.—We (*Englishman*) have on more than one occasion lately alluded to the Thakoors as men naturally turbulent in disposition, and at all times opposed to order. These men, inhabiting as they do a wild and mountainous country, the descendants of robber chiefs who in days of yore held in subjection the entire population of the plains within the vicinity of their strongholds, have ever been the foremost in every insurrectionary movement which has taken place, either under the ancient Mahomedan or present British rule. Central India has ever been, as it is to day, the favourite scene of their exploits; for, notwithstanding the numerous wrongs received at their hands by the peaceable cultivators of the soil, they find there the means of eluding the officers of justice they might seek for in vain in other localities. The impenetrable jungle, the lofty and well nigh inaccessible mountains, the main features of this portion of the British Empire in the East, afford to the Thakoor and his adherents the shelter they require. And the ancient name borne by one and all of them excites the sympathy of the people for the descendant of some ancient house, to whom in years gone by their fathers and their fathers' fathers have owed allegiance. Those of the Thakoors who opposed themselves to the British in the troublous days of 1857-58, when they found the tide of battle set strongly against them, made their way, with such followers as still clung to them in their fallen fortunes, deep into the hills and jungles of Mehwar, Bundelcund and the Vindyan range. Thither followed them more than one man of note who had figured conspicuously in the ranks of the rebels. They were kept constantly on the move, for the British troops followed them perseveringly in every direction, even penetrating into those fastnesses they had learned to look upon as inaccessible to regular troops. But, notwithstanding all the efforts of the British commanders, but trifling success attended their endeavours to capture the men they were most earnest in seeking. Favoured by the people who yet revered the well-known names of their ancient rulers, whatever might be their followers, their safety was invariably secured. Two of the Thakoors, conspicuous for their acts of rebellion, are yet at large, and though one is notorious for the successes which attend him and the band of robbers he heads, and for the mischief he does, and the loss he inflicts upon those on whom he preys, even the sufferers from his depredations will not give information which would lead to his apprehension; and all the efforts of the local police, aided by the military, have as yet failed either in securing his person or dispersing his band. In Meywar, the son of a Thakoor, whose relations with the British Government are friendly, has gathered together a band of some fifty Bheels, who are ever in a chronic state of disaffection, and has made for the hills, to ally himself with Feroze Shah and the small party of rebel and disbanded sepoys who yet keep together under his banner. The name assumed by Feroze Shah is Futteh Jung, and aided by the young Thakoor and his fifty Bheels, he is said to be meditating joining the party of that tribe who are now in open hostility to the British Government, and of trying his fortunes once more in the field in opposition to British troops. If he carries out this intention, which it is to be hoped he may, he will probably give his enemies the opportunity they have long looked anxiously for—to number him with those rebels who now sleep their last sleep.

SUKUT.—The Khasia affair is likely to put on another phase. Hitherto the Khasias proper have been very quiet; the trouble has been with the Khasias at Jaintia. The Rajah of Nungklone in the Khasia hills is also the choultry of a small fiscal division of pergunnah in Kamroop, known as Bordwar. In his own hills he is an independent chief, and one of the most powerful of the Khasia rajahs. The Deputy Commissioner at Gowhaty found some fault with him in regard to revenue matters, and sent up at once to Nungklone, got the rajah seized, brought to Gowhaty, and shut up in jail. The Khasias are, as a natural consequence, dreadfully exasperated; they

have closed up the road to Cherra, and threaten all sorts of vengeance. There are no troops to spare from Gowhaty; all that could be sent have been sent towards Jaintia under the command of the adjutant and three doing duty officers; and the Bhooteas threaten an invasion, so that the remainder of the corps with the commandant, Major Campbell, must stay for the defence of the capital. By the way, there is an advantage in being below the ordinary height of mortals. Major Rowlett, Deputy commissioner at Cherra, accompanied Colonel Richardson out into Jaintia, and they had a skirmish with the Khasias, when one of the enemy's bullets passed clean through Major Rowlett's hat, about a couple of inches above his head. If any man of ordinary stature had been in his place the ball would certainly have passed, if not through his body, at least through his skull.—*Englishman's Correspondent*.

CAPTAIN T. W. MERCER has been desired by the Government of the Punjab to proceed at once to Jummo, for the purpose of accompanying his Highness Maharajah Rumber Singh to Chumba, whither, as stated by us some short time since, he was about to proceed on a visit of ceremony. Captain Mercer will accompany the Maharajah both to and from Chumba, and has been authorised by Government to both make and accept the complimentary presents usually made on the occurrence of so auspicious an event in the family of a native potentate, as the marriage of one near in blood, and to the throne. To give importance to Captain Mercer's mission, a small guard of British troops has been detailed to accompany him, and attend upon his steps during his deputation to the Maharajah.

MR. DOWLEANS, the secretary to the Calcutta Committee of the Great Exhibition to be held in Hyde-park in May next, has been appointed special agent to the Government of India to the same, and will proceed to England immediately to carry out the objects of the agency. During the absence of Mr. Dowleams on his mission to England Dr. Palmer will officiate as a member of the Municipal Commission.

LIEUT. COL. L. C. BOURCHIER.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has conferred upon Lieut.-col. L. C. Bouchier, junior lieut.-col. of H.M.'s 89th regt., the command of H.M.'s 98th regt., in succession to Col. D. Rainier, employed on the Brigade Staff, and "seconded." We are glad to see this economical diminution of the number of superfluous lieutenant-colonels employed in India.

DARJEELING MOUNTAIN TRAIN.—The Government has ordered the preparation and equipment of a mountain train battery of artillery for service at Darjeeling and the adjacent territories, and twenty five gunners from the artillery companies at the Presidency, and from the local company of artillery, have been told off to proceed at once to Darjeeling and complete the mountain battery for service. The artillery will be a most useful and serviceable addition to the strength of our military force at Darjeeling, and we are glad to hear that it is to be permanently kept up. The possession of artillery is of paramount importance in the estimation and in the fears of natives; and the formation of a mountain train battery, in this instance, may, at a comparatively small outlay, save us hereafter much of the expense and annoyance with which our little border wars are always attended.

CASHMERE.—H. E. the Viceroy and Governor-general has perused with interest the report of General Van Cortland on Cashmere for the year 1861, and has signified to the General his satisfaction with the same. His Lordship has, moreover, desired that an expression of his gratification may be conveyed to the rulers of Cashmere, for the civility and attention which is now invariably shown to European visitors and travellers in Cashmere; marks of good will and feeling which he is fully aware can be ascribed solely to the example set to their subjects by the rulers themselves, and which must at all times prove a source of pleasure and gratification to the British Government, while it more firmly cements the bonds of union and good feeling now so happily established between the two nations.

DELHI, Feb. 26.—The prisoner Moghul Beg, convicted of the murder of Mr. Simon Fraser and other Christians, in the place on the 11th May, 1857, is to be hanged in front of the Lahore gate of the palace, close to the scene of the murders, on the 14th March, the Judicial Commissioner having confirmed the sentence passed upon him. The summing up of Mr. Melvill is brief, but very able. There is some hitch about the site recently selected for the Delhi Memorial Monument on the ridge near the Fagan battery. It now appears that the ground selected belongs to a native, one Salig Ram, treasurer to the Delhi Court. I fancy this objection will involve the formation of another committee, when I have reason to believe the flag staff tower, in itself a fitting memorial, the 11th May, 1857, will be the site selected. Perhaps after this is done some other Government well-wisher will turn up and claim the ground as his. The worst part of this business is that the work had already commenced, and now there will be the usual amount of correspondence and consequent delay. The brigade was out yesterday morning under Colonel Chamberlain, of the 1st Bengal Cavalry (Skinner's horse). I am told that it was beautifully handled and a sight worth seeing. A detachment of H.M.'s 19th regiment marched through a day or two ago *en route* to join the head quarters.

SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES.—Of late a new interest has been given to these portions of the Indian Empire by the report of Captain Pearson on the Mundla district and the highlands of Central India generally, and from its forming a very considerable portion of the new province of Central India. Some true and trustworthy picture of these territories has long been wanted. There has been a vague and undefined idea in men's minds that in Central India is to be found what the European most requires to render his settlement in India attractive, viz., a generous soil and genial climate. Statistics have been, and still are, in a very great measure wanting, but the paper before us helps to make up some portion of the deficiency. In a previous number of the *Calcutta Review* (72) was an exceedingly interesting article, treating of the highlands of Central India, which assisted in some measure to supply a modicum of the information required; the last number of that periodical has the same object in view. In one respect it provides statistics of value, and that with reference to temperature. The result of thermometric observations taken four times a-day by Captain Pearson indicate the average temperature of the Saugor and Nerbudda districts:—1800. November, 62.5 deg.; December, 58.8 ditto; 1861, January, 55.0 ditto; February, 62.3 ditto; March, 73.8 ditto; April, 86.2 ditto. And the temperature of the ground at six and a-half feet below the surface in Agra, Jubbulpore, and Nagpore, is thus represented by Mr. Schlagintweit's figures:—1856. Agra, from February to March, 74 deg.; Jubbulpore, in December, 72 ditto; Nagpore, in December, 84 ditto. In Nagpore, during December and January, the temperature from sunset to sunrise is exceedingly low, and hoar frost frequently covers the ground. A difference in the temperature six and a-half feet below the surface of 12° would indicate an amount of latent heat, ever existent in the earth, which must account, it is presumed, for the higher temperature during the day of Nagpore over Jubbulpore, where frost is seldom experienced. Except that from the fact of frost lying on the ground at all, we are inclined to believe there must be some mistake in the figures given. "These territories are equally attractive from their rich and varied scenery. Extensive ranges of hills stand out in high relief, sinking by gentle gradients into the plains; mountain streams, fringed with trees of the greenest foliage, add to the beauty of the scene." The soil is varied in character, and, in spite of very much rugged and uncultivated land, is richer and more productive than that of any other part of India. This alone adds much to the intrinsic value of these districts; but coupled as it is with a pleasant, agreeable, and healthy climate, it renders them of great importance as localities in which the European may settle with advantage to

himself and to the State. Apart from the various qualities and description of soil with which these districts are blest, they contain within them much mineral wealth. "Coal is found at Mowpaul, at Nursingpore, in the Bactool district; on the banks of the Sakur and Towah Nuddes, and at Semata Ghat. Nodular iron ore is found among the carboniferous rocks of the Nerbudda Valley. Already has the native iron been applied to works of public utility; the iron suspension bridge in the Sagur district is made of native iron." In Mundla, and towards Sahagpore, extensive tracts are covered with high green grass. The rotation of crops is known, and they are so abundant, that grain is obtainable at half the price at which it is procurable in the North-West Provinces and Behar. Moreover, the natural facilities for artificial irrigation by means of canals, revertments, and water-works, offered by the undulating or hilly surface of the entire of these districts, through which flow rivers, the beds of which are never devoid of running water, are of no inconsiderable importance, and especially so to the European settler.—*Englishman*.

MR. W. S. WELLS, the officiating magistrate of Bancoorah, has, we are informed, acquired for himself the good will of the people of his district by the promptness with which he redresses grievances, the courtesy of his manner, and the facilities offered by all classes of the people to approach him. What appears to have given most satisfaction is his having called the Rajah of Pachete to account for the illegal confinement of a man, who, by means of his friends, contrived to bring the subject to the magistrate's ear. Mr. Wells was at the time on circuit in the district, and on the complaint being laid before him he at once proceeded to the spot and instituted an inquiry, causing the liberation of the man the Rajah had placed in duress. The magistrate returned to Bancoorah, and summoned the Rajah to appear there to answer the charge brought against him. It would appear that the prompt action of the magistrate has taken the Rajah by surprise, and has in some measure lessened his self-confidence; for report has it that more than one gentleman of the legal profession has been retained to conduct the defence in the pending trial. It may do these native zemindar gentry some good to find that they cannot take the law into their own hands with impunity.

MR. H. C. WAKE has been gazetted to succeed Dr. Campbell as Superintendent of Darjeeling. It was to the determined courage and unwearied watchfulness of this gentleman that the British residents of Arrah were enabled to hold the house in which they located themselves against the mutineers in 1857. For his prowess on this occasion Mr. Wake was created a Companion of the Bath, and until his present appointment he has filled the office of Collector and Magistrate of Dinapore. From the energy of character displayed in the defence of the house at Arrah by Mr. Wake we may anticipate the speedy subjection to reason of the refractory Bhootanese. It is not likely that he who defied an army of disciplined troops, with a handful of his fellow-countrymen to back him, will permit a horde of semi-savages long to disturb the peace of the sanitarium over which he holds command. The Soobah of Dalimcote will have to alter his tone, and in lieu of demanding payment for a forfeited mehal, forfeited through the acts of aggression on the part of his master the Deb Rajah, he will have to sue for forgiveness for the threatening attitude his people have assumed at Domohone. The orders issued by him to store supplies and re-collect the forces at Domohone, which had been scattered by the appearance of small-pox among them, will have to be rescinded, and the Soobah of Dalimcote and the Deb Rajah may consider themselves fortunate if they are not called upon and made to make good the expense they have caused the Government to incur by the threatening attitude they have for some time past persistently assumed. The threat to take by force the sum demanded from the late superintendent, as well as that to reoccupy the Fallacottah Mehal, should the rent of it not be paid, are not likely to be allowed to pass unrebuked, if unpunished, by Mr. Wake.

PAPER CURRENCY.—It is rumoured that in consequence of the new notes of the Paper Currency not being numbered in Bengallee and other characters, the native *Mahajuns*, particularly in the Mofussil, where the English language is little understood, intend to memorialise the local Government on the subject, on the ground of great difficulties having been recently experienced by them in making proper entries of such notes in their account books.

THE KIRWEE PLUNDER.—The largest portion of the prize jewels, gold and silver articles, &c., captured by the force under Major General Sir George C. Whitlock, K.C.B., has been transferred, under military escort, to Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s premises for sale, and the whole of this magnificent property will be ready for public inspection at their show rooms on and after Wednesday, the 12th of March. The first day's sale will take place on the 2nd June.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the 7th March, in Fort William, the son of Mr. Plowden, Commissioner of Burdwan, expired from the effects of a fall from his horse. The unfortunate and much regretted boy was buried on the following evening. It seems that his horse some evenings since ran away with him, and ran violently against Mr. Steinbelt, C.S., when both riders were thrown, but whilst the latter was hardly shaken, Mr. Plowden remained senseless almost up to the time of his death.

CHOTA NAGPORE, Feb. 28.—I have to acquaint you that the business which caused the assembly of the Sumbulpore field force having been brought to a peaceful conclusion, consequently the force was broken up. The 9th military police battalion and detachment Behar irregular cavalry commenced its march towards Chota Nagpore on the 10th instant, and arrived at its destination on the 25th instant, making double marches of it at some stages. The 8th battalion, at the request of the commander, stands fast at Sumbulpore until it receives orders to return to its legitimate duties at Cuttack. The Sebundee levy reverts to its original duties at Sumbulpore. Before breaking up the force the commanding officer tendered his thanks to the respective commanding officers for the excellent discipline that existed throughout the force, and it was equally gratifying to know that not a single crime or offence of any kind was brought to the notice of the commanding officer since their arrival at Sumbulpore. This reflects great credit on all, and we are sure that had there been occasion for the force to take the field against the rebels, that it would have distinguished itself by its gallantry as it has done by its exemplary conduct and discipline. The whole of the police force will be undergoing a change very shortly; we trust the European officers attached to the 9th battalion will not be affected in any way by it; the detachments under their respective commands are in a very inhospitable outstation, and exposed to a trying climate.—*Hurkaru*.

BENGAL.—We understand the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will at last carry out the recommendations of the committee appointed to report on the introduction of the new constabulary into Madras, the report on which has been upwards of two months before him. Mr. Carnac is spoken of as Inspector-general, and his appointment would be as unexceptionable as that of any other who could be named. We are not sure if the good people of Howrah will appreciate the dignity about to be conferred on them, by raising their now petty subdivision of the zillah of Hooghly to the position of a separate zillah. As the town of Howrah is fast treading on the heels of Calcutta, and will maintain its importance even when the bridge at Ishapore carries all the passenger traffic of the Gangetic valley into the capital, we should have preferred to have seen it assimilated to Calcutta in the administration of justice. It is as much an English town as the metropolis, and is as essentially a part of Calcutta as Southwark is of London. Now that its police is subject to the jurisdiction of Calcutta the union should be made complete. Howrah will be always the great place of export for the produce conveyed by rail down the Gangetic valley.





mentation, and it may be beneficial as extending to stamps on receipts. If the use of them, however, be required for hoodies it will be detrimental to the traffic of the bunnys in the cantonments, in as much as they must compete with the bunnys in the city, who will use no stamps. I am happy to find that the residency is constantly increasing in population, containing several opulent banking establishments. I hear the same thing of the cantonments of Secunderabad. This should be an incontrovertible test to the people of this country of our better system of government and of the justice of our rulers. But I question whether the many will ever be disposed, in spite of the test, whatever that may be, to admit it. The Minister, all believe, is copying what he can of our rules and systems, but he has many a head of the monster to crush before he can go the whole course.—*Englishman*.

**MARINE SANITARIUM.**—Government has sanctioned the proposal of Dr. Macpherson, of Madras, and Captain Fraser, engineer of the Alguada Lighthouse, to make Callagouk or Curlew Island a marine sanitarium and watering-place. Convicts will undertake the preliminary works, a party of two hundred being set aside for this purpose. They will be employed in opening up the island, clearing building sites, facilitating the natural drainage of the island, and constructing the roads we recently described.

**THE MADRAS HUNT.**—At a meeting which took place after the hunt-dinner on Saturday, March 8, it was proposed by Colonel Denison, and seconded by Captain Hutchison, that the following gentlemen be requested to act as a committee, for the purpose of obtaining a pack of hounds from England for the next cold weather:—Mr. Vans Agnew, Colonel Fenwick, Mr. Brecks, Major Grant, and Mr. Dalzell. Three of these gentlemen who were present having consented to act, it was proposed by Mr. Brecks, and seconded by Mr. H. Hicks, that a hunt-dinner take place on the 1st Saturday in April, when the committee will report progress. The meeting then resolved on a motion proposed by Mr. Vans Agnew, and seconded by Mr. Morris, that harriers be obtained, and not foxhounds. A subscription list was circulated, and Rs. 1,500 at once subscribed by those present, and it was intimated that the governor, the commander-in-chief, and the chief justice would give the proposal their most cordial support.

**NAWAB OF THE CARNATIC.**—We see from the *Bombay Saturday Review* that the claimant to the Nawabship of the Carnatic, emboldened like so many of his compeers by the Mysore job, has issued "the Carnatic Catechism," in which, after the fashion of ecclesiastical productions of the same kind, members of Parliament, "heads of all law institutions," "social and political clubs," "colleges and universities," and native princes, are fully informed as to the claims of Azeem Jah. The case seems to be this, as put by the claimant. Prince Wallah Jah, in 1750, is said to have been made hereditary Nawab of the Carnatic. The nephew of his eldest son "succeeded, and he had two sons, Azum Jah the elder, who became Nawab in 1819, and Azeem Jah the younger, who is the present claimant. Azeem Jah died in 1825, and left a minor son, who was placed under the regency of his uncle, Azeem Jah, and who finally died without issue in October, 1855." Lord Dalhousie then declared the line extinct, with the concurrence of the Court of Directors and Madras Government, the succession, according to native law, having failed. Azeem Jah was offered a lakh of rupees annually, which he declined. We cannot go into the case here, but Azeem Jah's claim seems to us almost baseless as Golam Mahomed's. Yet he refuses his pension, and spends his money on lawyers, declaring that "the present tract will be immediately followed by others, for the purpose of more fully explaining and advocating the same cause."

**COOLIE EMIGRATION.**—The *Madras Examiner* protests against coolie emigration from the Southern Presidency, saying with truth "the day is fast approaching when we shall regret most bitterly the introduction of the practice, and find ourselves, perhaps, unable to discontinue it." Of

the Pondicherry slave-trade the writer says:—"A company for carrying on the traffic in humankind, has been established at Pondicherry, with an agent, Mr. Cammiade, we believe, at Madras. If the poor creatures were shipped from here, there would at all events be less risk of their being maltreated or forced than if they were put on board at Pondicherry. We do not by this mean to say that there is no humanity among the Pondicherrians, comparable to that which is met with in Madras. But it is well known that coolies have been ill-used in French territory, in a manner to which we think a parallel could not be found in ours."

**THE JAIL AT OOTACAMUND** is finished. The *Star* says:—"There are in all thirty-six cells, eighteen on the ground, and eighteen on the upper floor. The central halls into which these cells open are perfect repeaters of sound; we were astonished with the intensity given both to the voice and the footstep. Each cell has a turn-up bed, to be put out of the way during the day, a table fixed to the wall, a stool, a basin, and a slender piece of wood for opening the ventilator. We are not quite sure of the advisability of this appendage, for there is no saying what a 'Jack Sheppard' will do with it. In addition to this 'garniture' there is to be a bell fixed in the niche of every door-way, which, when pulled, will throw out a label containing the number of the cell which has made the call. This apparatus is not yet finished, but it will be put into operation immediately. All the cells have an appliance for furnishing them with warm air, which will be heated to a regulated temperature. Then come the patent cooking stoves, water-closets, courts for the exercise of the prisoners, spring gates, and an insalable outer wall. Lastly, we must allude to the apartments for the governor of the prison, the office-room, and the entrance chamber."

**MUTINY MEMORIAL.**—The committee appointed to erect a hall in Madras as a memorial of deliverance from the mutiny, have stopped the building from want of funds, and have resolved, with their diminished balance, to buy the premises known as "Pharaoh's Shop" for the purpose. There the various religious societies will be accommodated and meetings held.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

Feb. 22. Estelle et Reine, Lanoy, Mauritius.—25. Alex. Baring, Nunnerly, Moulmein.—27. Col. Burney, Sutherland, Yea.—28. Beagle str. Hay, Trincomalee; Queen of the South str. Thornhill, Calcutta. March 1. Jemima, Batta, Colombo; Roska, Nissen, Penang.—4. Felix, Simon, Bourbon.—5. Rajah of Cochin, Cumming, London; Mascate, Devereux, Port Louis; Chaffin, Graves, Mauritius; Trafalgar, Taylor, Comoda; Rangoon str. Melville, Rangoon and Northern Ports; Corea, Smith, Colombo; Feroze str., Tronson, Suez.—7. Sydney str., Niblett, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Alex. Baring.—Mrs. Stansford and three children. Mr. McLaughlin, Mr. Condamin. Mr. Crew and four children. Per str. Queen of South.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Anzeo. Mr. Henderson. Mr. J. M. Adams, Mrs. Campbell and sister, Miss Fitz Somers.

Per str. Rangoon.—Dr. Simmons, Mrs. Simmons, Lieut. col. Selby, Dr. Prichard, Capt. and Mrs. Fitzroy, Dr. Beaton, Mrs. Gordon, Mr. Mackenzie, Capt. Revell, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bull, Lieut. F. Pavy, Dr. Doyle, P. D. Henderson, Mrs. Harrock.

Per str. Feroze.—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B., Gov. gen. of India.

Per str. Simla.—From CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Miss Pearce, Mrs. Goodeve, Mrs. Hogg, Miss Blundell, Mr. Phillips.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 22. Lady Melville, Davies, London via Ganjam; Shelbourne, Weston, London; Nouvelle Pallas, Daban, Bordeaux via Pondicherry; Catarque, Macheth, Ganjam.—23. Leocadie et Anna, Moreau, Bordeaux via Comoda; Defiance, Daly, Moulmein; str. Moulmein, Ashton, Calcutta via Northern Ports.—24. Futay Raze, Dermott, Nicobar Island and Rangoon.—26. Burham, Consit, London; Calcutta, Leach, London; Nonpareil, Leonard, Vizagapatam.—28. Jean Victor, Jacob, Marseilles via Northern Ports; Estelle et Reine, E. Lanoy de Chapelle, Marseilles via Poore.—March 1. Sovereign of India, Case, London.—6. Statesman, Marshall, Demerara; Shannon, Hensworth, Amherst; Shillingham, Dunn, Bassin; Henrietta, Cumming, Moulmein; Mascate, Deveau, Pondicherry.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Nouvelle Pallas.—Mrs. and four Misses O'Brien, Mr. F. Grad Anam, Mrs. A. Daviot. Per str. Moulmein.—For MASULIPATAM.—Dr. Smith, Lieut. G. Moning, Messrs. Norman and Akerman, 1st Royals, Mr. Dick, 17th Lancers. Lieut. Chalou. For COCONADA.—

Rev. E. E. Jenkins, Wesleyan Mission, Capt. Winscom, H. Homer, Esq., Inspecting Postmaster, Rev. Mr. Fryar. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Capt. and Mrs. Clephane. For MUNSOGCOTTAH.—F. J. V. Jenkins, Esq.

Per Burham.—Col. C. Codrington, Col. F. B. Lys, Col. Gordon, Maj. A. Wyndham, Rev. Mr. Spears, J. Macartney, Esq., Mrs. Wyndham and six children, Mrs. C. J. Smith and child, Miss Smith, Mrs. Gordon, Miss Fawcett, Capt. Shaw's child, Mrs. and Miss Codrington, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Fraser and child, Mrs. Riach and child, Mrs. Lys, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Shears, Mrs. Williamson, Mrs. Consitt, Capt. the Hon. A. E. Harris, Lieut. Morris, W. Williamson.

Per Sovereign of India.—Mr. Heath, Mr. Hardinge, Mr. Rollinson.

Per Queen of South.—Col. R. Hall, Maj. Campbell, Maj. Walker's two children, Mrs. Capt. Nichol and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Firth and three children, Mrs. Clementson, G. M. Simpson, Esq., Mrs. Bradbury and child, Mrs. Campbell and child, Mrs. Lees and infant, Capt. E. Bradbury, H.M.'s Drag. Guss, in command of troops; Lieut. Cherry, F. L. Clementson, Esq., in medical charge.

Per str. Simla.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. gen. James and Mrs. Fitzgerald, one child, and Miss Fitzgerald, Col. C. C. and Mrs. Johnston and two children, Mrs. Carleton and four children, Rev. G. B. and Mrs. Steward and two infants, Miss Johnson, G. P. Fletcher, Esq., W. E. Underwood, Esq., and Mrs. Underwood, F. H. C. Boevey, Esq., H. Wood, Esq., Mr. J. Runkin. For MARSEILLES.—Mrs. T. E. Galagan and one child, H. S. Reed, Esq. For SYDNEY.—W. H. Hart, Esq. For POINT DE GALLE.—Capt. T. E. Gahagan.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, March 14, 1862.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

Interest on Loans on deposit of Govt. Securities ... 8 per ct.  
On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ... 5 per ct.  
Discount on Government Bills ... 4 per ct.  
Ditto on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ... 10 per ct.

### EXCHANGES.

Document Bills, at 6 months' sight ... 1 0½ to 1 0½  
Credit to 6 months ... 2 1½  
Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months ... 2 0½  
" " at 3 months ... 1 11½  
" " at 1 month ... 1 11½  
" " at sight ... 1 11½  
H.M.'s Treasury Bills ... None.  
Bank of England Post Bills ... Par.  
Mauritius Government Bills ... Nominal.  
Ceylon ditto ... "  
Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight ... None.  
Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days ... ½ to dis.  
Ditto on Bombay ... Par ½ to dis.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5½ per cent. Loan ... 1859 ... 6½ to 7 p. c. pm.  
5 per cent. ditto ... 1856-57 ... ½ dis. to ½ pm.  
5 per cent. ... 1852-53 ... }  
Ditto ... 1853-54 ... } 16½ to 16½ dis.  
Ditto ... 1854-55 ... }  
5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt ... No transactions.  
Tanjore Bonds ... ½ per ct. dis.  
Bank of Madras Shares ... 32 per cent. pm.

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ... each Rs. 10-6.

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

On Govt. 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes ... 95 per ct.  
Ditto 5 ditto ditto ... 90 per ct.  
Ditto 4½ ditto ditto ... 75 per ct.  
Ditto 4 ditto Stock Receipts ... 75 per ct.  
Ditto 4 ditto Promissory Notes Sicca ... 75 per ct.  
Ditto 4 ditto ditto Company's ... 75 per ct.  
Ditto 3½ ditto ditto ditto ... — per ct.  
On Tanjore ditto ditto ditto ... 98 per ct.

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 5s. 0d. to £2. 10s. per ton  
To Liverpool (rice), £1. 2s. 6d. per ton.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**BRIbery IN BOMBAY.**—A serious case of attempting to bribe an electric telegraph signaller has come before the Bombay Police Court, Henry Fisk, a signaller, was waited on by two natives who declared they were sent by Hemabhoj Premabhoj, a rich man. They offered Fisk Rs. 1,000 if he gave their master a copy of the telegrams announcing the arrival of the China mail at Galle, and the rates of the opium sale in Calcutta an hour before anybody else could see them. Their master would make ten lakhs by the priority of information, and five of these would be divided among the two bribers and the bribed clerk. Fisk told them to call again, but meanwhile informed his superiors, and the police were hidden in his room during the next interview. Fisk pretended to be afraid, but was promised that they would engage the best lawyers in Bombay for him if he were discovered. One of the telegrams came, and the prisoners called again to ask why it had not been supplied. Fisk says, "I pretended to be ignorant of the arrival

of the telegram. He asked me to give him a receipt for forty rupees as money borrowed from him, and then he said that he would give me the money. He said that I was to give him the receipt to avoid suspicion. I evaded giving him a receipt. I repeatedly asked him if Hemabhoj Premabhoj had sent him for a receipt. Both prisoners assured me that Hemabhoj Premabhoj had desired them to obtain a receipt from me." On this the constables apprehended the scoundrels.

## CHINA.

HONG KONG, March 1.—The London Mail of December 26th, due here on the 9th ultimo, arrived on the 15th, a few minutes before the outgoing Mail left harbour.

The London Mail of January 10th arrived here on the 27th ultimo, bringing on the welcome news of America having complied with our demands in the affair of the *Trent*.

The past fortnight is somewhat barren in news of interest both as regards China and Japan. It is not likely that any movement hostile to the peace and security of foreigners will be made in the latter country, while an embassy—probably the most important both as regards its numbers and the rank of the officers composing it, that ever left the shores of Japan—is engaged in visiting the principal cities on the continent of Europe. Most likely the anti-foreign factions, which have caused us so much annoyance in Japan, have, for the present, abandoned their machinations; and it is only to be hoped that the intelligence which the ambassadors send home from time to time during the progress of their interesting tour may tend to dissipate much of the unfriendly feeling which yet exists towards foreigners among the most influential classes in Japan. At the same time much will depend upon the stamp of man who is appointed to succeed Mr. Alcock as Minister. It has been said, and with perfect truth, that Ministers for such countries as this are like poets—born not made. There are certain physical qualities of spirit and temper, which are more frequently in requisition in such situations than energy and intellect; and as a recent mail brought us information to the effect that Mr. Laurence Oliphant had not given an answer to the offer of the appointment we now refer to, it is only to be desired that he will be able to weigh and appreciate the peculiar duties of this office, and to decline it if it does not suit his natural genius. One thing the English Government may rely upon—and we have reason to believe they are aware of it—that something more is wanted in a Plenipotentiary than a mere knowledge, however complete and extensive, of diplomatic or consular business; much, if not all, of that kind of duty may be done by subordinates, but in the Minister himself there must be personal qualities which will not only enable him to perceive the current requirements of his position, but to meet them happily, whether the doing so demands shrewdness or courage.

From Pekin there is no political intelligence; everything appears to be going on smoothly at the capital, and the Prince of Kung is the man of the day. By a letter from Pekin, it will be seen that new honours have been paid to Prince Kung, until it does not seem possible to lift him any higher. It is very satisfactory to see the Chinese Government for the first time in the hands of a ruler who is friendly to foreigners; but it is much to be regretted that, notwithstanding the lapse of many months since the new Government was settled, no steps have been taken to prosecute the civil war with more rigour, and so restore prosperity to many a distracted and ruined province. It is true that nothing has been heard of the Northern rebellion for some time, but the likelihood is that it eats its way still in quarters beyond our means of communication; one thing is certain, that if any victory had been gained over the

formidable band that were last heard of at Cheefoo, it would have been duly reported at Pekin, instead of which, the Imperial army has scarcely been heard of since the capture of Nanking. The only exception to this has been in the case of a force of Imperialists under Colonel Ward, an American, who have lately been active in driving away a large body of rebels from a village in the neighbourhood of Woosung, where the latter had barricaded themselves.—*Overland China Mail*.

LIFE IN CHINA.—A letter from Pekin in the *Overland Friend of China*, dated Pekin, February 4, says, "We began fires here on the 5th of November last, the popular Guy Fawkes-day in England, and during the quarter of a year that has since transpired the weather has been growing colder and colder. It is not improbable but the cold has already reached its greatest excess, and within a few weeks we look for the approach of mild spring season. This winter term has been very fine indeed; the sky, with the exception of one or two days, has been clear, cloudless, and bright; the temperature vigorous and bracing, the wind, when it blows, is very sharp and cutting; snow has fallen in small quantities only twice, and both times during the night, and not in the daytime. Frost, of course, has been severe, and formations thereof are now exceeding thick. The lowest point to which a registering thermometer here has fallen was on the 24th of January, when it stood, at 7 A.M., at 0°6. The sports of men and boys upon the ice show their enjoyment of the season; and their exercises in sliding, skating, and sledging bring forcibly to our minds the glee with which, 'once on a time,' all these frolics were entered into at home. When the winter set in the Mongols began to arrive in regular caravans, which they do every year at the same time from their northern locations—with dromedaries and mules laden with the slain yellow sheep, the common sheep, also hard, butter, tallow, and cheese, poultry, pheasants, rabbits, and other game, all perfectly frozen, and a variety of furs, felt rugs, and skins. The number of the arrivals this year has far exceeded the number last year, owing, probably, to the panic no longer existing about foreign soldiers on the spot. And now that the Mongol visitors are returning to their own homes the Korean tribute-bearers are arriving. Within the last few weeks both Mongols and Koreans have excited the curiosity of the Chinese as much as the foreigners from Europe—British, French, and Russians—have moved their inquisitiveness. The Mongols are, doubtless, a dirty people, and very coarse in their examination of the strange English, who produced such marvellous revolutions in the capital of China last year. Still there is a deference paid to said foreigner on the part of the Mongol which one does not find in the impertinent Korean. The new year has opened under the style of 'First year of his Imperial Majesty Tungche.' Firing of crackers, and the free use of other fireworks, so popular among the Chinese on such an event, have this year been stopped, on the plea that the empire is in mourning for the deceased father of the reigning sovereign. Notwithstanding, the people have exchanged mutual visits as enthusiastically as before; and the Fair of Pekin has opened now, and will continue open for half a month longer, in the south-western corner of the Chinese city—the great resort at the new year for boys, girls, papas, and maumas in search of toys of every conceivable form. The local authorities seem at this juncture to be devoting all their strength and time upon a ponderous stone, intended for the tomb of his late Majesty—about sixty tons in weight, now in its progress from the original quarry to the Imperial mausoleum. The are five hundred mules and quadrupeds employed in dragging it forwards. They have just passed the eastern gate of the Imperial city. Meantime their Majesties the Empress Dowager Mother of the State and the Empress Dowager Mother of his Majesty Tungche, have united to confer the special privilege on Prince Kung, as the able Prime Minister of the Empire, of entering within the gates of the forbidden city in his sedan and four."

## THE STRAITS.

SINGAPORE.—Of the importance of Singapore there can be no question: its geographical position, its many natural advantages, situated as it is in the midst of the richest countries of the earth, with its spacious harbour, attracting to it the produce and wealth of the lands which surround it on all sides, every day makes more and more important the advantage which Singapore must offer to the sovereign which owns it. The great changes which are rapidly taking place in China, in Japan, in Cochin China, in Borneo, and all the islands of the Eastern Archipelago, involving as they do the presence of representatives of more than one powerful European nation in the Eastern Seas, make the possession of Singapore a matter of the first importance. It is naturally the port of call between India, Ceylon, Aden, and China, as well as of Cochin China, Java, Manila, and the numerous islands of the China Sea. It can scarcely fail to be a necessary coaling station. And as the numerous powerful steamers of the various steam navigation companies which are now rapidly rising into existence are drawn towards it for coaling and other purposes, the rich, valuable produce of the Spice and other islands of the Indian Archipelago will find its way into the harbour of Singapore as the most promising mart within its reach. Singapore was purchased by the English from the Sultan of Johore in 1819 for 60,000 dollars cash, and a life pension of 24,000 dollars per annum. The name, Singapore, was adopted by Sir Stamford Raffles from the Dutch, they having so named it as the nearest pronounceable approach to its very unpronounceable native name. If England ever allows herself to be dispossessed of this island she will deserve to lose that vantage ground which it gives her over all nations trading to China and the numerous localities to the eastward.—*Englishman*.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION.—The following additional particulars regarding the volcanic eruption on the island of Makian, written from Ternate, are taken from the *Java Courant* of the 1st March:—"Two days previous to the eruption the inhabitants of Makian noticed that the mountain was apparently in motion, while they heard a frightful subterranean noise, which filled every one with fear and anxiety, and caused many to flee to the neighbouring islands. Thereafter the mountain burst, as it were, in three, and threw out great masses of lava, ashes, and sand, in all directions, the result of which was that fifteen villages were wholly or partly buried. According to the accounts received up to the present time, 320 persons were killed and 47 wounded by this catastrophe, while the greater part of the population of Makian, which was at least 6,000 persons, has taken refuge on the neighbouring islands. By the care of the Sultan of Ternate, some hundreds of destitute persons have been brought to Ternate from Motir, while his highness has sent all the vessels he could dispose of to afford assistance to the unfortunate fugitives. The fate of many is still unknown, but it is almost certain that a great many persons lost their lives in the sea, after their rapid flight from the doomed island. The beautiful island of Makian, which might almost be styled the storehouse of Ternate, where tobacco grew so well, and from whence Indian corn, fowls, and kanari oil were exported in great abundance for the supply of the neighbouring islands, has been wholly laid waste. Thick clouds of smoke still continuously flow from the crater, and the lava overflows the island so that it is still impossible to approach it. On Tidore and Almahira much damage was done by the showers of ashes and sand which fell there. Seventy-three dwellings were destroyed or rendered uninhabitable, while the young crops were buried under these showers. The island of Bachian was not much damaged by the sand and ashes which fell there, and the fugitives from Makian, who had reached to the number of 1,100, were being well cared for by the native authorities."



# Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

### STAFF CORPS.

**Fort William, March 3.**—The following officer, having applied for admission to the staff corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, is app. to the Bengal Staff Corps, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Capt. (brev. maj.) G. Hutchinson, engr., staff appointment on which admission to the staff corps is claimed, inspector-gen. of police, Punjab.

### Infantry.

Late 56th N.I.—The leave to Europe, on m.c., granted to Capt. (brev. maj.) L. B. Jones, comdt. of 3rd Punjab cav., in G. O. No. 365 of April 23 last, is ext. for a period of 6 mos.

Late 64th N.I.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. R. Garrett has leave for 3 years, under old regs.

General List.—Lieut. F. Jadis, do. du. with 42nd Royal highlanders, has leave for 20 mos., under new rules.

**Foreign Dept., Fort William.—March 4.**—Maj. R. L. Taylor, offic. pol. agent at Meywar, has leave for 1 mo., from the 15th inst., to proc. to Bombay, prep. to applying for further leave to Eur. on m.c.

Lieut. S. S. Sutherland, comdt. milly. police batt., Narsingpore dist., Central Provinces, has leave of abs. for 6 weeks from the 20th ult., or from date on which he may avail himself of it, to proc. to Bombay, prep. to applying for further leave to Eur. on m.c.

Lieut. E. R. C. Bradford ass. ch. of the office of pol. asst., Western Malwa, from Maj. H. Forbes, on 17th ult.

The servs. of the Rev. E. M. Birch are placed at disposal of the Govt. of Punjab.

Capt. C. Baldwin, offic. dep. comr., Central Provinces, ass. ch. of the Baitool dist. from Capt. F. A. Fenton, dep. comr., on the 19th ult., on which date the latter officer ass. ch. of the Hoshungabad dist.

### Appts.:

Maj. W. A. Thomson, comdt. of the Gov. gen.'s body guard, to be agent to the Gov. gen. at Moorshedabad.

Mr. H. C. Wake to be supt. of Darjeeling, v. Dr. A. Campbell, ret.

The servs. of Lieut. col. C. Mackenzie, agent to the Gov. gen. at Moorshedabad, are placed at disposal of the milly. dept.

**Financial Dept., March 1.**—The foll. appts. in the office establishments of the civil paymasters at the several Presidencies are published by order of H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council:—

Bengal Head Asst.—Mr. R. C. Tulloh.

Madras Head Asst.—Mr. W. Donald.

Bombay Head Asst.—Mr. P. Gurmoba.

N.W.P. Head Asst.—Mr. J. Eede (on deputation).

Head Asst.—Mr. L. Teyen (officiating).

Punjab Head Asst.—Mr. H. D. Lawrence.

**March 4.**—Mr. J. I. Harvey, sub-treasurer, Fort William, made over charge of the counter stamp dept. to the civil paymr., Calcutta, on the 28th ult., and of the Govt. savings bank to Mr. W. Clark, 2nd asst. acct. gen. to the Govt. of India, on the same date.

**Foreign Dept., March 1.**—Mr. J. T. Wheeler to be asst. sec. to the Govt. of India, in the foreign dept., from the date on which he may report his departure fr. Madras.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Asst. surg. T. Dillon, of the Bengal med. estab., to be pol. agent at Munipore, in success. to Maj. W. McCulloch.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Capt. R. N. Taylor, Madras staff corps, and Lieut. E. F. H. Armstrong, 11th Madras N.I., to be jun. assts. to the comr. of Mysore.

### Financial Dept.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. J. M. Erskine, offic. dep. auditor and acct. gen., N.W. Provs., is all leave of abs. to Europe for 6 mos., on urgent private affairs, under section 14 of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, with the usual prep. leave.

### Appointments:—

Mr. W. Balmain, offic. sub-treasurer, Madras, to offic. as dep. auditor and acct. gen., N.W. Provs., fr. the date of Mr. Erskine's availing himself of the leave granted to him.

Mr. H. A. Mangles, offic. sub-treasurer, Bombay, to offic. as civil paymr. at Madras when relieved of his present duties.

**Military Dept., March 5.**—No. 235.—Under the authority of the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to confer on Mr. T. J. Ryves, asst. insp. gen. of police in the Rohilcund div., the local rank of lieut., in consideration

of his distinguished servs. in the field during the disturbances in 1857-58.

No. 239.—The undermend. officers are per. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs. on m.c.

Lieut. col. C. V. Cox, of the art., for 20 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. col. H. Hammond, of the art., for 15 mo., under new regs.

Capt. and brev. maj. T. H. Sibley, of the Bengal staff corps, asst. comy. gen. for 20 mo.

Capt. A. LeGallais, Bengal staff corps, dist. supt. of police, Sealkote, Punjab, for 20 mo.

Lieut. H. S. Ruxton, late 56th N.I., for 20 mo., under new regs.

No. 243.—Appointment:—

Army Commissariat Department.—Capt. E. A. Grubb, late 24th N.I., supt. of supplies on the Grand Trunk Road, to be a sub. asst. comy. gen. 2nd cl.

No. 246.—The undermend. officer is per. to proc. to Eur. on furl.

Capt. F. R. N. Fortescue, late 73rd regt. N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

### Governor-general's Body Guard.

No. 249.—Appointments:—

Capt. G. Delane, sec. in command, to be comdt., v. Maj. W. A. Thomson, app. to another situation.

Lieut. and adjt. H. P. Peacock to be sec. in comd., v. Capt. G. Delane.

**Military Finance Dept.**—Lieut. col. F. D. Atkinson, now dep. sec. to the Govt. of India, in the milly. dept., to be controller of milly. finance, v. Col. J. C. Hanynghton, ret.

Capt. T. B. Harrison, now pay-master at Lucknow, to be first examiner in the pay department, v. Maj. W. S. Ferris, ret.

Capt. W. W. Aubert, invalid estab., now offic. as sec. examiner in the pay dept., is confirmed in that appointment.

Maj. T. James, asst. exam. of commis. accounts, to be examiner of the commis., barrack, stud, and clothing depts., v. Maj. T. F. Hobday, retired.

Lieut. M. C. Perreau, late 47th N.I., to be assist. exam. of commis. accounts, v. Maj. T. James, prom.

### Stud Department.

Capt. J. K. Couper, dep. superint., to be superint. of studs, v. Col. J. Dickey, ret.

Capt. C. W. D'Oyly, 1st class asst., to be dep. superint., v. Maj. R. Thatcher, ret.

Lieut. col. A. A. MacDonell, 1st class asst., to be dep. superint., v. Capt. J. K. Couper, prom.

Capt. W. C. MacDougall, 2nd class asst., to be a 1st class asst., v. Capt. C. W. D'Oyly, prom.

Maj. C. H. Barchard, c.b., offic. sub asst., to be a 1st class asst., v. Lieut. col. A. A. MacDonell, prom.

Lieut. E. S. Jackson, sub asst., to be a 2nd class asst., v. Capt. W. C. MacDougall, prom.

Lieut. H. C. Smith, late 9th N.I., to be a sub asst., v. Lieut. E. S. Jackson, prom.

Maj. O. Wilkinson, late 4th Eur. cav., to be proba. sub asst., v. Maj. C. H. Barchard.

The foll. officers are app. to be do. du. officers in the stud dept.:

Capt. A. B. Fenwick, late 5th Eur. regt.

Lieut. R. G. Birch, late 1st Eur. L.C.

### Clothing Department.

Lieut. col. C. Mackenzie, Gov. gen.'s agent at Moorshedabad, to be superint. of army clothing, v. Col. H. P. Burn, ret.

Hyderabad Contingent.—Lieut. col. H. B. Lumsden, c.b., comdt. of corps of guides, to be brig., v. Brig. W. Hill, ret.

Corps of Guides.—Lieut. col. A. T. Wilde, c.b., comdg. 4th Punjab inf., to be comdt., v. Lieut. col. H. B. Lumsden, c.b., appd. brig. of the Hyderabad contingent.

**Public Works, Railway Dept.**—Mr. J. E. Cooke has been app. asst. to the consulting eng. to the Govt. of Bengal, railway dept.

Mr. J. E. Cooke is also app. asst. sec. to the Govt. of Bengal, public works dept., rail. branch.

No. 217.—App.—Punjab irreg. force.—2nd cav.—Lieut. A. D. Jennings, of the late 2nd Eur. L.C., to do du.

### STAFF CORPS.

No. 218.—The undermnt. officers having completed 12 years' serv., 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt., fr. the date specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieuts. F. E. A. Chamier and C. W. R. Chester, 21st Feb., 1862.

**Home Dept., Fort William, Feb. 21.**—No. 996.—Notification.—Mr. J. M. Lewis, of the civil service, is per. to proc. to Eur. on furl. for a period of 3 years from the date of embarkation.

No. 997.—Erratum.—The prom. of the Rev. J. Cave-Browne to be chap., notified on the 18th inst., will take effect from the 14th instead of the 13th inst.

**Foreign Dept., Feb. 21.**—No. 387.—General.—Capt. J. L. Pearce, first asst. and sec. to the comr. of Mysore, has priv. leave of abs. for 60 days from the 6th inst.

No. 388.—Lieut. C. J. Griffiths, of the Bengal staff corps, asst. rev. surv., Punjab surveys, has res. his appoint., and his servs. are accordingly replaced at the disposal of the milly. dept., from 22nd Dec. last.

No. 392.—Mr. J. H. Master, dep. comr., Central Provinces, ass. ch. of the Bhundara dist. from A. G. W. Harris on the 27th ult.

No. 393.—Capt. W. B. Thomson, dep. comr. of Seonee, Central Provinces, has obtained priv. leave for 1 mo., from 28th ult., in ext. of the leave granted to him by the Govt., N.W.P., in G.O. dated 25th Nov. last, No. 2,987 A.

No. 394.—The leave for 20 days granted to Lieut. E. Chamier, dep. comr. in Oude, in G.O. dated 31st ult., No. 223, is to have effect from 6th instead of the 8th inst.

No. 395.—Mr. G. Boswell, extra asst. comr., 1st cl. Hyderabad assigned dists., has priv. leave for 3 mo. from 8rd inst.

No. 396.—Capt. H. F. Waddington, dep. comr., Central Provs., availed himself, on the 29th ult., of the 6 weeks' prep. leave granted to him in G. O. dated 11th inst., No. 308.

No. 397.—Capt. J. J. Hamilton, jun. asst. to the comr. of Mysore, rep. his ret. to Madras on the 9th inst. fr. the leave granted to him in August last.

No. 398.—Capt. J. Allardyce, offic. dep. comr., East Berar, has obtained prep. leave for 1 mo. to proc. to Bombay for the purpose of app. before a med. committee.

Lieut. J. G. Bell, asst. comr., is app. to offic. as dep. comr., East Berar, dur. abs. of Capt. Allardyce.

No. 400.—Rev. J. H. Hocking is app. to be chapl. of Gondah, in Oude.

No. 402.—Capt. A. C. Gordon, dep. comr., 2nd class, Central Provs., has obtained 4 weeks' leave of abs. fr. 1st prox., or fr. the date on which he may avail himself of it, prep. to apply. for leave to England on private affairs.

Feb. 19.—No. 189.—Appts.:—

Ordnance Commissariat Dept.—Col. A. Broome, art., supt. of the Cossipore foundry, to offic. as insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines, during abs., on m.c. to Eur., of Lieut. col. Scott, or until further orders.

Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) H. H. Maxwell, of the art., to offic. as supt. of the Cossipore foundry, v. Col. Broome.

No. 190.—The servs. of Asst. surg. T. Dillon, M.D., att. to the 44th (Syhet) L.I., are placed at the disposal of the foreign dept.

### BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

No. 192.—The underment. officers, having completed 20 years' service, 6 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majors, from the dates specified opposite to their names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. A. H. Campbell; Aug. 25, 1861.

Capt. G. N. Cave; Dec. 10, 1861.

Capt. J. Dawson; Dec. 10, 1861.

Capt. F. A. V. Thurnburn; Dec. 11, 1861.

Capt. A. K. Moffat; Jan. 8, 1862.

Capt. J. P. Briggs; Jan. 30, 1862.

No. 193.—The underment. officers, having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt., from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. T. S. Buist; Sept. 17, 1861.

Lieut. F. B. Foote; Dec. 11, 1861.

Lieut. A. U. F. Ruxton; Dec. 12, 1861.

Lieut. W. D. Hogg; Dec. 20, 1861.

Lieut. R. G. Rogers; Dec. 26, 1861.

Brev. capt. B. G. VanderGucht; Feb. 8, 1862.

Feb. 21.—No. 194.—The underment. officers have reported their ret. fr. England:—

Lieut. R. W. Sartorius, late 72nd regt. N.I.; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 4, 1862.

Maj. (brev. col.) Sir H. B. Edwardes, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 14, 1862.

Maj. G. A. Renny, V.C.R.; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 14, 1862.

Capt. J. A. Tytler, V.C., late 66th Goorka regt.; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 14, 1862.

No. 195.—Capt. C. C. Ekins, late 20th N.I., is all an ext. of leave from Jan. 19 to Feb. 1, the date on which he rep. his return to Bengal from sick leave to Europe.

No. 197.—The servs. of Capt. H. E. Read, late 50th N.I., employed under public works dept., N.W.P., are replaced at disp. of the C. in C.

No. 198.—Appointment:—

**Pay Dept.**—Capt. G. G. Anderson, late 15th regt. N.I., to be a paymr., to fill an existing vacancy at Rawul Pindie.

No. 199.—The leave to Eur. on m.c. granted to Lieut. W. C. B. Ryan, late 45th N.I., adjt. 3rd Punjab cav., in G.O. No. 369, of April 26, 1861, is ext. for 5 mo.

No. 201.—Her Majesty has been pl. to app. the underment. gentlemen to be cadets for the cav. and inf. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at Pres. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the serv., and prom. to rank of cornet and ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:—

Cav.—Mr. S. D. Barrow; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 14.

Inf.—Mr. S. D. Barrow; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 14.

Inf.—Mr. S. D. Barrow; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 14.

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Inf.—Mr. S. D. Barrow; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 14.

Inf.—Mr. S. D. Barrow; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 14.



Inf.—Messrs. W. Loch, H. J. Lawrence, M. C. Stockley; date of arr. at Fort William, Feb. 14.  
No. 203.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave, m.c.:—  
Lieut. F. E. A. Chamier, Bengal staff corps, dep. comr. in Oude, for 20 mo.

#### VOLUNTEERING FOR THE ARTILLERY.

No. 204.—The foll. extract fr. a mil. letter fr. the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 283, July 16, 1861, is published for general information:—  
“Having referred for the consideration of H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. the question raised in your mil. letter No. 61, May 8, regarding the volunteering of men of the royal artillery belonging to troops and batteries returning to Europe for troops and batteries remaining in India, or for the new regiments now forming in India, I have to communicate to you that H.R.H. has stated that it will be desirable to permit the transfer of any men who may desire to prolong their service in India from the batteries of royal artillery in which they may be serving to any of the present Indian artillery batteries, or to any other royal artillery batteries remaining in India, on the distinct understanding that, in so doing, they have no claim to, and shall receive no bounty or gratuity whatever.”

No. 205.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl. on priv. affairs:—

Surg. James Pattison Walker, M.D., of the Med. Dept., superint. of the Govt. press, and curator, Govt. books, N.W.P.

No. 209.—The foll. prom. is made:—

Med. Dept.—Asst. surg. Thomas Farquhar, M.D., to be surg., in room of Surg. maj. A. Campbell, M.D., ret.; 9th Feb., 1862.

Public Works Dept., Feb. 20.—Notific.—Mr. W. Kelsey, who was app. an asst. engr. of the 1st class and posted to Oude in notific. No. 257 of the 29th Nov., 1861, but who has not joined, is now posted to the N.W. provs.

No. 49.—Mr. J. W. Inglis, who was app. an Asst. engr. of the 1st class and posted to the N.W. provs., No. 33 of the 4th inst., but who has not joined, is now posted to Oude.

Feb. 21.—No. 50.—App.—Capt. T. G. Glover, offic. dep. superint. gen. of irrigation, N.W. provs., is conf. in that app., with effect fr. Dec. 1, 1861.

No. 51.—The servs. of Lieut. L. C. Gordon and T. T. Carter, Bengal engrs., 2nd class asst. engrs., Public Works dept., Punjab, are replaced at the disp. of the mil. dept., for employ. on the great trigonometrical surv., from such dates, respectively, as their servs. can be dispensed with by the Punjab Govt.

Foreign Dept., Feb. 26.—No. 437a.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. J. T. Wheeler to be asst. sec. to the Govt. of India in the foreign dept., from the date on which he may report his dep. from Madras.

Feb. 28.—No. 453.—Capt. J. F. J. Stevenson, dep. comsur., Tavoy, British Burmah, resu. charge of his duties on the 18th ult.

No. 454.—With reference to G.O. dated 7th ult., No. 21, Maj. R. J. Meade received charge of Central India agency from Maj. R. H. Keatinge on the 15th, and not on the 14th Dec. last.

No. 455.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Asst. surg. T. Dillon, Bengal med. estab., to be political agent at Manipore, in succ. to Maj. W. McCulloch.

No. 457.—Mr. A. G. W. Harris, dep. comr., Central Provs., assu. ch. of the Mundlah dist. fr. Capt. C. T. O. Mayne, asst. comr., on 10th inst.

No. 462.—Mr. A. B. Ross, superint. of survey and settlement, Nagpore, availed himself, on 1st inst., of priv. leave granted to him in G.O. dated 18th idem, No. 355.

No. 233.—The underment. officer is per. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs. on m.c.

Capt. T. F. Forster, of the Bengal staff corps, asst. comr., Punjab, for 20 mo.

No. 234.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the underment. gentleman to be a cadet for inf. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at the Pres. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the serv. and prom. to the rank of ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment:—

Inf.—Mr. R. Shakespear, date of arrival at Fort William, 14th Feb., 1862.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Feb. 12.—No. 510b.—Appointments.—Mr. V. Stork to be house superint. of the Howrah general hospital.

Feb. 17.—Mr. J. Ward, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Rajshahye, is vested with the powers of a dep. collector under Act X. of 1859, in that dist.

Feb. 18.—Mr. H. H. Robinson to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Burdwan.

Mr. J. H. R. Carnac to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Dacca, and to exercise the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 1st class, as described in Sect. XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861), in that dist.

Mr. E. G. Birch to offic. as additional judge of the 24-pergunnahs and Hooghly, and to try all commit-

ments from the dacoity commr. and his subordinates in the dists. of Burdwan, Midnapore, Moorsshedabad, Jessore, and Beerbhoom.

Mr. J. C. Dodgson to offic. as civ. and sessions judge of Mymensing.

Mr. J. J. S. Driberg, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Pooree, is transferred to Maldah, and to exercise the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 2nd class, in that and all the other dists. of the Rajshahye division.

Mr. C. W. Carleton to be a member of the Ferry Fund Committee at Chumpanur.

Feb. 17.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. H. M. Davis, med. officer of Noacolly, for 3 mo., making over charge of the med. duties of the station.

Lieut. H. A. Coombs, 2nd Bengal pol. batt., from Dec. 5 last to March 15 next, in supercession of the leave granted to him on Nov. 20 last.

Feb. 18.—Mr. H. A. Cockrell, mag. and coll. of Moorsshedabad, for 6 mo., together with 8 days prep. leave to reach the port of embarkation.

Feb. 20.—Mr. G. L. T. Harris, offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Backergunge, having re-joined his app. on the 8th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on Dec. 12 last is cauc.

Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple, of C.S., reported his return to India on the 14th inst. on the steam ship *Candia*.

No. 601b.—Appointments:—

Feb. 18.—Mr. A. S. Sawers, hony. mag., Burdwan, is vested with the powers of a sub mag. of the 1st class, as described in Section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861) in that district.

Feb. 22.—Maj. C. Herbert, agent to Gov. gen. with the King of Oude, to be a mag. in 24-pergunnahs, to try cases arising within the limits of the King of Oude's premises, as defined under Act XIV. of 1860.

Feb. 26.—Mr. T. B. Lane, mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. J. D. Ward, offic. mag. and coll. of Chittagong, to be a mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade in Chittagong.

Mr. H. G. Paynter to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Behar, but to continue in charge of his present duties in the 24 pergunnahs until fur. ords.

Mr. H. Beveridge to be a joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

The above appts. will take effect from the date of the demise of Mr. W. J. Longmore.

Mr. A. Abercrombie to be mag. and coll. of Behar, but to continue to offic., until fur. ords., as judge of Tipperah.

Mr. W. H. D'Oyly to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Rajshahye.

Mr. F. B. Kemp, judge of Jessore, has leave for 3 mo., on m.c., in ext. of leave granted to him on 31st ult.

#### Suing Officers in Cantonments.

Head Qrs., Camp Huttee, Feb. 5.—With the sanction of Govt., the C. in C. directs the following amendment in the mil. regulations, section XXIII. part 1.

Para. 6 is to stand as follows:—“All officers and other persons amenable to the jurisdiction of the Mutiny Act, who are resident within the limits of a military cantonment, whether serving there or not, are liable to be sued in the courts of requests held in such cantonment. But officers, and such other persons, if residing without the limits of the cantonment, are not subject to the jurisdiction of the courts of requests held therein.”

Para. 57 is to stand as follows:—“Officers while residing at any place not within the limits of a military cantonment, are liable to the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts of the district, although the amount sued for may be less than four hundred rupees. But a decree given in any civil court will be executed through the ordinary civil authorities, and by civil process, even though the defendant may before the award has been satisfied remove to and reside within a military cantonment.”

#### MADRAS.

##### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Ecclesiastical Dept., Fort St. George, March 7.—Rev. J. V. Bull, M.A., jt. chapl. of Bangalore, special leave for 3 days, in cont. of the priv. leave granted to him on Nov. 15 last.

Appointments:—

Revenue Dept.—Mr. J. I. Minchin to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Kurnool, dur. the employ. of the Hon. D. Arbuthnot on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. C. W. Reide, coll. of South Arcot, assu. ch. of dist. fr. Mr. F. S. Child on 3rd inst.

Judicial Dept.—The priv. leave granted to Lieut. C. A. Porteous, asst. superint. of police, Tinnevely, is ext. to 3rd prox., as general leave.

Financial Dept.—With the sanction of the Govt. of India, the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. W. E. Gordon, actg. 1st asst. acct. gen. Madras, to be *ex officio* sec. to the Govt. savings bank.

Notification.—The Commissary gen. has, under the provisions of G. O. G. No. 77, dated March 24, 1857, granted priv. leave of abs. to Maj. R. Benson, dep. asst. comy. gen. for 30 days, fr. March 3 last.

March 7.—No. 108.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. proms.:—

Medical Department.

Senior 1st cl. asst. surg. W. W. Heude, M.D., to be surg. from the 22nd Feb., 1862, v. Horak, dec.

Senior 1st cl. asst. surg. J. Colebrook, to be surg. from the 26th Feb., 1862, v. Chimmo, dec.

The underment. officers have ret. to their duty by per. of the Home Govt., without prejudice to their rank.

Maj. C. Dysart, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., Capt. T. T. Turton, staff corps, Capt. A. B. Cumberlege, staff corps, dep. comr. 4th cl., Central Provinces, arrived at Bombay on the 26th Feb., 1862.

Lieut. C. C. Sargeant, 2nd Eur. L.I., arrived on the 25th Feb., 1862.

The leave to proc. to Bombay granted in G.O.G. 7th Feb., 1862, No. 59, to Lieut. col. (brev. col.) H. C. Gosling, 10th regt. N.I., is cancl. in compliance with his request.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Eur.:—

Major gen. J. FitzGerald, of the inf., on furl., under the furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Capt. J. Nicholas of the staff corps, sub asst. and actg. dep. asst. comy. gen., on m.c. for 20 mos., under the furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Asst. surg. F. L. Clementson, 22nd regt. N.I., on m.c. for 18 mos., under the furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. H. F. de Lousada, 51st regt. N.I., is permitted to proceed to Calcutta on private affairs for 3 mos. from date of depart., under the furl. regs. of 1854.

Surg. maj. J. Sanderson, garrison surg. Fort St. George, is directed to accompany H.E. the gov. on his tour.

Surg. maj. H. W. Porteous, surg. 4th dist., will, in addn. to his own duties, assume charge of those of the garrison, during Mr. Sanderson's abs.

The underment. gentleman, who arrived at Madras on the 25th Feb., 1862, is admitted upon the establishment as a cadet for the inf., in conformity with his app. by the Home Govt., and prom. to the rank of en., leaving the date of his commission to be settled hereafter:—

Mr. H. M. Dale.

#### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

No. 109.—The underment. officers, having completed 20 years' service, 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majors, from the dates specified opposite to their names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. H. R. Morgan; Feb. 15, 1862.

Capt. T. E. Bell; March 3, 1862.

The underment. officers, having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be captains, from the date specified opposite to their names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. G. J. D. Heath; March 3, 1862.

Lieut. H. P. Hawkes; March 3, 1862.

Revenue Dept., March 10.—Leave of absence:—Mr. E. Fane, coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, for 3 mo., to Madras, Neilgherries, &c.

Public Works Dept., March 11.—Mr. G. R. Leggett, act. 1st asst. dist. engr., Kurnool, for 6 mo., fr. Dec. 21, 1861.

Revenue Dept., March 11.—Appointments:—

Mr. D. F. Carmichael to act as coll. and mag. and agent to Governor of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam dur. abs. of Mr. Fane.

Mr. F. B. Molony to be sub coll. and jt. mag. of the Kistna dist., but to continue to act as sub coll. and jt. mag. of Cuddapah dur. employ. of Mr. A. P. Hodgson on other dn., or until further orders.

Mr. W. D. Horsley to be hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Cuddapah, but to continue to act as hd. asst. to coll. and mag. of Godavery dist. dur. employ. of Mr. J. W. Reid on other dn., or until further orders.

Mr. W. Balmain, superint. of stamps, delivered over ch. of his office to Mr. R. S. Ellis on the 6th inst.

March 10.—The unexpired portion of the priv. leave granted on 1st Oct., 1861, to Major Crewe, dep. superint., rev. survey, is cancelled from Jan. 25 last.

March 11.—Mr. Hearn, hd. accountant of Bhamwar, whose serv. have been placed by the Bombay Govt. at the disp. of the Madras Govt., has been app. to act as dep. coll. 4th cl. dur. abs. of Mr. J. Ball, and to have ch. of treasury of N. Canara.

Public Works Dept.—Mr. J. H. Dopping is app. to act as dist. eng. N. Arcot, v. Capt. Prendergast, employed on other dn., or until further orders; to join.

Capt. F. J. Moberly is app. to act as dist. eng., Madras, dur. abs. of Capt. A. S. Moberly, or until further orders; to join.

Capt. G. M. Payne is app. to act as dist. eng., Tinnevely, v. Capt. Winsom, on other du., or until further orders.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Choultry Plam, March 6, 1862.*—Lieut. col. J. F. Stevens, 6th regt. N.I., having been rept. fit to return to du., the unexpired portion of his leave on m.c. is can. fr. the 4th Feb., 1862, the date on which he joined his regt.

The foll. rems. are ordered:—

Lieut. A. Y. Brooking, 20th N.I., fr. do. du. 12th regt. N.I., to do du. 42nd regt. N.I.—to proc. to join his regt. on May 1, 1862.

Lieut. J. N. Bennett, 52nd regt. N.I., fr. do. du. 12th regt. N.I., to do du. 42nd regt. N.I.—to proc. to join his regt. on May 1, 1862.

Lieut. R. L. N. Sturt, gen. list, fr. do. du. 12th regt. N.I., to do du. 42nd regt. N.I.—to proc. to join his regt. on May 1, 1862.

No. 25.—With reference to para. 14, G.O. No. 10, dated 28th Jan., 1862, the foll. instrucs. are issued for the disp. of the cadres of officers of the 45th to 51st regts. N.I., inclusive, and of the officers do. du. with them.

Officers will join the corps with which they have been app. to do du. under instrucs. fr. divs. gens., except in cases in which it has been otherwise ordered.

#### 45th Regt. N.I.

Capt. W. Barwise to do du. with 17th regt. N.I.—to join the 17th N.I. on its arr. at Quilon.

Capt. H. G. Dickinson to do du. with 17th regt. N.I.—to join the 17th N.I. on its arr. at Quilon.

Capt. C. A. Benson to do du. with 15th regt. N.I.

Capt. T. Moxon to do du. with 39th regt. N.I.

Lieut. W. A. Reath to do du. with 23rd regt. L.I.

Lieut. G. W. Cox to do du. with 15th regt. L.I.

Lieut. H. Griffith to do du. with 15th regt. L.I.

Lieut. T. J. H. B. Fischer to do du. with 17th regt. L.I.—to join the 17th N.I. on its arr. at Quilon.

Lieut. H. E. A. Lawford to do du. with 17th regt. L.I.—to join the 17th N.I. on its arr. at Quilon.

81st L.I. do. du. 45th N.I.

Lieut. E. McD. Stevenson to do du. with 8th N.I.

Gen. List oo. du. with 45th N.I.

Ens. F. Hole to do du. with 17th regt. N.I.—to join the 17th N.I. on its arr. at Quilon.

46th Regt. N.I.

Capt. A. Cooper, to do du. with 42nd N.I.

Capt. J. R. Fulton, to do du. with 37th gren.

Lieut. J. W. Aitchison, to do du. with 31st regt. L.I.

Lieut. R. B. Cummins, to do du. with 31st regt. L.I.

Lieut. J. H. Gordon, to do du. with 37th gren.

General List, doing duty 46th N.I.

Ens. H. H. G. Hands, to do du. with 31st regt. L.I.

47th Regt. N.I.

Capt. J. W. Rutherford, to do du. with 19th L.I.

Lieut. G. B. Farrington, to do du. with 26th L.I.

Lieut. A. Wingfield, to do du. with 32nd L.I.; to join the 32nd N.I., on its arrival at Secunderabad.

Lieut. F. Weldon, to do du. with 32nd L.I.; to join the 32nd L.I., on its arrival at Secunderabad.

Lieut. J. B. Leggett, to do du. with 10th L.I.

Lieut. L. B. Bance, to do du. with 10th L.I.

Lieut. M. Forlong, to do du. with 1st L.I.

Lieut. E. J. Wynch, to do du. with 12th L.I.; to join the 12th N.I., on its arrival at Secunderabad.

General List, do. du. 47th N.I.

Lieut. H. E. Gower, to do du. with 12th L.I.; to join the 12th N.I., on its arrival at Secunderabad.

Ens. H. A. A. Prior, to do du. with 12th L.I.; to join the 12th N.I., on its arrival at Secunderabad.

48th Regt. N.I.

Capt. W. S. Simpson, do. du. 49th N.I., to do du. with 38th L.I.; to join the 38th N.I., on its arrival at Secunderabad.

Capt. E. Metcalfe, to do du. with 16th L.I.

Capt. C. C. Mason, to do du. with 31st L.I.

Lieut. B. D. Lowe, to do du. with 16th N.I.

Lieut. W. A. Tollemache, to do du. with 16th N.I.

Lieut. F. G. Spicer, to do du. with 36th N.I.

Lieut. D. W. Williams, to do du. with 33rd N.I.; to join the 33rd N.I., on its arrival at Bangalore.

Lieut. J. D. Sandys, to do du. with 27th N.I.

Gen. List, doing duty with 48th N.I.

Lieut. F. Farrer to do du. with 33rd regt. N.I.; to join the 33rd N.I. on its arr. at Bangalore.

Ensigns J. Blair and G. Lecky to do du. with 22nd regt. N.I.; to join the 22nd N.I. on its arr. at Bangalore.

Ens. J. Winslow to do du. with 30th regt. N.I.

Ens. W. M. Playfair to do du. with 36th regt. N.I.

Ens. F. J. F. Munro to do du. with 32nd regt. N.I.

49th Regt. N.I.

Capt. W. R. Broome and F. Pietet to do du. with 32nd regt. N.I.; to join the 32nd N.I. on its arr. at Secunderabad.

Lieut. J. A. Underwood to do du. with 19th N.I.

Lieut. R. Steuart to do du. with 26th regt. N.I.

Lieut. W. N. Wroughton to do du. with 38th regt. N.I.; to join the 38th N.I. on its arr. at Secunderabad.

Lieut. W. T. Brereton to do du. with 26th regt. N.I.

Lieut. W. H. Hoskins to do du. with 19th regt. N.I.

Gen. List, doing duty with 49th N.I.

Ens. E. T. Rogers to do du. with 12th regt. N.I.; to join the 12th N.I. on its arr. at Secunderabad.

#### 50th Regt. N.I.

Capt. C. D. W. S. Grant to do du. with 27th regt. N.I.

Lieut. R. A. Walters to do du. with 33rd regt. N.I.; to join the 33rd N.I. on its arr. at Bangalore.

Lieut. H. M. Gosling to do du. with 1st royals.

Lieut. T. W. Gilchrist to do du. with 35th regt. N.I.

Lieut. G. Thomas to do du. with 8th regt. N.I.

Lieut. S. E. Atkinson to do du. with 33rd regt. N.I.; to join the 33rd N.I. on its arr. at Bangalore.

Lieut. E. H. Walters to do du. with 8th regt. N.I.

Lieut. L. F. Campbell to do du. with 36th regt. N.I.

Gen. List, doing duty with 50th N.I.

Ensigns J. H. Gausson, C. H. Carr, and A. Chaplin to do du. with 33rd regt. N.I.; to join the 33rd N.I. on its arr. at Bangalore.

Ens. J. G. M. DeL. Bean to do du. with 8th regt. N.I.

61st Regt. N.I.

Capt. J. Shand to do du. with 38th regt. N.I.

Capt. F. J. Wilson to do du. with 16th regt. N.I.

Lieuts. A. M. Davies, H. C. LeB. Newbery, A. Drury, H. F. de Lousada, E. A. Wood, and L. C. Desborough to do du. with 18th regt. N.I.

Lieut. E. Persse, 9th regt. N.I., now doing duty with the 32nd regt. N.I., will proceed to join his own regt. on the arrival of the 32nd regt. N.I. at Secunderabad.

The underment. officer has been permitted to count as service for retirement the period of leave specified against his name on account of illness occasioned by service in the field.

Lieut. col. W. A. Orr, c.n., art., 18 mos.

Lieut. C. C. Sargeant, 2nd Eur. L.I., is app. to do duty with the 6th regt. N.I., until further orders.

Capt. S. G. Prendergast of the Eur. vets., is permitted to reside and draw pay until further orders. at any station in the northern div.

The following removals are ordered:—

Surg. J. Mackay, M.D., from d.d. 23rd regt. L.I., to 44th regt. N.I.

Asst. Apoth. H. Godbier, from male asylum, to med. stores, Madras.

Asst. Apothecary P. Kinsley, from med. stores, Madras, to male asylum.

The underment. officers have obtained leave of abs. from their corps and stations:—

Capt. J. H. Warden, staff corps, actg. qrmr. and interpreter 39th regt. N.I., from date of departure for 60 days; Madras.

Lieut. R. G. Jenkins, 8th regt. N.I., from date of departure for 3 mos.; Madras, under the provisions of G.O.G. 24th April, 1856, No. 116.

Ens. R. F. Taylor, gen. list, doing duty 10th regt. N.I., in continuation of priv. leave for 3 mos.; Madras.

## BOMBAY.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, Feb. 28.—No. 154.*—Lieut. W. A. Kerr, V.C., staff corps, 2nd in com. 2nd regt. Southern Maratha horse, is perm. to resign the serv. fr. the 12th March, 1862.

*March 3.—No. 155.*—2nd capt. H. LeCocq, of the 4th Royal horse brig., has a furl. to Eur. for 2 yrs., under new furl. regs.

*No. 156.*—The app. of staff surg. and dep. med. storekeeper, Poona, is abolished fr. April 30 next. The 1st and 2nd class estab. will at that date be transf. to Bombay, and the buildings made over to the barrack dept., Poona.

Indents for med. stores hitherto preferred to the Poona med. stores will, after March 30, be sent to the med. storekeeper at the presy.

Fr. the 1st May a med. officer will be app. "can. ton. surg." Poona, on a staff salary of Rs. 250 per mensem, and will have med. ch. of staff and details.

*No. 157.*—Lieut. H. A. Justice, of the Madras staff corps, and 2nd in com. 6th inf., Hyderabad contig., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 mos., on m.c., under new furl. regs., and perm. to proc. via the Cape of Good Hope.

*No. 158.*—Dep. insp. gen. of hospits. B. White has a furl. to Eur., for 6 mos., under new furl. regs.

*March 4.—No. 159.*—The underment. officers, having completed 12 years' serv., 4 of which were on perm. staff employ, to be capt. fr. the dates specified, under Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. H. H. Elliott, Feb. 20.

Lieut. A. C. Way, Jan. 20.

*Political Dept., March 5.*—Lieut. J. Q. Davies ass. ch. of his d. as adjt. of the Guzerat Bheel corps on the 21st ult.

Maj. Malcolm Green, c.n., ass. ch. of the British agency at Muscat on the 16th ult.

*Judicial Dept., March 4.*—Capt. O. Probyn perf. the d. of adjt. of the Khandeish Bheel corps, in add. to his o. v. n., dur. Lieut. Stanley Bell's absence on m.c.

*Revenue Dept., Feb. 27.*—Mr. Michael Scott and Mr. T. F. Gray have been app. members of the com. mis., to carry out the provs. of Act XXXII. of 1860 in the town and island of Bombay, v. Messrs. R. Strong and W. F. Hunter, resg.

Mr. George Scott received ch., on the 26th inst., of the offices of special income-tax commr., coll. of in-

come-tax, and superint. and coll. of the licence-tax, Bombay.

Mr. J. A. Keys, asst. timber agent, and dep. conservator of forests, has been allowed leave for 14 days. *Feb. 28.*—Capt. Wallace, asst. superint., rev. surv. and assess., Hyderabad assg. dists., has leave of abs., for 20 days, under Clause 19 of new furl. rules.

*March 5.*—Lieut. C. F. Boulton is conf. in the app. of 2nd class dep. coll. and mag. in Sind, and is app. to act as 1st class dep. coll. in ch. of Jerruck and Shabbunder, dur. the abs. of Capt. Southey, or until further orders.

Mr. R. B. Worthington is conf. in the app. of 3rd class dep. coll. and mag. in Sind, and is app. to act as 2nd class dep. coll. in ch. of Roree.

Lieut. W. A. Gillespie is app. to act as 3rd class dep. coll. in ch. of Sukkur.

With reference to the leave to England granted to Mr. G. Inverarity, coll. and mag. of Sattara, under date Dec. 16, 1861, he is allowed prep. leave for 6 days from March 21 next, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

*Financial Dept., March 4.*—Mr. B. H. Ellis, Govt. director of the Bank of Bombay and member of the Mint committee, having ret. fr. England, res. ch. of his d. on the 27th ult.

*March 5.*—The foll. apps. have been made by the Govt. of India in the office estab. of the dep. aud. and account. gen., Bombay:—Mr. D. B. Hodge, Bombay hd. asst.; Mr. J. L. Hynes, Bombay 2nd asst.

*General Dept., March 1.*—Asst. surg. C. J. Sylvester is permitted to resign the civil surgeoncy at Sholapoor, with a view to his services being placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. for military duty.

*March 3.*—Mr. B. H. Ellis, secy. to Govt. in the revenue, financial, and gen. depts., having returned from England, resumed charge of his duties on the 27th ult., and the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is can.

Mr. B. H. Ellis, secy. to Govt. in the revenue, financial, and gen. depts., to act as chief secy. to Govt., and be in charge of the separate dept. from the date of his resuming charge of his app. from Mr. A. D. Robertson.

The Hon. H. W. Reeves is permitted to resign the service of H.M.'s Govt. from the 12th inst.

*Public Works Dept., March 4.*—Capt. E. Southey, garrison engineer at the presy., is allowed priv. leave of abs. for 3 mos., under sect. XII., chap. III. of the Civil Absentee Rules.

*March 5.*—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following app. and promotions in the Public Works Dept.

Lieut. A. Le Messurier, 1st class asst. engr., to be a special asst. engr. for employmt. under Lieut. col. De Lisle, superint. of the Bombay harbour defences.

Mr. J. H. E. Hart, exec. engr., 3rd class, to act as an exec. engr. of the 2nd class.

H.E. the Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. Lieut. C. A. Goodfellow in charge of the Dewas and Beowra div. of the Bombay and Agra road, an exec. engr. of the 3rd class.

#### BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 28th February, 1862.

| Liabilities.                              |     | Rupees.     |
|---|-----|-------------|
| Proprietors' Capital                      | ... | 52,25,000   |
| Circulation                               | ... | 92,25,063   |
| Deposits                                  | ... | 83,26,242   |
| Rest                                      | ... | 2,54,636    |
| Total                                     | ... | 2,30,30,941 |
| Assets.                                   |     | Rupees.     |
| Government Securities                     | ... | 16,46,370   |
| Loans on Deposit of Government Securities | ... | 31,67,160   |
| Cash Credits on ditto                     | ... | 17,94,916   |
| Bills Discounted                          | ... | 29,04,949   |
| Other Securities                          | ... | 6,25,808    |
| Cash Balance                              | ... | 1,28,91,738 |
| Total                                     | ... | 2,30,30,941 |

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN H. RYLAND,

For Secy. and Treasurer.

Bank of Bombay, 28th February, 1862.

#### CASH ADVANCES TO TROOPS.

No. 161.—When an advance of cash is necessary for the pay of a detachment of British troops newly arrived in India and proceeding up country, the amount may be taken up at the place of debarkation from the div. paymr., to the amount actually required by the officer com. the detach. If while proceeding up country a further advance is required, it should be obtained, if possible, from a military treasure chest, otherwise from a civil treasury; in either case every such advance should be promptly reported to the div. paymr., and the earliest opportunity taken by the officer in charge to clear the advances by preferring abstracts on account of pay due to the men, through the regimental paymr. of the corps to which the detachment may belong.

No. 163.—Surg. Maj. W. Arbuckle, M.D., civil and pol. surg., Bombay, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 mo., on m. c.

No. 164.—Lieut. E. S. Ostrehan, of the 25th regt. N.I., is app. a probationer in the commiss. dept.

*Nagpur Districts, Revenue Commissioner's Office, Camp Chandore, Feb. 25*—Northern Division.—The foll. redistribution of the districts in Kandedh has been ordered:—

Mr. Sheppard, 1st asst. coll., to have charge of Malligaum, Challisgaum, Baglan, and Pimpulnair.

Mr. Bosanquet, extra 2nd asst. coll., Dhoolia, Sool-tanpoor, Nundoorbar, Virdul, and Thalnair.

Mr. Propert, 2nd asst. coll., Nusseerabad, Wurrunggaum, and Rawera.

Mr. Jervoise, 3rd asst. coll., Bhurgaum, Lohara, and Jannair.

Mr. Balcristna Hurry, dist. dep. coll., Errundole, Amulnair, Chopra, and Sowda.

*Nassick Districts, Revenue Commissioner's Office, March 1*.—Mr. A. C. Trevor has been allowed to proceed to Bombay from March 1, for exam. in the Hindoostani language.

*Police Commissioner's Office, Camp Nassick, Feb. 27*.—Northern Division.—Maj. C. Walker, superint. of police, Tanna, is allowed priv. leave for 3 mos.

### Certificates of no Demands.

*Financial Dept.*—The following letter from the Sec. to the Govt. of India in the financial dept. to the address of the military finance commission, No. 1,196, dated Feb. 10, 1862, is published for the information and guidance of the heads of depts:—

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 5,342a, dated the 9th inst., with enclosures, from which it appears that Col. McCally, comy. gen., Madras, having applied to the military accountant there for a "Certificate of no Demands" to accompany an application from him for leave to retire from the service, without furnishing the necessary documents which would have enabled the controller of military finance to ascertain that the funds taken up by Col. McCally in his capacity of comy. gen. had been applied by him in accordance with the sanctioned estimates, the controller suggested that Col. McCally should be required to give a reasonable amount of security to meet any objectionable charges which might arise after his departure, and for which the Govt. might consider him justly responsible, and that following this recommendation, the Madras Govt. directed the controller to require Col. McCally to furnish reasonable personal security to guard them against possible loss.

2. The principle laid down in this case should, you recommend, be extended to all cases of officers drawing funds or authorising expenditure.

3. In reply, I am desired to observe that there can be no question regarding the correctness of the principle of holding heads of departments personally responsible for the issue of funds on the authority beyond the limits of the Budget sanction, and that any measure that would enforce this responsibility is in itself desirable. Notwithstanding that the direct orders of Government prohibit the issue of funds in excess of the grant for any particular department of the public service, it is possible that such excess may be authorised by the head of a department under circumstances that would not justify the issue; and in such a case, his Excellency in Council is clearly of opinion that some security should be demanded from the retiring officer; but his Excellency is also of opinion that, as pecuniary responsibility already attaches to the Executive officer at whose disposal the funds are placed, and who deposits substantial security for the correct appropriation of such funds, a declaration by the retiring officer that he has not authorised the issue of funds to executive officers beyond the limits of the sanctioned grant for his department, or in cases where such limits have been exceeded, a personal guarantee to meet any claims of Government arising out of such excessive issue, will sufficiently establish the principle of personal responsibility, and secure the observance, under ordinary circumstances, of Budget limits.

### BIRTHS.

ALLEN, wife of T. T., son, at Bancoorah, March 3.

ARDSEER, Mrs., daughter, at Sawant Warce, Feb. 17.

BRONKHURST, wife of J. G., son, at Tanjore, Feb. 14.

CURRIE, wife of H., son, at Bellary, Feb. 11.

DORRIS, wife of Maj. R., daughter, at Madras, Feb. 15.

DOVER, wife of L. W., son, at Calcutta, March 2.

FORBES, wife of Capt. H. T., daughter, at Bhaugulpore, Feb. 25.

FOX, wife of A. B., daughter, at Nowshera, Feb. 23.

FRESE, wife of Maj., daughter, at Vizianagram, Feb. 16.

GILLIAN, wife of Maj. T., daughter (stillborn), at Madras, Feb. 23.

GRANT, wife of T. C., son, at Midnapore, March 2.

HICKS, wife of Capt. E. W., son (stillborn), at Barrackpore, March 1.

MARTEN, wife of W. T., daughter, at Batavia, Feb. 24.

NICHOLSON, wife of Capt. A. L., son, at Dinapore, March 2.

NORFOR, wife of R. W., son, at Madras, Feb. 16.

ORR, wife of W. E., daughter, at Sahebgunge, Feb. 24.

PALMER, Mrs. A. V., daughter, at Chinsurah, March 3.

PATON, wife of Rev. J., son, at Mhow, Feb. 19.

ROSE, wife of W. J., daughter, at Gooty, Feb. 20.

SCOTT, wife of Capt. G. J., twin daughters, at Howrah, March 4.

SHAW, wife of F. G., daughter, at Tripatore, Feb. 20.

WILSON, wife of R., daughter, at Calcutta, Feb. 21.

### MARRIAGES.

ANNESLEY, J. C., to Rosanna M., daughter of the late W. Minchener, at Jhansie, Feb. 27.

BOOSCH, J. E. C., to Miss B. C. S. King, at Calcutta, Feb. 18.

CORREYA, J. L. V., to Miss Helena Menezes, at Cannanore, Feb. 17.

DAVIDSON, Capt. E., Bengal Engineers, to Margaret N., daughter of the late Rev. S. Phillips, at Calcutta, March 1.

FAGAN, Capt. W. T., to Emily R., daughter of J. S. Livermore, at Calcutta.

FREW, R., to Miss Janet McGeachin, at Calcutta, Feb. 12.

JEWELL, G. W., to Miss Sophia H. Cowpar, at Calcutta, March 1.

MANN, E., to Miss Elizabeth Smith, at Calcutta, March 1.

MITCHELL, A. L., to Eliza L. H., daughter of the late J. W. Cliff, at Calcutta, March 3.

SCOTT, V., to Miss Vieyra, at Calcutta, Feb. 12.

STEVENS, Lieut. F., 43rd N.I., to Margaret, daughter of B. Cordezo, at Madras.

STOKES, Rev. W., to Mary A., daughter of M. Hill, at Neilgherries, Feb. 26.

WARD, S. A., to Annie C., daughter of the late F. Broadhead, at Calcutta, March 4.

WATLING, R. G., to Selina E. P., daughter of A. Howatson, at Calcutta, March 3.

WRIGHT, H., to Miss Mary E. Cotter, at Mercara, Feb. 10.

### DEATHS.

BOWER, Eliza J., wife of Rev. H., at Kilpauk, Feb. 15.

DIRFFON, James, at Madras, Feb. 14.

D'ROZARIO, Rose M., wife of M., at Madras, Feb. 11.

GILLES, Edward, at Madras, Feb. 15.

GUTHRIE, James Baillie, only brother of Col. Charles Seton Guthrie, of Scots Calder, Caithness, and late of the Bengal Engineers, at Swellendam, Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 1.

HEYRS, Julia, wife of G. M., at Upper Colaba, Feb. 14.

JANSEZ, Mrs. P. A., at Colombo, Feb. 8.

RYAN, Francis, at Cannanore, Feb. 12.

SEATOUN, Edmund G., on his voyage home from Bombay, at the Cape of Good Hope, aged 49, Feb. 4.

THOMSON, the wife of Capt. W. B., dept. comm., Soonee, Central India, at sea.

### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 11.

79th Foot.—Gen. the Hon. H. Arbuthnott, C.B., from the 38th regt., to be col., v. Gen. Sir W. H. Sewell, K.C.B., dec.; March 14.

38th Foot.—Maj. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., serving with the local rank of lieut. gen. in the East Indies, to be col., v. Gen. the hon. H. Arbuthnott, C.B., removed to the 79th regt.; March 14.

Royal Artillery.

To be Captains.

2nd Capt. R. Boyle, on the superny. list; Jan. 26.

2nd Capt. and brev. maj. C. E. Burt, v. Brev. maj. G. Shaw, removed to the superny. list; April 1.

2nd Capt. C. L. H. M'Farnum, v. R. K. Freeth, removed to the superny. list; April 1.

To be 2nd Captains.

Lieut. C. O. Browne, v. Brev. maj. H. T. Arbuthnott, removed to the superny. list; April 1.

Lieut. T. Cuning, v. Brev. maj. Burt, April 1.

Lieut. C. E. S. Scott, v. M'Farnum; April 1.

Lieut. H. D. Pitt, v. H. C. S. Dyer, removed to the superny. list; April 1.

Lieut. H. Y. Wortham, v. C. B. Brackenbury, removed to the superny. list; April 1.

23rd Foot.—Ens. J. F. Sparrow to be lieut., by purch., v. N. Gosselin, who rets.; Ens. H. J. Knox, from 77th foot, to be ens., v. Sparrow; April 11.

50th Foot.—A. Hunt, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. J. W. Walkem, who rets.; April 11.

77th Foot.—R. A. L. Walker, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Knox, app. to the 23rd foot; April 11.

81st Foot.—The Christian names of Ens. Eaton are "Herbert Fitzroy" only, and not "Herbert Fitz-Roy Jefferson," as previously stated.

89th Foot.—Lieut. J. Dunn to be capt., by purch., v. W. C. G. Pery, who rets.; Ens. W. H. Rudall to be lieut., by purch., v. Dunn; Gent. cadet A. G. Godwin-Austen, from the Royal Military College, to be ens., by purch., v. Rudall; April 11.

90th Foot.—Lieut. W. H. Spooner, from 9th foot, to be lieut., v. F. Russell, who exchs.; April 11.

### Naval Medals for China.

(From the LONDON GAZETTE.)

*Department of the Accountant General of the Navy, Admiralty, Somerset-house, April 4*.—Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant a medal to the officers, seamen, and marines engaged in the late wars with China, as well as distinctive clasps for the various successful operations against the enemy, on the dates hereinafter stated, notice is hereby given, that the medals and clasps are now ready for issue in this department, and for which application may be made, either personally or by letter, producing the requisite certificates in support of the claim both for the medal and the clasps.

The periods of service for which the medal is granted are as follows:—

For the first period of the China War.—To the naval and marine forces who took part in the operations in China, from 1st October, 1856, to the date of the signing of the treaty of Tien-tsin, on the 26th of June, 1858.

For the second period of the China War.—To the naval and marine forces who took part in the commencement of operations against the enemy, from the 1st August, 1860, to the day on which the treaty of peace was signed at Peking, on the 24th October, 1860.

Clasps are awarded for the following distinctive services:—

China, 1842.—To those already in possession of a medal for the China wars of 1841 and 1842 who have also been engaged in the late wars of 1856 and 1860.

Fatshan, 1857.—To those actually present during the successful operations against the Chinese war junks, which commenced in the Escape Creek on the 25th of May, and were finally closed at Fatshan on the 1st of June, 1857.

Canton, 1857.—To those actually present at Canton on the 28th and 29th of December, 1857, when that city was bombarded and finally captured.

Taku Forts, 1858.—To those actually engaged in the operations which ceased with the first capture of the Taku Forts on the 20th of May, 1858, and led on to the treaty of Tien-tsin.

Taku Forts, 1860.—To those actually present at the capture of the Taku Forts on the 21st of August, 1860.

Peking, 1860.—To those actually present before Peking the day the gate of that city was given up to the allied army, viz., 13th of October, 1860.

The following are the names of the ships, &c., whose crews are entitled to the China medal.—Acorn, Actæon, Adventure, Algerine, Amethyst, Assistance, Banterer, Barracouta, Beagle, Belleisle, Bouncer, Bustard, Bittern, Calcutta, Coromandel, Cambrian, Camilla, Centaur, Chesapeake, Clown, Cockchafer, Comus, Cormorant, Cruiser, Drake, Elk, Encounter, Esk, Firm, Flamer, Forester, Furious, Fury, Grasshopper, Hardy, Haughty, Havoc, Hesper, Highflyer, Hornet, Inflexible, Insolent, Imperieuse, Janus, Kestrel, Lee, Levant, Magicienne, Nankin, Niger, Nimrod, Odin, Opossum, Pearl, Pioneer, Pique, Plover, Racehorse, Raleigh, Sir Charles Forbes and Hong Kong (hired tenders), Retribution, Renard, Ringdove, Roebuck, Sampson, Sanspareil, Scout, Simoom, Slaney, Snake, Snap, Sparrowhawk, Spartan, Sphinx, Starling, Staunch, Sunrise, Sybille, Tribune, Urgent, Volcano, Vulcan, Watchful, Winchester, Weazel, Woodcock; also 1st Battalion Royal Marines, 2nd Battalion Royal Marines, Provisional Battalion Royal Marines, Royal Marine Artillery.

### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Ellora*, April 12, 1862.

|                  | Gold.   | Silver.  |
|------------------|---------|----------|
| Alexandria ..... | £1,500  | —        |
| Bombay .....     | 29,695  | 413,860  |
|                  | £31,195 | £413,860 |

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The directors of this company, in consequence of the Government of India having advised the recommencement of the works on the Jubbulpore line, which have been suspended since June, 1861, have resolved to avail themselves of the present favourable state of the money market to replace the capital of £2,000,000 originally raised for this work, and temporarily applied to the purposes of the main line. The new £20 shares for raising this capital will be denominated H Extension shares, and be offered rateably to the existing shareholders, who are to pay a deposit of £2 per share on or before the 28th inst.

## COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.  
Brighton, C. Booty.

*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 7, Leadenhall-street.*

\* \* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, April 15, 1862.

## COTTON CULTIVATION IN BENGAL.

IT is impossible to refrain for any length of time from reverting to the Cotton Question. It is one which embraces interests of such immense magnitude, that no journalist would be justified in giving it the cold shoulder. And just now reticence would be unpardonable in a paper devoted to Indian affairs, seeing that a very important and exhaustive work on the Cotton Trade of Bengal has quite recently been compiled by Mr. Joseph Medicott, under the direct instructions of the Governor-general in Council. In the present article we propose to confine ourselves to a brief analysis of Mr. Medicott's generalisations as expressed in the Introduction, reserving for a future opportunity a more detailed notice of the very interesting information he has so diligently compiled.

Mr. Medicott's conclusions harmonise with those we ourselves have long since arrived at. Without doubt, any quantity of cotton can be grown in Bengal, only that other produce is more profitable to the agriculturist. It is equally indisputable that in quality the Bengal cotton is far inferior to the American, and is not likely to be much improved unless a permanent and lucrative market be opened in Europe. The trade has existed at least since 1783, when 114,133 pounds were exported to England, but it was not until 1818 that the competition between India and America fairly commenced. In that year 247,000 bales of Indian cotton were entered, against 207,000 bales of American, but from that time the latter gradually went ahead, and Indian produce has come to be regarded merely as a supplementary supply to make up for any deficiencies of the western crop. It is admitted that the Indian shippers had chiefly themselves to thank for the disfavour with which their cotton was looked upon. The Court of Directors repeatedly complained of the foulness, dirt, and leaves, which deteriorated from the value of this important article of commerce, and also—strange to say—of the increasing length of its staple. So late as 1829 they recommended that the Upland Georgia should be taken as the standard of value, at the same time according equal praise to several short-stapled Indian varieties. For some reason or other the supply from the East fell off to a considerable extent, and thus the English manufacturers were naturally induced to adapt their machinery to the material which they received in the greatest quantities. The difference in quality was certainly not such in 1847 as to justify the preference shown to American cotton, could the two have been procured in equal quantities.

For nearly three-fourths of the Manchester manufactures the Indian cotton was found to be well suited, provided it could be obtained for 15 per cent. less than the American. At the late meeting of the Cotton Supply Association at Bury, Mr. Burn declared that it was suitable for at least two-thirds of the yarn annually spun in Great Britain. As for the uncleanness, the loss after skutching might be set down at 20 per cent., while upon good average American it was 12½. The difference, therefore, was only 7½ per cent., which was more than covered by the difference in price; but it must be borne in mind that Mr. Burn alluded to cotton from the Bombay Presidency, which is decidedly superior to that from Bengal. That Indian cotton is deplorably foul is not to be gainsaid. Nor is this surprising, when we consider that the cultivator finds quite as ready and almost as high-priced a market for a dirty and adulterated article as for one in a clean and first rate condition. Then the middleman is positively benefited by adding extraneous matter before disposing of his purchases to the exporters, while the latter "are guided by the orders they receive from their constituents at home, and the execution of these orders is always limited to time. They are thus wholly dependent on the cotton to be found" on the spot, "whatever be its quality." The price even is beyond their control, for the English market is regulated by the advices from America, the stock in hand, the state of the money market in Great Britain and America, and the banking operations of the two countries. Of the gradual improvement of the system of cultivation those who are most familiar with the Indian ryots appear to entertain no doubt. They argue that the native agriculturists are most careful with the crops that require care, and that they have neglected cotton simply because the difference in the price between good and bad samples was too small to justify the outlay of time and labour. But if a permanent demand arose, and a reasonable price were offered for superior qualities, they are too much alive to their own interest not to bestow greater attention upon this kind of produce likewise. But the question arises, Will not other crops in any case prove more profitable than the growth of cotton? As Mr. Medicott points out, it was always predicted that the banks of the Ganges Canal would be covered with cotton plantations, but the event has not fulfilled the prophecy. It has been found more advantageous to cultivate grain and other crops of primary importance, and the same result has followed wherever the means of transport have been facilitated. Cheap conveyance is manifestly essential to the very existence of the cotton trade, far more so, indeed, than quickness of transit. Everything, however, depends upon the permanence of the European demand. Should the civil war in America continue for another year, the English manufacturers will be compelled to adapt their machinery to the short Indian staple, and then the natives will soon recognise the necessity of paying more attention to the cultivation of the raw material, upon which such mighty interests are dependent. It is a goodly course, and the stakes are worth running for. Which, then, shall be the winners—the freemen of British India or the slaveholders of North America?

## JAPANESE POLITICS.

THE current number of *Blackwood* contains a very interesting paper, entitled "Political Tragedies in Japan," which throws quite a new light on the system of government in that island-empire. In the first place we learn that the treaty negotiated by Lord Elgin some four years ago is probably invalid, so far at least as many of the great Japanese nobles are concerned. It so happened that at the very time his lordship imagined that the Tycoon had ratified the treaty, there was no such personage in existence. The last Temporal Emperor had died prior to Lord Elgin's arrival, and his successor had not yet been elected. But even had the Tycoon been alive, it now appears that he ranks only fourth in the empire, and that his acts are not binding upon twenty-four of the first men in the island. In ancient times the functions of Spiritual and Temporal Emperor were discharged by the Mikado, until at a critical period he was compelled to appoint the celebrated Taiko Sama generalissimo of the forces employed to suppress a dangerous rebellion. With the aid of twenty-four loyal princes Taiko Sama succeeded in restoring order, and also in placing in his own hands the supreme temporal power of the State. The lands of the conquered rebels were taken from them and divided into upwards of three hundred feudal tenures in the gift, not of the Mikado, but of the self-created Tycoon. In process of time these holdings have increased to the number of six hundred, besides a host of titular nobles in attendance on the Emperor or on the principal grandees. The lineal descendants and representatives of the twenty-four princes who co-operated with Taiko Sama receive the investiture of their rank from the Mikado, and considering themselves the social equals of the Tycoon, they have usually applied themselves to the practically independent administration of their respective principalities. The greatest of these is the Prince of Kanga, whose revenue is estimated at nearly three-quarters of a million per annum, and who can bring into the field an army of 30,000 fighting men. He has also a spiritual office, which renders him inferior to the Mikado alone, and makes him the second personage in the empire. Now, Taiko Sama left three sons, the founders of the three families of Owari, Kewsew, and Mito, from one of whom the Tycoon is necessarily chosen. As a fact, however,—with one sole exception, when a member of the house of Owari was elected—that office has remained in the hands of the Kewsews. With a view to compensate the Mito family for their practical exclusion from Government, the Mikado raised their chief member to a titular rank which gave him precedence of the Tycoon. The election of that great officer of State rests with the twenty-four grandees, none of whom would condescend to take an active part in public affairs. No first-class Daimio, or noble, would accept office of any kind, but an assembly of 180 nobles possessed of not less than £35,000 a-year select 13 of the inferior Daimios, five of whom constitute the first, and eight the second Council of State. So long as the constitution was respected by the reigning Tycoon and his thirteen elected Councillors, the great lords employed themselves in governing their own territories without interfering with their no-



minal ruler, or allowing him to interfere with them. But when the fundamental law prohibiting all intercourse with foreigners was violated by the treaty with Commodore Perry in 1852, the late Prince of Mito at once placed himself at the head of the Opposition, and the Tycoon was assassinated. A successor, however, was again chosen from the Kewsew family, and he in his turn was poisoned for concluding a treaty with Mr. Harris in 1858, and admitting him to an audience. Most of the Councillors also perished, though one survived who was a host in himself. Ikamonokami was not only the leader of the Liberal party but hereditary regent in the event of a minority. He was further supported by the Princes of Kanga and Satsuma, both of whom were allied by marriage to the reigning family. A boy prince was therefore elected Temporal Emperor, with Ikamonokami as Regent. The Prince of Mito, however, was not thus to be baffled. In the month of March, 1860, "seventeen of his most devoted retainers waylaid the Regent one wet day as he was entering the gate of the Tycoon's palace; and although the scene of the attack was within sight of his own door, not a hundred yards distant, and he was surrounded by five hundred of his followers, and attended by two Daimios, each with an equal number, this handful of resolute men cut their way to his norimon or palanquin, decapitated its occupant before he had time to escape, or the guards by whom he was surrounded (who were encumbered by waterproof coats) could interpose, and carried off his head in triumph. The assassins were, however, so hotly pursued that the bearer of the Regent's head would have been captured had not one of the gang, with great presence of mind, cut off the head of a wounded comrade, and holding it aloft, led off the pursuers on a wrong scent. When at last overtaken, he threw the wrong head to the infuriated Yaonin, who surrounded him, and ripped himself up." But the chief nobles were so indignant at this unparalleled outrage that they sent a peremptory order to Mito to disband his followers and put himself to death. The only notice the Prince deigned to take of this missive was by beheading the messenger and raising the standard of revolt. His last hour, however, was at hand. A follower of the Prince of Kanga disguised himself as a carpenter, and obtained employment in the Palace of Mito. As no artisan is permitted to carry a sword he had provided himself with a revolver, and taking advantage of a favourable opportunity he shot the Prince, and then expedited himself into the next world by means of the "happy despatch." The Prince had time before he died to call his people about him, and to dissuade them from immolating themselves on his tomb. He pointed out to them that all the recent animosities between noble families had sprung from permitting foreigners to violate the sacred soil of Nipon, and he called upon his hearers to avenge his death and restore peace to the island by the extermination of every European. His nephew inherited his title, and likewise his antipathy to foreigners, and a few months afterwards occurred the midnight attack upon the British legation, which has already been described in this journal. The assassins were summarily punished on the spot by the native

escort, but it has never yet been discovered how many of the great nobles were privy to the assault. This only is known, that "no first-class Daimio has ever been brought into personal contact with a foreigner." Their antipathy, therefore, is nothing more than an hereditary prejudice, which can only be removed by degrees as the more enlightened men observe the good effects of intercourse with Europeans. This, too, is certain: the latter will never again permit the Japanese empire to be closed against them, and if the Daimios are well advised they will calmly accept a position which they cannot refuse without inevitable destruction. At the same time, it is clear that great delicacy and forbearance should be exhibited in our relations with the Japanese, until they learn from mature experience to place confidence in British honour and single-mindedness. The writer in *Blackwood*, to whom we are indebted for these details and of whose individuality there can be no doubt, bears honourable testimony to the generally good deportment of the English merchants who frequent the ports of Japan, and also to the excellent understanding that exists between them and the middle and lower classes of the Japanese. "Time and experience," he says, "can alone produce harmony, but there is no ground for supposing that this desirable result is unattainable." "A personal intercourse," he continues, "between the first-class Daimios and leading foreigners would do more than anything else to remove a prejudice founded upon an antiquated law; and the conciliation of a few of these grandees would remove the possibility of an external rupture or a civil war."

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL 4.

#### PAPER MONEY IN INDIA.

Mr. H. BAILLIE rose to move an address for copy of the agreement entered into by the Government of India with the Bank of Bengal, for the issue of paper money in India. The establishment of a paper currency in India was a question of importance. It had excited considerable interest among the commercial classes out of doors, and, naturally enough, some difference of opinion existed upon the subject. A paper currency would, no doubt, be a great advantage to the commercial and mercantile classes in India. It would enable merchants to pay sums of money in distant parts of India with far less trouble and expense than at present. So far it would be a great commercial convenience, but that commercial convenience would be very dearly purchased if the currency to be established were not based on sound financial principles. A general feeling prevailed that if there was to be a paper currency in India, the paper to be issued should proceed from a bank authorised by the Government, with a separate department of issue, like the Bank of England, but that the paper should not be issued by the Government itself. The reasons for that were sufficiently obvious. India was a country peculiarly sensitive, and peculiarly liable to sudden commercial and monetary panics. These panics sometimes occurred in India without any assignable cause, and it during one of them a run for coin or bullion should take place, which it naturally would do, to such an extent as to induce a suspension of cash payments as a temporary expedient, it would be far better that this should be done by a bank rather than by the Government itself. In the former case the Government might come forward to assist the bank, to proclaim the frivolity of the panic, and to offer to accept the notes of the bank; but in the latter case, where the notes were issued by the Government itself, the Government

being unable to meet its engagements would stand discredited in the eyes of the people, and would be practically insolvent. It might be said that this could hardly occur to a Government which usually kept from £14,000,000 to £15,000,000 cash balances in its treasury. That, however, was a delusion which prevailed in this country, even among those who professed to instruct the public on matters of Indian finance. Those persons seemed to suppose that the cash balances in the Indian treasury were as available resources to the Indian Government as would be the cash balances in her Majesty's treasury to the Government at home, and that, therefore, they might be used as a security for an issue of paper money. To a certain extent that might be true, but to a certain extent it was fallacious. What were called the cash balances in the Indian treasury were cash balances in about 300 treasuries, scattered over every part of the Indian empire. Some of these treasuries were 1,000 miles from the seat of Government, and, with the usual modes of conveyance it would take two months to bring the balances from those distant treasuries to the treasury at Calcutta. It was obvious, therefore, that these cash balances could not be made available at the seat of Government for any sudden commercial panic, and that the only cash balance which could be made available under such circumstances would be those that might be found in the treasury at Calcutta. Now, the cash balances in the Calcutta treasury usually amounted to about 10 per cent. of the whole, so that if we calculated the cash balances in all the Indian treasuries at £15,000,000 we might assume that there was about £1,500,000 in the treasury at Calcutta which might be made available for a commercial panic. It was useless, however, to discuss that question, because, by an arrangement to which he was about to call attention, the cash balances were made to disappear and vanish altogether from the scene. When Mr. Wilson was first appointed Financial Secretary to the Government of India, he left this country fully prepared to carry out a system of paper currency in India. He had the advantage of consulting the Secretary of State for India, than whom there was no one either in or out of that House who from his previous studies or his great knowledge of the subject would have been able to give him better advice, and he also consulted the Governor and the Deputy-governor of the Bank of England, who expressed themselves favourable to his views. Accordingly, Mr. Wilson did not lose much time after his arrival in India before he published his programme, which was contained in a Minute dated from the Camp at Meerut, on the 25th of December, 1859. That Minute had been justly characterised by the Secretary of State for India as a very able document. Mr. Wilson did not conceal from himself the difficulties with which he would have to contend in first introducing into our Indian empire that great invention of modern civilisation, the abuse of which had caused such incalculable evils in almost every country in Europe, as well as in America. He understood the character of the people; he knew how suspicious they were of modern innovations; and, therefore, he endeavoured to take every possible precaution to secure the confidence of the people in the convertibility of his notes. How, then, did Mr. Wilson propose to carry out his plan? He proposed that a paper issue should take place, the security being two-thirds of Government Stock and one-third of coin. That plan came home to this country, and was submitted to the Right hon. gentleman the Secretary of State for India, who disapproved of it, being of opinion that it did not give sufficient security for the convertibility of the notes. The proposal of Mr. Wilson therefore was disallowed, and very properly. The Right hon. gentleman had not left them in doubt as to what were his views on the subject. They were expressed in a despatch to the Governor-general after Mr. Wilson's minute; and the despatch might be considered as the answer to that minute. In that despatch it was stated by the Right hon. gentleman that so indispensable was it in the first instance to establish confidence in the notes, that beyond the reserve of coin and bullion in the

hands of the Currency Commissioners it should be provided that the cash balances in the Indian Treasury should be available to meet any unforeseen demand in payment of the notes. The plan of the right hon. gentleman was briefly this—that there should be an issue of £4,000,000 on Government securities, but all beyond that should be secured by coin; but he was so anxious to secure the convertibility of the notes that he further provided that the cash balances of the Indian Government should be available to meet any unforeseen demand for the payment of the notes. But, in spite of these instructions, the Indian Government had devised, and actually carried into effect, a plan, he presumed under the presiding genius of Mr. Laing, far more dangerous than the scheme of Mr. Wilson—providing as it did that Government notes should be issued on the security alone of Government stock. He referred to the agreement of the Indian Government with the Bank of Bengal for keeping the cash balances, the allowances that were to be paid to the Bank, and the investments the Bank was to make when the balances exceeded £700,000, the combined result of which would be a profit to the Bank of not less than £100,000 a year. This would account for the enormous rise of 10 per cent. in the price of the Bank shares that took place on this transaction becoming known. He concluded by moving an address for a copy of the agreement entered into by the Government of India with the Bank of Bengal for the issue of paper money in India.

Sir C. Wood (who was very indistinctly heard) was understood to say that the hon. member had correctly enough stated the early proceedings with reference to the establishment of a paper currency in India. He believed that a paper currency there, resting on sound foundations, would tend much to develop the resources of India, and promote its commercial interests. The late Mr. Wilson had proposed a plan for that purpose, which in some respects had not been deemed satisfactory. Directions had therefore been sent out from this country on the subject, and an Act had been passed in entire conformity with those directions. It did not provide for the issue of notes for £4,000,000 without security, but £4,000,000 was the limit beyond which the issue was not to extend. He had heard with surprise of the arrangement which had been made by the Government of India with the Bank of Bengal. It was not in accordance with the instructions which had been sent out, and it undoubtedly was one such as he should not have been disposed to sanction. But the hon. gentleman would see that in this case, as sometimes happened in Indian matters, they were in this difficulty—that an arrangement had been made in India, on the faith of which persons were acting, and it would not be fair now to disturb it. The arrangement was, however, only a temporary one, which must come to an end in five years; and he could assure his hon. friend that there was very little chance of its being renewed. The hon. member was under a mistake in saying that the notes were issued upon Government securities. For every note issued by the Bank coin had been deposited, and at this moment there was coin deposited to the full extent of the paper issue. The temporary arrangement with the Bank could not, as he had stated, very well be overturned. The terms on which it should hereafter be renewed would require very careful consideration, and the hon. gentleman would allow that he was only exercising a sound discretion in now refraining from entering upon that point. As to the production of the papers now asked for, he would suggest that the hon. member should postpone his motion for a short time.

The motion was then, by leave, withdrawn.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL 11. THE ARMY IN INDIA.

Mr. BLAKE asked the Secretary of State for India what arrangements had been made with regard to the position of the medical officers of the late East India Company's army on amalgamation with the Queen's forces; whether it was still intended that the term "service in India,"

used throughout the warrant of the 13th day of January, 1860, should be restricted to actual residence in India, exclusive of leave; and whether the senior medical officers of her Majesty's Indian army would be considered entitled to promotion to the rank of Principal and Deputy Inspector-General and Inspector-General of Hospitals, as heretofore, or were those appointments in future to be filled by the medical officers of her Majesty's Royal Army.

Sir C. Wood replied that the revision of the medical establishment for India awaited the report of the Government of India, which was expected very shortly. The Royal Warrant required a service in India of twenty years, in any rank, to qualify a staff or regimental surgeon for the rank of surgeon-major. The rule having been found productive of hardship in individual cases, it was determined by her Majesty's Government that a period of two years (the period allowed under the furlough rules to count as service for pension) should be allowed to reckon as part of the period qualifying for promotion to the rank of surgeon-major, in addition to all leave taken in India. The grades of Principal and Deputy Inspector-General, and Inspector-General of Hospitals were of recent date as respected the Indian service. The future organisation of the medical department of that service would receive the fullest consideration.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS.—The *Salut Public* of Lyons gives the following account of the Japanese Ambassadors:—"The great event of the day is the arrival here of the Ambassadors of Japan. The embassy is composed of five ambassadors, twelve officers, and some servants. The chief is a man of about fifty years of age. The Japanese have an intelligent physiognomy, although their countenances are not very prepossessing; the nose is large and flat, the lips thick, the eyes oblique, the complexion sallow, and the head large. Their hair, of a jet black, is raised up on the head, which gives the younger portion of them a rather feminine appearance when seen from behind. Several of them have the head completely shaved, but none have the slightest appearance of a beard on the face. They are generally dressed simply in garments of dark colours, and with little ornament. They wear a silk tunic, trousers of white muslin, and sandals of yellow leather. They all wear in their waist-belt a dagger more or less richly chased, according to their rank or dignity. They have on their heads a kind of Chinese hat in straw, those of the ambassadors being gilded on the inside. The Japanese are very sober. They usually drink liqueurs and rice water; and as regards food they prefer boiled poultry. They sit at table, use knives and forks, and season everything they eat with pepper and spice. They are remarkably clean in their manner of eating, as well as in their daily habits. They do not appear to be at all annoyed at the curiosity which they excite. They appeared astonished at the princely luxury of the hotel at which they have alighted, and where they occupy the splendid apartments on the first floor. In the evening every part was lighted up in the most brilliant manner, and an immense crowd collected in front of the house." The Ambassadors arrived in Paris on Monday evening, and alighted at the Hotel de Louvre, where apartments had been prepared for them. They were received at the Lyons Railway Station by M. Feuillet de Conches, introducer of Ambassadors, and a detachment of cavalry escorted them to their hotel. Among the anecdotes narrated of the Japanese Ambassadors during their stay at Marseilles, it is said they presented a cigar to each of the policemen placed at the door of their hotel to keep off the crowd. The cigars were composed of tobacco and opium, and they made the smokers quite drowsy. The next police inspector who passed was surprised to find his men asleep at their post. Curiosity was excited at Lyons three days ago by seeing some foreigners wearing pointed shoes, similar to the Chinese, and having on their heads high and ill-formed

oilcloth caps. They were ascertained to be Asiatic merchants, who had come from Bombay with different valuable productions from the English possessions, intended for the Exhibition of London. These strangers, who speak English with facility, left for Paris to proceed to their destination.

THE GARRISON OF THE ALUMBAGH.—The annexed "general order" has been addressed to the army:—"Horse Guards, March 24.—Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers who comprised the garrison of Lucknow, in 1857, the permission to reckon an additional year's service towards pay and pensions; and having been pleased to extend this boon to the force which entered that place, under the late Sir Henry Havelock, in September of that year, is now further pleased to direct that the troops composing the detachment left by that officer in the Alumbagh shall also participate in the above advantages. The additional year's service, in all such cases, is allowed to reckon towards the qualifications for 'medal and gratuity.' The grant is to be entered at once in the record of service of all those who are entitled to its advantages. By command of his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief.—JAMES YORKE SCARLETT, Adjutant General."

PLYMOUTH, April 8.—The East India and London Shipping Company's screw steamer *Indiana*, 2,365 tons, C. R. Suckling commander, landed her pilot and proceeded hence at noon this day, having left Gravesend punctually to her advertised time, for Madras and Calcutta direct. She had a full general cargo (including some Government stores, &c.), and a good complement of passengers, amongst whom were, for Madras, the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wait and family, Mr. J. Malpas, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Lieut. Crawford, Lieut. Bailey, Mr. E. B. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Walter, Major Gore, Mr. J. A. Moultrie, Ensign C. H. Sandford, &c.; and for Calcutta, Miss Rowe, Master Shelly, Capt. and Mrs. Sedgrim and family, Mrs. Kaas and family, Mrs. Morton, Miss Spitta, Capt. Duffrie, Ensign Carey, Mrs. Frank Brown, Ensign Fitzherbert, Ensign Clark, Miss Henderson, Cornet G. A. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Cody, Mr. and Mrs. Eden and family, &c. We understand that in addition to the magnificent fleet of steamers already owned by this company they have lately purchased the well-known S.S. *Mauritius*, to enable them to meet the increasing demand for steam communication with India, and also to ensure more effectually the regular despatch of one of their steamers from England and India monthly. For the future one of their fine vessels will leave Gravesend on the 15th of every month, thus meeting the wishes of that large portion of the community connected with our Indian empire.

NERBUDDA COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—A meeting of the Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company was held on Friday; Mr. H. Haymen in the chair. The report stated that the requisite tools and engines had arrived safely at Calcutta, and had been received at the collieries. The operations at the mines are announced to be making satisfactory progress, four seams of coal having been found, of which one of twelve feet thick is now being worked. It is estimated that sufficient coal can be raised from this seam alone to supply the requirements of the next twenty years. No calls will be made in the current year. On the completion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Jubbulpore, which has been unfortunately delayed by the failure of the contractors, a considerable accession of profit is expected to accrue to the company. After a short discussion the report was adopted unanimously.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.—At a general court of the East India Company, held at No. 3, Lothbury, on the 9th inst., Mr. John Harvey Astell, M.P., and Mr. Lestock Robert Reid, were re-elected directors; and at a court of directors on the following day Colonel William Henry Sykes, M.P., was unanimously chosen chairman of the company for the year ensuing.

SPECIE TO THE EAST.—The steamer with the outward Bombay mail on Saturday took £1,500 in gold to Alexandria, and £29,695 in gold and £13,860 in silver for Bombay.

**COST OF CHINA.**—In December last, the latest return, we had 5,837 troops of all arms at the different stations in China—2,025 at Tien-tsin, 745 at Shanghai, 272 at Taku, 1,019 at Kowloon, 1,776 at Hong Kong. The cost of the troops in China for the year 1862-63 is estimated in a return just issued at £278,077. What naval expenditure is incurred about China the return does not show. In the Civil Service Estimates there is to be voted £288,810, consisting of £67,208 for the mission and consulates in China, and for miscellaneous expenses, and £221,611 for loss in supplying the Treasury chest there.

**CEYLON COMPANY.**—A prospectus has been issued of the Ceylon Company, with a capital of £500,000, in shares of £20 each, to assist in the development of the resources of that island, where the rates of interest are very high, by making advances to the planters on lands, crops, and other approved securities.

**AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.**—The annual meeting of the Agra and United Service Bank was held on Saturday, Mr. G. Gordon Macpherson in the chair, when the report, announcing a dividend and bonus at the rate, together, of 12 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax, was adopted unanimously, after some discussion. In answer to questions, it was mentioned that the gross profits of the past year show an increase over 1860, but that there has also been an augmentation in the expenditure. The Government securities have been diminished, advantage having been taken of the current high prices to realise a portion, and to employ the proceeds as required in the general business of the bank.

**APPOINTMENT.**—(Downing-street, April 9).—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Cephas Mark de Joux to be Secretary to the Council of Government and Registrar of the Land Court for the Island of Mauritius.

**GOVERNORSHIP OF LABUAN.**—(Downing street, April 10).—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Jeremiah Thomas Fitz-Gerald Callaghan, Esq. (now Administrator of the Government of the Island of Labuan), to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Labuan and its Dependencies.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 2. Hydaspes str., Forster, Calcutta and Madras.—3. Wings of the Wind, Murray, Bombay; Scoresby, Irvine, Calcutta and Jamaica.—4. Samarra, Parry, Calcutta; Salem, Watts, Maulmain.—5. Albert Currier, Raynes, Rangoon.—7. Julia, Glass, Japan; Romulus, Lord, Bombay; Allendale, Grav, Singapore; Lady Londeshorough, Smith, Mauritius; Ceylon str., Alexandria; General Havelock, Glover, Akyah; Northumbrian, Smith, Tutuoreen; Wayfarer, Carlyle, Singapore.—8. Rapido, Lloyd, Shanghai; Village Pride, McBride, Mauritius; Anne Lee, Stevens, Ceylon; Rajasthan, Moxed, Tutuoreen.—9. Alwick Castle, Taylor, Calcutta and Trinidad; B. L. Harrison, Barclay, Calcutta; Eliza Thornton, Maxwell, Batavia.—10. Indus str., Alexandria.—11. Hotspur, Toynber, Calcutta.—12. Nile, Owen, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ellora, from Southampton, April 12, to proceed per str. Malta, from Suez.—For MALTA.—Mr. Napper. For ALEXANDRIA.—Syed Abdoloh. For BOMBAY.—Mr. L. H. Roud, Maj-gen. W. Scott, Mr. T. Hilton, Mr. G. C. Arken, Dr. Turner, Mr. F. F. Cahill, Capt. J. W. Preston, Mrs. F. Hawkes and infant Mr. Frances, Maj. R. Richards, Staff asst. surg. J. J. Poge, Mrs. Betham and two children, Mr. H. Baunister, Mrs. Gamble and three children.

Per str. Evadne, from Marseilles, April 20, to proceed per str. Malta, from Suez.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut.-col. and Mrs. Hope, Mr. F. G. Sigg, Mr. H. Deutzen. For MALTA.—The Princess of Leiningen, the Dowager Princess of Leiningen.

Per steam ship Indiana, from Gravesend, April 5.—For MADRAS.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Wait and family, Lieut. and Mrs. Scott, Lieut. Crawford and Bailey, Mr. E. B. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Walter, Maj. G. Gre, Mr. J. A. Moultrie, Ens. C. H. Sanford, Mr. J. Malpas. For CALCUTTA.—Miss Rowe, Master Shelly, Capt. and Mrs. Sedgum and family, Mrs. Kaas and family, Mr. Morton, Miss Spitta, Capt. Duffin, Ens. Carey, Mr. Frank Brown, Ensigns Fitzherbert and Clark, Miss Henderson, Cornet G. A. Wilson, Capt. and Mrs. Cody, Mr. and Mrs. Eden and family.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

April 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Delprat, Miss Rekeb, Mr. Marett, Asst.-surgeon C. Johnson, Lieut. Vallance, Capt. Pearson, Mr. W. H. Oubourne, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. F. C. Saemann, Mr. Gatacre, Staff Asst. surgs. F. P. Staples and W. H. Chud, Lieut. N. Barton, Mr. Pitcher. For Ceylon.—Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and two children, Mr. H. C. Buchanan, Mr. Charles Alston. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. E. Milson, Mr. G. S. Aleock, Mr. Malby. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Sharp, Mr. Heaton. For SINGAPORE.—Major Marquess. April 27.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Nimmo, Mr. R. Curding, Capt. Dundas, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Mr. F. Wilnot, Mr. F. Foster, Mr. E. Baines, Mr. Eldale, Mr. Young.

May 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Fowle and child, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Capt. and Mrs. Welsh, Mr. J. Dundas. For MADRAS.—Dr. G. Smith, Maj. A. Rutherford, Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Grove, Capt. A. Pritchard, Staff asst. surg. J. A. Fitzpatrick. For Ceylon.—Mr. D. T. Stuart, Mr. H. J. Leitch. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Vail, Gen. Valdes and two ladies and three aides-de-camp, Mr. W. C. Shrubbsall. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Cresswell, Mr. R. W. G. Weston, Mr. C. Riley.

May 12.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. D. Graham, Mr. Lewis. May 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. F. Watkins, Lieut. F. F. Cotton. For MADRAS.—Miss Cherry, Capt. Macaulay. For Ceylon.—Mr. W. Mackillan. For SINGAPORE.—Mdm. Tiedmann, Miss A. L. Tiedmann, Miss E. Myer.

May 27.—For BOMBAY.—Two Misses Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. White, Mr. and Mrs. Conch.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTH.

PITTAR, the wife of Charles F., of Calcutta, of a son, at Madeley, Salop, March 31.

### MARRIAGES.

LAWFORD, Francis, late 9th regt., Madras army, to Isabella K., widow of the late Octavius Child, Esq., formerly of the Indian navy, at Bristol, April 5.

RYAN, William Cavendish Bentinck, Lieut. 3rd Punjab cavalry, youngest son of the Right Hon. Sir Edward Ryan, to Maria, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. H. Doveton, late H.E.I. Co.'s Service, at St. Barnabas, Kensington, April 8.

SEWELL, Asst. surg. James A., to Cornelia J. E., daughter of the late A. A. Thierens, Esq., at Edinburgh, March 25.

WILLIAMSON, Robert R., son of the late Capt. A. A. Williamson, H.M.'s Bengal army, to Elizabeth J., daughter of Lieut. col. Brandon, H.M.'s Bengal army, at St. Luke's Church, Cheltenham, April 3.

### DEATHS.

ABBOTT, Sophia Clementina, third daughter of Major-general A. C.B. of the Bengal artillery, at Douglas, in the Isle of Man, aged 15 years and 3 months, April 10.

HASMER, Sarah, widow of the late Henry, Capt. E.I.M.S., at Bath, aged 75, April 10.

PARROCK, Stephen, formerly Asst.-surg. 12th Madras N.I., at Hayes-park, Middlesex, aged 81, April 6.

RUSSELL, Capt. R. W. T., 6th Bengal N.I., with his wife and child, in the wreck of the steamer *Mars*, from Waterford to Bristol, April 1.

SMITH, Major Elton, late of the Madras army, at Nice, March 21.

WARDEN, Thomas, H.E.I.C.M.S. at 9, Oregon-terrace, Peckham Rye, aged 37, April 7.

## India Office,

April 11, 1862.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Lord H. U. Browne.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. Burra.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. G. A. Graham, 28th N.I.; Asst. surg. E. J. Vivian, Med. Est.; Major R. R. Mainwaring, 6th Eur. Regt.; Capt. F. M. Forbes, Staff Corps; Major F. P. Layard, Staff Corps; Capt. G. D'Aguilar, 4th N.I.; Major T. Watson (Retired); Major W. McCulloch (Retired); Capt. T. Staples, 58th N.I.; Capt. H. F. Waddington, Staff Corps.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. A. Mears, 36th N.I.; Capt. A. J. Butt, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. J. Elliot, 11th N.I.; Lieut. F. W. Merritt, 9th N.I.; Lieut. A. D. Gordon, 24th N.I.; Major A. Russell (Retired); Lieut. W. M. Aitchison, 13th N.I.; Lieut. R. Farrer, 21st N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. R. Parker, Invalid Estab.; Asst. surg. W. Davey, Med. Estab.; Inspector gen. B. P. Rooke, Med. Estab.; Lieut. col. A. E. Saunders (Retired); Lieut. col. J. Forbes, c.b., 3rd L.C.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. S. Delprat, Med. Estab.; Lieut. N. Barton, 52nd N.I.; Lieut. W. C. Ryan, 45th N.I.; Lieut. col. D. M. Stewart, Staff Corps; Lieut. G. S. Hills, Engrs.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. T. L. Scott, 19th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. G. E. Seward, Med. Estab.; Capt. F. Conybeare, Art.

#### NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Purser J. C. Ibbs, Indian Navy.

### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. R. Best, 6 mo.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. major H. Irwin, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. D. B. Daly, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Capt. H. J. Hughes, 62nd N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. F. Carden, 50th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. C. N. Judge, Engrs., 6 mo.; Capt. G. Faithfull, 68th N.I., 6 mo.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. R. S. Jago, 39th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. S. Blair, 18th N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. J. P. Nash, Med. Estab., 3 mo.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. L. Robinson, Staff Corps, 6 mo.; Lieut. C. F. Keays, Staff Corps, 5 mo.; Capt. J. Miles, 16th N.I., 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. F. A. Lushington.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

|  | Actual Sales.  | At per Rupee. | In sterling taking Co's Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100. |
|--|----------------|---------------|---|
|  |                |               |   |
| East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ... | Sa. R. 1s. 9d. | —             | —   |
| * 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic) ...  | —              | —             | —   |
| 2nd 4 per Cent. (Sic) of 1828-29 ...   | —              | —             | 93  |
| 3rd 4 per Cent. (Sic) of 1832-33 ...   | —              | —             | 91  |
| 4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...  | —              | —             | 21  |
| 5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...  | —              | —             | —   |
| 3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...   | —              | —             | —   |
| th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...   | —              | —             | —   |
| 5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...  | 2 0            | 102½          | —   |
| 4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...  | —              | —             | —   |
| 5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...   | 2 0            | 103           | —   |
| 5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...  | 3 1½           | 108½          | —   |

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

|              | 60 days' sight. | 30 days' sight. | 60 days' sight. | 30 days' sight. |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Calcutta ... | 1s. 11½d.       | 2s. 0½d.        | Singapore ...   | 4s. 7½d.        |
| Madras ...   | 1s. 11½d.       | 1s. 11½d.       | Hong Kong ...   | 4s. 7½d.        |
| Bombay ...   | 2s. 0d.         | 2s. 0½d.        | Shanghai ...    | —               |
| Colombo ...  | 1½ 2 pm.        | 2½ 2 pm.        |                 |                 |

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares. |   | Paid.    | Prices.          |
|---------|---|----------|------------------|
| £.      | India Stock ...                                     | 226      | 108½             |
|         | India 5 per cent. ...                               | 108½     | 90½              |
|         | India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.                      | 103½     | 103              |
|         | India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper, 5½ per cent. ...     | 108½     | 95½              |
|         | India Stock Debentures, 1858                        | 100      | 100½             |
|         | India Stock Debentures, 1859                        | 100      | 100½             |
|         | " " " 1860  | 100      | 100½             |
|         | " " " 1861  | 100      | 100½             |
|         | " " " 1862  | 100      | 100½             |
|         | India 5 per cent. for account...                    | 105½     | 104½             |
|         | India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.                        | 104½     | 2½s. pm.         |
|         | India Bonds (£1,000) ...                            | 24s. pm. | 24s. pm.         |
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The introduction into this country of the Joint-Stock Company's Act, limiting the liability of shareholders to the amount subscribed, opens out in India, as it has done in Europe, a wide field for enterprise and for the employment of much capital hitherto undeveloped and unemployed.

In England and on the Continent, Companies of the nature now proposed, under the system of limited liability, are well supported. Magnificent hotels have sprung up in London, and in several of the great towns in England, such as the "Great Western Hotel," the "Euston Station Hotel," the "Westminster Palace Hotel," the "Opera Colonnade Hotel," and the "International Hotel Company," the latter with a capital of £330,000, besides others, some of which are returning to the Shareholders dividends varying from 15 to 30 per cent.; the Boards of Direction of such Hotel Companies being composed of gentlemen of the highest standing and position. If in Europe undertakings of this nature are carried on under such superintendence and with such results, why should not the capitalists of this country avail themselves of the opportunity to erect into a similar Joint-Stock Company a business which has been successfully worked for so many years, and, as evidence of the fact, has amassed a large capital from the profit of its working, besides having paid to retired partners sums amounting to nearly six lacs of Rs. (£60,000)?

Such have hitherto been the results of the working of the business, that, taking its operations for the past two years (although a period more unfavourable could scarcely be selected), and looking at what has been achieved during that time, it is fairly to be presumed that, under the proposed new management and with a healthier state of trade, the profits would return the capital in about six years. The books of the Firm will be open to any Shareholders who may desire to satisfy themselves on this point, and to show the value in which the Shares of the Company should be held, a certificate from Mr. David Wilson will be issued with each allotment, guaranteeing to the holder, during the space of two years, an annual dividend of not less than 12 per cent., in addition to which Mr. Wilson will take one-quarter of the whole number of Shares.

Remarkable as the success of this concern has been under private management, it is not unreasonable to expect even greater results when it shall be owned by a large Proprietor in every service in India, and when the Executive shall be under the superintendence of a Local Board of Directors.

Many gentlemen, now retired from the Indian Services and residing in Europe, have expressed a wish to invest largely in the Shares of this Company, but it is the object of the Projectors to place them, as far as possible, in the hands of residents in India, whose interest it will be to support the Company, and whose patronage and influence must naturally be of great advantage to it, and, moreover, being in the country, they will be able to exercise a healthy and legitimate control over the management. The Projectors desire also, if possible, to allot the available Shares to those only who may be seeking a safe and permanent investment for their Capital, and not to mere speculators for the rise in value which, no doubt, will take place after allotment.

This Company differs very materially from all new projects where the business has to be made, and where there must necessarily be more or less of risk, uncertainty, and delay; the capital often having to be subscribed for years before any profit can accrue. In these respects, the position of the Great Eastern Hotel Company will contrast most favourably with such undertakings, and it will be prohibited by the Articles of the Association from speculation of whatever nature beyond the requirements of the business.

Of the Capital—15 lacs (£150,000), in 6,000 Shares of Rs. 250 (£25) each—one quarter, or 1,500 Shares, will, as already stated, be taken up by Mr. David Wilson, and a considerable number by the Directors and by the Junior Members of the Firm, leaving little more than one-half of the Shares to be offered to the public.

The qualification for a Director to be not less than 25 Shares.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—From the *Indian Empire* of January 15, 1862.

We are not about to write of the Great Failure of which, we conclude, in her original form, we have heard the last. With her upper deck taken off her, and other judicious alterations, it is possible she might make money in good hands, but we should be sorry to have anything to do with her under any circumstances. The Great Eastern that invites our present remarks is to be the name of a new Joint-Stock business, embracing the Auckland Hotel and the Hall of All Nations, belonging to Messrs. D. Wilson and Co., the prospectus of which may be seen in our advertising columns. We do not know whether the great American hotels are individual speculations, or whether they are carried on by companies, but until the Limited Liability Act was passed, we had nothing that could now be called a great hotel in all England. That Act has given birth to many spirited speculations of this character, and others are about which promise to eclipse in magnitude everything that has yet been accomplished. Calcutta is to have its Joint-Stock Hotel, and undoubtedly the business that is daily, and has been for years, carried on by a firm, will give occupation to directors, a managing director, and assistant managers; the complaint of D. Wilson and Co. that we have most frequently heard has been the want of prompt attendance in the public rooms; and it is obvious that such an immense establishment can only be carried on with entire satisfaction by a system of division of labour, which a firm may originate, but cannot, with all the casualties it is exposed to, rigidly carry out. We feel an unusual interest in this prospectus, not for its completeness, or its board, but because it is, as it were, an epitome, and an extraordinary epitome, of the life and labour of one man. We read in the announcement of £150,000 as the purchase money, and in the fact of £40,000 more—the value of the premises—not included—and all made within the recollection of tens of thousands of persons around us—a success that is marvellous, and that only extraordinary industry, energy, and natural abilities of no

The Company's Agent in London to be Mr. David Wilson, whose intimate knowledge of the requirements of the business makes this appointment especially desirable. The Agent will, however, be subject at any time to removal at the option of the Shareholders assembled at any general meeting.

Mr. Wilson to have the privilege of appointing a Director to represent himself when absent, so long as he shall hold not fewer than 500 Shares.

Two Auditors to be appointed by the Shareholders at the first half-yearly general meeting, and a re-election of Auditors to be made once in two years. Auditors to be eligible for re-election. No Auditor to be a Shareholder.

It is proposed that the accounts should be closed and audited once in each year; but that two half-yearly general meetings should be held, one on or about the 10th of October, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors on the accounts and on the business done during the period ending on the 30th June, and declaring such Dividend as the Report will warrant; and the other, on or about the 10th of April, for receiving the audited Accounts and Reports to the 31st December and for declaring a Dividend.

The business to be conducted and the accounts to be made up in strict conformity with the provisions of the Limited Liability Act.

The whole of the extensive premises where the business is now carried on, stretching from Waterloo-street to Ranceemooddy Gully, and known as the Auckland Hotel and Hall of All Nations, will be taken on lease for twenty-one years at a monthly rent of Rs. 3,300 (£330), with the option of renewal for a like period at the same rent, or the purchase within two years of the entire premises for 4 lacs and Rs. 30,000 (£43,000). Care will be taken, in drawing out the Articles of Association, that sufficient power be given to the Directors for that purpose or for increasing the Capital, should such an arrangement appear hereafter desirable.

Holders who may be disposed to pay the full amount of their Shares on allotment, will have their proportion of profits calculated accordingly; but as this may not suit all parties, the calls will be made in the following order:—

Ten Rs. (£1), on each Share must accompany the application,

First Call of Rs. 40 (£4) on allotment,

Second Call of Rs. 75 (£7.10s) to be made after three months,

Third Call of Rs. 75 (£7.10s) to be made six months after allotment,

Fourth Call of Rs. 50 (£5) to be made nine months after allotment,

and all amounts so paid will carry dividends from the respective dates of payment.

Applicants for Shares will be required to pay into the Bank of the Company, to be held in trust for them, Rs. 10 (£1) per Share on every Share applied for; and in the event of the Directors allotting to the applicant a less number than applied for, the amount paid in will be appropriated towards the payment of the first call on the Shares allotted. Should no allotment be made to the applicant, the deposit lodged with the Bankers will be returned without any deduction.

As the public will naturally expect to have some particulars of the bulk of the Capital required for this undertaking, the Directors, after examining the books of the Firm and from other sources of information, believe the following figures to be nearly correct; but the Company will not be bound by them until they have been correctly ascertained:—

|  | Rs.         | £.     |
|--|-------------|--------|
| Outstanding good Debts                               | 4,500 (400) | 45,000 |
| Deduct 15 per cent. for Contingencies                | 67,500      | 6,750  |
|  | 3,82,500    | 38,250 |
| Goods, Stock on the Premises                         | 3,50,000    | 35,000 |
| Goods, in transit from Europe                        | 1,45,000    | 14,500 |
| Goods, and Bill Stock at Allahabad                   | 1,60,000    | 16,000 |
| Furniture, Plate, &c.                                | 1,48,000    | 14,800 |
| Fittings, Gas, Water Pipes, and other Trade Fixtures | 17,800      | 1,780  |
| Steam Engine and Ice Machine                         | 21,000      | 2,100  |
| Purchase of Goodwill                                 | 75,000      | 7,500  |
| House and Premises at Entally                        | 13,800      | 1,380  |
| House and Premises at Allahabad                      | 65,500      | 6,550  |

Forms of Application and Prospectuses of the Company may be obtained of the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, on the premises.

Application for Shares must also be made to the Managing Director of the Company at the Office, accompanied by a receipt for Rs. 10 deposit on each Share applied for, paid to the Bankers of the Company.

mean order could possibly have achieved. Mr. Wilson has well gained the comparative retirement he seeks, and that magnificent range of buildings, and the wonderful business and connection he is making over, should on every occasion be spoken of, and pointed out to the young adventurer without capital and without friends, as showing what may be accomplished by a man determined to force his way in the world, if he turns advantages as they fall in to good account.

We have heard that this business has made forty lacs of rupees (£400,000); whether this be so or not is immaterial, because its rapid progress is evidence of very brilliant success. It is not twenty-three years since the Waterloo-street portion of premises was a coach-maker's, and many will remember its conversion into the little "Sans Souci," the great success of which was the foundation of the fine theatre in Park-street, foolishly allowed by the public to be sold for a sum which multiplied by four would not replace it, its furniture, wardrobe, and appointments. From Waterloo-street the whole frontage to Ranceemooddy Gully has been gradually annexed, at the same time houses have been purchased and pulled down in the rear, and the result is unquestionably the finest block of buildings of a domestic character in the whole city—indeed, there are few cities with anything like it. Then there are the premises and business at Allahabad—valued at Rs. 1,60,000 (£16,000), but included in the present account of the capital; of them we can say nothing, though they will be familiar to many of our readers. We are hardly called upon to speculate on the prospects of this Company being carried out; it must be considered a settled point, when the share list is to be closed on the 15th ultimo. Mr. Wilson, it will be seen, guarantees for two years a dividend of not less than 12 per cent.

A few Shares having been reserved for the Indian residents at home, any information respecting them can be obtained on application to J. R. WORCESTER, Esq., 5, Laurence Pountney-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.

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VOL. XX.—No. 531.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1862.

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## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE telegrams lately received have not only anticipated, but have also exaggerated the tenour of the news brought by the Bombay Mail of the 27th of March. The departure of Lord Canning and the installation of his successor are naturally the most important topics of comment in the local journals, which, for the most part, sketch the character and career of the late Viceroy in alternate light and shade. The various farewell addresses presented to his Excellency, together with the appropriate answers they elicited, will be found in another page.

Disturbances still continue in the north-eastern frontier of Bengal, the Garrows having again descended from their hills and plundered the village of Soosim, but without personal injury to the inhabitants. On the other hand, the Rajah of Nustung, one of the most powerful chiefs in the Khassiah States, has evinced his unswerving good faith towards the paramount Power by allowing free passage through his territory to British troops acting against his refractory neighbours. It might not, perhaps, be amiss to reduce some of the troublesome tribes beneath his rule, and make him answerable for the peace of the frontier. It is, at least, easier to treat with one Prince, possessed of real influence, than with half-a-dozen semi-independent and wholly barbarous chieftains. The Bhootanese, it appears, have been daunted by the firm attitude of the detachment of the 18th Regiment stationed along the frontier, and have accordingly fallen back from their advanced positions. It is clear, however, that something more must be done than merely repelling the attacks of these turbulent mountaineers.

A nephew of the notorious Nana Sahib, named Rao Sahib, has been endeavouring, though in vain, to excite an insurrection in Hyderabad against the Government of the Nizam. Fortunately that able Minister Salar Jung obtained timely information of the intrigues that were on foot, and at once took efficient measures to expose and counteract them. The chief conspirator thereupon sought safety in flight, and has not since been heard of. His game was a bold one—his aim being to restore the Mahratta power, and finally try conclusions with the British Government. This insane project has been disconcerted by the vigilance of the very man whom the Nizam was so lately on the point of dismissing with disgrace.

Mogul Beg, the instigator of the murder of the Rev. Mr. Jennings and his daughter, Captain Douglas and Miss Clifford, in the palace at Delhi, has undergone the extreme penalty of the law in front of that bloodstained building.

The Cabul correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* states as a positive fact that a Persian army, fifty thousand strong, has been despatched against the oft-beleaguered town of Herat, on the western borders of Afghanistan. This statement must be accepted with due allowance for native exaggeration, though it is by no means impossible that the Shah-in-Shah may have been tempted by the rapidly increasing infirmities of Dost Mahomed, and the generally troubled state of his kingdom, to make another demonstration against that much coveted outpost. It remains to be seen whether the British Government will again interfere to repel the assailants. Any such intervention is scarcely probable in the present state of public feeling.

We invite the attention of all who are interested in the subject of cotton cultivation in India to Mr. Edmonstone's admirable minute on the capabilities of the North-Western Provinces. The Maharajah of Gwalior, it will also be observed, has abolished the transit duty on cotton throughout his territories.

Sir George Clerk, we rejoice to learn, has so far recovered his health as to be able to remain at his post for another month or two.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Lieut. col. George Dennis, 101st Royal Fusiliers, at Burdwan.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Crawford, Lieut. West, Capt. Gordon, Lieut. Sutherland, Mr. Hume, Mr. and Mrs. Inverarity, Maj. and Mrs. Westrop, Mr. S. Compton, Mrs. Deimler and infant, Mrs. Schwartz and three children, Lieut.-col. Taylor, Rev. J. and Mrs. Robertson and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Stearns and infant, Capt. and Mrs. Houghton, Capt. Worsley, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Forbes, Lord W. Hay, Lieut. Davidson, Capt. Blowers, Lieut. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Howard. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Neave. From CEYLON.—Mr. Hancock. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Ross, Miss Power, Mr. Franco, Mrs. C. Voillet, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Clerc. From MALTA.—Mr. Crowe, Mr. Wood, Mr. W. Wood, Mr. Woodley, Mr. Grell, Mr. Watson.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Delta, April 22.—From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Spring and two children, Mrs. Pottinger, Mrs. and Master Adamson and three children, Col. Elliot, Maj. Holland, Mr. Fernandez, Mrs. Moxon and two children, Mrs. Grant, Miss Vaughan and three children, Mrs. Rich and three children, Miss Nicholson, Lieut. Grylls, Mr. C. Eastley, Mr. F. Byers, Mr. A. H. Renton, Mr. S. Drinkwater, Mr. A. Baylis, Mr. A. Reid, Mr. Nicolson. From HONG KONG.—Dr. Hunter. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mrs. Smith and infant, Mrs. Rowley and two children.

## BENGAL.

## ADDRESSES TO EARL CANNING.

At eleven o'clock on the morning of the 17th March the Sheriff of Calcutta was received at Government House, attended by a deputation of about forty gentlemen, representing the European and Armenian merchants, civilians, bankers, traders, planters, railway, clerical and professional classes, who at a public meeting held in the Town-hall on the 7th March, had adopted an address to Lord Canning on his retirement. Precisely at the appointed time his lordship entered the throne-room, and after the usual courtesies, the Sheriff read and presented the address, which has already appeared in this journal; to which, in his usual earnest and impressive style, Earl Canning made the following reply:—

"Gentlemen,—I receive your friendly farewell with pleasure, and I thank you for it.

"After the trials through which the British Empire in India has passed, it is satisfactory to me to be assured that you appreciate the measures by which the attachment of the people to their Government has been strengthened, and confidence in the stability of the State restored.

"The foremost of those measures were the exercise of mercy and forgiveness as soon as authority had been vindicated, and the reposing of trust and responsibility in classes which previously had no share of either.

"The restoration of financial credit is beyond controversy.

"The measures relating to the tenure of land, to which you have referred as opening the way to the beneficial influences of European enterprise, will not, I hope, disappoint you. It is not merely the employment of European capital which, in framing those measures, has been had in view. They have a further and a higher scope. England has before her one of the most difficult problems that State policy can be called upon to solve; the drawing together with harmony and without injustice to either side, two great races, radically different in everything that forms the character of men, but which, by the course of events, are being gradually brought face to face. And I know no measure which is more likely to teach to each side its duty to the other as fellow subjects and neighbours than one which shall enable the interests of both to be bound together more permanently than by those uncertain, precarious, and fleeting ties which have hitherto characterised the connection of Englishmen with the soil of India.

"Gentlemen,—I am obliged to you for your expressions of regret at my being about to leave India, and for your good wishes. The interests of this country will for the rest of my life seldom be absent from my thoughts. But I am far from thinking that it is upon the exercise of high official power alone that those interests depend. Year by year larger influences than those of mere official position will be brought to bear upon the relations of England with her greatest dependency. That which I look to with the greatest confidence is a correct knowledge and appreciation of India and her wants by the Parliament and the people of England; and it behoves us all most earnestly to desire that such public opinion should be just and well founded, and, above all, generous towards the people of India.

"Again, gentlemen, I thank you for your courtesy, and I wish you heartily farewell."

At half-past four p. m. the clergy of the diocese of Calcutta were received by his lordship, and the Bishop of Calcutta read the address, as under:—

"My Lord,—We, her Majesty's faithful subjects, the Bishop, Archdeacon, and Clergy of the diocese of Calcutta, residing in or near the Cathedral City desire respectfully to represent to your Excellency the assurance of our regret at your departure from India, and our parting wishes for your future happiness.

"We venture to think that a special address from the clergy on this occasion is not inappropriate; since, under your Excellency's administration, the direct Government of India has passed to the British Crown; so that your Excel-

lency is the first viceroy and actual representative in this country of her whose supremacy over all estates of the realm, whether they be ecclesiastical or civil, the Church of England willingly and thankfully acknowledges. We congratulate your Excellency that at the close of six years of unexampled anxiety, you are enabled to leave India in restored peace and apparent security, with many most hopeful signs of material advance and prosperity, and some, as we trust, of improvement in higher things also. We look back with thankfulness upon extreme perils courageously overcome, grave difficulties solved, law and order vindicated, the visitation of famine thoughtfully and energetically met, and important changes carried to a successful issue under your Excellency's wise superintendence, and we rejoice that God's providence, in spite of much temporary evil, has placed in your hands such opportunities for good, and so largely blessed your undertakings. We are sure that history will do justice to the dignified calmness and self-possession which your Excellency maintained during the most terrible crisis through which the British rule in India has ever passed, to the moderation, so worthy of the head of a Christian Government, which you displayed after victory, to the uprightness and impartiality of your rule, and to its invariable recognition of the great truth, that duty, and principle, and the acknowledgment of the rights of others are the only sure foundations of power.

"But we feel that the clergy are also bound to thank your Excellency for the attention which you have paid to those great interests which are more specially entrusted to their guardianship, and for the additional provision made for the spiritual welfare of European Christians in this country. We owe it to your advocacy that her Majesty has been pleased to grant an addition to the number of chaplains, and to your orders that many churches have been built, especially in the newly-annexed province of Oude, where in every military station the church has risen simultaneously with the barrack and hospital. And while in purely military stations it will generally be allowed that places of worship should be altogether provided by the State, we are no less grateful to your Excellency for the liberality with which Government has helped and encouraged voluntary efforts for the erection of churches in smaller places, by adding to the free-will offerings of various congregations.

"In like manner we thank your Excellency for the liberal assistance lately promised towards the foundation of schools for the benefit of Christian inhabitants of India who are unable to send their children to England. We believe that there is scarcely any want more pressing than that of education for such children, and we rejoice to know that the measures lately taken are already beginning to bear fruit, in schemes for the establishment of schools in several of the large towns of the diocese.

"We now respectfully bid your Excellency farewell, and we assure you that the petition which we offer up in our church service for the Governor-general of India is not, in our estimation, one which concerns the office only, but that it also refers to the personal needs of him who holds that office. It is our earnest prayer that the blessing of the Father and of our Lord Jesus Christ may go with you from India, may comfort you in all sorrow, and strengthen you for the fulfilment of every duty to which His providence may call you."

In reply to the above address his Lordship said:—

"My Lord Bishop, Mr. Archdeacon, and Rev. Gentlemen,—It is a great pleasure to me to receive this address. I thank you for it sincerely; for its spirit of loyal reverence to the Crown, for the favourable opinions which it expresses regarding the course of Government which has been followed in India during the last few years; and, especially, for your testimony that it has been a course worthy of a Christian rule.

"I hope it has been so. And I am further encouraged to believe that it has, because testimony to the same effect has been tendered spontaneously and publicly by many who, not being

Christians themselves, were not called upon to scan the acts of the Government from that point of view, or to bear witness to the fruits of a faith not their own.

"I regret that, for reasons which are easily intelligible, it has not been in the power of the Government to do even more towards the supplying of church accommodation, and of spiritual aid to our congregations than your Lordship has described. Financial considerations have limited the means."

"I shall hear with undiminished interest of the progress of the schools of which your lordship has spoken, and of which so worthy a beginning has been made on behalf of a class of our fellow-subjects for whom the means of education have been too much neglected.

"My Lords and Rev. Gentlemen,—I am very sensible of the kindness of your expressions towards myself personally.

"I cordially and respectfully return your farewell, and I pray that God will bless your endeavours to make the faith and practice of the members of our church a bright example in the land in which your ministrations are appointed."

At five p.m. the vice-chancellor and members of the Senate of the Calcutta University waited on Earl Canning, and the vice-chancellor, the Hon. W. Ritchie, Esq., read the following address:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY EARL CANNING, G.C.B., K.S.I., Viceroy and Governor-general of India, and Chancellor of the University of India.

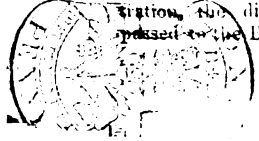
My Lord,—We, her Majesty's faithful subjects, the Senate of the University of Calcutta, desire to offer to your Excellency the assurance of our respectful gratitude for the benefits which you have conferred on our University, and of our regret at the approaching severance of the ties which have closely connected you with it during five eventful years.

"Although the institution of the University was designed under the Government of your illustrious predecessor, yet it was during your Excellency's administration that the necessary measures were brought to maturity and the University called into existence, so that your name will always be associated with it, not only as its first Chancellor, but also as one of its founders and earliest benefactors.

"We regard it as no slight advantage to one of the youngest Universities of the British Empire that its highest office was first filled by a nobleman whose own early career was marked by brilliant distinction in the most ancient of those Universities, and whose example may well convince our students that in the fulfilment of high political functions, a thorough academical education and general literary culture are scarcely less important than the more obvious requirements of special knowledge and statesmanship.

"We also gratefully acknowledge that the Chancellorship in your hands has not been a mere titular office. In the anxious times through which the Empire has lately passed, in the midst of overwhelming cares of State calmly sustained, and of extreme perils courageously overcome, you did not allow the difficulties of the greatest crisis that any Governor-general has been called on to meet to prevent your attention to the great cause of education in India. In the welfare of the University entrusted to your care, you have ever shown the liveliest interest. And when for a time her Majesty's Government at home hesitated to sanction the views of the Senate, it was through your advocacy the doubtful points were explained, objections cleared away, and our recommendations approved and carried into effect.

"We feel, therefore, that the present prosperity of our University and the hold which it has already gained on public opinion in India, is in no slight degree due to your Excellency's thoughtful guidance and fostering care. Encouraged by these proofs of your good will, we do not doubt that in using the influence which you will justly exercise in the discussion and determination of Indian questions the great objects which the Senate are desirous to promote will not be forgotten, and that measures by which they seek to



improve the intellectual and moral condition of this great country will receive from you a careful consideration, and, if wisely framed, a generous support.

"We now bid your Excellency respectfully and sorrowfully farewell. We desire to follow you from India with the hearty expression of our thanks for the past and good wishes for the future. And we trust that a career is now opening before you in England, happy and honourable in the highest sense, as presenting large and abundant opportunities of doing good and receiving its best rewards in the consciousness of public duties earnestly and faithfully fulfilled."

His Lordship replied as follows:—

"Mr. Vice Chancellor and Gentlemen of the University,—I esteem it as a great honour to receive this address. The interest which I feel for the University of which I have just ceased to be Chancellor must not be measured by the opportunities which I have had of helping its advancement. Of all the shortcomings which have necessarily attended upon an administration carried on through times of civil trouble and of financial difficulties there has been none which has caused me more regret than that which has resulted from the objection to withhold for so many years all increase of expenditure for education. And although this necessity has pressed indiscriminately upon education of every class, it is in regard to the education of the higher ranks of native society that I have most deplored it. Sir, I am satisfied that in giving to those ranks, not in Calcutta only, but elsewhere in India, the opportunities of a liberal education which shall be acceptable to them, the British power in India would find a great help to good government and one of its best safeguards. But it has not been possible to attempt this, and mainly for the same reason no progress has been made towards giving to your University a local habitation of its own. I trust, however, that better times are at hand; and if so I am certain that the University will have lost nothing by the transfer of its chief office into the hands of one so eminently qualified to watch over its interests as my noble friend who is now Governor-general.

"In reference to the suggestion in your address that the great objects which the Senate are desirous to promote may receive support from me after I shall have left this country, I am disposed to think that I leave the University in a condition so well established and promising that it will stand in little need of aid from without; but its interests will at all times command my best consideration and services.

"I thank you, Mr. Vice-Chancellor, and gentlemen of the Senate, for the gratifying terms of your address, and for your warmly expressed good wishes; and with very sincere regret at the severance of our connection I bid you farewell."

At half-past five the native deputation waited on his Lordship, when the address adopted at the meeting of the 25th of February was read.

The following was his Lordship's reply:—

"Gentlemen,—I should be very insensible to feelings which ought never to be absent from the minds of those who are called upon to take a large share in the government of their fellow-subjects, if I did not receive your friendly farewell and your kindly expressions with much pleasure. I thank you for them, and I am glad indeed to know that my administration has been such as to elicit the testimony of satisfaction afforded by the address now presented to me. I have no intention, gentlemen, of taking up your time by dwelling on the various acts of that administration touched upon in your address, but there are one or two points which I cannot refrain from noticing. The address alludes to the merciful policy pursued towards those who were rather led into than leaders in, the rebellion. In dealing with these men I did neither more nor less than was my duty, and I claim no merit for it. The object which the Government of India has strictly kept in view during the times through which we have passed, has been that England's name should come out of the trial without stain, and that, if possible, new foundations should be laid of con-

tinent and mutual confidence amongst the Queen's subjects of either race. This could not be done by British bayonets alone. If England desires that her power should be viewed with respect and veneration, as well as with fear, and that those of our fellow countrymen who, in rapidly increasing numbers, are seeking their fortunes in India, should be able to do so with security, profitably to themselves and with benefit to the State, then most assuredly the millions around us whom God has committed to England's rule, must, at all times and under every provocation, be ruled not only with justice, but with justice strongly leaning to the side of mercy and generosity; as, in the hands of a mighty Christian power, justice ought ever to lean. Another point to which the address alludes is the existence of bad feeling between the two races. I cordially agree with you in hoping that this feeling will subside. I trust it will do so rapidly; eventually I am sure it will. Much, however, depends on yourselves; and you, native gentlemen of Calcutta, must on your part make allowances for events still recent, and be careful to do nothing by act or word to foment the irritation of the past. I need no exhortations to carry with me the remembrance of India. I shall never cease to think of this great empire with feelings of interest in it and in all that it contains, and, as long as I live, shall feel happy in knowing that in the opinion of its people my administration has conducted to its benefit."

#### PERSIA AND HERAT.

The necessity of protecting our old victim, enemy, and friend, Dost Mahomed, is again likely to plunge us into war with Persia, if the intelligence received by the *Delhi Gazette* from Jellalabad is to be believed, and we see no reason to doubt it. "Authentic intelligence," writes Sirdar Mahomed Uzul Khan from Toorkistan to the Ameer, "has been received to the effect that about fifty thousand Persian troops, with one hundred guns, are on their way to Herat, and are encamped in different places, and that Sirdar Sooltan Jan, of Herat, as directed by the King of Persia, has ordered sixteen thousand sowars and infantry to march towards Furrah and Kandahar." This news seems to have been received at Jellalabad on the 3rd March, and information of its truth was received from Kandahar and Khelat-i-Ghilzie within the next two or three days.

Subsequent accounts state that the Persian troops are in possession of the whole Temen Hazara, and that they were preparing to march on Furrah, which is on this side of Herat, one hundred and fifty miles nearer to the British frontier and Kandahar. The Dost is said to have despatched a Vakeel to the British authorities at Peshawur with this news on the 8th., and Lord Elgin will not improbably find himself at the outset of his career involved, as was Lord Canning, in a Persian war, for this advance of Persia upon Herat and the dominions of the Ameer is in the teeth of treaty engagements with ourselves, and we must either abandon all relations with her or insist upon fulfilment of her obligations. By treaty the Persian Government is engaged "not to send troops to Herat on any account, unless foreign troops—that is, troops from the direction of Cabul or Kandahar, or other foreign country—should invade Herat; and in the event of troops being sent it was engaged that the troops should not enter the city of Herat, and that on the return of the foreign troops towards their own territory, the Persian troops should be immediately withdrawn from the neighbourhood of Herat to Persian soil."

Whether from the mere restlessness of barbarism however, or from Russian intrigue, the Persian Court every five years repeats the experiments of an advance upon the Afghan frontier. Herat is situated about 600 miles from the British frontier, on a high table land about four thousand feet above the level of the sea. It is said to contain a population of about 50,000. It formerly formed a portion of the Afghan empire. For more than half a century it has been an independent principality, leaning in turns to the side of Persia and Afghanistan, as caprice or interest seemed to dictate to its barbarian chiefs.

In 1836, when English statesmen were afflicted with one of those periodical panics on the subject of the supposed Russian approach to India which seem from time to time to overwhelm them, Herat was invested by a Persian army, sent for the purpose of assisting the Prince against the minister, and to enforce a treaty with Persia which had just been violated, and England immediately stepped in to its relief. The Heratees were found able, under the command of Major Eldred Pottinger, to relieve themselves of the presence of their invaders, and the conduct to us of the chief, whom we had desired to succour, was so treacherous and disgraceful as to convince us for a time how little cause we had to concern ourselves with Persian affairs, a conviction not arrived at unfortunately until we had become fairly involved in the insanity of the Afghan war. The proclamations of Lord Ellenborough of 1st October, 1842, seemed to have afforded a guarantee against our again interfering in Afghan and Persian politics at all; and accordingly they were left alone for the space of ten years, when the terrible lessons history had read us in 1841 became forgotten. In 1853 a treaty was negotiated between her Majesty's Government and the Shah, by which, as we have said, the latter bound himself to avoid interfering in the affairs of Herat, and to forbear from despatching troops in that direction unless upon the approach of an enemy from Afghanistan. In the beginning of 1855 a rumour was spread of Russian movements or intrigues in Central Asia; Persia it was said being once more to be employed as a cat's-paw, the first step threatened being the seizure of Herat. The pretence in this case was the restoration of the sons of Kham Ran Shah, who had been pushed by the usurper Yar Mahomed from their father's throne. The usurper, so well known to us twenty years ago, himself was dead, and the son who succeeded him was a helpless imbecile, sunk in drunkenness and debauchery, such as even Asia abhors. Alarmed at these things, our old enemy, Dost Mahomed, applied to the Governor-general to be taken into favour, and accordingly a treaty with us was entered into at Peshawur, by which we bound ourselves from interfering with his dominions, or sending a resident to his capital. The British and Afghans were thenceforward to be bound in terms of amity, the enemies of the one to be regarded as enemies by the other. We were under no obligation to render any substantial assistance, but a verbal promise, to which the paper made no allusion, is said to have been given to the effect that we should not permit the Persians to occupy or to retain Herat on any pretence whatever. In November 1855 a quarrel took place between the British Ambassador and the Court of Teheran, when Mr. Murray withdrew from Persia altogether, and took up his residence at Mussoul, in Turkish Arabia; and in December the *Teheran Official Gazette* announced the intention of the Shah to be, to despatch a force to Herat, on the plea that Dost Mahomed had established himself in Candahar with a view of moving on the Persian frontier. The Persian army was ten months in reaching its destination, and it was not until October or November that the city fell into their hands, apparently through the complicity of its own people. The British Government had, from the first, stoutly remonstrated against the conduct of the Shah, and at last launched the Persian expedition of 1856 against him, a step which was followed by his prompt submission. If the intelligence of our North West contemporary be confirmed, we shall probably have a second expedition on our hands.—*Times of India*.

#### A PERMANENT SETTLEMENT FOR NORTHERN INDIA.

In this, the last week of his six years' administration, the Governor-general feels acutely the evils of that habit of procrastination and inability to come to a decision on any question, which have been his bane, and have so impeded the despatch of public business. He is overwhelmed with work—much of it details that the conversion of the Council into a Cabinet would relieve him of

—and in spite of his earnest desire and really great efforts now to hand over clear files to his successor, Lord Elgin will serve himself heir to more than one question, which he must necessarily take years to understand. Among the most important of the arrears is the great subject of the conversion of the land assessment of the North Western Provinces into a permanent settlement. When Colonel Baird Smith presented his report on the causes and remedies of the Famine to Lord Canning, his lordship declared, as we announced at the time, that he hoped to carry out the permanent settlement before he left India. It was an object worthy of the ambition of a successor of Lord Cornwallis, and of the son of the statesman who opened India to the "interloper." But the honour of accomplishing it will devolve on Lord Elgin. A desire not to commit his successor to a measure of which he might not approve, or in carrying out which his inexperience might involve mistakes, has probably prevented Lord Canning from proclaiming the resolution of Government on the principle, and, as in the case of the fee-simple, leaving the details to be subsequently arranged.

As, however, it is most improbable that Lord Elgin will look with disfavour on a policy, which has so many convincing arguments on its side as to have secured the adhesion of his colleagues and of the most bigoted revenue authorities trained in the school of Mr. Thomason, the question may be considered as no longer one of principle but of time. The North West, the Punjab, Bombay, and even Madras will all be subjected in time to the new policy, and probably in the order we have stated. All are more or less ripe for permanent assessment; which could in the course of the next ten years be carried out without one tithe of the immediate wrong suffered by both the state and the landholders in Bengal. In all a field survey has been more or less completed and the rights of every cultivator and proprietor registered, so that no such evils as now afflict Bengal, from the mistakes made in 1793 and the obstinacy of the Board of Revenue, are possible in the future. Not only so, but the rules permitting the purchase of waste lands in the plains are simply delusive, if a permanent settlement is not given. Astonishment has been naturally expressed at the small quantity of uncultivated land not in hill districts which appears in the official returns recently published. The reason is plain. In Madras the Mirasidars lay claim to all wastes, while they pay only for what they cultivate. In the Punjab the finest tea land is abandoned to the jungle and its denizens, because an inexperienced settlement officer chose to say it belonged to the nearest villages, who, not only as individuals but as communities, refuse to sell it. And in the North West Provinces, all the waste lands of a zilla were declared to be the property of its village communities. We are not extravagant when we say that one third of all the culturable soil of India is kept waste and pays no revenue to the State, because, by a fiction, the villagers who cannot cultivate it are supposed to have a proprietary claim which only our settlement has conferred. As the sole landlord, the right to those wastes rests with Government. So long as there is no permanent settlement, the cottiers insist on a choice of soils, instead of, as in Bengal, attending to agricultural improvements and a rotation of crops on the same land. Half of the culturable soil of India is wasted, contrary to the laws of God and civilised man, to maintain a mythical right given by sentimental collectors. Capital and settlers are kept out. A permanent settlement would at once remedy this. If the Mirasidars of Madras, the village communities of the North West, and the hill savages of the Punjab are proprietors, let the State settle with them for ever for as much land as they are willing to pay for. The waste will then be available for English or any other settlers, capital will manure the soil, machinery and improved methods of agriculture will be introduced, and wastes will become smiling gardens. Not only so, but the new zemindars, whether small or great, confined to a definite area of which the rent can never be raised, will make one field yield the produce of two, and show on

their estates all the results of that careful cultivation which are so remarkable in the ryots of Bengal and the peasant proprietors of France and Belgium.

We shall take another opportunity of showing with what ease the ryotwar of Madras might at once be converted into a permanent zemindary tenure. In the North West and the Punjab matters are ripe for a beginning. Within the last five years nearly the whole of the Punjab has been re-settled, and the almost invariable result has been a reduction of the Government demand, a clear proof of the injustice and ignorance of the first settlement which Sir R. Montgomery would now fain upset in the tea districts. In 1855-56 the first revision of the thirty years' settlements of the North West began in Seharunpore and Goruckpore. The object was rather to remedy the omissions of the old settlement in registering and defining different classes of rights, than to raise the land revenue. The Goruckpore revision is almost quite complete. Colonel Baird Smith's glowing picture of the prosperity of this district will be remembered, a prosperity springing solely from its accessibility by road and river to English imports, and its corresponding facilities for the export of produce. The result is that, on a revenue of 21 lakhs of rupees payable by a population equal to that of Scotland, there was an increase of 6½ lakhs, due almost entirely to the assessment of lands that paid nothing before. In Seharunpore and Bolundshuhur there will be a small gain to the state. In Banda, on the other hand, a woeful picture of which we drew more than a year ago, the new settlement which began in 1857, will result in a loss of 4½ lakhs. In 1833 the Government demand was calculated at two-thirds of the landowner's share or one-third of the gross produce. Under the new settlement it is fixed at one-half only of the landowner's share or one-fourth of the gross produce. Hence the slight increase, which will be the general result of all the new settlements, is due mainly to the expiry of rent-free grants, and to the assessment of lands which formerly paid nothing. Remissions are being made in the settlements of Agra, Allahabad, Allyghur, Meerut, Muttra, and Shahjehanpore. All that is necessary is that, as each settlement is completed, it be declared permanent for lands actually paying revenue. Let the wastes be then offered, as Lord Canning has proposed to do in Madras, to the neighbouring cultivators, and if the ryots refuse, let them be available to all who choose to buy. Thus subordinate rights will be scrupulously respected, settlers will be encouraged, and the law of God in the cultivation of the soil will be carried out.

The time is favourable for immediate action. When we think of Bengal and Madras, we fear the North West and Punjab will not always have such liberal and statesman-like Governors as Mr. Edmonstone and Sir Robert Montgomery. They have managed to hit the happy medium between the prejudices—we cannot say rights where the State is landlord—of the ryot, and the encouragement of the settler, without whom he will never be raised from his degradation. In his minute on the Cotton Commissioner's Report, Mr. Edmonstone has expressed views which increase our anxiety to see the assessment of the North West made permanent before his departure twelve months hence. After thirty years' experience of both district and secretariat duties, he, a Bengal civilian, declares of European planters and landholders that he "is glad to have the opportunity of stating his belief that their presence was beneficial, their conduct towards the native population exemplary, and the uprightness of their dealings with the people about them unimpeachable." His conviction is that "in a political point of view, nothing but good can result from the residence of Europeans in the interior, whether in the character of landholders, of planters, or of merchants." That the presence of Europeans is not unacceptable to the people of the North West, he shows by the fact of their large circulation of capital, their kindly treatment of the natives, the liberal and just character of their commercial intercourse, and the rareness of complaint and litigation to which they give rise. "He

would be glad to see half-a-dozen European settlers of enterprise and respectability in every district of these provinces." Though the procedure of the civil courts is much more prompt and effective than it used to be, he "would have unhesitatingly advocated the enactment of a law to make fraudulent breaches of contract criminal." And on the subject of a permanent settlement, while declaring his belief that the evil of periodical assessments has been less than is generally thought, he admits that, "when a district approaches to within five or four years of the expiration of the settlement, all improvement ceases." A remarkable confession this, sufficient of itself to justify the immediate concession of a settlement in perpetuity!

The truth is the periodical assessments have done good as a preparation for a permanent settlement, for which, unlike that of Lord Cornwallis, such data have now been collected that both the landowner and the public will be benefited. The landowner, by the inducement given him to spend capital and skill on his estate; the public, by seeing a diminution in the cost and annoyance of collectors' establishments and the litigation of the revenue courts; by a preparation for the redemption of the land-tax which will get rid of these evils altogether; by the sale of lands now held waste without the most distant hope of cultivation; and by such an increase in the prosperity of the people, that famines will be impossible, trade will be increased, and the treasury be replenished from light taxation both direct and indirect.—*Friend of India.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**ARRIVAL OF LORD ELGIN.**—At about a quarter past five on the evening of the 12th March a salute of twenty-one guns from the *Feroze* announced that Lord Elgin had left the vessel and was on his way to Chandpal Ghat. About ten minutes after his Lordship arrived, accompanied by the deputation which had been to the *Feroze* to receive him, and a second salute booming from the ramparts of Fort William announced that he had disembarked. His lordship was received at the landing place by the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, the Commissioner of Police, the Officiating Master Attendant, and the Sheriff; he entered immediately the carriage which was waiting to receive him, and a moment afterwards was rolling down the line. The body guard was drawn up in close order on either side of the Strand near the Ghat; the Lahore Light Horse in extended order succeeded; and we must say we have seldom seen any cavalry present a more creditable appearance than these two well-mounted and well-appointed corps. The two regiments of native infantry which lined Hastings-streets also looked extremely well; but it was a treat indeed to see the fine, well set up men of the 43rd Light Infantry, which, drawn up on both sides of the road from the corner of Government-place, formed the end of the line. As soon as his lordship entered the carriage, the body guard, wheeling into section of threes, formed the usual advance and rear guard of the escort; the Lahore Light Horse carrying swords and the Infantry presenting arms as the carriage passed down the line. As the carriage entered the compound of Government-house, the guard of honour, consisting of a company of the 43rd L. I., with the band and colours, presented arms; and the band struck up the National Anthem. At the foot of the steps his lordship was received by the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, and at the entrance of the Grand Hall by Lord Canning, who, after the interchange of the usual courtesies with his successor, at once retired. Lord Elgin was then conducted to the Council Chamber, where in the presence of the Executive Council, the Secretary to the Government of India read his lordship's commission, after which the usual ceremony of installation and administration of oaths was proceeded with under a salute of twenty-one guns from the ramparts of Fort William. His lordship then retired to prepare for the dinner to which the chief officials, civil, military, and judicial, had been invited.—*Englishman.*



CAPTAIN T. WRIGHT, heretofore Assistant Adjutant General of the Peshawar Division, has arrived at the Presidency from Peshawar, to take over charge of the Adjutant General's Office here; relieving Major A. Johnson, who enters the office of the military secretary to the Government of India as second assistant.

**MILITARY MEDALS.**—Government is at last making a stir about the disgraceful delay in transmitting to India the medals for service in the campaigns of 1857-58; having made an application to the Home authorities for the transmission of those due to the officers and men of the Guzerat Irregular Horse. Why this regiment in particular we do not know. The artillery which served during the siege and capture of Delhi have not as yet received their medals, though it is close upon five years since they commenced their work; and how that work was done we need not here repeat.

**BENARES.**—Pursuant to expectation, a deputation of the native inhabitants of Benares, headed by Baboo Shamboo Narain Singh (son of Rajah Deo Narain Singh), Baboo Fattah Narain Singh, Rae Narain Dass and Baboo Gooroo Dass Mittra, waited on F. B. Gubbins, Esq., agent of the Governor-general, and commissioner of the division, to present him with a farewell address, containing expressions of the lively sense of the most valuable important and material services rendered to the State by him for the people here. Throughout his whole career in Benares he has, independently of the eminent qualities displayed by him during the disturbances in May last, showed extraordinary ability, indefatigable diligence, indomitable energy, great zeal, untiring patience and public spirit, which were the distinguishing features of his administration. His peculiar quality, skill and tact displayed by him when magistrate of this place, in repressing the spirit of the *budmashes* will ever remain fresh in the memory of all, and will, in time, become proverbial. He has created such universal awe and respect for him among the people here, that there is not a single person in this city to whom his name as Gobin Sahib is not familiar. The address was drawn up in English, and read tolerably well by Baboo Shamboo Narain Singh. The reply was not spoken so neatly, forcibly and weightily as was done by the Governor-general at the time of his lordship's delivering the reply to the address submitted to his Excellency. The translation of the reply was read by the Commissioner's Sherishtadar, to the utter dissatisfaction of the audience. His Highness the Maharajah of Benares was not present on the above occasion. The excuse that his Highness pleaded for his absence was the apparent slight or disrespect which he met on the last like occasion. This is certainly a very slender excuse. The people are raising a subscription for the memorial, which is to be appropriated to a scholarship, denominated Gubbins' Scholarship in the Benares College. Rajah Deo Narain Singh has contributed Rs. 1,000, and Sirdar Soorut Singh Rs. 500 to the subscription.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**PUNJAB, March 4.**—The whole population of Umritsur and Lahore, with their respective vicinities, are railway mad. The excitement is tremendous. The section of the Punjab railway between those two towns has been officially opened, though it will not be ready for traffic before the 1st May. The ceremony came off on the 1st March, and everything was most successfully arranged. The police stood out in grand relief. The orderly crowd, the train and its living freight, European and native, and the triumphal arches, the welcoming and success-wishing mottoes, the turkey, the ham, the champagne, and the speeches, all tended to fill up the *cadre*, and the whole presented a picture which will live in the remembrance of all who were there to see. The train left Lahore at a quarter after eleven (the rail having been efficiently tested by the engine tender and a couple of carriages running to and fro on Thursday and Friday), and arrived at Umritsur at a quarter to one. About a hundred yards in advance of a temporary platform a handsome arch of evergreens,

with "Welcome to Umritsur," was thrown across the railway. The platform was covered with parti-coloured floor-cloth down to the huge tents prepared for the reception of visitors. Lady Montgomery accompanied Sir Robert on his first excursion in the first section of the Punjab railway, and proceeded at once with some of the ladies to the garden house of Rajah Tej Singh, where tidlin had been laid out by the host of the day (Mr. R. O. Stevens, agent). The remainder, and all the gentlemen, a goodly two hundred and more from all the neighbouring stations, stayed to hear sundry addresses presented by the non-official community, very small in number, to Sir Robert himself, and by the chief townspeople to the railway authorities. The lieutenant-governor replied for himself, and Mr. Stevens for the company; his speech being translated by Major Farrington, Deputy Commissioner of Umritsur. Amongst the company assembled were Mr. R. H. Davies, Mr. R. W. Cust, Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Princep, Colonel Mac-lagan, Captain Black, Captain Hall, Mr. Reg. Saunders, Mr. R. Egerton (Goordaspoor), Mr. A. Brandreth (Goojranwala), Capt. P. Maxwell (Gogaira), Major Cripps (Ferozepore), Colonel Gaskhill, Colonel Warburton (commanding the station about to leave Umritsur for Lucknow) ever so many deputies, assistants, extra assistants, &c., and a whole regiment, in ample petticoats, of the beauty and fashion of Mean Meer, Lahore, and Umritsur. From the station to the garden gay banners flaunted on every side of the road, a second triumphal arch wished success to the Punjab Railway, and a third hoped that a good appetite would be at hand to assist in the digestion of the delicacies provided. More than 200 hosts and guests sat down to tidlin, and to hear the sundry speeches delivered by Sir Robert, Mr. Stevens, Captain Lind, and Mr. Griffin. All went off exceedingly well, and at four precisely the snorting of the iron horse told the multitude that the train was about to return to Lahore, and it started accordingly. The Lahore magnates are said to have been somewhat astonished at the extent of the preparations made at Umritsur to do honour to the opening, and pressed his Honour to remain one day and hold a durbar at Lahore on the occasion of the arrival of the train with the Umritsur visitors.

**CACHAR.**—The question of labour is pressing upon us with daily increasing weight, and must speedily meet the recognition of Government. There is in Cachar no want of tea land for all the capital Calcutta could raise; wherever the eye can stretch there are hundreds upon thousands of acres; but in the absence of labour these gifts of nature are unavailing, and Cachar is likely long to remain an unopened mine. Managers, who have to provide their own labour, cannot help feeling some degree of apprehension and even alarm at their future prospects. With new gardens opening on all sides of them, and competing for a portion of their already limited allowance of labour, they feel themselves completely at the mercy of circumstances, and cannot, at any time, be certain that even with money at command they may not find their supply of labour suddenly fall off, and their young gardens irretrievably injured. A political disturbance similar to that now taking place in the Jynteah country may produce the effect. Cachar depends for a large part of her hoeing labour on the Jynteahpore Khasias, and could ill afford to have this source closed to her; it is nevertheless at present closed. Few Khasias are just now to be had in the district, and it seems very doubtful whether they will be procurable during the rains at which time they will be most wanted. If this be the case, it is certain many gardens will suffer severely, as the Bengali labour procurable is, independently of Khasia, quite insufficient to work all the gardens which are now being opened out. Even at this season, when there is no cultivation of their own to divert the inhabitants of the district from the gardens, there is difficulty felt in getting hands, compared with what used to be the case a year or two ago; the greater scarcity is indicated by the necessity of making larger advances, by the gradual extension of the labour field, and by the greater independence of the labourers. This state of things

cannot continue, and must end either in a rise of wages, and in a large part of the inhabitants throwing up rice cultivation to work for the plantations—an occurrence which is not very likely to take place—or else in labour being imported. It would be to the advantage of Government and the State if that arterial blood of the country—labour—instead of being allowed to flow into distant countries, where its reflex influence is scarcely, if at all felt, were diverted into Cachar to the nourishment and enrichment of a growing member of the great body politic.—*Englishman*.

**JUNG BAHADOOR AND NANA SAHIB.**—"If the forbearance hitherto shown the Nepaulese Government," says the *Bombay Saturday Review*, "has been based on anxiety to respect the rights of nations, such scrupulousness has never been more misplaced. The acts of Nana Sahib shut him out of the ordinary class of political exiles. Even in Europe such a man might well be given up to us by France or Austria under the provisions of a treaty for the extradition of criminals. But in India our peculiar position compels us to pay less regard than is due in Europe to the jealous requirements of a strict international law. We are here as conquerors, whose security depends as much on our prestige as upon the strength of our arms; and it is essential to the permanence of our dominion that weak and professedly friendly border States should not be allowed to shelter our worst enemies. The reluctance we have shown to interfere with the Government of Nepal, or to dictate what measures ought to be taken to prove the reality of Jung Bahadoor's professed goodwill, has lasted long enough. If the Nepaulese Minister cannot or will not understand that it is his duty to yield the Nana, he must be taught that there are dignities to which the English will not submit. Were this a question of trade, of forcing some article of traffic on an unwilling people, or abolishing import duties which fetter commerce, much more activity would long ago have been displayed by our Government. No war is thought to cost too much which opens to us a new market for piece goods; but the bones of our slaughtered countrymen and countrywomen have lain whitening at Cawnpore for nearly five years, and, while we are erecting monuments to the memory of the victims, the arch-traitor and murderer still lives under the safeguard of a neighbouring power. This reproach must not endure."

**ALLAHABAD, MARCH 17.**—Dr. Walker, the late Superintendent of the Agra Central Prison, has arrived and taken over the duties of Superintendent of the Government Press. We hear that the shears are about to be applied to the latter, and the establishment which at present costs Rs. 13,000 a month, is to be reduced to a maximum of Rs. 5,000. The prospect of amusements for the season is being increased. The amateurs of the 90th appeared last Wednesday to a crowded house, and will be shortly followed by the railway people, the latter being assisted in their efforts by Mr. Batten, the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, and Lieut. M. Lea of the Artillery. Major Thompson from Cawnpore, has arrived, and relieved Capt. Denneshy of the police, Deputy Inspector-general, and Lieut. Franks from Rohilcund goes to Cawnpore, instead of Major Thomson. Mr. Masson, the Sessions Judge, goes to Calcutta on a month's leave preparatory to resigning the Civil Service. Dr. Irving has already gone on furlough, and Dr. Jackson, the Superintendent of Prisons, acts temporarily in his stead.

**GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S STAFF.**—Major C. V. Bowie, Military Secretary to Lord Canning, accompanies his Excellency to England towards the end of the month; and Dr. Beale, Surgeon to the Governor-general, also goes home at the same time. Lieutenant the Hon. A. Stewart goes as aide-de-camp, from Lord Canning's to Lord Elgin's personal staff. Lieutenant Hill is banished to Khatmandu; and Major S. J. Blane, the remaining aide-de-camp, goes into high political employ in Nagpore, where, no doubt, he will be deservedly popular, and an efficient servant of the Government. This appointment disposes gracefully of the officers on the staff of the late Governor-general, and without detriment to the public service.

**EUROPEAN DESTITUTION IN CALCUTTA.**—Once more we (*Hurkaru*) take up our pen on behalf of our poor countrymen and their families residing in this city. Once more we appeal to the charity of the inhabitants of Calcutta to aid us in the collection of funds to enable these starving men, women, and children to return to their native land. How it happens that Englishmen in this country have fallen so low, whether through vice, sickness, or inability to work, we are not prepared to say, nor can it signify much in our opinion. Many have come to India under promises and expectations never realised, many are the orphans and widows of private soldiers, whilst others have been incapacitated from doing work by sickness and disease—all are poor and starving. Of this fact there can be no possible doubt. Mr. Kinloch, who for the last nineteen years has nobly devoted his life to the good work of watching over and alleviating the sufferings of this class, writes us that he shall be happy to accompany any ladies or gentlemen who may wish to satisfy themselves of the condition of the poor whose cause we advocate to-day. There will be no excuse for us now if we fail to accept this invitation. It is no longer a mere assertion, an empty attempt to create sympathy for suffering that has no existence, a something we may talk away and forget. Mr. Kinloch, who, we are sure, will pardon the use we make of his name, goes on to say—"In — lane, there are eighteen poor widows, chiefly the widows of British soldiers, and of all ages and colour; some left with three and four children all wholly unprovided for. It would puzzle anyone to know how they live. Some of the younger women go out as nurses, others are physically unable to do this, whilst others cannot leave the house on account of their children. Frequently three widows and their children live in one small house rented at from five to eight rupees a month. One old blind woman (a widow), gets four rupees a month. Several ladies have from time to time, been taken to see her, but from the fluctuating state of Calcutta society such relief is very precarious, and the poor creatures are neglected. T. C. lives in B— lane, was twenty-two years in the army, and left it with a "very good" character from his colonel. He receives 10½d. per diem, out of which he pays five rupees eight annas a month for house rent. His eldest daughter was recently married at the early age of fourteen, and the reason may be guessed. This man's family consists of himself, wife, and three children. He is quite unfit for hard work." Alas! a volume such as this might be compiled were we disposed to lay bare the sufferings of our poor country people, buried in the close alleys and noisome dens of Calcutta, without the means to reach their homes in England, Scotland, and Ireland, where the fight for life would, at any rate, no longer be waged against climate as well as poverty, and where charity might reach them, without fear of the contamination that stands between them and us situated as we are here. What Englishwoman will accompany Mr. Kinloch in his rounds and not return overwhelmed and sickened by the scenes she will have encountered in the filthy purlieus of a native town, scenes unconnected with those which we have all been accustomed to at home, and which delicacy forbids our touching upon. Cut off from those lost ones, for whom for years past we have been, from time to time, called upon to contribute, we now propose to collect money with the view to remove our poor European countrymen, their wives, or widows, and children, from this town in India to any one in the United Kingdom of Great Britain. There is no demand here for the species of labour they can afford, or which cannot be obtained of natives at a lower price, and the climate is altogether unsuited to the European constitution when exposed to the hardships and privations consequent upon poverty.

**LANDOUR, March 16.**—We have had our share of rain lately in common with other places, but the change has been anything but pleasant; in fact, it has brought back winter again, and it feels colder now than in December. On the night of the 8th (after near a month of dry weather, and very fine and warm to the end of February), a

heavy fall of rain with loud thunder and lightning half the night, came on, which changed to snow in the morning of the 9th, it cleared in the forenoon, and the snow had all disappeared before evening. This made it very cold; the thermometer was at 32 the next morning; and has ranged from 40 to 54 all the last week. Last night heavy rain again fell, with lightning and distant thunder; and it came on again to hail heavily with thunder and lightning this morning, and seems likely to continue, which has again sunk the mercury to 35. The crops in the Doon below look beautifully green; and from the clear aspect of the plains to the horizon the rain must have been pretty general; and there is every prospect of an abundant harvest. Grain, however, keeps at a high figure, only ten seers of ata per rupee, and the jampanees still stand out for five rupees wages, and will continue to do so till grain becomes cheaper, which is not very probable; as the civil authorities seem to have adopted as their maxim that they have no right to interfere with free trade, which in this case means the large profits made by the bunnias who have it all their own way; though in my opinion the present system savours more of a monopoly than free trade. Scarcely any people up the hill yet, and very little encouragement to do so; but I hear that almost every house at Mussoorie is taken for the season; and a good many here are still for rent.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**UMBALLA, March 17.**—The Commander-in-Chief has been at Umballa since the 4th or 5th of the month, and is to be seen every day, either at brigade exercise, or driving about in his pretty little basket carriage of a morning, and at the band every evening. The Head Quarters Camp have enlivened the station very much. We have just had a capital sky race meeting, which his Excellency and the Head Quarters Staff were mainly instrumental in getting up, affording some excellent sport; the races being supplemented by foot races, Highland reels, sword dances, high jumping, throwing the hammer, &c., by the soldiers; the successful competitors being very liberally rewarded by money prizes, presented by his Excellency in person. The last day gave us a steeplechase, one mile on the Delhi road, over two miles of fair hunting country, with, I believe, thirty-six fences, this was won by Capt. Ravenhill's Malakoff, beating three others; the pace was very gingerly kept up all the way. Again our gallant chief was to be "seen" on a grey horse, escorting the fair sex over the field, and holding his own with the best. We have had a subscription ball, at which again his Excellency was to be seen, as well as another of our notabilities, Sir Herbert Edwards. In fact he is jolly as a sandboy, albeit you are in such agonies as to his whereabouts. A move, we understand, will take place towards Simla about the 22nd.

**THE CALCUTTA CLUB** has become so far a successful scheme as to announce their inauguration dinner, and a general meeting of the members for adoption of the rules and other business at the club house. We (*Englishman*) have seen enough of the working of the committee and the arrangements of the club to feel assured that it will supply a want long and severely felt among gentlemen of comparatively limited incomes in Calcutta; and the resident members will be men to be envied by many when once the advantages offered by the club become fairly known. One hundred and twenty-five members enrolled before the commencement of operations are a good guarantee of success so far as numbers are concerned; and the surprising manner in which the two houses taken by the club have been fitted up with every comfort and convenience, are equally good signs of the energy and ability of the management in overcoming so speedily the difficulties of starting such an institution.

**THE MISSING OFFICERS.**—We are glad to be able to state that the rumour we alluded to the other day, and of which we expressed at the time our disbelief, of three officers being missing between Jhansie and Gwalior, has turned out unfounded. The missing men have made their appearance, having only strayed and not been stolen or murdered.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**KURTARPORE.**—When the 19th were encamped here, en route to Lahore, some of the officers (eight or ten) went into the city at night. The marriage of some relations of the Gooroo was going on, and there was a *natch*. How the row commenced, or who commenced it, is not clearly known, but a regular fight took place, and though no blood was shed the officers had a very narrow escape; they had to defend themselves with bamboos, and some got well thrashed. Information of the disturbance reached the officer commanding the 19th, who sent an officer and eighty men to rescue the officers, which was done without difficulty. The Deputy-Commissioner was encamped at Kurtarpore at the time, and he was also informed of the disturbance. Several Sikhs were taken prisoners by the detachment, and sent by the Deputy-Commissioner into Jullunder without inquiry as to who they were. Apparently, one was the Gooroo himself, who had to submit to the indignity of tramping all the way to Jullunder between two European soldiers. Hardly a pane of glass in his palace is left unbroken. It is also said that all the Sikhs were drunk, which perhaps accounts for the disturbance. The matter is under investigation.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**OPIMUM SALE.**—The following are the particulars of the opium sale held at the Calcutta Exchange Rooms on the 10th March:—

|             | Chests. | Average.    | Proceeds. |
|-------------|---------|-------------|-----------|
| Behar ...   | 1,305   | 1,521 13 8½ | 19,86,025 |
| Benares ... | 1,135   | 1,415 5 7½  | 16,06,425 |

Taught by experience, the Government of India notifies that the duty on Malwa opium will be reduced to Rs. 600 per chest from and after the 1st of October, 1862.

**RAJPOOTANA.**—Our accounts from Rajpootana represent that country unusually tranquil; there was some apprehension of disturbance in Meywar, but we are happy to hear that the new Regency Council, under the supervision of Major Taylor, has succeeded in establishing matters on a satisfactory footing. Major Taylor has acted during a difficult crisis in a most creditable manner, such as will entitle him to the good opinion of his superiors and the favour of his Government. We are sorry to hear that he has been obliged to make up his mind to leave the country for a time on account of his health. Major Eden, who ought to be in Bombay now, will relieve him. Capt. Macdonald's return to the post as Commandant of the Deolee Force will put out of place his *locum tenens*, Capt. A. M. Mackenzie, a deserving officer, who, it is hoped, will be provided for in some appointment equally as good as that he has been officiating in. A suttee occurred lately at Gonerao in Marwar, and another in Beechawarra of Doongurpore. This criminal and superstitious practice is, we are sorry to hear, on the increase in Rajpootana. Doubtless the native chiefs induce their people to believe that the Queen's proclamation shelters them, a matter in which they ought to be speedily undeceived by the crime being punished capitally. It is a capital crime, an abatement of self-murder, which is as bad as murder, why should it not be made a hanging matter? The Raja of Jallawar has gone to Bombay, to see the place and improve his mind by travel; he talks of visiting Calcutta afterwards. As for the young Ulwur Prince, he, we hear, talks of making a longer journey still, viz., to England. He is very precocious, and, they say, more like a Mahomedan in his manners and appearance than a Rajpoot. His bride is about eleven years of age, and is said to be nice-looking, but, like Katherine of Aragon, too pious to please her youthful husband.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**THE REV. C. SLOGGET.**—The Punjab Relief Committee Fund have communicated to the Rev. C. Sloggett their resolution to present him with a piece of plate, as a testimonial of regard for his "most valuable and philanthropic labours" as secretary to the fund, together with a most handsome letter, acknowledging his services, from Mr. Perkins, the *ad interim* secretary to the fund, addressed to the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab. Mr. Sloggett has been requested to select the form in which the testimonial should be given, "a piece of plate, or such other article as he may prefer," to the value of £100.

**MOORSHEADABAD "GUP."**—A Moorsheadabad letter states that the appointment of Colonel Mackenzie to the Clothing Agency has created no slight astonishment in the household or court of the Nawab. "The Agent a Durzee!" "The Brigadier Sahib taken to tailoring!" "Mackenzie Sahib turned Koprwallah!" "What will the world come to next!" are but a few of the exclamations of wonderment which issue from the mouths of the puzzled Moslems. They have, however, got a story among them that the Colonel has been induced to accept the billet through philanthropic motives. During 1857 he had some very confidential conversations with the Nawab in his capacity of agent. They spoke of the large reinforcements of European troops that were daily landing at Calcutta. "But Agent Sahib," asked the Nawab, "is it true there have come out regiments of men who go half naked, that is, without either pantaloons or pyjamas?" "Your Highness means the Highlanders," said the Colonel. "They are great warriors, countrymen, and mayhap cousins, of my own." "Then, Colonel Sahib, you should exert your influence with Government to get your relations decently dressed!" The Colonel Sahib said nothing just then, but the aspect of his countenance at the moment is still remembered at Moorsheadabad, and it is now firmly believed there that he has become tailor to the army in order to have an opportunity of supplying his "cousins" with nether garments. It is probable Lord Elgin will not be long until he hears something from the Colonel connected with a new suit.—*Phenix*.

**THE GOVERNMENT PRESS AT ALLAHABAD.**—Dr. W. Walker, who has lately joined the press, is endeavouring to set matters right; but it is feared that the speculation of a Government Press will always be a failure. As it is, the Government Press is unable of itself to do all the Government work. The *Gazette* and the proceedings of the Secretariat are all that issue from that press, and also the Decisions of the Sudder and Zillah Courts; but these latter are done by contracts, though under the general superintendence of the head of the Government Establishment. Most other publications printed under the authority of Government are executed at private presses. When section writing was abolished in the month of July 1860, which resulted in the dismissal or retirement of at least sixty clerks, it was anticipated that there would be a saving in the Secretariat of about Rs. 5,000 a month. Up to this time no paper has been published from which we could ascertain whether the desired result has been obtained. All we know is that the Government Press Establishment costs about Rs. 10,000 a month, including the superintendent's salary, and that the press is chiefly engaged in Secretariat work, and we also know that the Section Bills for current work, under the old system, seldom exceeded Rs. 8,000 per mensem. The saving effected cannot therefore be perceived, though certainly there is a vast advantage gained by printing documents which, when copied in the Secretariat, seldom met the approval of those who saw them, in consequence of their being so ill-copied.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**JHANSI, March 6.**—Two companies H. M.'s 52nd L. I., and three guns of the Royal Artillery arrived here yesterday morning; the men all in good health. It is reported that the cavalry also are to come in immediately to Jhansi. Two companies of H. M.'s 34th N. I. are still in the fort of Sehara. The whole of the country in the direction taken by Major Bouchier's column is represented as being most highly cultivated, and the climate much cooler than Jhansi. The Gwalior column has also returned to contonments. The natives at Sehara are said to be a very quiet set of people; and the arrival of Europeans seemed to make them terribly frightened. The mornings still keep delightfully cool at Jhansi.

**LIEUT.-COL. M. A. S. BIDDULPH, R.A.**, has arrived at the presidency, and assumed command of the garrison of Fort William, in succession to Brigadier J. Macdonald, who has availed himself of leave, preparatory to taking his departure in the *Jason* on the 20th March.

**LAHORE, March 16.**—After the great festivities of the previous week everything and everybody appears to have sobered down, and Lahore has once again assumed its wonted air of business and traffic. While on the one hand the European residents think of nothing but flying to the hills, the natives think of nothing but flying to the courts. The litigation, which was suspended for a time by the excitement which prevailed throughout the city consequent on the opening of the railway, has burst out anew, and the natives throng to the courts with redoubled energy, determined, as it were, to make up for last month. The question as to who is to be appointed to the vacant seat in the Indian Council to represent the Punjab, or rather who will accept of the honourable post, is still as unsettled as ever. Mr. McLeod and Mr. Cust were first chosen to fill the senatorial chair, but both these gentlemen having refused, Sir Robert made the offer to his secretary, Mr. Davies, but this gentleman has also declined to leave the Punjab. The love of Punjabees for their province has been long received as a patent fact, but when our Bengal friends hear that three of its officials have refused in succession the dignified post of an Honourable Member of the Legislative Council of India, they will, I imagine, proceed to denounce them as a mad and puffed-up lot. Probably an Edwardes or a Forsyth will at last condescend to take the seat. The removal of either would be a loss to the Punjab, but I doubt whether two men more qualified than Colonel Edwardes and Mr. Forsyth would be found, even in the Punjab, to fill the responsible office of a councillor. It is to be seen, then, whom Sir Robert will nominate, for it is with him the selection rests. The circular of Archdeacon Pratt regarding cemeteries has attracted the vigilant eye of our Judicial Commissioner, who has accordingly issued a circular charging the several local committees with the duty of keeping the same in constant and good repair. The graves of Christians buried by the roadside are also to be looked after. Mr. Cust orders that they "should be protected by a mound, the planting of trees, the erection of a wall, the heaping of stones, or some other mode, to preserve the remains from the desecration of the villagers, or of wild beasts." Such orders were much needed; for as Mr. Cust truly observes, "it is notorious that in many parts of the Punjab, there exist solitary tombs and graves of the kind described." Lists of detached cemeteries and graves are to be kept in the office of each committee, and the tehsildars and police are required to look after them. The Christian spirit with which the following remarks are written reflect the highest credit upon the writer. "There is little doubt," says Mr. Cust, "that in each district some one will be found who will take special interest in the subject. It will argue ill for the good feelings of the living, if in a foreign country they allow the graves and tombs of their countrymen to be desecrated or neglected." Before I close this letter I must not omit to remark upon the extraordinary state of the weather. For the past week it has been continually threatening, and to-day, after a most dusty morning, we had a slight sprinkling, which continued steadily for some time. The clouds are still hovering round, and there is appearance of another downfall.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**SAUGOR.**—The Madras regiments arrived at Saugor on the 8th and 10th March, the 29th Madras Native Infantry on the former, and the 4th Madras Cavalry on the latter date. On the 15th, a telegram from the Quartermaster-general of the Army was received at Saugor, directing the two Bengal regiments, the 3rd Cavalry and 24th Punjab Infantry, to proceed towards Agra. The 25th regiment N. I., has been ordered from Jubulpore to Ghazee-pore. The 39th regiment N. I. at Saugor does not move for the present.

**THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.**—Mr. R. Temple is to officiate as Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. Mr. J. Strachey, who did good service during the famine, has accepted the appointment of Judicial Commissioner, which was so often refused when Colonel Elliot was Chief Commissioner. The Central Provinces now have a chance of good government.

**TRIAL OF MOGUL BEG.**—In a supplement to the *Lahore Chronicle* we have an account of the proceedings at the trial if Mogul Beg for the murder of Mr. Fraser, Captain Douglas, Miss Jennings, and Miss Clifford. The trial was conducted under the old procedure, since the Indian penal code does not apply to offences committed in 1859. Public notoriety was held sufficient evidence of the fact of the murder. The prisoner was named and identified by witnesses who knew him well, in whose evidence there are sufficient minor discrepancies to prevent suspicion of conspiracy. They had seen him strike Mr. Fraser and Captain Douglas and stand with drawn sword over the bodies of the two young ladies. The defence, with the exception of some vague charges of ill-will against the witnesses, consisted of a simple denial. It is fortunately clear that the young ladies were murdered there and then at the first confusion of the outbreak, and that the public officers fell at their posts doing their best to stem the fearful outbreak which had occurred.

**CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.**—A dinner was given in the Town-hall, on Friday, March 9, by the now disbanded Calcutta Volunteers to their late commandant, Captain Malleson. Sir Bartle Frere presided. After the usual loyal toasts, Colonel Eyre and Colonel Maxwell replied for the army and navy. The Chairman proposed Captain Malleson's health, saying:—"In the face of almost every opposition and difficulty Captain Malleson had struggled on, and had brought the Calcutta Volunteers to a high pitch of perfection, in which, like all Englishmen, they only required to be shown what their duty was in order to do it." Captain Malleson replied in many terms. Mr. Brett proposed the Chairman's health; Mr. Abbott, "All British Volunteers," for whom Mr. Goodeve responded; Mr. A. Walker, "The Guests," for whom Sir M. Wells replied characteristically; Mr. Bruce, "The Press," for which Mr. Mead replied, and Mr. Cowan, "The Ladies," whom Mr. R. Temple, C.S., represented. Captain Malleson closed a pleasant evening by proposing the health of the gentlemen of the two companies. Nearly a hundred were present.

**THE INDUS TUNNEL.**—The progress of works in the Indus Tunnel has been steady, though rather slow, since we last noticed them. The long-expected machinery from Roorkee is now put up, and works remarkably well, so that there is every hope the water will be able to be kept down sufficiently to prevent any interruption to the work, all through the wet season. The gallery on the east side has reached 500 feet, that on the west is only 345, altogether 845 feet completed, leaving only 660 to be done, and as all the streams are now passed by, the construction of the remaining part of the gallery is a mere matter of labour, and will have to be hewn through a mass of solid rock that forms a large island in the centre of the river in the winter season. Major Robertson, the superintending engineer, and the original projector of the scheme, is expected out from England in April.

**DHOLPORE.**—Matters in the little state of Dholpore are being rapidly settled. The intriguing minister Deo Huns, it is said, actually persuaded the young Rajah, who was lately married to the daughter of the Rajah of Puttiala, that his father-in-law being member of Council would get the old Rajah deposed, and the young man put in his place. Deo Huns should be prevented doing any further mischief. This is not the first time he has been heard of.

Mr. L. BOWRING, Lord Canning's Private Secretary, goes to Mysore, where he will act as Chief Commissioner.

**NATIVE CANDIDATES FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.**—The *Hurkaru* states that the Civil Service having been thrown open to public competition without any reference to caste or religious persuasion, two young men (Hindoos) of highly respectable connections are going to England by the next mail to study and compete for the same. One of them is a member of the Tagore family, grandson of the late Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, who was well known in Great Britain and died in Bristol on his second visit, and the other is the son of the late Principal Sudder Ameen of Nuddea.

**GENERAL SHOWERS**, and the troops accompanying him *en route* to Assam, arrived at Khoolnah, on the edge of the Sunderbunds, on the morning of the 7th March, all well; and, after coaling, the steamer and troopboat were to resume their course for Dacca, where the General will remain a few days, and then start for the frontier.

**H.M.'s 7th Royal Fusiliers**.—Three companies of H.M.'s 7th Royal Fusiliers commenced their march from Nowshera on the 7th March, under Captain Lewes. They were joined by two companies at Attock under Captain Plummer, who commands the wing on its march to Ferozepore, which place it will reach about the 5th of April. The head-quarters, and the other wing under Colonel Shiply, expect to arrive at their destination about the end of this month.

**THE BENGAL ARTILLERY FUND** shows signs not only of vitality but of active vigour. The regiment of Artillery have offered to Colonels Boileau and Smith a considerable *bonus* each, it is said, Co.'s Rs. 35,000 and 30,000 to retire from the service. It is probable that Colonel Boileau, who is a Major-general, will accept the *bonus* and go; but in the case of Colonel Smith there is a doubt, as he holds a good appointment at home, the command of the Bengal Artillery Depot at Woolwich; and, in all probability, may feel no wish, nor accept any inducement, to leave the regiment and the service.

**PUNJAB RAILWAY**.—The Umritsur and Lahore section of the Punjab railway was to be opened for traffic on the 10th of April. The following are the fares at present arranged for:—1st class, Rs. 3. 8 an.; 2nd class, Rs. 2; 3rd class, 8 an. Return trains: 1st class, Rs. 5; 2nd class, Rs. 3. 8 an. The carriage dakh companies withdraw their establishments immediately afterwards from Lahore, and from their respective headquarters at Umritsur.

**THE DELHI MEMORIAL**.—The local journal states that the monument to be erected on the Delhi Ridge to the memory of the Christians who fell in 1857 will rise to the height of 120 feet. It will be on the most commanding site possible, overlooking all the points which have now become of classical importance in history, as the scenes of indomitable gallantry, devotedness, and endurance.

**THE DACCA BANK**, as a separate institution, has ceased to exist. It has been absorbed by the Bank of Bengal. The transfer of its business will be gradually accomplished, and continued as formerly, under the charge of Mr. Reiley, as agent for the Bank of Bengal. The shareholders of the Dacca Bank held a special meeting on the 24th Feb., and agreed to merge their interests in those of the latter. The paid-up capital of the Dacca Bank is £40,000, on which for the last five years a dividend of 10 per cent. has been paid. Under the powers contained in the new charter, the Bank of Bengal allots to the shareholders of the Dacca Bank stock at the rate of Rs. 1,375 for every Rs. 1,000 of capital, or, in other words, for their capital of £40,000, the shareholders of the Dacca Bank receive £29,090 in Bank of Bengal stock. Otherwise the Dacca Bank and its directors not only guarantee the whole assets of the absorbed bank, but also hold the Bank of Bengal harmless against all latent or future claims. The fusion of the banks is being carried out under a provisional deed of agreement. Looking to the high value which the shares of the bank have recently attained, the terms are certainly not unfavourable for the shareholders of the Dacca Bank.—*Friend of India*.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 8. Fiery Cross, Crockett, Hong Kong.—9. Hyderee, Miles, Bombay.—11. Rangoon, Melville, Madras.—12. Feroze, Tronson, Suez.—14. Good Success, Barington, Moulmein; Callopie, Simmons, Mauritius; Sagof, Spurdens, Hong Kong.—15. Futlay Salaam, Davies, Mauritius.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Fiery Cross.—Mr. and Mrs. Malet, Mrs. Cross, Miss McKee, Messrs. Wilmer, Manook, and Platt.  
Per Hyderee.—Mrs. Miles and child, Miss White.  
Per Rangoon.—C. De la Condamine.  
Per str. Feroze.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and suite.

Per Sagof.—Messrs. Patterson, Litchfield, and Fitzgerald.  
Per P. and O. str. Nubia.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Murray and infant, Mr. G. Rogers. From POINT DE GALLE.—Mr. McClelland, Mr. Hayter, Dr. Waller. From MADRAS.—W. Balwain, Esq., Capt. Young, Lieut. Fitzgerald.

### DEPARTURES.

Feb. 28. Iskender Shaw, Shoomith, Jeddah; Guiding Star, Hale, Boston; Saladin, Bailie, London; Maulins, Bray, Mauritius; Sarah, Gordon, Madras.—Mar. 1. Janet Willis, Lawren, Hamburg; Margaret Jane, Russell, Bombay.—2. Malabar, Pearce, London via St. Helena; Atalanta, Walker, Muscat; Gertrude, Young, Colombo; Sesostris, Wells, Coronada; Sydney, Neblett, Madras.—3. Meranie, Rhind, Rangoon; Shen Shah, Gilham, Bombay; Beaumonts Beaupre, Giacommet, Bourbon.—5. Salamance, Livesay, London; Progress, Harrison, Moulmein; Futtel Shaw Allum, Michael, Bombay; Sir Hugh Rose, Cochrane, Colombo; Burmah, Gray, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein; Garibaldi, Emery, London.—5. Regina, Brown, Bombay; Indian, Averell, Australia; Marlborough, Porteous, London.—7. Henry Fernie, Hamilton, London; Albert Cezard, Mannier, Bourbon; Adeline, Gardner, Bourbon.—8. Edith Byrne, Anderson, Bombay; Veloce, Bertin, Bourbon; Storm Cloud, Campbell, London; Robert Paisford, Howson, Liverpool.—9. Dartmouth, Davis, London; Lady Canning, Spence, Bombay; Flora, Murray, Liverpool; Asteroid, Gardner, Bombay.—10. Souvenir, Souciane, Bourbon; Gem of the Ocean, Williams, Bombay; King Arthur, Greys, Colombo; Patmos, Springs, New York; Simla, Paterson, Suez; Vanham, Hardy, Bourbon; Kurrachee, Clark, London and Clyde; Brechin Castle, Parkerson, Demerara; Boyne, Kemp, Bombay; Goldfinder, McWhinnie, Akyab.—12. Voyager, Gannon, West Indies.—13. Tamana, Neill, Melbourne; Octavia, Sampson, Sydney; Empress, Ferzussan, Bristol; Annie Archibald, Stenhouse, Galle; Moulmein, Ashton, Poore and Northern Ports.

**EXPORTS AND IMPORTS (Calcutta, March 25, by Electric Telegraph).**—*Shirtings*, Grey, moderate demand, prices unchanged. *Twist*, Mule, prices slightly advanced. *Silk*, Raw, and *Indigo*, nothing doing. *Copper*, Sheathing, unchanged; *Tile* declined Rs. 1 per maund. *Sugar*, Granu, firm; good Gurgatta, Rs. 7-4s. *Rice*, Yellow, firm; *Table*, 1 to 2s. lower. *Saltpetre*, quiet. *Linsed*, firm. *Jute*, 4s. per bale higher. *Hides*, quiet and rather lower. *Shellac*, unchanged.

## MADRAS.

### VALEDICTORY ADDRESS TO LORD CANNING.

A very large and numerous attended meeting, in which all classes of the society of Madras were represented, assembled together on Saturday evening, March 8th, at the Banqueting-hall, for the purpose of voting an address to Lord Canning, previous to the departure of his lordship from India.

The Sheriff having read the requisition calling the present meeting, on the motion of Mr. Miller, seconded by another gentleman, Mr. J. Vans Agnew was called to the chair.

The Chairman, after making a few observations (which were rather inaudible), called upon Mr. Mayne to read the address and to move the first resolution.

Mr. Mayne then came forward and read the following address:—

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,

"We the undersigned inhabitants of the Presidency town of Madras, desire to express the feelings of gratitude and respect with which we regard your policy during the six eventful years of your Indian administration.

"On your arrival in this country foreign war was at an end, and a long career of peace and material prosperity seemed about to commence. In little more than a year, an unforeseen rebellion, in which our own arms were arrayed against us, swept over the greater part of Hindostan, and for a time threatened utter destruction to the British rule. This crisis was encountered by your lordship with a calm courage which never yielded to panic, and an unwearied industry which never knew fatigue, and your exertions, nobly seconded as they were by British valour, and by native loyalty, were rewarded by a hard-won but perfect triumph.

"But, however just the feelings of pride with which your lordship must regard this success, we are convinced that your highest satisfaction is derived from the reflection, that throughout the struggle mercy went hand-in-hand with victory. Your noble forbearance restrained within due limits a contest in which every angry passion was embittered to the utmost. Your politic treatment of the Taluqdars of Oude has reduced to peace and contentment a province which had been the focus of rebellion, and has afforded the first instance in which local influence and magisterial powers have been accorded to a native aristocracy. The right of adoption by native princes and

chieftains, which had been so long disputed, was by you voluntarily and gracefully conceded, and a fruitful source of disaffection was removed, by guaranteeing to every holder of territorial possessions, that his line should only cease when he ceased to desire its continuance. To your lordship is due that radical change in the system of administration, which, by extending the powers of the subordinate governments, enables them to legislate freely for local interests, while by the introduction into every council of independent members, without distinction of race or religion, the best security has been given that the future laws of India will be passed with full knowledge of the wants, and an impartial regard for the rights of every section of the community.

"The protracted anarchy of the recent rebellion, the diversion of our resources from productive to unproductive expenditure, and the severe famine which lately prevailed in the North West Provinces, have necessarily checked that material progress which might otherwise have been expected. Yet we feel that, notwithstanding all the calamities of recent years, India is now in a more secure and prosperous condition than she was at the commencement of your rule. Important reforms have been introduced, which are even now beginning to bear fruit, although it may be reserved for your successors to reap the mature harvest. The inestimable boon of freehold tenure has opened up a field for capital and enterprise from which we anticipate the most important results. At the same time that additional facilities have been given for the acquisition of land, its possession has received fresh value from improvements in the Police and Judicial Departments, by which life and property will be rendered more secure, and justice will be made more speedy and certain. The introduction of an improved Paper Currency, and the extension of Banks in the Mofussil, will, we trust, give a further stimulus to commercial prosperity. Notwithstanding the recent strain upon our resources, expenditure is already becoming equalised with income, and a total reorganisation of the Financial Departments has checked waste, and added to the efficiency of every branch of the public service. At the present moment the public credit stands higher than it did at the commencement of your administration. In attaining this result it has been your lordship's painful duty to impose fresh burthens upon every class of the community. But at the same time we know that you have always given the most hearty encouragement and efficient support to those schemes of retrenchment, the full success which will, we trust, enable your successors to unite financial solvency with reduced taxation. Nor have the arts of peace been neglected amid the dangers of war, and the labours of reorganisation. Telegraphs and railways have been extended. Canals and works of irrigation have been carried on. Education has been pushed forward with such vigour as will soon naturalise in the East the knowledge of the West, and each Presidency town has seen a University spring up from which issues annually a band of students, qualified to follow with benefit to their country that career of usefulness and honour which your liberal policy has made accessible to all.

"In this parting address we have no wish to allude to disputed questions of policy which have divided public opinion, and on which the inhabitants of Madras have never been backward in expressing their views. But we feel most strongly, than when her Majesty was about to assume to herself her Indian empire, she could not have found a Viceroy who would have more scrupulously carried out those principles of policy which have made her gracious proclamation the charter of Indian rights. You have shown justice to all, favour to none; and it is owing to this confidence in your impartiality that we, differing as we do as to many isolated acts, are yet united in our respect for your general administration.

"In conclusion, we beg to assure your lordship that in leaving our shores you will not leave our memories. You will take with you to your native land the sympathies of the millions over whom you have ruled. We trust that you may meet the prosperity and honour in England which you have



so fully earned by your labours in India, nor do we doubt that you will ever look back with interest to the empire whose fortunes you have so materially influenced, and that your counsel and aid will ever be ready where her welfare is concerned. That long life and happiness, and a course of public utility may await you, is our earnest prayer."

The adoption of this address, moved by Mr. Mayne and seconded by V. Sadagopah Charloo, was carried unanimously.

Mr. J. B. Norton then moved that the following gentlemen be appointed to take charge of the address, and make the necessary arrangements for its presentation, viz.—J. Vans Agnew, Esq., J. C. Mayne, Esq., V. Sadagopah Charloo, Esq., R. W. Norfor, Esq., J. G. Coleman, Esq., and Somasoon drum Chitty, Esq., with power to add to their number. This resolution, seconded by Hamojee Jah, was also carried; and after a vote of thanks to the Chairman, moved by Somasoon drum Chitty, the meeting broke up.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

#### TENASSERIM AND MARTABAN PROVINCES.

Great changes are being inaugurated in the Tenasserim and Martaban Provinces by the commissioner, Major Fytche, with a view to materially increase the trade and commercial importance of Moulmein. Of late years, owing to the marauding propensities of the tribes either inhabiting or bordering on the teak forests which abound along the course of the Thoungyeen river, operations in the forests have been very much interfered with. Moreover, the roads and water-courses by which they are reached are greatly infested with dacoits. A forester proceeding into the interior, to procure timber and girdle and fell the standing trees, is obliged to carry with him sufficient money to meet the requirements of all the operations he purposes undertaking; and as the journey is one of considerable length, and a return to Moulmein until the close of the season would interfere materially with the object of the journey, a considerable sum is generally carried by the traveller. This the dacoits are aware of, and so frequent have been the spoliations effected by them that very great insecurity is felt, which interferes considerably with the profitable working of these forests. To afford some protection to the foresters resorting to the Thoungyeen forests from Moulmein, detachments of police have been established along the thoroughfares most in use; one leading nearly directly east from Moulmein through Kaukariet to Myawaddee, on the Thoungyeen River, and another in a north-easterly direction, through Hlinebuay, on the Gyne River, and thence by the Zimmay road to Khozeik, on the Thoungyeen. The posts which are already strongly occupied by the police force in this latter road are Gyne, Hlinebuay, Taidan, Tsaken, and Khozeik. Hlinebuay is generally reached by boat via the Gyne River, and thence into the heart of the lower Thoungyeen forest by the route depicted. The security felt in consequence of the establishment of these posts has already been productive of much good; the protection afforded to the foresters has been freely availed of, and very extensive operations are now being carried on, not only in the Thoungyeen, but the Hlinebuay and Attaran forests. These posts were established while the Shans, who annually appear at Moulmein at the commencement of the cold season, and depart again at its close, were yet in the town; they availed themselves of the protection thus afforded, and reached the Zimma frontier unmolested. They stated freely that if better means of communication were afforded than at present exist within the British frontier, a very considerable proportion of the trade which is now carried on between the Shan States and Bankok would be directed to Moulmein. There is, moreover, a trade of some importance existing between Yunan and Bankok, not directly, but through the Zimma traders. Major Fytche has naturally argued that, if the protection now afforded by the establishment of the police posts, along the Hlinebuay and Kaukariet roads, induce the Shans to resort more freely to Moulmein on their own account, they will be disposed likewise

to draw the Yunan trade in the same direction. With this object in view, the Commissioner has pressed upon Government the advantages likely to accrue from the opening out of roads through the British possessions lying between Zimmay and the Shan States, and the sea. As no wheeled conveyances are used for the transport of merchandise, all that is required is a sufficiently broad road for the passage of beasts of burthen, ponies and bullocks being the animals in general use with the Shans. Captain Duncan, the Inspector-general of Police, points out how this may be effected by clearing away the jungle along the existing paths and running a drain along either side of them. As the objects to be attained appear to the Governor-general to be of political as well as commercial importance, he has sanctioned the construction of the roads as proposed.—*Englishman*.

HYDERABAD, March 10.—A man calling himself Bala Rao took up his residence in the city of Hyderabad, in a house assigned to him by one Toolja Ram, the brother of Imrutlol, better known as Chownee Raja, a commander of about 3,000 infantry, and dispersed his emissaries to get up a rebellion. These men practised principally amongst the regiments composed of Poorbeas, and had some success. The *pseudo* Bala Rao cared so little to use concealment of his person as to receive visitors at his house. The plot was discovered and a party was sent to capture him, but he fled to Narsinghee, distant twelve miles. He was pursued and again escaped, but a Brahmin servant of his was taken up. This man gives information that his master's name is Rama Rao, that he was a commander of 5,000 men under Tantia Topee, that since the amnesty he had been residing at Oojejan, Baroda, and Poona, and that Hyderabad, as the grand arena for his operations, was his final destination. The Brahmin servant reports that Ram Rao is sick and unable to make long journeys, and the Nizam's Government has expectations of capturing him. Ten or twelve persons, understood to be Rama Rao's emissaries, are in confinement. No person of name or station is mentioned as being connected with this conspiracy, except Toolja Ram, against whom, also, strong facts have not appeared, for though detained at the minister's, he is not in custody. The only particulars known of the plot are, that persons were engaged to join Rama Rao when he raised his standard, which he intended to do at Holes festival. If any of the Nizam's regiments had engaged to assist in the rebellion, their sudden rising would have done injury to individuals and to property, but they could not have maintained themselves for three hours, nor for one moment after the English troops had been brought against them. The only danger was in their choosing to occupy the city of Hyderabad, as the rebels had done at Delhi, the disastrous consequence of which must have been the crushing of the city, for the insurgents would have occupied the various localities and appeared nowhere in a body.—*Times of India*.  
—March 12: \* \* The Nana's nephew, Rao Saheb, who was in Hyderabad for the past six months, has made his escape. He had been busy enticing and bribing the city people to kill the Nizam and his household, while he with his army of fifty or sixty thousand strong fell suddenly upon Secunderabad and Trimulgherry. He had his troops in the villages in the vicinity of this place, as well as spread all over the cantonments of the province of Hyderabad, and the eighth day of the current month would have been the fatal day had his intrigues not been discovered. The man who exposed him is a Brahmin belonging to one of the city regiments. He had received from the Nana's nephew, or Rao Saheb, a valuable shawl, &c., and a grant "Mundel" as presents, with directions to entice and advise the people of his regiment to mutiny; but the man at once brought the circumstance to the notice of his commanding officer, and latterly it was reported to H. H. the Minister, who at once dived to the bottom of the matter, and had some of the accomplices of Rao Saheb seized, who were then busy sowing the seed of rebellion in the city. The sowcar, on whose firm Rao Saheb

had bought hoondes to the amount of five or six crores (?) of rupees, was also seized. As soon as the Rao heard of the seizure of some of his servants and accomplices, he fled. For his detection and apprehension a reward of one thousand rupees had been offered. Some of the Contingent sepoy have also been apprehended for having received presents from the Rao Saheb. This personage, who was so sure of taking Hyderabad in general, was not at all idle during his stay at Chudderghaut, for it appears that some of his servants and accomplices attended every auction at Secunderabad and purchased all the arms they could get there as well as elsewhere, while others were busy in having gunpowder manufactured; but their plans, notwithstanding all precautions and stratagems, were providentially frustrated.—*Poona Observer*.

WASTE LANDS IN THE NEILGHERRIES.—Mr. Lascelles, of Ootacamund, has been appointed agent of the "India Freehold Land, Colonisation, Trust, and Agency Association," and has applied for fifteen thousand acres of land on the Neilgherry Hills for the purpose of commencing operations on behalf of this company. A report has gained currency in Ootacamund that there have been applications already for more land, since the promulgation of Lord Canning's rules, than there are acres on the Neilgherry Hills; and the majority of these for coffee. The Collector is inundated with applications, and, unaided, cannot possibly dispose of these within two years if, as is usual, he be expected to visit every selected site. He is but occasionally on the spot, his ordinary duties compelling his residence at Coimbatore.

THE PRESS AT PONDICHERRY.—Even Pondicherry has its exciting local politics. A correspondent writes to a Madras journal complaining that the local *Moniteur* is under Government censorship, and that he must therefore protest against the honours conferred, in the shape of a ball, on the retiring Governor, because of the alleged numerous benefits which he had conferred upon the French establishments in India, and the new laws and public works which he would leave behind to perpetuate his name to future generations. The writer says most of the Governor's acts were carried out for private interests, or are only profitable to the officials and other Government servants at the expense of the people in general. He complains that canvassing was resorted to, to induce "the heads of the different castes" to subscribe for the ball. Denied a free press at home, the writer thus ventilates his opinions abroad.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

ADDRESS TO MR. J. GIBBS.—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have expressed to Mr. James Gibbs, Special Commissioner for Income-tax, their sense of obligation due to him for the urbanity, tact, and judgment with which he has uniformly administered his arduous task as Commissioner of Income-tax. After enumerating the various difficulties surrounding the situation which Mr. Gibbs held, and complimenting him upon the general success which attended his selection to fill so important a post, the address concludes with sincere wishes for his future prosperity and happiness.

The Hon. JONATHAN DUNCAN INVERARITY, was gazetted a Provisional Member of Council of Bombay on the 24th March.

KURRACHEE PEARL FISHERY.—After a sojourn of years in the province, the products of Sind are at length beginning to be appreciated by European enterprise. The pearl fishery has hitherto been a monopoly that the natives alone knew the value of, and the privilege of gathering the pearls has always been purchased by one or the other of our native merchants. Through constant working the fishing became exhausted, and it was found necessary by Government to let it lie still for a few years; the monopoly was sold again this year, and Mr. Coates purchased it. We believe he was induced to attempt the speculation through

the accounts given of the bed of the sea by the divers employed by the firm of Messrs. Dunolly & Co. on the wreck of the *Stamboul*; we have no doubt whatever that Mr. Coates will derive a goodly profit from this farm, as he will scour the sea, or rather have it scoured by the aid of diving bells. These machines were unknown to the natives, and they were consequently never employed in this work before. The Pulla fisheries of the Indus are other farms that might be turned to good account also if any enterprising European capitalist could be induced to turn his attention to them.—*Our Paper.*

**PARSEE INSTITUTE.**—The Parsees of Western India have always shown a most intelligent and practical interest in the education of their community, not only by sending their sons to England, but by encouraging the establishment of schools in Bombay. The foundation stone of an Institute, named in honour of Framjee Cowasjee, was recently laid in Bombay by the Parsee member of Council. The building will contain a lecture-room, reading-room, and library. On the foundation stone the inscription ends with the following curious collection of dates, and with the invocation of a blessing:—"On Saturday, the 22nd day of February, in the year of the Christian Era 1862; of Yezdehcard, 1231; of Shalivan, 1783; of Vicramaditya, 1918; Hizri, 1278; and of the Jewish Year, 5622. May the Blessing of God Almighty be upon this Work."

**EUROPEAN PAUPERISM.**—There is no doubt about the fact that European pauperism is increasing in Bombay. There are Europeans who go about begging pice of the natives, who sleep in the open air, being excluded even from haunts of vice, because of their penniless condition. A person was telling us lately of one of these who came up to him in the street and asked him what money he had, and on ascertaining that he had none about him, snatched the hat from his head and ran off with it. The embarrassing thing about almost all these cases of destitution is, that they have their origin in drink. Perhaps the writer of this has come as much in contact with this class as any one has, except the agents of our city mission; and too often the feeling in his mind when called upon by such is, that it were better to take money to the nearest grog-shop, and make a present of it to the liquor-vendor, than to give it into the hands of the applicant. One of the class mentioned, who died a month or two ago in the bazaars, was well known to the Bombay community. He formerly occupied a position of respectability; he was even sub-editor of one of our dailies. This man sank so low that he was treated by the native grog-seller as a sweeper; that is, they made him stand at the door and they gave him grog out of the cup which they reserved for the sweeper caste. Now, there is but one way—so long as the present system of licensing grog-shops is kept up—in which these men can be effectually helped; namely, Government should take possession of them, put them where it will be impossible for them to get liquor, and make them work for their own support. This beneficent despotism would be the saving of them, and none would appreciate the kindness of it more than the poor creatures themselves.—*Guardian.*

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 12. Str. Jeddo, Browne, Suez; str. Pioneer, Mason, Cochin; Viscount Caning, Goodwin, Mauritius.—15. Forfarshire, Richmond, Calcutta; Time, Homer, Kurrachee.—16. Caroline, Packard, Newcastle; Americana, Potts, Liverpool.—17. str. Dalhousie, Hopkins, Kurrachee.—18. Priam, Irvine, Gremock.—19. Lyrn, Cleever, Shields; Tomogoon, Por, Galle.—20. str. Orissa, Parish, Hong Kong; str. Bombay Castle, Wadge, Hong Kong.—21. Crescent, Ewing, Troon.—22. str. Benares, Wright, Point de Galle; Star of the South, Renner, London.—23. str. Lightning, Taylor, Hong Kong.—24. Monica, Will, Liverpool; Tivoli, McPherson, Galle.—25. Lammernuir, Stewart, Liverpool; P. E. Caillol, Phipon, Marseilles.—26. Amazon, Dannbey, Gothenburg; Swinhamley, Weir, Kurrachee.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Star of the South.—Mr. Winterbottom, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Eales and four children.

Per P. E. Caillol.—Capt. F. Duffin, 22nd Bengal N.I.

### DEPARTURES.

March 12. Salsette str., Burne, Aden and Suez.—14. Emen str., Renoldson, China, &c.; Reubin, Rice, Liverpool; Land o' Cakes, Sharer, Mangalore; Crescent City, Garrett, Liverpool.—15. Clara Wheeler, Hiltz, Liverpool.—18. Glen Isla, Poyuz, Calcutta.—19. Seafild, Mackay, London.—20. Victoria, Tate, London.—22. Punjab, Taylor, Calcutta; Kossuth, Bennett, Judda and Hododa.—23. Falkland, Macfarlane, Mouhmein.—25. Broomfield, Anderson, Glasgow.—27. P. and O. str. Jeddo, Grainger, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. str. Salsette.—For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Spinks, Mr. Baldwin, Mrs. Spring and infant, Mr. Swift, Mr. Thornton.

Per P. and O. str. Jeddo.—For ADEY.—Maj. gen. Honner, C.B. For SUEZ.—Miss Thorn, Capt. W. M. Parker, H.E. Count A. E. Eulenberg, Mr. Van Buisen, Mr. De Bismark, Mr. A. Berg, Mrs. Penzelay and three children, Mr. Favre. For MALTA.—Maj. D. Neave, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson. For MARSSELES.—Maj. and Mrs. Westrop, Mr. and Mrs. G. Inverarity, Col. Taylor, C.B., Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. S. Compton, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Stearson and child, Mr. J. H. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Howard, Lieut. S. S. Sutherland, Mrs. Clark and two children, Mrs. Deimler, Capt. Worsley and A. C. Gordon, Mr. Watson, Lieut. Davidson, 19th regt., Rustonjee Cowasjee, Maj. Holand, Mr. J. Hume, Bomonjee Pestonjee, Merwanjee Dadabhoi, Dadabhoi Dossabhoi Cama, Lieut. E. W. West, Mrs. Schwarz and four children, Currimally Cassimbhoi. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mrs. Pottinger, Mrs. Grant and three children, Miss Vaughan, Mrs. Spring and two children, Mrs. Moxon and two children, Col. Elliott, Mrs. Reed and child, Mr. and Miss Nicholson, Maj. the Hon. C. W. Thesiger, Mr. A. Fletcher, Mr. C. Forbes, Lord William Hay, Mrs. Adanson and four children, Mrs. Rich and five children, Dr. T. Hunter, Mr. Owen, Capt. and Mrs. Houghton, Mr. W. McGa, Lieut. Grylls, 25th Bengal N.I., Mr. Hancock, Capt. Bowers, Messrs. Eastley, Reid, Baylis, and Byers.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, March 27, 1862.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                           |         |          |
|---------------------------|---------|----------|
| 4 per cent. Transfer Loan | nom.    |          |
| 4 ditto Loan              | 1-32-33 | Rs. 89½  |
| 4 ditto ditto             | 1-35-36 | Rs. 89½  |
| 4 ditto ditto             | 1-42-43 | Rs. 89½  |
| 4 ditto Co's Rs. Loan     | 1854-55 | Rs. 89½  |
| 5 ditto Loan (New)        |         | Rs. 101½ |
| 5½ ditto Co's Rs. Loan    |         | 108      |

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

|  |                |
|--|----------------|
| Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)  | 72 pm.         |
| Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up  | 103            |
| Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up  | 11½            |
| Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 ditto  | 33             |
| Central Bank of Western India  | ½ prem.        |
| Agra Bank (Rs. 500)  | 74 per ct. pm. |
| Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)  | 26 ditto       |
| Apolo Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 pd up  | Rs. 20,000     |
| Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000)   | 7,000 ditto    |
| Hydraulic P. Company   | 4,000 ditto    |
| Cotton Spinning Company  | 4,600 ditto    |
| Colaba L. Company  | 10,000 ditto   |
| Bombay, Baroda, &c., Railway   | 1,000 ditto    |
| Bombay S.N. Company  | 500 ditto      |
| Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company  | 5,000          |
| East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited)  | 150            |
| Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company   | 400            |
| Throstle Mill Company  | 4,000          |
| Manookjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Company   | 550            |
| Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company  | 850            |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Company   | 500            |
| Great Ind. P. Com. (Rs. 214-3) paid in Bombay, or £25 prem. in England.—Rs. 26 per share discount. |                |
| Ditto New Shares at £2 per share.—Rs. 13 ditto.  |                |

### EXCHANGES.

|   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| On London—at  |                       |
| 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 0½d., for Dec. Bills. |                       |
| 6 ditto ditto 2s. 0d. to 13-16ths, for Cred. Bills.   |                       |
| On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100               | 93½                   |
| Ditto at 30 ditto                                     | 93½                   |
| Ditto at sight  | 93½                   |
| On Madras, at 30 days'                                | 93½                   |
| Ditto at sight  | nom.                  |
| On China, at 60 days' sight                           | Rs. 212 per 100 dols. |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

|                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Sovereigns            | each, Rs. 10.5        |
| Bank of England Notes | nom.                  |
| Spanish Dollars       | per 100 Rs. 240       |
| Republic Dollars      | ditto „ 213           |
| German Crowns         | ditto „ 213½          |
| Silver Silver         | per 100 tola, Rs. 106 |
| Gold Leaf             | per tola, Rs. 16-8    |
| Bar Silver            | 106½                  |
| Mexican Dollars       | 221                   |

### FREIGHTS.

To London £2 15s.  
To Liverpool, £2. 10s. to £3. 2s. 6d.

### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co's str. *Ripon*, April 30, 1862.

|            | Gold.   | Silver.  |
|------------|---------|----------|
| Alexandria | £1,000  | —        |
| Ceylon     | 8,000   | —        |
| Madras     | 7,826   | 400      |
| Penang     | 1,000   | 101      |
| Calcutta   | —       | 1,972    |
| Singapore  | 4,605   | 1,024    |
| Hong Kong  | —       | 81,687   |
| Foo Chow   | —       | 1,575    |
| Shanghai   | —       | 35,515   |
|            | £21,441 | £172,578 |



Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, Feb. 21.—No. 1,018.*—Notification.—Lord H. U. Browne, C.S., is perm. to proc. to Eur., on furl., for a period of 3 yrs., from Feb. 8, 1862.

*Foreign Dept., Judicial, Feb. 25.—No. 65.*—Capt. W. F. Ireland, adj. Nagode divisional police, made over chg. of his duties to Capt. H. V. Mathias, comdg. Nagode police, on 11th inst.

*General.—No. 419.*—Capt. C. Murray is app. temp. to offic. as superint. of Darjeeling, with effect from 20th ult.

No. 421.—Capt. F. A. V. Thurnburn, dep. commiss. in Oude, has leave for 1 mo., from 1st prox., prep. to applying for leave to England, on m.c.

No. 422.—Dr. K. Burr, in med. chg. of Jeypore agency, availed himself, on 22nd ult., of the leave granted to him in G.O. of 7th inst., No. 290, and made over temp. chg. of his duties.

No. 211.—Lieut. L. H. P. De H. Larpent, late 21st regt. N.I., has leave from March 10 to June 10, to Bombay, prep. to furl. to Eur., under new reg.

No. 212.—The following orders, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, are confirmed:—

No. 22, dated Feb. 4.—App. Capt. C. J. Smith, adj. 2nd inf. Hyderabad contingent, to act as 2nd in com. of 3rd inf. Hyderabad contingent, in room of Capt. Lilly, offic. as comdt.

No. 29, dated Feb. 13.—Granting Lieut. H. A. Justice, 2nd in com. 6th Hyderabad contingent, 2 mo.'s prep. leave to Bombay, from date of quitting Ellichpoor, prep. to proc. on sick leave to Eur.

No. 215.—The servs. of Lieut. C. A. De Kantzow, late 48th regt. N.I., are placed at disp. of Govt. of Punjab.

No. 216.—The servs. of Lieut. J. M. Glubb, late 38th regt. N.I., are placed at disp. of Govt. of N.W.P.

No. 217.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Punjab Irregular Force.

2nd Cav.—Lieut. A. D. Jennings, late 2nd Eur. L.C., to do duty.

### SPECIFICATIONS OF INVENTIONS.

*Home Dept., Fort William, March 1.—No. 1,166.*—Notification.—The undermentioned specifications of inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act No. XV. of 1859, in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

No. 104.—Richard Wright, of Grosvenor-street, Camberwell, in the County of Surrey, sugar refiner, for "improvements in the manufacture and refining of sugar, and in apparatus employed therein."

No. 106.—Thomas Gibbon, engineer, in the employ of the Assam Company, of Nurnceet, in Assam, in British India, for a novel arrangement of machinery for the better and more expeditious rolling of leaf in the manufacture of tea.

No. 107.—William Muir, of the Britannia Works, in the City of Manchester, engineer, for "improvements in machinery for communicating motion to foot lathes and other machines to be worked by treadles."

March 3.—No. 1,167.—The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. J. S. Dummergue to res. the C.S. from Jan. 22 last.

March 4.—No. 1,169.—Rev. W. W. Nicholls has been app. by the Right Hon. the Sec. of State to be an asst. chap. on the Bengal estab.

No. 244.—The retirement with the additional annuity of £120, from Dec. 31, 1861, of the undermnt. officers, announced in G.G.O. No. 52, of Jan. 17, is cancd., the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India having perm. them to ret. from anterior dates:—

Capt. (brev. maj.) C. Burton, late of the 42nd Madras N.I., maj. in staff corps.

Capt. (brev. maj.) R. O. Gardener, 50th Madras N.I.

No. 245.—The leave to Eur. on m.c. granted to Capt. J. D. MacDonald, late 39th regt. N.I., comdt. of the Doelee irreg. force, in G.G.O. No. 1,086, of Nov. 5, 1860, is ext. for 3 mo.

No. 247.—The underment. officer has rep. his return from England:—

Capt. F. H. McLeod, art.; date of arrival at Fort William, March 1.

March 11.—The foll. proms. and alteration of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

### Promotions.

To be lieuts. fr. Jan. 1, 1862:—

Ens. F. W. Williams, gen. list.

Ens. A. G. Hartshorne, gen. list.

## Alteration of Rank.—General List.

Lieut. H. C. Greenaway, Feb. 20, 1861, v. Lieut. E. L. Clogston, late 10th N.I., ret.  
 Lieut. J. E. Waller, March 1, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. H. Speke, late 46th N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. E. M. L. Marriott, March 1, 1861, v. Lieut. R. E. Anderson, 3rd Eur. regt., prom.  
 Lieut. G. E. Reade, March 9, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. J. Godby, late 36th N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. H. O. Cumberland, March 18, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) A. Crawford, late 9th N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. H. Grimes, March 23, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Kerr, late 60th N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. H. W. Shoubridge, April 9, 1861, v. Lieut. H. P. Evans, late 52nd N.I., transf. to 2nd Eur. Ben-fus.  
 Lieut. R. Norton, April 13, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) T. Pierce, late 30th N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. F. V. Simpson, April 28, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. P. Babbage, late 55th N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. G. A. B. Becher, April 29, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) T. A. Corbett, late 61st N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. E. G. Newnham, May 5, 1861, v. Lieut. Richardson, late 58th N.I., dec.  
 Lieut. W. G. Smith, May 6, 1861, v. Lieut. W. L. S. Harrison, 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., dec.  
 Lieut. D. W. Inglis, May 10, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) A. Merewether, late 61st N.I., dec.  
 Lieut. H. T. Woodcock, May 16, 1861, v. Lieut. A. Cory, late 16th N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. F. Tweedell, May 16, 1861, v. Lieut. T. H. Muldock, 3rd Eur. regt., ret.  
 Lieut. T. G. Macaulay, May 25, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. S. Ogilvie, late 48th N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. E. R. Cox, June 10, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) M. Hunter, late 18th N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. G. N. Channer, May 21, 1861, v. Lieut. G. G. Thain, late 2nd N.I., placed on the retired list.  
 Lieut. C. E. D. Branson, June 21, 1861, v. Lieut. H. G. Delafosse, late 53rd N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. J. J. O'Brien (dismissed), July 6, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. W. H. Cox, late 70th N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. R. J. Wimberley, July 7, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. V. Balderston, late 23rd N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. F. W. Chatterton, July 11, 1861, v. Lieut. H. Z. Darrah, late 41st N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. D. J. Stewart, July 23, 1861, v. Lieut. W. F. Ireland, late 25th N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. J. R. McK. Hounfray, July 23, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. C. Hankin, late 28th N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. R. P. Nisbet, July 27, 1861, v. Lieut. G. D. A. Younghusband, late 60th N.I., dec.  
 Lieut. C. H. T. Marshall, from July 28, 1861, v. Lieut. O. M. Glubb, late 37th N.I., dec.  
 Lieut. A. P. Broome, from Aug. 2, 1861, v. Lieut. J. P. Burton, late 62nd N.I., res.  
 Lieut. S. B. Home, from Aug. 16, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. B. Malleon, late 33rd N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. E. R. Ives, B.A., from Aug. 24, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. C. Huxham, late 48th N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. A. T. Davis, from Aug. 25, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. L. Fraser, late 23rd N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. C. W. G. Perreau, from Aug. 28, 1861, v. Lieut. J. R. McPherson, 3rd Eur. regt., dec.  
 Lieut. E. A. Vine, from Aug. 29, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) A. B. Beaton, late 56th N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. H. P. Streetfield, from Sept. 10, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) F. R. Thomson, late 29th N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. A. F. Taylor, from Sept. 11, 1861, v. Lieut. E. H. Paske, late 53rd N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. A. F. Jones, from Sept. 13, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. O. Rennie, late 32nd N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. W. F. S. Perry, from Sept. 19, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Lamb, late 29th N.I., dec.  
 Lieut. D. C. Andrew, from Sept. 24, 1861, v. Lieut. V. G. B. Tyler, late 42nd N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. E. W. Samuells, from Sept. 26, v. Lieut. C. D. S. Clarke, late 73rd N.I., prom.  
 T. R. Taylor, from Sept. 26, v. Lieut. H. Phillips, late 40th N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. J. G. Macleod, from Sept. 28, v. Lieut. R. E. Godby, late 35th N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. J. E. Campbell, from Oct. 1, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. King, late 39th N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. E. J. Webber, from Oct. 2, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) B. H. Baugh, late 34th N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. T. J. C. Plowden, from Oct. 16, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. G. Thorp, late 69th N.I., res.  
 Lieut. W. T. A. Thain, from Nov. 2, v. Lieut. F. M. Miles, late 63rd N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. F. E. Hastings, from Nov. 10, v. Lieut. J. J. O'Brien, gen. list, dismissed.  
 Lieut. R. H. Salkeld, from Nov. 14, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. B. A. Poulton, late 64th N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. D. M. Strong, from Nov. 28, v. Lieut. C. Grant, 45th N.I., dismissed.  
 Lieut. H. H. Rankin, Dec. 6, v. Lieut. H. P. W. Wynch, late 59th N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. J. G. Maclean, Dec. 8, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. T. Norgate, late 69th N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. H. I. Baylis, Dec. 9, v. Lieut. P. S. Lumsden, late 60th N.I., prom.  
 Lieut. E. C. Davidson, Dec. 13, 1861, v. Lieut. A. W. Christian, late 22nd N.I., dec.

Her Majesty has been pleased to app. Mr. B. Wemyes to be a cadet for the infantry in H.M.'s Indian military forces at the pres. of Bengal.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appts.:

Maj. R. H. Keatings to be pol. agent at Gwalior.  
 Capt. J. C. Wood to be pol. agent at Nimar.  
 Lieut. H. C. E. Ward to be superint. of Dhar.  
 Capt. J. Hills, v.c., of the art., and at present aide-de-camp to the Gov. gen., to be asst. resident at Nepal.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. L. B. Bowring, at present private sec. to H.E., to be commr. of Mysore and Coorg.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appts. in the Central Provs.:

Mr. R. Temple, c.s., to offic. as chief commr.  
 Mr. J. Strachey, c.s., to be judicial commr.

Mar. 11.—Appointments:—

Hyderabad Contingent.

3rd Infantry.—Lieut. M. P. Moriarty, of the late 41st N.I., to be adjt. v. Lieut. S. Temple, dec.

5th Infantry.—Lieut. H. C. Onslow, of the 35th Madras N.I., to be adjt. v. Lieut. H. A. Justice, app. 2nd in com., 6th inf.

6th Infantry.—Lieut. C. M. Moberly, of the Madras staff corps, to be adjt. v. Lieut. C. Jameson, app. 2nd in com., 4th inf.

4th Inf.—Lieut. H. F. H. Sewell, of the Madras staff corps, to offic. as adjt. dur. the abs., on sick leave, of Lieut. T. H. Way, or until further orders.

H.E. the Gov. gen. of India has been pleased to make the foll. appt.:

Governor-general's Body Guard.

Lieut. H. B. Lockwood, of the late 4th Eur. L.C., to be adjt. v. Lieut. Peacock, appointed second in command.

H.E. the Gov. gen. of India has been pleased to admit Subadar Maj. M. C. Ally, of H.E.'s body guard, to the 1st cl. of the Order of British India, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadour," as a reward for his long and excellent service, with effect from the 8th inst.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appts.:

Stud Dept.—Lieut. and brev. capt. F. H. Macnaghten, of the late 5th Eur. L.C., to be a doing dn. officer.

Pay Dept.—Capt. H. D. Battye, of the late 56th N.I., to do duty in the pay dept. as an asst. pay mr., at Rawul Pindee.

Lieut. J. S. Irvine, of the late 2nd Eur. L.C., to do duty in the pay dept., as an asst. pay mr. at Meerut.

March 12.—Lieut. col. H. Yule, of the corps of engrs., Sec. to the Govt. of India in the public works dept., is perm. to retire from the serv. on the pension of a capt., with effect from the date of departure of H.M.'s steamer *Feroze*.

March 14.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs. on s.c.:

Maj. M. J. Turnbull, of the Bengal staff corps, army clothing agent, for 9 mo.

The underment. officers having completed 20 years' service, 6 years of which were on perm. staff employ, to be majs.:

Bengal Staff Corps.

Cpts. W. R. E. Alexander, A. H. Paterson, and J. Ross.

The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl. on private affairs:

Capt. R. B. Dundas, of the late 38th regt. L.I., for 2 years, under the new reg.

The underment. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs. on s.c.:

Maj. F. A. V. Thurburn, of the Bengal staff corps, dep. commr. of Mahomdee, in Oude, for 20 mo.

Maj. G. W. M. Hall, of the Bengal staff corps, comdt. 3rd Bengal cav., for 20 mo.

The underment. officers having completed 20 years' service, 6 years of which were on perm. staff employ, to be majs.:

Bengal Staff Corps.—Cpts. B. Parrot and T. Wright.

BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Feb. 14.—Appts.:

Maj. J. S. Davies, offic. judicial commr., S.W. frontier agency, to be judicial commr. of that agency.

Maj. H. M. Boddam, offic. dep. commr. of the 2nd cl. at Lohardugga, to be dep. commr. of the 2nd cl. at Hazareebaugh.

The above appts. will take effect from the date of Maj. W. H. Oakes's resignation.

Lieut. R. C. Birch to be dep. commr. of the 1st cl. at Lohardugga.

Doctor W. H. Hayes to be dep. commr. of the 2nd cl. at Singbhoom.

The above appts. will take effect from the date of Col. T. Simpson's retirement.

Feb. 19.—Mr. W. Sconce, B.A., to be extra asst. commr. in Assam.

Feb. 21.—Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple to officiate as add. judge of Dacca and Chittagong.

Mr. C. F. Carnac to offic. as civ. and sess judge of Jessore.

Feb. 19.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. E. E. Lewis, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Meherpore, for 15 mo., on m.c., together with 4 weeks' prep. leave.

Feb. 20.—Capt. A. P. S. Moncrieff, asst. commr. Palamow, for 1 mo.

Feb. 22.—Mr. J. M. Lewis, mag. and coll. of Mal-dah, for 5 days, in ext.

Feb. 19.—The appt. of Capt. A. P. S. Moncrieff to offic. as dep. commr. of the 1st cl. at Hazareebaugh, notified in the *Gazette* of the 15th inst., is can.

Feb. 26.—No. 627b.—Appointments:—

Mr. H. Doveton, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Patna, is transf. to Tirhoot, in which dist. he will exercise full powers of a mag.

Mr. J. Sanders to offic. as inspector of schools, N.W. div.

Mr. E. B. Cowell, M.A., to offic. as professor of the English language and literature in the Presidency College.

Mr. J. S. Rees to offic. as professor of history and political economy in the Presidency College.

Mr. J. Reilly to be secretary to the local committee of public instruction at Dinagore.

Mr. R. Finney to offic. as 1st principal sudder ameen of Chittagong.

Feb. 27.—Mr. C. D. Field, asst. to mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore, is empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Session, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

Feb. 26.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. E. F. Lingham, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Howrah, for 6 mo., under sec. 8 of uncov. absentee rules.

Feb. 27.—Mr. J. B. Worgan, asst. mag. of Gurbettah, for 1 mo., under sec. 12 of cov. absentee rules.

March 1.—Mr. S. F. Davies, C.S., for 2 mo., m.c., in ext.

Feb. 28.—Mr. E. Sandys, judge of Dinagore, having resumed charge of his office on the 26th inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on the 20th Aug. last is can.

March 4.—The serv. of Mr. H. C. Wake, c.m., are placed at disp. of Govt. of India in the foreign dept.

## The Amalgamation Order.

In continuation of Gov. G.O. No. 125 of the 4th Feb., 1862, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following observations by the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, on answers given by the Govt. of India to questions connected with the late changes in the Indian army, and published in Govt. G.O., No. 913, of the 11th Oct., 1861:—

Question.—114. With reference to the reply to question 83, published in Govt. G.O. No. 681, in which it is stated that "all authorised leave" will reckon towards promotion under the staff warrant, inquiry is made if by "authorised leave" only two years in twenty, &c., is intended? The officer has had only about one and three quarter years' leave in 16 years' service; but sickness may send him home. Suppose, under the circumstances, he was obliged to spend eighteen months at home, would all in excess of two years count against him for his promotion to a majority?

If it would not count against him for promotion, what is intended by the term "authorised leave"?

Answer.—No leave, except privilege leave, is to reckon towards promotion, except in the case of lieut. cols. See despatch from Sec. of State, No. 315, published in G.O., No. 824, dated 17th Sept., 1861.

The answer to question 83, in which these words occur, has been cancelled by the despatch above quoted.

Remarks.—If the question alludes to the time reckoned as staff service for promotion, the reply is correct.

Question.—118. By Gov. G.O. No. 332 there is no rank recognised in the staff corps between that of general officer on 1,295 rupees a month, and lieut. col. on 8-2714 rupees, but that of brevet col., the pay of which is the same as that of lieut. col.

The Bombay Government ask whether an officer of the staff corps, not being a general officer, on obtaining the colonel's allowance would receive only lieut. col's pay, with colonel's allowance, or colonel's pay as well as allowance, notwithstanding that there is no substantive rank of colonel in the staff corps?

Answer.—No instructions have been received from the Sec. of State respecting colonel's allowances in the staff corps.

Remarks.—An officer of the staff corps, not being a general officer, on obtaining colonel's allowance would receive lieut. col's pay with the colonel's allowance.

## MADRAS.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, March 11.—M. Juggah Row, principal sudder ameen of Rajahmundry, received charge of the court from the civil and sess. judge on the 3rd inst.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—The Right rev. the Bishop has granted privilege leave to the undermentioned chaplains:—

Rev. G. E. Morris, M.A., joint chaplain of Bangalore, for 3 mo., from date of quitting his station.

Rev. T. Dealtry, M.A., chaplain of St. Thomé, for 3 mo., from 13th inst.

Rev. H. Pigot James, M.A., joint chaplain of Secunderabad, for 3 mo., from 17th inst.

**Fort St. George.**—The Gov. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. J. H. Wright to act as deputy superint. of revenue survey, during Capt. Hessey's abs. on leave, or until fur. orders.

The Gov. in Council is also pleased to vest Mr. Wright with the powers conferred in sections 2, 4, 6, and the latter part of section 9, of Act XXVIII. of 1860.

Mr. F. W. Morris, deputy director of revenue settlement, has privilege leave for 3 mo., under Section XII. of the Absentee Rules.

Privilege leave for 30 days has been granted to Capt. C. G. Blomfield, superint. of police, North Malabar district.

**Military Dept.**—The undermend. officers have ret. to their duty by per. of the Home Govt., without prejudice to their rank:—

Capt. G. W. Money, 3rd regt. L.C., arrived at Madras 9th March, 1862.

Lieut. S. H. B. Sherman, 11th regt. N.I., arrived at Madras 30th Jan., 1862.

#### KURNOOL STATION.

No. 112.—The Gov. in Council directs that the foll. station be added to those named in G.O.s of Govt., dated 14th August, 7th Sept., and 9th Nov., 1860, Nos. 369, 394, and 470, for which an annual allowance, as specified below, is authorised for conservancy purposes:—Kurnool, 40 rupees monthly, 480 rupees annually.

**Judicial Dept., March 14.**—Mr. J. Maskell, mag. of police, has leave for 12 mo., to Eur., m.c.

**Ecclesiastical Dept.**—Mr. J. Fraser, act. coll. of N. Arcot, and Mr. S. R. Locke, dep. coll., have been app. lay trustees of the church at Chittoor.

**Revenue Dept.**—The Hon. D. Arbuthnot, coll. and mag. of Kurnool, resud. ch. of dist. fr. Mr. J. I. Minchin on 5th inst.

**Public Works Dept.**—Capt. J. F. Fisher, dist. eng., Bellary, delivered over ch. of dist. to Capt. R. S. Babington on March 1.

Capt. G. E. Thomas, Bombay mil. estab., at present superint. of police at Poona, but whose serv. have been placed at disp. of Madras Govt., is app. to act as superint. of police for the dist. of N. Canara dur. abs. of Capt. Grove.

The Govt. invest Mr. C. Canaren, dep. coll., Malabar, with the full powers of a mag.; also with power to hear and dispose of appeals from the decisions of the subordinate magistrates of the 2nd cl. stationed within his charge.

No. 512.—Leave of abs. has been granted to Mr. J. Battersby, insp. of police, Cuddapah, for 6 mo., fr. March 1.

No. 531.—Leave of absence has been granted to Mr. T. J. O'Connell, insp. of police, Coimbatore, for 3 mos., to Western Coast.

**Postmaster General's Office, Madras, March 14.**—With the sanction of the Director-general of the Post-office in India, the offic. Postmaster-general makes the foll. transfers:—

Mr. J. Honner, insp. postmaster, Canara div., to be insp. postmaster of the N. div.

Mr. W. J. Rose, insp. postmaster, Bellary div., to be insp. postmaster of the Canara div.

Mr. W. H. Alley, insp. postmaster, N. div., to be insp. postmaster of the Bellary div.

**Fort St. George, March 12.**—No. 115.—Lieut. W. H. S. Hart, 40th regt. N.I., is perm. to proc. to New South Wales, on m.c., till Nov. 23, 1863, under old regs., and to embark fr. Madras.

**March 14.**—No. 116.—The underment. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur.:—

Capt. R. F. Oakes, engr., dist. engr., 1st class, Tanjore, on furl., for 2 years, under furl. regs. of 1854.

Lieut. H. C. LeB. Newbery, 51st N.I., on furl., under old regs., and to embark from Bombay.

So much of the G.O.G., dated Feb. 28, No. 96, as placed the services of Lieut. C. M. Moberly, staff corps, at the disposal of the Govt. of India, is canc., at that officer's request.

Lieut. T. Obbard, 17th regt. N.I., is permitted to proc. to Europe on m.c. for 20 mo., under furlough regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Assist. apothecary W. G. Wright is permitted to resign the service.

No. 117.—Madras staff corps.—The underment. officers, having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capts. from the dates specified opposite to their names, under the Royal Warrant of 16th January, 1861, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut. J. C. Middleton, from Dec. 11, 1861.

Lieut. J. Magnay, from March 9, 1862.

No. 118.—The following G.O. by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council is republished:—

**Fort William, Feb. 18.**—No. 212 of 1862.—The following orders issued by the resident at Hyderabad are confirmed:—

No. 22, dated Feb. 4, 1862.—Appointing Capt. C. J. Smith, adj. 2nd inf., Hyderabad contingent, to act as 2nd in com. of the 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent, in room of Capt. Lilly.

No. 29, dated Feb. 13, 1862.—Granting Lieut. H. A. Justice, 2nd in com. 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent, 2 mo.'s preparatory leave to visit Bombay, from date of quitting Ellichpoor, prep. to proc. on m.c. to Europe.

No. 120.—March 14.—The following G.O. by the Govt. of Bombay is republished at this presidency:—

**Military Dept., Bombay Castle, March 7.**—No. 166.—Capt. J. Allardyce, of the Madras staff corps, asst. commissioner, Eastern Berar, is allowed a furl. to Europe for 20 mo. on m.c.

**Ecclesiastical Dept.**—The Rev. A. W. Pearson, M.A., offic. chap. of Vepery, to be chap. of Vepery.

Lieut. T. G. Clarke to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Mercara.

**Public Works Dept.**—Lieut. col. J. Ouchterlony to be asst. to the chief engr., but to continue to act as dep. chief engr., N. circle.

Lieut. H. Tulloch to act as asst. to the chief engr., during the employment of Lieut. col. Ouchterlony on other duty.

Lieut. H. W. Wood to act as 1st asst. dist. engr., pres., v. Lieut. Tulloch.

Lieut. col. G. W. Walker to be dist. engr., Tanjore, v. Capt. Oakes, but to act as dist. engr., South Canara, dur. the employment of Capt. F. J. Moberly on other duty.

Capt. E. A. Foord to act as district engr., Tanjore, during the employment of Lieut. col. Walker on other duty.

Capt. L. Paxton to act as dist. engr., South Arcot, v. Capt. Foord.

Mr. B. T. Norfor to act as 1st asst. dist. engr., South Arcot, v. Capt. Paxton.

Capt. G. A. Searle to act as 2nd asst. dist. engr., Godavery, dur. the employment of Lieut. Montgomery on other duty.

Lieut. A. T. Stewart to act as 2nd asst. dist. engr., North Arcot, dur. the employment of Mr. Biggers on other duty.

Lieut. A. Fraser to act as 2nd asst. dist. engr., Nellore, dur. the employment of Lieut. Smith.

**March 18.**—Mr. J. Grose, asst. coll., Tanjore, is vested with the full powers of a mag. under sec. 23 of the code of criminal procedure, and also under sec. 412, with power to hear and dispose of appeals from the decisions of the subordinate mags. of the 2nd class stationed within his charge.

**Political Dept., March 15.**—Mr. W. Fisher to be resident of Travancore and Cochin, from May 1.

Leave of absence:—

**Judicial Dept., March 18.**—Mr. M. Cross, acting 1st judge of the Madras court of small causes, for 1 mo., from 17th inst.

Asst. surg. J. M. Houston, in med. charge of eng. estab., Upper Godavery, priv. leave for 30 days, to Madras and Bangalore.

Mr. W. Elliot to be civil and sess. judge of zillah of Cuddapah.

Mr. J. Ratliff to be civil and sess. judge of zillah of Bellary.

The above appts. will have effect from the date of Mr. P. Irvine's embarkation for Europe.

**Revenue Dept.**—Mr. E. B. Foord to act as coll. and mag. of the district of Bellary, dur. abs. of Mr. A. Hathaway.

Mr. W. A. Goldfinch, Bombay C.S., who has been placed by the Bombay Govt. at the disposal of the Govt. of Madras, to act as coll. and mag. of North Canara.

Mr. D. Williams to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of the dist. of Nellore, during employ. of Mr. W. S. Whiteside on other duty.

Lieut. C. D. Baynes, proba. asst., to be an asst. superint., rev. survey.

Mr. T. C. Pillay, 4th class dep. coll. and mag., att. to Madras, to have charge of the treasury of that district.

The serv. of Capt. J. O. Mayne, engs., exec. eng., Bangalore, are placed at disp. of the Supreme Govt., for employ. in Straits settlements.

**Revenue Dept., March 18.**—Mr. H. Newill, director of revenue settlement, delivered over charge of his office to Mr. R. E. Master on 14th inst.

**Public Works Dept.**—Capt. T. E. Gahagan, dist. engr., Salem, delivered over charge of the dist. to Capt. A. D. Clay on March 8.

**Financial Railway Dept.**—Lieut. col. C. C. Johnson, consulting engr. for railways, delivered over charge of the office to Capt. P. O'Connell on 14th inst.

**Financial Dept., March 18.**—Mr. P. Irvine has been perm. to resign Madras C.S. from date of his embark. from Madras, and has been granted a pension from that date.

Mr. Irvine is granted leave, prep. to his retirement, from 16th proximo to the date of his embarkation.

Lieut. col. R. Hamilton, dep. sec. to Govt., mil. dept., who obtained priv. leave of abs. fr. the 11th ult., resu. his du. on the 17th inst.

No. 121.—Maj. J. N. P. D. Mackellar, of the staff corps, dep. asst. comy. gen., is granted leave for 3 mo. fr. May 1.

The underment. officer has ret. to his du. by per. of the Home Govt. without prej. to his rank:—

Maj. W. F. Eden, staff corps, pol. agent Meywar, arr. at Bombay, March 12.

No. 125.—The foll. notifications fr. the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished in General Orders:—

**Home Dept., Fort William, Mar. 5.**—No. 1,227.—Appt.—Asst. surg. A. C. Gamach to be med. officer at Port Blair.

**Foreign Dept., General, Fort William, Mar. 4.**—No. 487.—Capt. C. Baldwin, offic. dep. comr., Central Provs., assu. ch. of the Baitool dist. fr. Capt. F. A. Fenton, dep. comr., on the 19th ult., on which date the latter officer assu. charge of the Hoshungabad dist.

**Mar. 7.**—No. 505.—Capt. E. M. Playfair, canton. jt. mag. at Kamptee, obtained leave of abs., on private affairs, fr. Dec. 2nd to 31st last, dur. which period Capt. C. S. Steward, 4th Madras light cav., offic. for Capt. Playfair.

No. 509.—Capt. J. E. Burton, late of the Nagpore irreg. force, is app. to offic. as an asst. comr., 3rd cl., in the Central Provs., fr. the date on which he may join his post at Nursingpore.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, March 10.**—With reference to the concluding para. of G.O. by H.E. the C. in C. in India, dated Head Qrs., Camp Mundra, Dec. 31, 1861, republished in Madras G.O. of Feb. 20, 1862, the underment. officers are posted to the batteries and companies specified against their names, with effect fr. Dec. 31, 1861:—

F. (Native) Batt. att. to 3rd Royal Horse Brig.—Capt. H. T. Molesworth, 2nd Capt. E. W. Childers, Lieut. J. McNeill, Lieut. W. H. McCausland, Lieut. E. T. Ouchterlony.

A Comp. of Golundauz att. to 20th Brig. Royal Art.—2nd Capt. R. C. B. Highmoor, Lieut. W. Wyndham, Lieut. C. C. Saxton, Lieut. R. Thompson.

B Comp. of Golundauz att. to 20th Brig. Royal Art.—Lieut. H. McLeod, Lieut. F. S. Budd.

C Comp. of Golundauz att. to 23rd Brig. Royal Art.—Capt. B. C. Hitchens, Lieut. J. W. Watkins, Lieut. D. J. McGrigor, Lieut. C. W. Brereton.

D Comp. of Golundauz att. to 23rd Brig. Royal Art.—Capt. J. McK. Macintyre, Lieut. B. Yaldwyn, Lieut. P. M. Rolland.

So much of G.O.C.C. dated Feb. 20, 1862, as directs Capt. G. M. Payne, of the Staff Corps, to do du. under the orders of the officer comdg. N. div. is cane.

Lieut. T. W. Gilchrist, 50th regt. N.I., is app. to do du. with 34th regt. L.I., instead of with the 35th regt. N.I., as ordered in G.O.C.C. 6th inst.

Lieut. H. Porteous, 43rd N.I., is rel. from doing duty with the 44th regt. N.I., and will proc. to join his own regt.

With ref. to G.O. C.C. No. 48, dated 11th May, 1859, Ensign H. M. Dale, is app. to do duty with H.M.'s 69th regt. of foot; to join.

Lieut. G. C. Marsh, 28th regt. N.I., app. to do duty until the 2nd May, 1862, with the 34th regt. L.I.; to join.

Capt. E. W. H. Lateward, 52nd regt. N.I., is app. to do duty with the 28th regt. N.I.; to join on the arrival of that regt. at Rangoon.

The foll. removals are ordered:—

Maj. J. G. Halliday, 12th regt. N.I., from doing du. 50th regt. N.I., to do duty 44th regt. N.I.

Maj. G. S. Dobbie, 44th regt. N.I., from doing duty 48th regt. N.I., to do duty 14th regt. N.I. This cancels so much of G.O. C.C. 19th Feb., 1862, as relates to these officers.

Lieut. S. W. B. Sherman, 11th regt. N.I., is app. to do duty until further orders with the 42nd regt. N.I., instead of with 31st regt. L.I., as ordered in G.O. C.C. 3rd inst.; to join.

**March 11.**—Leave of absence:—

Maj. gen. R. Budd, comdg. southern div., from date of quitting southern div., till 9th May, 1862. Priv. leave.

Capt. F. Pictet, 49th regt. N.I., from 28th March, 1862, for 6 mo., (the first 60 days priv. leave) Nigiris.

Capt. T. Sweet, 21st regt. N.I., from departure for 2 mo., prep. to applying for a furl. to Eur.

Lieut. G. Pirrie, 17th regt. N.I., from departure (after the arrival of the regt. at Quilon for 4 mos.), Madras, under the provs. of G.O.G. No. 116, 24th April, 1855.

Lieut. J. H. E. Johnson, 2nd Eur. L.I., doing duty 6th regt. N.I., from 6th March, 1862, for 30 days Priv. leave.

#### OFFICERS RETIRING.

**March 12.**—No. 28.—The C. in C. directs the attention of all officers to that part of para. 22, page 402, gen. regs. of the army, which requires that officers, who have applied to retire from the service, be relieved from the performance of effective duty from the date named for their retirement in the event of the decision of Govt. on their case not being previously received.

Maj. J. W. Strettell, Eur. vets., is permitted to reside on the Neigherries, until further orders.

Lieut. F. G. Rideout, 43rd Regt. N.I., is relieved from doing duty with the 34th Regt. L.I., and will proceed to join his own regt.

The underment. officers of the gen. list are app. to do duty with the regts. mentioned against their



names instead of with the 36th Regt. N.I., as ordered in G.O.C.C. March 6, 1862:—

Ens. F. J. F. Munro, with 22nd Regt. N.I.

Ens. W. M. Playfair, with 33rd Regt. N.I.

March 13.—The following removal is ordered:—  
Lieut. col. J. P. Coode, from 7th Regt. N.I., to 23rd Regt. L.I.; to join.

With reference to G.O., dated Feb. 19 and March 10, 1862, Capt. M. T. French, 34th Regt. L.I., will continue to do duty with 23rd Regt. L.I.

The underment. officers are app. to do duty until further orders with the regts. specified against their names instead of with those to which they were app. in G.O.C.C., March 6, 1862:—

Capt. T. Moxon, 45th Regt. N.I., with 31st Regt. L.I.

Lieut. G. W. Cox, 45th Regt. N.I., with 34th Regt. L.I.

Lieut. A. Drury, 51st Regt. N.I., with 8th Regt. N.I.

Ens. H. H. G. Hands, gen. list, with 37th grens.

The leave of abs. granted in G.O. Jan. 14, 1862, to Lieut. C. M. Moberly, of the staff corps, actg. qm. of 15th regt. N.I., is commuted to priv. leave for 60 days.

Lieut. C. Walker, of the gen. list, doing duty Eur. inf. depot, is appd. to do duty with troops procg. to England in the *Trafalgar*.

Ens. J. Winslow, gen. list, is appd. to do duty until further orders with the 33rd regt. N.I. instead of with the 30th regt. N.I., as ordered in G.O. C.C. 6th March, 1862.

March 14.—No. 30.—With the approval of Govt., the C. in C. directs that officers comdg. the three new line regts., and officers comdg. sappers and miners, correspond with the dep. adjt. gen. H.M.'s British forces instead of with the adjt. gen. of the army, on all matters relating to men of the regiments under command, who have volunteered for general service.

Leave of absence:—

Surg. maj. W. G. Prichard, staff surg. Rangoon, fr. date of dep., Madras, s.c., to obtain a final m.c. to proc. to Eur.

Surg. maj. C. Timins, art., Thyetinyo, fr. date of dep. Madras, on s.c., to obtain a final m.c. to proc. to Eur.

Capt. (brev. maj.) R. Woolley, staff corps, asst. adjt. gen. Nagpore force, fr. 1st to 13th Jan., 1862, inclusive.

Lieut. J. Macdougall, 41st regt. N.I., in continuation till 30th March, 1862, Presy., under the provs. of G.O.G. No. 116, dated 24th April, 1855.

Leave of abs.—Maj. J. E. Mayne, staff corps, dep. jdg. advocate gen., S div., fr. April 10, for 60 days, priv. leave.

Capt. R. V. Handyside, 9th regt. N.I., fr. date of dep., for 60 days, Bombay, priv. leave.

March 15.—Capt. J. H. Warden, of the staff corps, is app. to act as qm. and interp. of the 13th regt. N.I.

Capt. H. A. Hare, of the staff corps, actg. qm., 13th regt. N.I., is app. to act. as qm. and interp. of the 23rd regt. L.I.

The underment. officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee lang.:

Lieut. F. P. Rowley, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., do. du. 44th regt. N.I., Madras, passed the exam. prescribed for officers of comps.

Lieut. J. R. Gordon, 15th Regt. N.I., is app. adjt. of that regt.

Capt. S. G. Prendergast, of the Eur. vets., is directed to join the Eur. inf. vet. compy. at Vizagapatam.

## BOMBAY.

BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.  
ASSISTANTS IN REGIMENTAL SCHOOLS.

Bombay Castle, March 5.—No. 162.—Under the authority of the Govt. of India, the rules for the app. of assts. in British regtl. schools having trained schoolmasters, are extended to British regtl. schools under schoolmaster sergeants for which no trained schoolmasters may be available.

School fees will not be levied from the 1st and 2nd class scholars in future.

March 21.—No. 204.—Maj. Holland, of the Madras staff corps, and comdnt. Nagpore irreg. force, has a furl. to Eur. for 20 mo., on m.c.

No. 205.—Lieut. col. E. K. Elliot, of the Bengal staff corps, chief coms. and Gov. gen.'s agent, Central Provs., has a furl. to Eur. for 20 mo., on m.c.

March 22.—No. 207.—The underment. officer is admitted as proba. to the Bombay staff corps from 8th Nov., 1861, subject to conditions presc. in paras. 79 and 80 of G.O. No. 332 of 1861:—

Lieut. C. W. Yonge, 16th regt. N.I.; staff appoint., adjt. 29th or 2nd Belooch regt. N.I.

March 24.—No. 208.—The foll. temp. appts. are made in the commiss. dept., consequent on depart. of Maj. Gray on duty to Calcutta, to take effect from Jan. 7:—

Capt. M. W. Willoughby to act as asst. commiss. gen.

Capt. G. S. Mignon to act as dep. asst. commiss. gen.

No. 210.—Lieut. S. S. Sutherland, Bengal staff corps, and comdnt. Nursingpore mil. police batt., has a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c.

No. 211.—The underment. officer is admit. as proba. to the Bombay staff corps from Jan. 1, subject to the conditions presc.:—

Capt. E. L. Scott, late 30th regt. N.I.; staff appt., maj. of brig., Aden.

No. 212.—The underment. officers are allowed furl. to Eur. for 20 mo., on m.c.:—

Maj. R. L. Taylor, c.b., staff corps, and officg. pol. agent, Meywar.

Capt. W. H. Blowers, staff corps, and sub assist. coms. gen., Nusseerabad.

No. 215.—The order dated Feb. 28, appg. Lieut. col. Taylor, 2nd regt. L.C., as next senior officer to com. of the Neemuch brigade as a temp. arrangement, v. Brigadier Styles, dec., is confirmed.

No. 218.—The following prom. is made subject to the approval of her Majesty:—

Surg. F. Lodwick to be surg. major; dated 24th March.

No. 220.—The following G.O. by the Govt. of India, dated 11th March, No. 272, is republished:—

"As there will be several vacancies for cornets and ensigns in the 19th, 20th, and 21st husars, and in the new line regts. of inf., officers of those grades, who may not already have had the opportunity of volunteering for these corps are permitted to signify their wish to join them until 1st May next."

No. 221.—The underment. officer having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt. from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of 16th January, 1861, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut. W. Hicks, 29th Dec., 1861.

Mr. R. West to be act. senior asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad for the detached station of Kaira.

Mr. A. L. Spens to be act. asst. judge and sess. judge of Dharwar.

The Hon. the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court has been pleased to grant to Mr. S. Compton, prothonotary and ecclesiastical registrar, leave for 6 mo., to England, fr. 27th inst., and to make the foll. appts. dur. Mr. Compton's abs.:—

Mr. J. W. Orr to act as prothonotary and ecclesiastical registrar of the Supreme Court.

Mr. A. Sangster, attorney-at-law, to act as clerk of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

Revenue Dept., March 22.—Mr. J. R. Morgan, coll. and mag. of Tauna, is allowed leave for 15 mo., to Eur., on m.c.

March 24.—Mr. H. N. B. Erskine to act as asst. to the comr. in Sind fr. date of Maj. Goldsmit's dep. on leave.

Mr. E. P. Robertson to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Colaba.

Mr. G. W. Elliot to act as dep. comr. of customs, salt, and opium.

March 25.—The commissariat officer at Deesa is app. coll. of stamp revenue in place of cantonment mag. at that station, and the latter officer is vested with powers to adjudicate cases coming under Act XXXVI. of 1860.

March 26.—Mr. F. S. Chapman has been app. to act as coll. and mag. of Mahabeshwar, fr. date of Mr. G. Inverarity's dep. fr. Sattara for England.

Financial Dept., March 25.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to confirm the appt. of Lieut. col. J. A. Ballard, as comr. of the Dept. of Issue at Bombay, notified on the 10th ult.

General Dept., March 26.—Mr. H. Young is perm. to res. the C.S. of H.M.'s Govt. fr. 12th prox.

Educational Dept., March 24.—Mr. E. I. Howard, director of public instruction, has priv. leave, for 3 mo., fr. 27th inst.

Mr. G. C. B. Coulson ass. ch. of his duties as 1st asst. to the pol. agent in Kattywar on 6th inst.

March 26.—Mr. S. Mansfield ass. ch. of the office of comr. in Sind, on 17th inst.

Mr. T. A. Compton has been apptd. to act as agent for Sirdars in Deccan, from date of Mr. Loughnan's dep.

Maj. W. F. Aden, pol. agent in Meywar, reported his arr. in Bombay from leave to England on 12th inst.

The servs. of Lieut. W. M. Pengelley has been replaced at disp. of the C. in C. of the I.N.

Lieut. H. T. Hebbert, 17th N.I., has been apptd. 3rd asst. to the pol. agent in Kattywar.

Judicial Dept., March 22.—Mr. C. Forbes, judge and sess. judge of the Concan, has a furl. to England for 15 mo., m.c.

March 24.—Mr. A. K. Forbes to be puisne judge of the Court of Sudder Dewannee fr. date of Mr. R. Keay's resignation.

Mr. T. A. Compton to act as judge and sess. judge of Poona fr. date of Mr. Loughnan's depart. on leave.

Mr. H. P. St. G. Tucker to act as judge and sess. judge of Sholapore.

March 25.—The underment. officers are invested with powers specified:—

Mr. A. R. Grant, 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Ruttanagerry, is vested with full powers of a mag.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar, is vested with full powers of a mag.

Mr. J. Elphinstone, actg. 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, is vested with full powers of a mag.

Mr. A. A. C. Jervoise, actg. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar, has powers of a sub. mag., 1st class.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, actg. 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish, is vested with full powers of a mag.

March 26.—Mr. R. F. Mactier to be actg. judge and sess. judge of the Concan, from date of Mr. C. Forbes's departure.

Mr. F. Weeding to be actg. judicial asst. to coll. of Sattara.

Mr. F. D. Melvill to be actg. asst. to the judges of Poona and agent of Sirdars.

March 25.—The unexpired portion of the leave granted on 13th ult. to Rev. C. Laing, chaplain of Malligaum, is can. from 13th inst., the date of his return to duty.

March 26.—The Rev. J. F. Goldstein, D.D., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., on m.c.

The unexpired portion of the priv. leave granted to Rev. R. F. Colvin, sen. chaplain of the Church of Scotland, dated Jan. 29 last, is can.

## INCOME-TAX EXEMPTION.

No. 17.—The following extract of a resolution of the Govt. of India, in the financial dept., dated Feb. 10, relative to the exemption of officers of the staff corps of income-tax on an amount equivalent to tentage of each rank, is published for the information and guidance of officers of the pay dept., and all other officers concerned:—

That of each officer's pay a sum, equal to that stated in the margin\* (which the Govt. is willing to allow for the special purpose to be deducted, as representing tentage, or house allowance, according to the rank of each officer), shall be treated as not subject to the operation of the income-tax.

H. T. VINCENT, Lieut. col., Mily. Acctnt.  
Bombay, Mily. Accountant's Office, March 19.

Tanna Districts, Camp Bheendhy, March 24.—Northern div.—Mr. T. Bonanquet, extra 2nd asst. coll. and magist. of Khandeish, received charge of his duties on the 8th inst.

Mr. J. R. Morgan delivered over charge of the Tanna collectorate to Mr. T. Weeding, 1st asst. coll., on the 22nd March.

Tanna Police Commissioner's Office, March 21.—Northern div.—Capt. F. W. M. Atkins, superint. of police, Khandeish, is allowed privilege leave for 2 mo., under section XII. of the civil absentee rules.

Commissioner's Office, Kurrackee, March 15.—Surg. maj. D. Ritchie, dep. inspector gen. of hospitals, Sind div.; Lieut. J. Bonus, dep. consulting engineer, Sind Railway; and Mr. T. G. Newnam, act. chief resident engineer, Sind Railway, have been apptd. members of the Kurrackee municipal commission, to fill vacancies.

March 13.—H.E. the Gov. in Council has been pl. to app. Mr. S. Mansfield, of Bombay C.S., comr. for the civil administration of the province of Scinde.

The Hon. G. A. Hobart to act as sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of the Concan for the detached station of Ruttanagerry.

Capt. Ker, on spec. du., Patna Road, is allowed priv. leave of abs. for 5 days, to proc. to Bombay.

Mr. R. F. Mactier, judicial asst. coll. of Sattara, is allowed leave of abs. for 1 mo., under sec. 12 of civ. absentee rules.

Mr. T. C. Loughnan, judge and sess. judge of Poona, and agent for sirdars, is allowed leave of abs. for 6 mo., to proc. to Eur., on private affairs, fr. 27th prox., under sec. 14 of civ. absentee rules.

Mr. G. Waddington, 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sattara, is allowed leave of abs. for 12 days fr. April 1, under sec. 14 of civ. absentee rules.

Mr. F. D. Melvill has been reapp. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna fr. Dec. 14, 1861.

Mr. J. Hearn, at present hd. accountant in the Dharwar collectorate, has been placed at disp. of Govt. of Madras for employ. as act. dep. coll. in the collectorate of N. Canara.

Mr. F. S. Chapman to act as coll. and mag. of Sattara fr. date of Mr. G. Inverarity's depart. fr. Sattara for England.

Maj. F. J. Goldsmit, asst. comr. in Scinde, has been allowed 1 mo.'s leave on m.c. prep. to applying for permission to proceed to Eur.

The following appts. are to have effect from the date of Mr. A. Rogers' departure from Surat for England:—

Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft to be actg. coll. and mag. of Surat.

Mr. J. Moriarty to be actg. sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Broach.

Mr. G. Norman to be actg. 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

Mr. H. M. Birdwood to be actg. 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

Mr. B. H. Ellis to be rev. and police comr. in the northern div.

\* Brev. col. and Lieut. col., Rs. 200; lieut. col. not brevet col., Rs. 150; major, Rs. 120; capt. Rs. 75; lieut., Rs. 50.

Mr. L. R. Ashburner to be coll. and mag. of Khan-deish.

Mr. A. R. Grant to be 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ratanagerry.

Mr. S. St. J. Gordon to be sub coll. and jt. mag. of Colaba, and to act as coll. and mag. of Dharwar until further orders.

Mr. F. F. Arbutnot to be 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Dharwar.

Mr. J. Moriarty to be 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

Mr. W. W. Robertson to be 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ratanagerry.

Mr. W. A. Goldfinch has been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Madras for employment as actg. coll. and mag. of North Canara.

Mr. H. N. B. Erskine to act as sub coll. and joint mag. of Colaba.

Mr. J. Elphinstone to be actg. 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. A. A. C. Jervoise to be actg. 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Dharwar.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie to be actg. 3rd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Khandeish.

Mr. T. C. Hope to act as coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad during Mr. L. H. B. Tucker's employment on other duty.

Mr. R. Keays is per. to res. the C.S. or H.M.'s Govt. from May 1.

Mr. A. D. Robertson to be sec. to Govt. in the revenue, financial, and general depts., and to be actg. chief sec., with charge of the separate dept.

Mr. H. Ryland, asst. superint. in the Scinde commissioner's office, passed an interpreter's exam. in Sindue on July 8 last.

Mr. R. Woodhouse, actg. exec. engr. in the Surat collectorate, is appl. a municipal comsr. for the city of Surat, v. Capt. Hancock.

Asst. surg. E. W. James, M.D., civil surg., Dhoolia, has leave for 1 mo. to pres., his duties during his abs. being performed by Asst. surg. Bain, 6th regt. N.I.

Capt. J. F. Lester, educational insp., S. div., has been granted priv. leave for 2 mos., from 1st prox.

The undersigned officers are appl. to act as assessors at the approaching exams. of the Grant Medical College:—

Surg. W. Thom, Surg. T. B. Johnstone, M.D., and Asst. surg. W. G. Hunter.

Rev. W. H. Schwabe is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 mos. on m.c.

Mr. R. Spencer, sub asst. surg., is appl. marriage registrar at Nassick.

Capt. J. M. Greig, of the engra., assu. charge of his appt. as actg. dep. consulting engr. for railways on the 5th inst.

March 20.—H.E. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to place the servs. of Capt. G. E. Thomas, actg. superint. of police at Poona, at disposal of the Govt. of Madras, for the purpose of being apptd. as superint. of police in the Zillah of North Canara.

Lieut. J. S. Cairn is confirmed in the appt. of superint. of police, Sattara, from the date of the retirement of Maj. Rose.

March 15.—The foll. adjustments of rank and proms. are made, subject to the app. of her Majesty:—

Adjustment of Rank.—General List.

Lieut. H. A. Hobson, fr. April 13, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. Miles, 3rd Eur. regt., prom.

Lieut. W. A. Salmon, fr. May 14, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) S. J. Thorp, 3rd Eur. regt., prom.

Lieut. H. T. Christie, fr. May 16, 1861, v. Lieut. H. K. Bushe, 15th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. H. L. Greenfield, June 1861, v. Lieut. G. H. Bonnor, 9th regt. N.I., ret.

Lieut. J. W. Garlick, fr. June 12, 1861, v. Lieut. D. J. Macdonell, 2nd gren. regt. N.I., dec.

Lieut. J. L. Fagan, fr. July 9, 1861, v. Lieut. L. St. J. Bell, 1st gren. regt. N.I., dec.

Lieut. St. J. E. Daubeny, fr. Aug. 19, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. Bannerman, 3rd regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. G. F. Bryant, fr. Aug. 22, 1861, v. Lieut. H. J. Heisch, 28th regt. N.I., resg.

Lieut. C. H. P. Ducut, fr. Sept. 17, 1861, v. Lieut. M. Boyd, 11th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. Wood, fr. Sept. 17, 1861, v. Lieut. H. Vaughan, 17th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. Ketchen, fr. Sept. 24, 1861, v. Lieut. H. M. B. Sandwith, 3rd regt. N.I., dec.

Lieut. J. F. Fraser, fr. Oct. 28, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) F. T. Ross, 18th N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. W. Bean, fr. Nov. 24, 1861, v. Lieut. W. A. Armstrong, 3rd Eur. regt., prom.

Lieut. A. H. Wodehouse, fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Lieut. C. F. Boulton, late 31st regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. P. H. Greig, fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Lieut. J. Wauchope, 24th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. Mockler, fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. F. Berthon, 18th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. D. Mander, fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Lieut. W. B. Preston, 14th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. Rutherford, fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Lieut. (capt. in the staff corps) C. A. Collier, 26th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. G. C. Girardot, fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Lieut. G. W. Hanson, 9th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. W. Marshall, fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Lieut. N. B. Thoyts, late 30th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. G. R. Peart, from Jan. 1, 1862, v. Lieut. D. H. Hickman, 5th regt. L.I., prom.

Lieut. P. A. Brown, fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Lieut. J. Graham, 2nd Gr. regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. L. Hulbert, fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Lieut. R. Burd, 10th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. M. Madden, fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Lieut. A. P. Davis, 3rd Eur. regt., prom.

Lieut. R. J. Le P. Trench, fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) C. T. Heathcote, 12th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. C. H. Hastings, fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) T. H. Rees, 16th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. F. Stewart, fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Lieut. (capt. in the staff corps) H. Beville, 8th regt. N.I., prom.

#### PAY CERTIFICATES.

March 12.—The Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India having represented that much inconvenience is caused by officers proceeding on leave to Europe unprovided with last pay certificates, and it having been brought to the notice of Government that officers frequently leave India without applying at the pay-office for these documents, and without leaving their addresses so as to enable the paymaster to send them after them, the attention of all officers is called to this necessary precaution. They must be careful in future, either to provide themselves, by application to the paymaster, with such certificates before departure, or to make proper arrangements for these documents being sent after them, by leaving their address in England with the paymaster.

Paymasters must make this order known to officers drawing pay from them previous to departure for Europe, and must use their best endeavours to obtain attention to it. If an officer, embarking without a pay certificate, leave his address at the pay-office, the paymaster will forward it so soon as possible, but if the address be not given, report to that effect must be made through the military accountant to the controller.

It is further directed, in pursuance of instructions from H.M.'s Secretary of State for India, that when officers return home for residue of furlough, the period remaining unexpired be stated on their papers. The foll. adjustment of rank and proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

#### Adjustment of rank.

##### 3rd Bombay European Regiment.

Lieut. W. F. Sandwith, fr. June 19, 1860, v. Lieut. A. G. St. John Mildmay, ret. fr. the serv. fr. June 18, 1860.

Lieut. C. H. Coghlan, fr. Sept. 29, 1860, v. Capt. H. G. Robinson, prom.

Lieut. A. F. Turner, fr. Dec. 21, 1860, v. Lieut. (the Hon.) W. A. Hobart, ret.

Lieut. P. Murray, fr. Feb. 9, 1861, v. Lieut. T. Ryder, dec.

Capt. W. A. Armstrong, fr. Nov. 14, 1861, v. Capt. J. O'B. Forrest, ret. fr. the serv. fr. Nov. 23, 1861.

Capt. A. P. Davis, fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Capt. (brev. maj.) C. S. Whitehill, prom.

Capt. R. Baigrie (staff corps) fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Capt. (brev. maj.) J. W. F. Sandwith, prom.

##### 3rd Bombay European Regiment.

Lieut. J. Barnes to be capt. fr. Jan. 1, 1862, v. Capt. (Maj. in the staff corps) J. Rose, ret.

Inf.—Sen. Maj. (brev. col.) R. W. D. Leith, from the left wing 1st Eur. regt. (fus.), to be lieut. col. from Feb. 28, 1862, in suc. to Lieut. col. (brev. col.) H. Styles, dec., on 27th idem.

1st Eur. Regt. (Fus.)—Capt. C. T. Trower to be maj.; Lieut. (brev. capt.) E. A. Law to be capt.; and 2nd Lieut. G. J. Bogle to be 1st lieut. from Feb. 28, 1862, in suc. to Leith, prom.

Med. Estab.—Sen. Asst. surg. W. C. Coles, M.D., to be surg. from Dec. 31, 1861, v. Surg. J. E. Batho, ret. from the serv. from the 30th idem.

March 13.—The underment. officer, having completed 20 years' serv., 6 of which were on perm. staff employ, to be maj. from the date specified:—

Capt. R. P. Warden, March 2, 1862.

Lieut. A. Greenland, from Jan. 1, 1862, v. Lieut. (capt. in the staff corps) W. H. Mason, 3rd regt. N.I.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Poona, March 14.—With ref. to G.O. No. 69, of the 17th ult., Brig. H. J. Pelly is posted to Neemuch brigade, instead of the Nusseerabad brig., as therein ordered.

Capt. H. E. Forbes, 1st regt. L.C., is app. 2nd in com. of 2nd regt. S. Maratha horse, and will join the detach. of that corps at Sattara.

#### NAVAL.

Marine Dept., Bombay Castle, Feb. 28.—No. 26.—The foll. temp. arrangements and appts. are confirmed:—

Lieut. P. W. Mitcheson, comdg. the *Clyde*, to reside on shore out of sanatorium, m.c., from Feb. 8.

Lieut. R. Williams, of the *Falkland*, to be store accountant of that vessel, from Jan. 10 to Feb. 3, v. Lieut. Yates.

Mr. Burt, mate, of the *Falkland*, to be store accountant of that vessel, from Feb. 4, v. Lieut. Williams, discharged to the *Euphrates*.

Mr. R. Finnis, mate, of the *Ajdaha*, to be acting lieut. of the *Falkland*, from Feb. 8, to fill a vacancy.

Mr. Armstrong, mate, of the *Clyde*, to charge of that vessel, from Feb. 8, v. Lieut. Mitcheson, discharged to sick quarters.

Lieut. J. Sedley, of the *Ajdaha*, to com. of the *Clyde*, from Feb. 10, v. Mr. Armstrong, mate.

Mr. J. Athey, acting master, supernum. on board the *Ajdaha*, to proc. by the first opportunity to Margill to join the *Comet*. He is permitted to make his own arrangement for his passage, there being no Govt. vessel proceeding to that port.

The surg. of the *Ajdaha* to afford med. aid to the officers and crew of the *Falkland*, from Feb. 1, v. Asst. surg. Baker, trans. to the *Berenice*; also to the crew of the *Clive*, from Feb. 7, v. Asst. surg. McCloy, discharged to the shore.

Asst. surg. W. Wood, civil surg. at Bushire, afforded med. aid to sick of the Persian Gulf squadron residing on shore at Bushire from April 16 to May 9, 1861.

March 1.—No. 27.—Mr. S. Barker, purser of the I.N., is allowed a furl. to Eur., for 3 years, under old furl. reg.

March 25.—No. 34.—Mr. W. A. Sandison, actg. mr., ret. to duty on 12th inst., with the per. of H.M.'s Principal Sec. of State for India.

March 26.—No. 35.—The foll. temp. arrangements and appts. are confirmed, viz.:—

Actg. Lieut. H. Burn, of the *Dalhousie*, to be store acct. of that vessel from 1st Feb., v. Mr. Thynne, actg. mr., disch. to the *Ajdaha*.

Mr. H. Morland, mate of the *Ajdaha*, to be actg. lieut. of the *Dalhousie*, from the 27th Feb., to fill a vacancy.

Lieut. H. James of the *Dalhousie*, to the ch. of the *Pleid*, from 28th Feb., 1862, v. actg. mr. White, dis. the service.

Mr. J. M. Lane, mate of the *Victoria*, to be store acct. of that vessel from 31st Jan., v. Burt.

Mr. M. Ingle, capt. clerk of the *Zenobia*, to reside on shore out of the sanatorium, on m.c. from 26th Feb., 1862.

Mr. H. Williams, purser, to act as chief clerk in the civil branch of the C. in C.'s office and clerk of the Cheque, from 4th March, 1862, v. Mr. Barker, proc. to England.

Mr. S. S. Ridge, actg. 1st class 2nd master of the Indus Flotilla, to reside on shore at the sanatorium, on m.c. from 27th Feb.

#### Lord Elgin.

The following proclamation is published by order of the Right hon. the Gov. Gen. in Council:—

#### PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the Right hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, and Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, a Member of the Queen's Most Hon. Privy Council, has been appointed by her Majesty to be her Viceroy and Governor General of India, and has assumed the said office, the said appointment is hereby notified; and it is proclaimed that the said Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., G.C.B., Viceroy and Governor General of India, has this day taken the usual oaths and his seat in his Excellency's Council.

By order of the Right hon. the Governor General of India in Council,

W. GREY, Sec. to the Govt. of India.

#### NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, Home Dept., March 12, 1862.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council directs that all distinctions and honours which were paid to the Right hon. Earl Cannug, G.C.B., and K.S.I., when in office, shall be continued to his lordship during his stay in India.

W. GREY, Sec. to the Govt. of India.

#### BIRTHS.

BIGGS, wife of Lieut.-col., daughter, at Belgaum, March 7.

BLAgrave, wife of Maj. T. C., son (stillborn), at Umritsur, March 8.

BLAKE, wife of G. E., son, at Bellary, Feb. 21.

BLEWITT, wife of H., son, at Pulwul, March 14.

BRISTOCKE, wife of Capt. A., son, at Rawul Pindee, March 6.

BUTT, wife of Lieut.-col. T. B., son, at Simla, March 8.

CARRIER, wife of M. W., daughter, at Bellary, Feb. 19.

COCKBURN, wife of Lieut. G. W., daughter at Delhi, March 16.

COLLINS, wife of M., son, at Morar, March 16.

COMBES, wife of E., daughter, at Maulmain, Feb. 13.

COMER, wife of W. H., twin sons, at Poona, March 3.

CRAWFORD, wife of A., daughter, at Byculia, Feb. 24.

DAWSON, wife of G., son, at Maulmain, Feb. 10.

FAULKNER, wife of Capt., son, at Dhoolia, March 16.

FISHER, wife of Capt. J., son, at Nynee Tal, March 9.  
 GIBSON, wife of Ens. P. B., daughter (still-born), at Lucknow, March 8.  
 HERBERT, wife of W., son, at Agra, March 22.  
 HUNTER, wife of Capt. P., daughter, at Delhi, March 15.  
 JENKINS, wife of Lieut. col. C. V., daughter, at Lucknow, March 16.  
 JUKES, Mrs. W. G., daughter, at Dharwar, March 8.  
 LAWLOP, Mrs. U. A., daughter, at Calcutta, March 11.  
 LYE, wife of Col. W. H. C., son, at Bombay, March 21.  
 LYNE, wife of Ens. M., son, at Dorundah, March 12.  
 MASTER, wife of Lieut. R. J. C., son, at Bangalore, Feb. 20.  
 MELVILL, wife of P. S., daughter, at Delhi, March 10.  
 NANCARROW, wife of T., daughter, at Colaba, March 21.  
 NICHOL, wife of P. D., son, at Jamalpore, March 6.  
 PIOTROWSKI, Mrs. K. D., daughter, March 8.  
 PRETT, wife of A. J., son, (stillborn), at Mhow, March 21.  
 STEARS, wife of Ens. A., daughter, at Worlee, March 15.  
 WEST, wife of A. A., son, at Klumdalla, March 24.  
 WHITE, wife of C. F., son, (stillborn) at Calcutta, March 13.  
 WILKINSON, wife of Rev. H. J., daughter, at Roorkee, March 4.

### MARRIAGES.

BLACK, Capt. S., Bengal Staff Corps, to Emily, daughter of Col. H. C. Burnett, Royal Art., at Julunder, March 4.  
 CAITER, H., to Hester S., daughter of the late G. Hornett, March 14.  
 DRYAN, J. R., to Agnes, daughter of Rev. Dr. Somerville, at Bombay, March 17.  
 GILLIES, Lieut. Beaver, Bengal Art., to Jane L. H., daughter of the late George Gillies, Esq., at Calcutta, Feb. 22.  
 GRACIA, M., to Miss Jane Mahar, at Anarkullee, Lahore, March 3.  
 LUCKER, Capt. Harman, Royal Art., to Miss Ann M. Nugent, at Calcutta, March 9.  
 ROBERTSON, A., to Sarah, daughter of the late S. Barton, at Bombay, March 15.  
 ROBINSON, C. J., to Caroline R., daughter of the late Lieut. Duncan, at Colaba, March 22.  
 RYAN, Maj. E. M., Bengal Staff Corps, to Norah, daughter of the late Superint. surg. W. Montgomerie, at Gowhaty, Feb. 24.  
 SCHMIDT, Henry D., to Helen J., daughter of W. Durham, at Calcutta, March 10.  
 STORNS, Rev. T., to Mary C., daughter of the late Capt. J. Flyter, at Dinapore, March 4.  
 VAUGHAN, Rev. J., Church missionary, to Eliza M. R., daughter of Francis E. Richards, Esq., at Calcutta, March 8.  
 WILTSHIRE, S. B., to Mrs. Dorothea M. Gohan, at Madras, Feb. 20.

### DEATHS.

ANDREWS, Charles L., infant son of Surg. maj. C. G., at Calcutta, March 11.  
 APCAR, A. A., at Penang, aged 45, Feb. 19.  
 BICKEN, Clement L., son of E., at Lucknow, aged 2 years and 6 months, March 15.  
 BOWMAN, Eliza, wife of H., at Kalbadavie, March 23.  
 DENNIS, Lieut. col. George, 101st Royal Fusiliers, at Burdwan.  
 HUME, Mary L., daughter of Capt. John, at Bareilly, aged 2 years and 2 months, March 3.  
 INGLE, Mary, infant daughter of H., at Kurrachee, March 9.  
 JONES, Catherine C., relict of the late Capt. E., at Mazagon, aged 39, March 14.  
 KENNET, Mrs. H., at Madras, Feb. 23.  
 KING, S. A., widow of the late Lieut. J., at Jaulnah, March 8.  
 KINNERSLEY, Annie, wife of J., at Kurrachee, Feb. 25.  
 MORRIS, infant son of Mr., Feb. 17.  
 PRITCHARD, S., at Calcutta.  
 RANKEN, George A., infant son of Maj. R., at Jubblepore, March 9.  
 SANTIS, Thomas D., at Belgaum, aged 50, March 19.  
 SOARES, Thomas, at Avana-ley, Feb. 17.  
 WINKLER, Hannah E., infant daughter of Capt. J. E., at Surat, March 15.

### WAR OFFICE.

#### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 18.

Royal Regt. of Art.—2nd capt. and brev. maj. H. Irvine to be capt., v. Brev. maj. M. Adye, dec.; 2nd capt. C. G. W. Lascelles to be capt., v. W. C. L. Bloese, placed on half-pay; Lieut. H. B. Manle to be 2nd capt., v. Irvine; Lieut. C. W. Walrond to be 2nd capt., v. Lascelles.  
 Coast Brigade, Royal Art.—The transf. of Paymr. R. Webster, fr. the 72nd foot, has been antedated to Feb. 11.

### Official Papers.

#### CULTIVATION OF COTTON.

##### GOVERNMENT OF THE N.W. PROVINCES.

From Sir GEORGE COUPER, Bart., and C.B., Sec. to the Government of the N.W.P., to W. GREY, Esq., Sec. to the Government of India, Home Department, dated Camp Ghatampore, Jan. 27, 1862.

As required by your letter, dated 16th September last, the Hon. the Lieut.-governor desires me to communicate to you the following remarks on Mr. P. Saunders's report relative to the cotton-growing districts of the Doab.

2. Mr. Saunders had, previously to the receipt of your letter, favoured the Lieut.-governor with a copy of this report; but, as it was not addressed to this Government, no action was taken upon it, except in regard to the remarks on the Doab canals, as it will be noticed below.

3. It appears to the Lieut.-governor that Mr. Saunders has conducted his inquiries with much diligence, and with an earnest desire to ascertain the real truth on all points; that he has drawn the conclusions which are expressed in his report with fairness and impartiality, and that the suggestions which he has offered are for the most part distinguished by good sense, though, possibly, open to objection on grounds not always within his knowledge or cognizance as a "Commissioner to report on the cultivation of cotton."

4. It is hardly necessary that the Lieut.-governor should dwell upon those portions of the report which relate to the area, population, soil, and climate of the Doab districts, or to the "past trade in cotton." There is no doubt that there is nothing in the nature of the soil, or in the condition of the climate (in ordinary seasons), to oppose the growth of cotton to any extent that may be desired; and of this there can be little better proof than the fact which the inquiries of Mr. Saunders have established, that, before the slave-grown cotton of America obtained possession of the English market, the crop was extensively cultivated in the North-Western Provinces, and a large export trade on this article existed. Mr. Edmonstone can remember the time when Kalpee had hardly ceased to be a great entrepot, and it is only within the last two months that he has seen, in the great buildings still standing at that place, tangible evidence of the magnitude to which the cotton trade had grown. There is storeroom for hundreds of bales, and there is space enough and to spare, in the buildings still existing for cotton screws, and for all the operations of picking, cleaning, and packing.

5. What once existed it requires only the same inducements to reproduce. The failure of the demand for Indian cotton, and the consequent fall in prices, of course affected the production, and cotton has given way to cereals, sugar-cane, &c., for which a ready market is always at hand. With the revival of a real and constant demand for the article, its cultivation would, without doubt, be resumed, and there is hardly a limit to the quantity that might be supplied with reasonable encouragement and assistance, and enterprise on the part of those who are interested in the trade.

6. As to the best means of stimulating the production of cotton, and improving the produce, the opinion of the Lieut.-governor entirely coincides with that which Mr. Saunders has recorded in the seventh paragraph of his report. The European settler, or the European agent of the capitalist, will gain no advantage by possessing himself of land on whatever tenures, and himself undertaking the cultivation of cotton. He must after all employ the native agriculturist, who will have less interest in the crop than if it were his own, and will have no scruple whatever, as Mr. Saunders says, in filching as much of it as he requires for his own use, or for the use of his family, and even of his friends. He will take little or no trouble in the agricultural processes, and still less in protecting the crops, when grown, from spoliation, unless he sees his interest in so doing. But the presence of a European settler in a cotton-growing district would be most valuable in creating a local market for the produce; in insuring its ready sale and an immediate return to the producer; in improving the cultivation, perhaps, and certainly the picking and cleaning of the cotton; and on the use of appliances for screwing and packing it for export.

7. That there are no obstacles to the settlement of Europeans in these provinces is fully established by the inquiries which Mr. Saunders has directed to this point. Thirty years have gone by since the Lieut.-governor entered these provinces, being in the first instance appointed to the district of Ghazepore, in which at that time even European planters were settled. Since that he has served in various districts of the North-Western Provinces, in which, or in the districts adjacent thereto, Europeans holding lands or carrying on trade were to be found; and he is glad to have the opportunity of stating his belief that their presence was beneficial, their conduct towards the native population exemplary, and the

uprightness of their dealings with the people about them unimpeachable. The Lieut.-governor is fully persuaded that every district officer in these provinces will gladly welcome to his district as many European settlers of respectable character as can find occupation for their capital and their energies, and will give to them all the encouragement and assistance which they can reasonably expect to receive.

8. The Lieut.-governor's conviction is, that, in a political point of view, nothing but good can result from the residence of Europeans in the interior, whether in the character of landholders, of planters, or of merchants. The hands of the district officer must be strengthened by the presence, in different quarters of his charge, of gentlemen whose good will to the Government cannot be doubted; whose means of obtaining correct information as to the feelings and doings of the people around him are considerable; and whose assistance can be confidently looked for, not only in dealing with troubles and difficulties that may arise, but in carrying on local improvements in their neighbourhood. Many of these gentlemen have become members of the District Road and Ferry Fund Committees in these provinces, and more recently some of them have been appointed honorary deputy-magistrates, with jurisdiction in the pergunnahs in which they reside.

9. On the other hand, there is no reason to suppose that the residence of Europeans in the interior of the districts is in any way unacceptable to the people of the North-Western Provinces. That these must benefit, more or less, by the larger circulation of money which will always follow upon the employment of European capital in their neighbourhood, to whatever purpose directed, is certain; that they are treated with consideration in their intercourse, and with liberality in their business transactions with Europeans, may be inferred as well from the rareness of complaints, and the infrequency of litigation, as from the tenor of the several reports regarding the production of indigo in these provinces, which were sent last year to the Calcutta Commission, of which Mr. Seton-Karr was president. Indeed, if there could be any doubt upon the point, it would be removed by the consideration that the interests of the Europeans themselves would be injured, and the success of their undertakings, whatever they might be, would be imperilled by any oppression, ill-treatment, or unfair dealing on their part. The hostility of the people around them would be excited, the authorities would be appealed to, and the law would be enforced promptly.

10. The Lieut.-governor would be glad to see half-a-dozen European settlers of enterprise and respectability in every district of these provinces.

11. The next point to which Mr. Saunders adverts, is the expediency of "a Contract Law to punish criminally fraudulent breaches of contract." The present position of this question renders it unnecessary for the Lieut.-governor to offer any remarks on it. He will only say, that, though the action of the Civil Courts under the new Procedure Code is much more prompt and effective than it used to be, he would have unhesitatingly advocated the enactment of a law to make fraudulent breaches of contract criminal had the question been still an open one. As it is understood that a Bill on the subject is about to be brought before the Council for making laws and regulations, its action may be awaited.

12. Referring now to the thirteenth, fourteenth, and twenty-first paragraphs of Mr. Saunders's report, I am desired to observe that the opinions of the Lieut.-governor on the subject of the "Redemption of the Land-tax," and the "Sale in fee simple of Waste Lands," were communicated in a Minute, which was forwarded to the Government of India in May or June, 1860; and that further discussion is barred by the Resolution No. 3,264, dated 17th October last, in which the views and the instructions of the Government of India on both these important subjects have been set forth. I am to add, however, that the Lieut.-governor does not share in Mr. Saunders's expectation, even if "a fair demand for cotton from England springs up," that these waste lands will be used largely for the cultivation of cotton, at least for many years to come. For 1st. The available waste is for the most part covered with jungle or forest, and the clearing will be a work of time involving considerable outlay. 2nd. There will be a heavy expense and some difficulty in settling cultivators on the tract, and the first object will be to grow food for their consumption, as will be necessitated by the distance of markets. 3rd. The waste will probably be without the means of irrigation essential to the certain production of first-class cotton crops. 4th. The tract will be generally distant from any roads, and these will need to be provided before the produce can be removed from the site of growth. 5th. Though the spoliation may be less, there will be no more care in the agricultural processes unless the cultivator be made to see his interest in the production of a plentiful crop, or unless the European supervision be such as it can hardly be without a very large expenditure. Here, as elsewhere, the Lieut.-governor thinks the function of the European will be to encourage the cultivation

by low rates of rent, or by advances, or by insuring a ready sale of the produce as may be, and by improvements in the way of cleaning, packing, &c.

13. As regards Mr. Saunders's remarks on the "tenure of lands in the North-Western Provinces," and his advocacy of a permanent settlement, the Lieut.-governor prefers to postpone the expression of his views until he shall be in a position to do so in connection with Colonel Baird Smith's Report, which has been referred for his consideration with your Letter No. 2,033, dated 7th October last. It appears to him, however, that the evils supposed by Mr. Saunders to arise from the system of periodical settlements of the land revenue in these provinces have been somewhat, though of course unintentionally, exaggerated, and that he is mistaken in assuming that the desire and the object of the Government in every resettlement are to increase the revenue. On these two points a few remarks may not be out of place.

14. When we first acquired possession of these provinces, now nearly sixty years ago, quinquennial settlements of the land revenue were instituted. Subsequently the period was extended to ten years. These settlements were formed without measurements of area, and, it is believed, without much independent inquiry, and the assessments were little better than mere guess-work, guided in some measure, perhaps, but very imperfectly, by Kanoongoes' estimates and untrustworthy records of village collections. Since 1833 assessments have been made only after professional survey, and interior measurement of the area of every village; and from the very first (as the Lieut.-gov. can himself testify, having entered the settlement dept. in 1832) the principle has been inculcated that enhancement of the revenue is by no means the chief object to be looked to, but rather the equalisation of the demand at such moderate rates as shall ensure a fair profit to the proprietors and a punctual realisation of the Government revenue.

15. There can be no doubt whatever, it is presumed, that, notwithstanding the pressure of a system which Mr. Saunders pronounces to be "injurious to the country," these provinces are a garden as compared with what they were in 1803; and that if, when they first came into our possession, we had given a permanent settlement, the land revenue would have been little more than half what it is now, while the sources of indirect revenue would have been little more abundant. It is certain that, notwithstanding the pressure of this "injurious, unjust," and impolitic system, these provinces have thriven; that barren lands have been very extensively brought into cultivation; that, trusting perhaps to the known moderation of the Government, the landholders have sunk numberless wells; and it may be deduced from these facts that the reluctance to make improvements is not so great in point of fact as Mr. Saunders has represented; and the apparent anomaly may be explained without much difficulty, even though it be admitted, as the Lieut.-governor does admit, "that, when a district approaches to within five or four years of the expiration of the settlement, all improvement ceases." This is quite true; but when, immediately on the conclusion of a settlement, the landholder sees before him a guaranteed fixity of demand for thirty years, he has no hesitation in taking canal water, or in digging wells, or in bringing new lands under the plough, because any possible enhancement of the demand upon him is so distant that, as he knows well, the profits to be derived from the introduction of these improvements and the extension of cultivation will repay his capital, even if it do not repay it twice over, before the period of resettlement shall come round—and if at that period the Government demand should be increased his improved assets will be sufficient to meet it and to give to him a fair profit still; while, in the currency of the previous settlement, he will have recovered the whole of his outlay at the least, and will, in all probability, have obtained a larger return.

16. Statistical facts alone, which are obviously unattainable, can settle the question as to how far the progress of the North-Western Provinces has been retarded by the system of periodical settlements, as compared with the prosperity of Bengal under a permanent settlement; but the Lieut.-gov. hazards the opinion that improvement would have advanced with little more rapidity than it has done had a permanent settlement of the land revenue been given in 1803, and that, man for man, the agriculturist of the North-Western Provinces is at least on a par in his circumstances with him of Bengal. The proprietary body in the North-Western Provinces cannot be compared with the landholders of Bengal in respect of wealth and substance; but this is not due so much to the difference of the settlement system as to the fact that the former are the actual hereditary owners of the soil, occupying it in infinitesimal portions according to ancestral right or local custom, while the latter are nothing more or less than the amils who collected revenue under the old Mohamedan Government from vast tracts of country, and were recognised as proprietors thereof under the permanent settlement. Whether these latter have ever expended capital in the improvement of

their estates, or whether their prosperity has grown with the natural growth of the population, and is due as much to the luxuriant productiveness of the soil as to any outlay of money, remains to be proved.

17. Mr. Saunders hints that the permanent settlement is the source of all progress in Bengal, and that the system of periodical settlements is the root of much evil in the North-Western Provinces; but he has omitted to advert to the distinctive features of the two sections of the Presidency—the one with a rich soil, with a teeming population, with large and constant demands for produce, whether for home consumption or for export, with unlimited water carriage for its conveyance to the places of consumption or to the ports of export, and, lastly, with a climate in which the periodical rains never fail; the other with a light soil, which, though productive under irrigation, is nearly barren of produce without it; with a population falling little short, probably, of that in Bengal, and possibly with a local demand for produce little less, but at a great distance from any port, and with infinitely smaller, and those more expensive, means of reaching it; and, lastly, with a liability to "periodical droughts," . . . "when there is an almost total failure of rain," and when "appalling desolation and famine" befall the people.

18. These are marked distinctions, and the justifiable inference is that, while the prosperity of Bengal may be traced to other causes than the permanent settlement which Mr. Saunders so strongly advocates, the North-Western Provinces have progressed in spite of the system which he unequivocally condemns; that, while on the one hand the great staple of Bengal (rice) is produced with no other watering than that which it receives from the never-failing periodical rains, and in Bengal the need of expending capital in providing for irrigation is not pressing; on the other, the cereals, which are the staple of these provinces, can be but scantily produced without irrigation—which irrigation cannot be obtained, as a certainty, without a large expenditure of capital. The same may be said of sugar.

19. The Lieut.-governor would not be understood to say that he is opposed to a permanent settlement in these provinces under certain conditions, the statement of which is reserved for a future occasion, as already stated. Times and circumstances have changed, and what would have been certainly premature in 1803 may very well be advantageous now. All that he desires to convey is, that a permanent settlement is not a cure for every evil, and that the effect of the system of periodical settlements, which has obtained here in retarding improvement, has been much less in degree than Mr. Saunders implies.

20. It has been stated above that Mr. Saunders "is mistaken in assuming that the desire and the object of the Government in every re-settlement are to increase the revenue." In the orders which have been from time to time issued by this Government for the guidance of settlement officers there is enough to show that the principle of moderation has always been inculcated. [Directions to settlement officers, paragraph 47.] "The object of the fiscal part of the settlement is to fix the demand upon the land," . . . "within such limits as may leave a fair profit to proprietors, and create a valuable and marketable property in the land." Then, after laying down full instructions for fixing the demand of the Government, the following cautions are conveyed:—[Directions to settlement officers, paragraph 61.] "It is a more fatal error to over-assess than to under-assess. The Government will not test the settlement by the mere amount of direct revenue which it brings into the Treasury." . . . "If the jumma is less than it was before the Government will be satisfied, if the reasons for the reduction are sound and sufficient," . . . "if he (the settlement officer) is in doubt which of the two jummas to fix, a high one or a low one, he should always incline to the latter. Over-assessment discourages the people, and demoralises them, by driving them to unworthy shifts and expedients, and it also prevents the accumulation of capital, and dries up the resources of the country. Viewing the question simply in a financial light, an assessment which presses hardly on the resources of the people is most injurious."

21. Again, when the settlements of the districts in these provinces began to fall in, and the district of Saharunpore was about to be resettled, instructions, now known as the "Saharunpore Rules," were issued, and in these it is said that "the Government does not look for any total increase on the present demand, excepting, of course, as to fresh land brought into culture since the last settlement beyond the limits of the then assessed villages, or where there may have been a great rise in the rent value of land, caused by the growth of new large centres of consumption or the like. The collector should aim rather at the equalisation of the assessments."

22. Further, as to Mr. Saunders's remark [Paragraph 15] that the improvements made by the landholders, such as cultivation of barren and unassessed lands, construction of wells, &c., being taken into the calculation of assets for re-settlements, it may not be out of place to note that Regulation II. of 1819

provides for the assessment of lands which, at the period of the Decennial Settlement in Bengal, were not included within the limits of estates for which a settlement was concluded with the owners; and in regard to the other point, construction of wells, &c., it is thought right to subjoin the following passages: the first from Directions to Settlement Officers, the second from the Saharunpore Rules, which will show that in this respect also a caution has been enjoined:—"Whenever the value of land has been much raised by the expenditure of capital in providing irrigation, locating labourers, or in other modes, care should be taken, lest by too high an assessment an unfair tax be laid on the profits of the capital, over and above the just right of the Government to a portion of the net produce of the land. [Directions to Settlement Officers, page 65.] Again, in villages the cultivation of which has been much extended since the settlement by the breaking up of new land, or the percentage of irrigation increased by the sinking of new wells, or other improvements, the expenditure of capital must be allowed, and a moderate jumma assessed. [Saharunpore Rules, paragraph 37. See also foot-note to the above, being extract (paragraph 489) from a Despatch from the Honourable Court of Directors, No. 9, dated Aug. 13, 1851.]

23. The Lieut.-governor has thought it right to offer the foregoing comments on paragraphs 15 to 20 of Mr. Saunders's Report, not with any intention of disputing the present expediency of converting the settlements of these provinces (subject to certain conditions) into a permanent settlement—for it is to that issue that the extension from time to time of the period of settlement has been gradually advancing—but with the desire to show that the system of these provinces has not been so injurious to progress, or the Government of these provinces so intent upon increasing the land revenue without regard to considerations of justice and of policy as Mr. Saunders would seem to represent. The Lieut.-governor does not believe that the land in these provinces, taking them as a whole, is "heavily assessed;" and if it be, the fact is not due to the action of the Government which he has the honour to represent. If this Government has erred, it has been, Mr. Edmonstone thinks, very much more in the disruption of the old talookas, and the annihilation by this measure of the landed aristocracy that once existed, than in any encouragement given to heavy assessments.

24. In regard to the "cultivation of exotic cotton," the Lieut.-governor does not feel himself competent to remark, never having given his attention to the subject, or experimentalised, as many others have done, in growing it. There is no doubt that the fullest information on this point will be furnished to the Government of India from other quarters.

25. It has been stated in the 2nd paragraph of this address that the only part of Mr. P. Saunders's Report upon which the Lieut. government thought proper to take action at once was that relating to "the Canals of the Doab." This subject was considered in the Department of Public Works, and the copy of a letter (No. 3,628a, dated 30th November last), addressed to the superintendent general of Irrigation, is enclosed. This letter, so far as it goes, expresses the Lieut.-governor's sentiments, and he is sanguine that the result of the discussion to which it will give rise will be the introduction of measures that will at least mitigate the corruption and the oppression complained of in connection with Canal management. That these evil practices will ever be entirely suppressed—until at least the morality of the people who must be our instruments, more or less, is very greatly improved, Mr. Edmonstone does not believe, whatever may be the means used.

26. Mr. Saunders testifies in paragraph 38 that "in the matter of roads there is no impediment whatever to the trade in cotton so far as the roads in the Doab are concerned." The Government of India are aware from my letter dated March 29, 1861, and its enclosures, and from separate correspondence in the department of public works, that the improvement of the internal communication in these provinces has been attended to by the Lieut.-governor, and perhaps it may be needless to say more on this point than that in Rohilkund, Bundelkhand, and in the Benares division, no less than in the Doab, the necessity of facilitating traffic has been kept constantly in view. It will be seen from the appendices to the department public works budget for 1862-63, now under despatch, that very large sums of money derived from the local funds will be applied to the construction, improvement, and maintenance of the roads, and to the erection of numerous bridges in the several divisions of these provinces during the twelve months extending from Sept. 1, 1861, to August 31, 1862.

27. The representations contained in the 39th paragraph of Mr. Saunders's report formed the subject of my separate letter No. 43a, dated the 8th of this month, in which you were informed of the inquiries about to be instituted under the Lieut.-governor's instructions. The depositions of Lalla Ram Buxsh and Radha Lal, which are enclosed in Mr. Saunders's letter dated 6th instant (just received under cover



of your No. 239, dated 14th *ibid*), will be forwarded to the magistrates of Cawnpore and Etawah respectively, with a direction to examine the deponents, and to obtain from them any proof they can offer of their assertions, and of the particular incidents on which those assertions are founded, the result of all these inquiries will be fully reported in due course to the Government of India; but the Lieut.-governor must not conceal his apprehension that he may have too hastily formed the conclusions communicated in my letter above referred to. It will be remembered that the requisition therein replied to was very urgent; and it may be observed that the Lieut.-governor's camp was distant from sources of information, and that no inquiry could be made without the certainty of disappointing the wishes of H.E. the Viceroy in Council for an early report on the subject. Since that time the Lieut.-governor has been led to doubt the correctness of his belief that cotton carts are not commonly impressed. He has been told that to enable troops to move, urgent incidents for many scores of carts are not infrequently sent, at very short notice, to collectors; and that, in the execution of these, it does happen that even cotton carts are seized, the bales being generally stacked by the persons in charge in the purlies alongside the road, until the carts shall be restored. This may or may not be confirmed from other parts of the country, and the Lieut. governor will await the issue of the investigations now in progress. It may, however, be observed that as long as the civil authorities continue to be served with these urgent incidents at the shortest notice, and are informed that the troops cannot move until the carts are furnished, so long there must be either impressment of carriage, or serious detention of troops on the line of march.

From Lieut. col. W. E. MORTON, Offg. Sec. to the Govt. of the N.W.P., Public Works Dept., to Lieut. col. A. D. TURNELL, Superint. gen. of Irrigation, N.W.P., Roorkee.—No. 3628, dated Camp Orai, Nov. 30, 1861.

In continuation of my docket No. 2,994a, dated 4th ultimo, forwarding extract from a report by the commissioner to inquire into the cultivation of cotton, I am directed to call your attention to the following observations which, by an oversight, were not communicated to you in the first instance.

2. Among the questions put by the cotton commissioner to Mr. Peters, a zemindar of Mynpooree, para. 24, is one to the effect whether complaints such as he (Mr. Peters) brought against the canal department were general in the district. To this the reply was, that such complaints were general, for "hundreds of petitions have been given by natives to the collector detailing their grievances, but they get no redress."

3. This statement, the Lieut.-governor believes, is as unfair as it is incorrect. His honour feels certain that redress is never refused by officers of the Irrigation Department when grievances are proved. No doubt many complaints fall to the ground, either from deficiency of proof, or because those who prefer them subsequently fail to exert themselves to establish their cases.

4. The remedy proposed by the same zemindar for the grievances complained of—viz., that the distribution of canal water should be placed under district officers—is manifestly absurd. For district officers do not employ a more honest class of subordinates, grade for grade, than do canal officers; while the former certainly could not devote as much time to matters connected with irrigation as officers especially appointed for such duties.

5. The next evidence was given by Mr. W. Martin, an indigo planter of Mynpooree. I am to notice particularly only the concluding portion of his last reply, in which he gives it as his opinion that the water rate for indigo and cotton is too high, being double of that for cereals. On this the Lieut.-governor remarks that Mr. Martin naturally would desire to see the charge for watering indigo lowered; others, no doubt, are equally certain that the crops which they chiefly cultivate—rice, wheat, sugarcane, or whatever it may be—are made to pay too high a rate for canal water. In point of fact, his honour believes the whole of the canal water-rates are extremely low as compared either with the average cost of well irrigation or the more abundant yield due to that by canals.

6. Mr. Saunders states (paragraph 25) that the general result of many inquiries made in the Boondshuhur and Allypore districts was, that it was a common complaint among native cultivators that the canal officers were chiefly young men who have no consideration for the agriculturists, and the consequence is that many zemindars will not take water. But the Lieut.-governor is not inclined to accept either of these statements. In regard to the former, his honour observes, that one officer at least in every division, the superintendent, necessarily has ample experience, and, as a rule, it is believed that such officers, whose duties to bring them almost daily into contact with native cultivators, do listen to complaints which appear to have any foundation.

7. As to the assertions that many zemindars do not take water, the Lieut.-governor considers that it is effectually disproved by the experience gained on the Jumna Canals. There, it is well known, it is not the demand, but the supply that is deficient, and we have no reason whatever for supposing that, when the Ganges Canal has existed as long as those from the Jumna, and the benefits of irrigation become as widely known, there will not be an equal readiness to take water on the part of the cultivators within the districts through which it runs.

8. In the same paragraph Mr. Saunders gives it as the opinion of Hurpal, cotton dealer and zemindar of the Muzzulnugger district, and Hosein Ally Khan, a large landholder, that the lower establishment of the Ganges Canal is corrupt, and that chowkeedars receiving a pay of Rs. 4 per mensem make nearly ten times that amount. This charge, the Lieut.-governor fears, has too much truth in it; from the very circumstances of the case it would scarcely be otherwise. His honour suggests for your consideration that, pending the introduction of a better system of irrigation under which the conservancy establishments of the canals may be almost, if not entirely, dispensed with, the large number of underpaid chowkeedars should be reduced. Such a reduction would admit of the pay of the remainder being so increased as to lessen the temptation to dishonesty and oppression now so powerful.

9. The remedy for the evils above referred to, which Mr. Saunders mentions in his 28th paragraph—viz., the supply of canal water on contracts—is the one that, his honour believes, is best calculated to effect the object in view. Such a system in one form was introduced by your predecessor, but it was at the out-set opposed by difficulties which led to its partial modification. Contracts in another form—viz., with the average measurements of a certain number of previous years as their base, are being adopted on the Eastern Jumna Canal. It is not proposed on this occasion to discuss the respective merits of these two forms of the contract system. The question will shortly be brought forward in connection with the 2nd section of Colonel Baird Smith's Famine Report.

10. With reference to Mr. Saunders's thirtieth and thirty-first paragraphs, I am to observe that it does not by any means seem so certain, as that gentleman appears to suppose, that the plan of enhancing land rent in canal districts and then giving water ad libitum would answer.

11. In the first place, as shown on the Jumna Canal, water ad libitum is an impossibility. Any canal on which such a rule existed would in times of scarcity be dry far above its lower terminus. Restrictions on the quantity of water issued to any one cultivator, or to any one community, must be kept in view, if equal justice is to be meted to all who come within range of the canal's action.

12. Secondly, it is more than doubtful that all cultivators to whom canal water can be given will willingly agree to an arbitrary increase of land rent in lieu of the demands now made by the department, such increase being fixed without any knowledge of the requirements of each cultivator one year with another. Certainly, on the Ganges Canal, in its present undeveloped state, such an innovation could result in nothing but a grievous failure.

13. Mr. Saunders (para. 32) alludes to the advantage to be derived by the abolition of measurements on the introduction of some system of contracts. Such a change would, of course, remove the whole of that large body of men who form the present measuring establishment, and to whom, without doubt, much of the extortions which now brings odium on the canal department is due.

14. But the Lieut.-governor would point out that such a remedy would be only a partial one. Over and above the measuring establishments there are numerous subordinates attached to every canal, whose practices are quite as detrimental to the good name of the department. Of these the most prominent is the Conservancy Establishment already alluded to. It is for you to consider whether, even irrespectively of the introduction of contracts, this establishment may not be diminished in numbers. One mode of doing this appears to be by inducing influential zemindars to become responsible for the safety of canal works, and the Lieut.-governor desires that you will give this measure full consideration.

15. Adverting to paragraph 33, I am to observe that Mr. Saunders evidently was not aware that for nearly six months of every year the superintendent-general and deputy superintendent-general are out on their tours of inspection, and that during that time they visit nearly the whole of the several canal districts. On these terms the officers named inquire into all cases of appeal brought before them, and give redress where it may be required; but, of course, it is chimerical to suppose that they can put a stop to the corrupt practice of the native establishments. The only practical remedy is that above suggested, viz., the diminution of the numbers of those who, with inadequate salaries, are placed in positions of great power for evil.

16. In conclusion, I am to request that, in submitting the Report called for in my No. 2,994a, you will prominently notice the various points referred to in this address.

#### ABOLITION OF DUTY ON COTTON IN THE GWALIOR TERRITORY.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

From Major R. J. MEADE, Agent to the Governor-general for Central India, to Colonel H. M. DURAND, C.B., Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Camp Duttia, Feb. 22, 1862.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward herewith, for submission to H.E. the Gov. gen. of India, a Khureeta from Maharajah Scindia to H.E.'s address, intimating that he has abolished the duty on cotton within his territory, and has taken measures to remove all existing obstructions to the passage of this article through the Gwalior State.

2. I have, at various times within the last year, had conversations with the Maharajah on this subject, but H.H. could not hitherto make up his mind to the sacrifice of so large an item of revenue.

That he has now done so, will, I trust, be a subject of satisfaction to the Gov. gen.

3. An English translation of the Khureeta is also enclosed.

Translation of a letter from H.H. Maharajah Scindia, to H.E. the Gov. gen. of India, dated Feb. 18, 1862:—

AFTER COMPLIMENTS.—Whereas the prosperity and convenience of the people in general are objects which I ever keep sincerely in view, and whereas to afford facility to trade and communication, I had, in 1856, the pleasure of remitting transit duties on the three roads in my territory leading to Etawah, Furrackabad, and over the Scinde River, notifications of which were then issued throughout my dominions, and information of the same conveyed through Sir Robert Hamilton, the late agent, Gov. gen. for Central India, to your Excellency, who was pleased to acknowledge the same in your letter to me, dated July 28, 1856, I have now had under consideration the remission of transit duties on the staple article of cotton, with a view to increase the trade of that article, and to meet the increasing demand for it in England, and also in the hope that I shall thereby give satisfaction to your Excellency.

The carrying out of the measure will involve a loss of revenue of about fifty thousand rupees annually; but influenced by the above-mentioned motives, I have decided to instruct my local authorities in no way to obstruct or interfere with the passage of cotton, "duty free," within my territory.

(True translation.)

(Signed) R. J. MEADE, Major, Agent, Gov. gen. for Central India.

From the Governor general to MOOKTAR OOL MOOLK UMDATUL UMRA ALIJAH MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ JYAJEE RAO SCINDIA SREKNATH BAHADOOR MUNSOOR ZUMAN, Knight of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Gwalior (dated Fort William, the 4th March, 1862).

MY HONOURED AND VALUED FRIEND,—I have received your Highness' letter of the 18th of February, informing me that, influenced by the desire to increase the trade in cotton, and to meet the demand for it in England, your Highness has remitted the transit duties on that article within your territory at a loss of about 50,000 rupees to your revenues, and that the passage of cotton through the Gwalior State will henceforward be free of duty.

Your Highness has rightly judged that this measure would give me satisfaction. I hear of it with the greatest pleasure, and I beg your Highness to accept my sincere thanks and congratulations upon this new proof of your Highness' determination to rule your country in a liberal and enlightened spirit.

I beg to express the high consideration I entertain for your Highness, and to subscribe myself,

Your Highness' Sincere Friend,  
(Signed) CANNING.

MR. GRANT'S PUNKAH.—The *Engineer's Journal* shows how Mr. Grant's punkah invention can be adapted to private houses. A single coolie can keep twenty-five punkahs in motion by treadle and levers, "provided the punkahs are all in the same plane; but if the punkahs are in different planes, as is the case in the different rooms of a dwelling-house, all that we require is a contrivance for changing the direction of motion in the wires in passing from one room to another. The small bent lever used for the bell-wire need only to be slightly enlarged and lengthened to secure a machine capable of changing the direction of the wires applied to the punkah. More than nine or ten punkahs will scarcely ever be required in any house; and these may be easily kept in motion by a single coolie."

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, April 19, 1862.

### LORD CANNING'S ADMINISTRATION.

If Lord Canning cannot, like his illustrious predecessor, boast of having added four kingdoms to the British Empire, he can with far greater reason claim credit to himself for leaving the territories entrusted to his guardianship "in peace, without and within." It is true that trifling disturbances on the north-eastern frontier of Bengal may seem to detract from this assumption, but the fact of their obtaining any prominence at all is a striking proof of the profound tranquillity that reigns within the widely distant borders. In the words of the preceding Governor-General, these frontier raids "are and must for the present be viewed as events inseparable from the state of society which for centuries past has existed among the mountain tribes. They are no more to be regarded as interruptions of the general peace in India than the street brawls which appear among the every day proceedings of a police court in London are regarded as indications of the existence of civil war in England." There is, however, a marked difference between the internal condition of India in 1856 and in 1862. The peace that prevailed at the former period was as the hushed lull of the elements before a storm, while the peace which Lord Canning leaves behind him is as the joyous repose of nature after the tempest has cleared and purified the atmosphere. Indeed, Lord Dalhousie's pacific anticipations were doomed to be speedily frustrated. No formidable war from without, he said, could reasonably be apprehended, considering the amicable relations that existed between the Government of India and neighbouring Powers, and yet before winter set in war was declared against Persia, and a considerable force, both naval and military, was despatched to the Persian Gulf. Since then, too, Indian troops have twice been engaged in China, and Sikh horsemen from the banks of the Indus have enriched themselves with the spoils of the Summer Palace at Peking. But it is not to foreign wars that we must look for the distinctive memorials of Lord Canning's viceroyalty. Had there been nothing more worthy of record than the victory of Kooshab, or the brilliant charges of the Sikh cavalry in China, the history of the last six years of British supremacy in India might be dismissed with a mere passing remark. *Dis aliter visum.* The late Viceroy was destined to pass through a more fiery ordeal than any Indian ruler has ever been subjected to since the Black Hole of Calcutta, and compared with which even that horrible catastrophe sinks into insignificance. Barely a year had passed after his assumption

of the Government, and before he could possibly have acquired sufficient local knowledge and experience to act on his own judgment, symptoms of disaffection began to exhibit themselves in the ranks of the native army. Pampered and petted and humoured in every caprice, the Sepoys had come to regard themselves much in the light of the Prætorian guards of the Roman Empire, and to fancy themselves as the only true source of power and dominion. It must be conceded that at first Lord Canning failed to read aright the warnings that rapidly succeeded each other. Neither he nor the experienced counsellors to whose advice he naturally deferred were capable of justly appreciating the importance of the movement then gradually acquiring force. They were aware, indeed, of a slight shock, but they little anticipated an earthquake that was about to overthrow temple and tower, and well-nigh demolish the entire fabric of the British Empire in the East. The measures adopted by the Government to repressing the growing evil were wholly inadequate to the emergency, and their apparent timidity and vacillation emboldened the native soldiery to resort to the arbitrament of arms. From that moment, however, Lord Canning rose equal to the occasion. Throwing aside his constitutional indolence and habit of procrastination, he at once faced the treacherous foe with the calm self-possession of an English gentleman, and by his unostentatious but resolute bearing inspired courage and confidence where abject terror and distrust had already become too painfully manifest. No sooner was the extent of the danger recognised than he steadily applied himself to the restoration of order, and the preservation of the vast territory committed to his care. Never for a moment did he despair of victory. Though every day brought fresh tidings of disasters in the north-west—though station after station was lost, and even Calcutta itself filled with wild alarms—his heart never quailed, his hand never faltered, his cheek never paled. His only fault, perhaps, was an untimely want of confidence in his own countrymen who were unconnected with the Government. And yet even in that respect some allowance must be made for traditional prejudices. Nor can it be denied that the European community conducted themselves in a manner little calculated to win the respect and esteem of the sorely embarrassed Government. Not only were all sorts of alarming rumours greedily swallowed and circulated, but coarse abuse was heaped upon the Governor-general, and frenzied cries for vengeance on the natives were incessantly uttered by men who should rather have set an example of patient courage and true manly deportment. Ill-seconded, or, to speak more correctly, misrepresented and thwarted by his own countrymen, it is not much to be wondered at that he should turn his back upon them for the moment and ignore their very existence. Nothing, perhaps, more tended to increase his unpopularity than his extreme measure of "gagging" the press, and much declamatory nonsense was talked about a son of Canning suppressing freedom of speech. In similar circumstances it is probable that Canning himself would have been compelled to act in a similar manner, and reduce to impotency those upon whose co-operation he could no longer rely.

It is not to be supposed that Lord Canning ever questioned the loyalty of the English journalists in India, but he certainly had much reason to question the soundness of their judgment. The fierce invectives against their unfortunate ruler, in which they habitually indulged, might have been passed over with contempt, had it not been for the mischief they were likely to work among even the well affected natives. In such cases moral support is oftentimes little inferior to physical force, and the knowledge of the fact that the Governor-general was opposed by his own countrymen would lend additional confidence to the enemies of the State, and excite grave doubts in the minds of those who were still well-disposed. Looking back from this distance of time, we cannot place to Lord Canning's account as a serious charge this bold, hazardous, and most unpopular act, but would rather accept it as a further proof of the self-reliant, resolute character of the man. And, ere long, he availed himself of an opportunity, to display the highest attribute of a truly brave man. While India was ringing with clamorous demands for signal retribution, and fire and sword were denounced against the innocent as well as the guilty, Lord Canning alone remembered that he was a Christian and dared to be merciful. Future generations will regard as an honourable epithet that which was intended as a reproach, and "Clemency Canning" will be spoken of as one who tempered justice with mercy, and held the balance even in the midst of angry passions and furious denunciations. Regardless of false reports and wilful misrepresentations, he steadfastly adhered to the straight and narrow path, and finally triumphed over his calumniators as signally as he had done over the mutinous sepoy. And when the rebellion was crushed he applied himself with the same quiet earnestness to soothe men's minds and conciliate all classes subject to his sway. His famous Oude Proclamation, so cruelly misunderstood in England, and so harshly rebuked by Lord Ellenborough, was in fact one of the wisest measures that characterise his viceroyalty, for it prepared the way for the restoration of the Talookdar system, and inseparably bound up the interests of the great native landowners with the stability of the British Power. After punishing the ringleaders and condoning the minor and misguided offenders, Lord Canning did not forget to shower noble gifts with princely profusion on those who had remained faithful to their allegiance, and proved themselves trustworthy allies in the hour of need. Nothing could be better or more eminently serviceable than his various progresses through the country, his stately durbars, his right Royal speeches. The favour he has systematically shown to the native gentry and independent princes will bear good fruit for many a generation yet to come, and by reviving the right of adoption he has removed all apprehension of future encroachments and absorption of territory. More recently we have seen the Viceroy engaged in prosecuting public works and encouraging the arts of peace. Roads, railways, and canals are being constructed or improved in all directions. Waste lands are being offered for sale at a moderate price to all, whether native or European, who will undertake to reclaim them, and the fee simple of

every estate in the country may be obtained by its occupant on equitable terms. It is to be regretted, indeed, that the permanent settlement of the North-West Provinces is not one of the distinguishing monuments of Lord Canning's administration, and that he should have left to his successor to gather an honour that might have been all his own. In the unhappy disputes that have lately agitated Lower Bengal, and destroyed an important branch of industry, he hesitated too long between his sense of right and an amiable reluctance to interfere with a subordinate, but practically separate department. Had he come forward at an earlier period to control the perverse obstinacy of the Lieut.-Governor, and the insensate superciliousness of certain civilians of the old school, much ill-feeling might have been avoided and valuable interests saved from utter destruction. Slow to arrive at a conclusion, though firm and unflinching in carrying it out when once formed, Lord Canning has more than once allowed the happy moment to escape him, and like the "Noir Faincant" has dashed into the affray only in time to avert defeat, but too late to secure a bloodless victory. Still, with all his faults and shortcomings, the result of natural indolence, he has governed India for six years with eminent sagacity, uncompromising impartiality, dauntless resolution, and Christian magnanimity. If he has not added a kingdom to the British dominions, he has at least saved an empire. If he has not annexed principalities and chiefships, he has won the hearts of the princes themselves and made their interests coincide with those of the paramount Power. If he has not added many millions to the revenue, he has reduced the expenditure to a level with the income and prepared the way for a financial surplus. If he has not left a quarter of a million of sepoy in arms, he has removed the principal source of internal danger and provided an adequate European force to repel every foreign foe. And now, in the prime of life and in the pride of his intellectual faculties, he returns to his native land to receive the honours and rewards due to his good and faithful stewardship, and to assist with his matured experience the counsellors of his Sovereign and the administrators of his country. A cordial greeting awaits his arrival, and doubtless the nation at large will supplement the prerogative of the Crown, and by public demonstrations evince its recognition of the distinguished services, illustrious career, and chivalrous character of that eminent statesman, that conscientious ruler, that high-minded nobleman, the late Viceroy and Governor-general of British India.

#### THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS.

The Japanese Ambassadors were received on Sunday, April 13th, by the Emperor of the French at the Tuileries. At half-past two o'clock, five Court carriages went to the Hôtel du Louvre to convey them to the Palace. The *cortège* entered the yard of the Tuileries by the Arc de Triomphe, troops being drawn up at each side to pay them military honours. The first carriage contained two noble Japanese officers, entitled to wear two swords, who carried a coffer containing the letter written by the Emperor of Japan to his Majesty Napoleon III. In the next carriage, drawn by six horses, were the second and third Ambassadors, attended by Baron Sibust, secretary for the introduction of foreign representatives; in the next, also drawn by six horses, was the first Am-

bassador, with the title of Minister Plenipotentiary, accompanied by Baron Lepic, introducer of ambassadors; and in two other carriages, with two horses each, were other officers, and the interpreters of the Embassy. They alighted under the entrance of the Pavillon d'Horloge, and there fixed in their belts the second sword, which in Japan is a mark of high distinction. They were received at the foot of the grand staircase, on which were ranged the Cent Gardes, by the Duke de Cambacérès, Grand Master of the Ceremonies. After having passed through the Galerie de la Paix, and the magnificent rooms of the Palace, they were introduced into the Salle du Trône. The Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Imperial were there seated in state, surrounded by the whole Court. The gentlemen were in full official costume, and the ladies in Court dresses and trains. The Chief of the Embassy, after having made a profound obeisance to their Majesties, delivered the following address in Japanese, which was repeated in French by one of the interpreters:—

"SIRE,—According to the orders of his Majesty the Tycoon, we have the honour of presenting ourselves this day at the audience of your Majesty.

"Since the conclusion of the treaty between France and Japan relations tend to develop themselves more and more between those two countries; our Sovereign has consequently charged us to deliver a personal letter to your Majesty, and to express to you, at the same time, the sincerity of his devotedness and his desire to see the treaty maintained.

"Our Sovereign has ordered us to respectfully make known to your Majesty that he attaches great value to the fact, that, by your Imperial kindness, the Embassy sent to Europe is to be conveyed back to Japan on board a French vessel of war.

"We conclude by expressing the best wishes for the welfare of your Majesty and of your august family, as well as for the happiness and prosperity of the French nation."

The Emperor replied in the following terms:—

"I am happy to see for the first time in France the representatives of the Emperor of Japan.

"The treaty which we have entered into to gether, will, I hope, lead to favourable results for the two countries.

"I doubt not that your residence in France will give you a just idea of the grandeur of our nation; the reception which you will here meet with, and the freedom which you will enjoy, will convince you that hospitality is one of the first virtues of a civilised nation.

"I will willingly have you conveyed back to your country by a vessel of war, and you will carry with the remembrance of your voyage to Europe the assurance of my desire to keep up the most friendly relations with Japan."

The Embassy then retired, and was conveyed back with the same ceremonial to the Hôtel du Louvre. The members of the Embassy wore costumes of the richest kind, and their arms were magnificent. The valuable presents for their Majesties, which had been sent *via* Suez, have not yet arrived.

#### ORIENTAL BANK.

At the Oriental Bank meeting, held April 17th, Mr. H. G. Gordon in the chair, the report submitted to the shareholders stated that the net profit for the year 1861 amounted to £196,454. 3s. 4d., after making provision for bad and doubtful debts, and defraying current expenses. The dividend and bonus already distributed out of the year's profits had absorbed £88,200, leaving available for present distribution £108,254. 3s. 4d.; and with that sum the directors propose to declare a dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year ending December 31, 1861, and a bonus of 3 per cent. free of Income tax, amounting together to £100,800 payable on and after the 1st of next month, leaving a balance of £7,454. 3s. 4d. to the credit of next year's account. The report also stated that the directors had, since the last meeting, closed the experimental branches opened in New Zealand, the profits being found too small

in proportion to the cost of superintendence and management. The official statement showed that the liabilities due to the public amounted in the aggregate to £11,494,446. 14s. 9d. The reserve fund was £250,000, and the insurance fund £50,000; capital and other liabilities, £1,681,790. 8s. 4d.; making the total liabilities £13,176,237. 3s. 1d. The assets were—coin and bullion, £3,432,750. 10s. 1d.; notes and bills discounted and debts due to the corporation, £7,839,388. 19s. 2d.; and other assets, amounting in all to £13,176,237. 3s. 1d. In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman adverted to the dulness of foreign business caused by the American war, stating, however, that in Australia their prospects were of a very encouraging character, and in India the directors anticipated great results for the future. The general manager, Mr. Stewart, had inaugurated a mutual guarantee and insurance fund among the executive staff of their establishment. That fund now amounted to £30,000, and would be found most valuable as regards the officers, and a great security to the bank itself. The retiring directors were re-elected; and Messrs. Gibb and Hughes were re-elected auditors.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

April 14. Salacia, Izat, Maulmain; John Chism, Putt, Oolcutta; Sir James, Perry, Mauritius.—15. Constance, Thomson, Maula; Rowena, Wilson, Calcutta.—16. Renown, Slight, Calcutta; Sea Horse, Banks, Calcutta; Adina, Renfrew, Mauritius.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Ripon, from Southampton, April 20, to proceed per str. Colombo, from Suez.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Marriott and child. For CALCUTTA.—Asst.-surgeon C. Johnson, Lieut. Vallance, Capt. Pearson, Mr. W. H. Oubourne, Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. F. C. Sauerbmann, Mr. Gatacre, Staff Asst. sures. F. P. Staples and W. H. Chind, Mr. Pitcher, Mrs. E. Jones. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Sharp, Mr. Heaton. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. G. S. Alcock, Mr. Maltby. For PENANG.—Miss Bayley, Mr. P. B. Maxwell. For SINGAPORE, from GIBRALTAR.—Major Marques. For CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. Clark and two children.

Per str. Valetta, from Marseilles, April 28, to proceed per str. Colombo, from Suez.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Delprat, Miss Rekebe, Lieut. N. Barton, Mons. Champetre. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. E. Milson. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. T. O. Crane. For CEYLON.—Mr. H. C. Buchanan, Mrs. C. Alston.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### MARRIAGE.

MANDERSON, Thomas C., Bengal Engineers, to Margaret R., daughter of Richard Budd, Esq., at Barnstable, April 10.

##### DEATHS.

GRANT, John, late Superintendent Surgeon, Bengal Establishment, at 26, Blandford-square, N.W., April 14.

PALMER, Elizabeth, of Cheltenham, widow of Capt. C. M., Madras Army, at Hampstead, aged 48, April 13.

Row, John, late Inspector-general of Hospitals, H.M.'s Bengal Army, at Nice, aged 68, April 3.

SOADY, Capt. J. R., H.M.'s Bombay Engineers, at Bath, April 11.

WOOD, Sophia, wife of the Rev. Thomas, late of the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, at Cheltenham, aged 39, April 12.

##### PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

April 27.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Nimmo, Mrs. R. Curling, Capt. Dundas, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Mr. F. Wilnot, Mr. F. Foster, Mr. E. Baines, Mr. Elsdale, Mr. Young.

May 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Fowle and child, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Capt. and Mrs. Welsh, Mr. J. Dundas. For MADRAS.—Dr. G. Smith, Maj. A. Ritherdon, Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Grove, Capt. A. Pritchard, Staff asst. surg. J. A. Fitzpatrick. For CEYLON.—Mr. D. T. Stuart, Mr. H. J. Leuch. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Vail, Gen. Vales and two ladies and three aides-de-camp, Mr. W. C. Shrubbsall. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Cresswell, Mr. R. W. G. Weston, Mr. G. Riley.

May 12.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. D. Graham, Mr. Lewis. May 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. F. Watkins, Lieut. F. F. Cotton. For MADRAS.—Miss Cherry, Capt. Macaulay. For CEYLON.—Mr. W. Mackilloan. For SINGAPORE.—Mdm. Tiedmann, Miss A. L. Tiedmann, Miss E. Myer.

May 27.—For BOMBAY.—Two Misses Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. White, Mr. and Mrs. Couch.

SPECIE TO THE EAST.—The amount of specie that will be sent by the steamer with the outward India and China mails on the 20th is £172,578., distributed as follows:—£1,000 in gold to Alexandria, £8,000 in gold to Ceylon, £7,826 in gold and £20,120 in silver to India, and £5,605 in gold and £130,027 in silver for China and the Straits.

## India Office,

April 19, 1862.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. E. E. Lewis, Mr. R. Money, Mr. W. Wavell.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Surg. J. N. Tresidder, Med. Estab.; Lieut. W. G. Waterfield, Staff Corps; Maj. B. T. Reid, Staff Corps; Capt. E. Thompson, 4th Eur. Regt.; Lieut. A. H. F. Campbell, 4th Eur. Regt.; Capt. A. C. Boswell, Ret.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. J. F. A. Plant, 4th N.I.; Col. J. W. G. Kenny, Ret.; Lieut. T. Lavie, 24th N.I.; Capt. J. Allardyce, Staff Corps; Capt. A. Stewart, Art.; Capt. E. H. Harington, Staff Corps; Col. F. Gottreux, C.B., Ret.; Asst. surg. A. J. Scott, Med. Estab.; Lieut. J. Stonhouse, 5th N.I.; Vet. surg. D. Cullimore, Vet. Estab.; Capt. R. Morton, Art.; Col. W. Reece, C.B., Ret.; Maj. A. A. Shaw, Ret.; Maj. W. J. Nicolls, Ret.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. H. M. Fullerton, 1st N.I.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. G. Vans Agnew, 6 mos.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. W. M. Coghlan, 4 mos.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. W. M. Coghlan.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. D. J. Welch, Art.; Vet. surg. R. W. Murray, Vet. Estab.; Capt. F. N. Miles, 53rd N.I.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. H. L. Grove, 3rd Eur. Regt.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. G. P. Cumming, 4th Eur. Regt., 6 mos.; Asst. surg. M. Scanlan, Med. Estab., 6 mos.; Lieut. C. M. S. Fairbrother, 5th Eur. Cav., 6 mos.; Capt. H. J. Bartlett, 1st N.I., 6 mos.; Capt. P. M. Syme, Art., 6 mos.; Lieut. A. Bruce, 28th N.I., 6 mos.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. M. A. Worsop, 21st N.I., 3 mos.; Surg. J. Fitzpatrick, Med. Estab., 6 mos.; Lieut. J. E. Baines, 2nd Eur. Regt., 6 mos.; Capt. C. Clerk, 2nd L.C., 6 mos.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. F. J. Stubbs, Staff Corps, 6 mos.; Lieut. W. H. Mackenzie, 5th N.I., 6 mos.; Lieut. L. Russell, 16th N.I., 6 mos.; Lieut. J. Vibart, Art., 6 mos.; Capt. J. S. Morris, 15th N.I., 6 mos.; Lieut. A. M. Shewell, 2nd Eur. Regt., 6 mos.; Lieut. F. Newall, 30th N.I., 6 mos.; Lieut. J. P. Forbes, 3rd N.I., 6 mos.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Capt. F. J. Sidebottom, 62nd N.I.

*Bombay Estab.*—Insp. gen. of hospitals B. P. Rooke, Med. Estab.; Ens. W. E. Williams, Inv. Estab.

## PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

## MILITARY.

*Bombay Estab.*—Asst. surg. A. L. Williams, Med. Estab.

**CONSULAR APPOINTMENT** (*Foreign-office, April 16*).—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. A. Berg as Consul general in London, and of Mr. J. Heard as Consul at Hong Kong, for his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias.

**ORIENTAL JUSTICE.**—It is thus that justice is administered according to the Oriental law of blood—an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth as told by the Cabul newswriter in the *Delhi Gazette*:—"A sepoy of the battalion of Sirdar Shere Alea Ihan was owing two pice to a fish seller. On his demanding the pice from the sepoy they began to quarrel; at last the sepoy took out his knife and stabbed the fisherman. The fisherman having died there and then, the sepoy was secured by Shahmurd Khan's men, and together with the body of the fisherman taken to the Ameer. The Ameer, after examining into the matter ordered the prisoner to be made over to the parents of the killed man to be executed according to their wish. When Sirdar Shere Alea Khan was informed of this, he coaxed the parents of the fisherman to give a razeenama (certificate of satisfaction) as by having the sepoy executed their son would not be restored to them; the poor people were obliged to accept 120 Rs. which the Sirdar had offered them as ransom, and to give their razeenama."

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

|  | At per Rupee. | Actual Sales.   |    |
|--|---------------|---|----|
|  |               | In sterling taking Co's Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100. |    |
| East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ... | Sa. R.        | 1s. 9½d.  | —  |
| 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.) ...   | —             | —   | —  |
| 2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...   | —             | —   | 93 |
| 3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...   | —             | —   | 91 |
| 4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...  | —             | —   | 91 |
| 5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...  | —             | —   | —  |
| 3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...   | —             | —   | —  |
| th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...   | —             | —   | —  |
| 5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...  | 2 0           | 102½  | —  |
| 4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...  | —             | —   | —  |
| 5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...   | 2 0           | 103   | —  |
| 5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...  | 2 1½          | 108½  | —  |

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

## BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

|          | 60 days' sight. | 30 days' sight. |           | 60 days' sight. | 30 days' sight. |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Calcutta | 1s. 11½d.       | 2s. 0½d.        | Singapore | 1s. 7½d.        | 4s. 7½d.        |
| Madras   | 1s. 11½d.       | 1s. 11½d.       | Hong Kong | 4s. 7½d.        | 4s. 7½d.        |
| Bombay   | 2s. 0d.         | 2s. 0½d.        | Shanghai  | —               | —               |
| Colombo  | 1½ 2 pms        | 2½ pia.         |           |                 |                 |

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares. | £. |   | Paid.       | Prices.         |
|---------|----|---|-------------|-----------------|
|         |    | India Stock   | 22½         |                 |
|         |    | India 5 per cent.                                   | 106½        |                 |
|         |    | India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.                      | 90½         |                 |
|         |    | India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper                       | 103½        | 103             |
|         |    | India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent.              | 108½        |                 |
|         |    | India Stock Debentures, 1858                        | 95½         | ½               |
|         |    | India Stock Debentures, 1859                        | 100         |                 |
|         |    | " " " 1863  | 100 ½       |                 |
|         |    | " " " 1864 or 1866                                  | 100½ to 100 |                 |
|         |    | India 5 per cent. for account...                    | 108½        |                 |
|         |    | India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.                        | 104½        |                 |
|         |    | India Bonds (£1,000)                                | 24s. pm.    |                 |
|         |    | Ditto (under £1,000)                                | 24s. pm.    |                 |
|         |    | <b>RAILWAYS.</b>                                    |             |                 |
| Stock   |    | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) | all         | 101½ to 102½    |
| 5       |    | Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)                        | all         | 5 to 5½         |
| Stock   |    | Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)                       | 100         | 101½ to 102½    |
| 20      |    | East Indian   | all         | 101½ to 102½    |
| 20      |    | Ditto G. Extension                                  | 29          | ½ to ½ prem.    |
| Stock   |    | Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)            | 100         | 101½ to 102½    |
| 20      |    | Ditto (New ditto)                                   | 12          | ½ to ½ pm.      |
| 100     |    | Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip                      | 100         | 101 to 102      |
| Stock   |    | Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)                           | 100         | 19 to 93        |
| Stock   |    | Ditto 5 per cent.                                   | 100         | 101½ to 102½    |
| Stock   |    | Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)                          | 100         | 95 to 97        |
| 20      |    | Ottoman Rail. (Smyrna to Adria)                     | 13          | 7 to 6 dis.     |
| Stock   |    | Scinde 5 per cent.                                  | 100         | 103 to 104      |
| Stock   |    | Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)        | 100         | 99 to 100       |
| 20      |    | Punjab (5 per ct.)                                  | 15          | ½ to ½ pr       |
|         |    | <b>BANKS.</b>                                       |             |                 |
| 100     |    | Agra and United Service lim.                        | 50          | 85 to 87        |
| 40      |    | Australia   | all         | 66 to 68        |
| 25      |    | Bank of Egypt                                       | all         | 22 to 23        |
| 20      |    | Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China                       | all         | 20½ to 21½      |
| 25      |    | Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China             | all         | 33 to 35        |
| 95      |    | Oriental Bank Corporation                           | all         | 53½ to 54½      |
| 20      |    | Ottoman Bank  | all         | 25 to 26        |
|         |    | <b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>                               |             |                 |
| 10      |    | E.I. and London Shipping B                          | 7½          | 1½ to ½ dis.    |
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We are not about to write of the Great Failure of which, we conclude, in her original form, we have heard the last; with her upper deck taken off her, and other judicious alterations, it is possible she might make money in good hands, but we should be sorry to have anything to do with her under any circumstances. The Great Eastern that invites our present remarks is to be the name of a new Joint-Stock business, embracing the Auckland Hotel and the Hall of All Nations, belonging to Messrs. D. Wilson and Co., the prospectus of which may be seen in our advertising columns. We do not know whether the great American hotels are individual speculations, or whether they are carried on by companies, but until the Limited Liability Act was passed, we had nothing that could now be called a great hotel in all England. That Act has given birth to many spirited speculations of this character, and others are about which promise to eclipse in magnitude everything that has yet been accomplished. Calcutta is to have its Joint-Stock Hotel, and undoubtedly the business that is daily, and has been for years, carried on by a firm, will give occupation to directors, a managing director, and assistant managers; the complaint of D. Wilson and Co. that we have most frequently heard has been the want of prompt attendance in the public rooms; and it is obvious that such an immense establishment can only be carried on with entire satisfaction by a system of division of labour, which a firm may originate, but cannot, with all the casualties it is exposed to, rigidly carry out. We feel an unusual interest in this prospectus, not for its completeness, or its board, but because it is, as it were, an epitome, and an extraordinary epitome, of the life and labour of one man. We read in the announcement of £150,000 as the purchase money, and in the fact of £40,000 more—the value of the premises—not included—and all made within the recollection of tens of thousands of persons around us—a success that is marvellous, and that only extraordinary industry, energy, and natural abilities of no

The Company's Agent in London to be Mr. David Wilson, whose intimate knowledge of the requirements of the business makes this appointment especially desirable. The Agent will, however, be subject at any time to removal at the option of the Shareholders assembled at any general meeting.

Mr. Wilson to have the privilege of appointing a Director to represent himself when absent, so long as he shall hold not fewer than 500 Shares.

Two Auditors to be appointed by the Shareholders at the first half-yearly general meeting, and a re-election of Auditors to be made once in two years. Auditors to be eligible for re-election. No Auditor to be a Shareholder.

It is proposed that the accounts should be closed and audited once in each year; but that two half-yearly general meetings should be held, one on or about the 10th of October, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors on the accounts and on the business done during the period ending on the 30th June, and declaring such Dividend as the Report will warrant; and the other, on or about the 10th of April, for receiving the audited Accounts and Reports to the 31st December and for declaring a Dividend.

The business to be conducted and the accounts to be made up in strict conformity with the provisions of the Limited Liability Act.

The whole of the extensive premises where the business is now carried on, stretching from Waterloo-street to Raneemuddy Gully, and known as the Auckland Hotel and Hall of All Nations, will be taken on lease for twenty-one years at a monthly rent of Rs. 3,300 (£330), with the option of renewal for a like period at the same rent, or the purchase within two years of the entire premises for Rs. 30,000 (£3,000). Care will be taken, in drawing out the Articles of Association, that sufficient power be given to the Directors for that purpose or for increasing the Capital, should such an arrangement appear hereafter desirable.

Holders who may be disposed to pay the full amount of their Shares on allotment, will have their proportion of profits calculated accordingly; but as this may not suit all parties, the calls will be made in the following order:—

Ten Rs. (£1), on each Share must accompany the application,

First Call of Rs. 40 (£4) on allotment,

Second Call of Rs. 75 (£7. 10s) to be made after three months,

Third Call of Rs. 75 (£7. 10s) to be made six months after allotment,

Fourth Call of Rs. 50 (£5) to be made nine months after allotment,

and all amounts so paid will carry dividends from the respective dates of payment. Applicants for Shares will be required to pay into the Bank of the Company, to be held in trust for them, Rs. 10 (£1) per Share on every Share applied for; and in the event of the Directors allotting to the applicant a less number than applied for, the amount paid in will be appropriated towards the payment of the first call on the Shares allotted. Should no allotment be made to the applicant, the deposit lodged with the Bankers will be returned without any deduction.

As the public will naturally expect to have some particulars of the bulk of the Capital required for this undertaking, the Directors, after examining the books of the Firm and from other sources of information, believe the following figures to be nearly correct; but the Company will not be bound by them until they have been correctly ascertained:—

|  | Rs.       | £.     |
|--|-----------|--------|
| Outstanding good Debts                               | 4,500,000 | 45,000 |
| Deduct 15 per cent. for Contingencies                | 67,500    | 6,750  |
|  | 3,825,000 | 38,250 |
| Goods, Stock on the Premises                         | 3,500,000 | 35,000 |
| Goods, in transit from Europe                        | 1,45,000  | 14,500 |
| Goods, and Bill Stock at Allahabad                   | 1,60,000  | 16,000 |
| Furniture, Plate, &c.                                | 1,48,000  | 14,800 |
| Fittings, Gas, Water Pipes, and other Trade Fixtures | 17,800    | 1,780  |
| Steam Engine and Ice Machine                         | 21,000    | 2,100  |
| Purchase of Goodwill                                 | 75,000    | 7,500  |
| House and Premises at Entally                        | 13,800    | 1,380  |
| House and Premises at Allahabad                      | 65,500    | 6,550  |

Forms of Application and Prospectuses of the Company may be obtained of the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, on the premises.

Application for Shares must also be made to the Managing Director of the Company at the Office, accompanied by a receipt for Rs. 10 deposit on each Share applied for, paid to the Bankers of the Company.

mean order could possibly have achieved. Mr. Wilson has well gained the comparative retirement he seeks, and that magnificent range of buildings, and the wonderful business and connection he is making over, should on every occasion be spoken of, and pointed out to the young adventurer without capital and without friends, as showing what may be accomplished by a man determined to force his way in the world, if he turns advantages as they fall in to good account.

We have heard that this business has made forty lacs of rupees (£400,000); whether this be so or not is immaterial, because its rapid progress is evidence of very brilliant success. It is not twenty-three years since the Waterloo-street portion of premises was a coach-maker's, and many will remember its conversion into the little "Suns Souci," the great success of which was the foundation of the fine theatre in Park-street, foolishly allowed by the public to be sold for a sum which multiplied by four would not replace it, its furniture, wardrobe, and appointments. From Waterloo-street the whole frontage to Raneemuddy Gully has been gradually annexed, at the same time houses have been purchased and pulled down in the rear, and the result is unquestionably the finest block of buildings of a domestic character in the whole city—indeed, there are few cities with anything like it. Then there are the premises and business at Allahabad—valued at Rs. 1,60,000 (£16,000), but included in the present account of the capital; of them we can say nothing, though they will be familiar to many of our readers. We are hardly called upon to speculate on the prospects of this Company being carried out; it must be considered a settled point, when the share list is to be closed on the 15th ultimo. Mr. Wilson, it will be seen, guarantees for two years a dividend of not less than 12 per cent.

A few Shares having been reserved for the Indian residents at home, any information respecting them can be obtained on application to J. R. WORCESTER, Esq., 5, Laurence Pountney-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.

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AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XX.—No. 532.]

LONDON, MONDAY, APRIL 28, 1862.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

|                         |           |                        |          |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|----------|
| Bengal .....            | March 23  | Burmah (Rangoon) ..... | March 15 |
| Madras .....            | " 23      | Bombay .....           | " 27     |
| Agra .....              | " 22      | Ceylon .....           | April 1  |
| China (Hong Kong) ..... | March 15. |                        |          |

## NOTICE.

MESSRS. WM. H. ALLEN and Co. have the honour to inform their numerous friends, and the public in general, that they have REMOVED their seat of business from 7, LEADENHALL-STREET, to 13, WATERLOO-PLACE, S.W. It is, therefore, requested that all letters and communications for the "Indian Mail" may be forwarded to their new address.

## OURSELVES.

THOUGH it is certainly not our custom to intrude our personal affairs upon the attention of our readers, we may surely hope to be excused if, at the commencement of a new career, we gratefully acknowledge the manifold kindnesses we have received since the establishment of our House in Leadenhall-street, nearly three-quarters of a century ago. It is not without a natural feeling of regret that we turn our back upon old scenes and friendly

associations, but the realities of a business life are fatal to sentiment, and the interests of the present moment necessarily outweigh the pleasant memories of the past. Besides, we cannot think that our removal to the West End will cost us a single friend or acquaintance, but rather anticipate a large extension of the circle of our well-wishers and subscribers. The transfer of the India-office from the City to Westminster would alone have rendered it expedient that we also should follow "the march of empire" to the Westward, and simultaneously another motive has occurred to cause such a step to become altogether inevitable. In the good old times of the East India Company we were content to enjoy the virtual monopoly of Oriental Literature, and it was only on rare occasions that we published any works of general interest. Latterly, however, the progress of education, and the almost universal craving for intellectual recreation, have created a demand for literary productions of a cosmopolitan character that was utterly unknown in the days of our forefathers. Professing, then, like the Emperor Napoleon III., to understand the age in which we live, we have made extensive arrangements for entering largely into the general publishing trade, and it is almost needless to add that under such circumstances the West-end is preferable to the City. In other respects there will be no change. Profiting by a lengthened experience, we shall ever steadfastly adhere to the principles by which we have hitherto regulated our conduct in public and private, and to which we mainly attribute our past prosperity and our hopes of continued success.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Calcutta Mail of the 22nd March brings nothing but satisfactory intelligence. The disturbances on the Bengal frontier, indeed, still continue, but only as smoke is perceptible long after the fire has been quenched and all danger has ceased. The Khonds also have been quieted, and thus Lord Elgin enters upon the duties of Government without being harassed by the anxieties attendant on a state of warfare.

Elsewhere we give the first part of Sir J. P. Grant's letter of explanation, to which we shall advert in our next issue. It is, perhaps,

unfortunate that Lord Canning so long delayed to express his opinion on the Rent question—at the same time censuring the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal—as Sir John thereby enjoys the advantage of having the last word, and of stating his own case without fear of reply. But a more mischievous ruler has never misused his power in India, nor has any man ever been better rewarded for prejudice, obstinacy, and self-conceit.

The opening of the railway from Umritsar to Lahore has excited unbounded astonishment among the native population. Villagers are continually crowding in from the country to see the "Fire-horse," and enjoy a ride, wilder and more rapid than that of Leonora on the infernal steed. The gods, like Dagon, are toppling headlong from their seats, and the magic arts of the Feringhee are exalted above the creative power of Brahma. "All the incarnations of all the gods of India," exclaimed an awe-struck Brahmin as he gazed upon the portentous monster, "have never produced a thing like that."

The following notification, published by order of the Governor-general in Council, exhibits an almost incredible increase in the stamp revenue. "In continuation of the notification No. 209, dated the 3rd of December last, the following approximate statement of receipts from income-tax and the sale of stamps from November, 1861, to January, 1862, is published for general information:—

|                          | Income-tax Collections. | Stamp Collections. | Stamp Receipts in 1855-9 |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
|                          | Co.'s Rs.               | Co.'s Rs.          | Co.'s Rs.                |
| Government of India..... | 2,80,042                | —                  | 30,295                   |
| Bengal .....             | 11,22,166               | 24,31,126          | 7,19,860                 |
| N.W. Provinces .....     | 8,14,300                | 7,46,500           | 3,24,614                 |
| Punjab .....             | 1,08,080                | 2,04,693           | 1,00,832                 |
| Madras .....             | 4,10,856                | 12,39,275          | 1,01,14                  |
| Bombay .....             | 8,68,467                | 9,82,278           | 2,11,829                 |
| Total.....               | 36,03,911               | 56,03,873          | 15,93,624                |

The Secretary of State for India has ruled that officers above the rank of subaltern shall not be eligible for appointments on the regimental staff. Those officers, therefore, elected to join the Staff Corps while holding regimental staff appointments, and who retained to the rank of captain on so joining, will have to vacate those appointments. Charles Wood further desires that "it may" distinctly understood not only that all officers of the Indian army who remain with their regiments have an equal claim to Staff employment with officers of the Staff Corps, but also, that so long as any subaltern belonging under the regular system to the several regiments remain with those regiments they should be understood to have, on all occasions of future vacancies among the regimental staff the same amount of prior claim to such appointments as they have hitherto been allowed to possess. In such cases the nomination to regimental appointments will rest as heretofore with

Commander-in-Chief, who, should he find it necessary to appoint an officer of the Staff Corps, will apply to the Government for his services, should those services not be already at his disposal."

The chief news from China relates to a defeat sustained by the Taepings in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, at the hands of a small force, consisting of 400 English, 300 French, and 700 semi-disciplined Chinese, under the American adventurer, Colonel Ward. The rebel loss is estimated at nearly one thousand, whilst that of the allies was altogether insignificant. On the other hand, the Imperialist troops at Kinkiang, at the mouth of the Poyang Lake, have conducted themselves towards foreigners in an overbearing and threatening manner, which will probably subside on the first appearance of a gunboat.

Lord Canning has returned to his native land, having disembarked at Dover on Saturday afternoon. A few personal friends were there to meet him, and the Mayor of the place waited on his lordship to express the high opinion entertained by the Corporation, of his wise and beneficent administration. After a brief repose the ex-Viceroy proceeded to London in an ordinary railway train, unknown and undistinguished in the crowd. Her Majesty has been pleased to intimate her approval of Lord Canning's general policy by announcing her intention to bestow upon him the coveted honour of the Garter.

### LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

#### BOMBAY AND MAURITIUS MAILS.

ALEXANDRIA, April 26.

The *Valetta* and *Ellora*, with the above mails, sailed to-day at sunset for Marseilles and Southampton respectively.

The *Malta* and *Nepaul* brought the mails to Suez, arriving there yesterday.

The *Subsette*, with the London mail of the 12-18th March, reached Bombay on the 9th inst.

#### THE MAURITIUS.

SUEZ, April 26.

The violence of the cholera in the island has abated.

The prospects of the crops are good. Apprehensions occasioned by the hurricane have disappeared.

Sugar unchanged. Stock in hand 10,000 tons of last year's crop.

#### Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Lieut. W. Parry, Vet. Estab., at Meerut, March 10. Maj. gen. R. Horne, H.M.'s Indian Army, 6, Vernon-square, Brighton, aged 73, April 19. Lieut. gen. J. Tulloh, C.B., H.M.'s Indian Army (late 51st Bengal N.I.), at 25, Dawson-place, Notting-hill, aged 72, April 19.

BOMBAY.—Capt. J. R. Sady, H.M.'s Bombay Engrs., at Bath, April 11.

#### Passengers by the present Mail.

For Marseilles.—From MALTA.—Lady Pirie, Mr. De Bolder, Mr. Scump, Mr. Gabriele Rev. R. Carrington. From ALEXANDRIA.—Lady and Miss B. Thorne, Mr. Bellune, Capt. L. Thomas. From BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Anderson. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Merwin, Mr. Smith. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Ottenb. f. Madame Crossmer and infant, Mr. Sanders, Capt. Anselmy. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Townsend, Capt. L. P. Ward, Mr. W. G. Smith, Mr. G. Ward, Mr. Coxon. From MADRAS.—Lieut. C. H. Lonsdale, Mr. W. Lonsdale, Maj. H. W. Rawlins, Mr. B. H. Elliott, Dr. and Mr. Timmins. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. B. Reutiers, Col. R. Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. G. Brown, Mr. Clambers, Mr. A. R. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Vansant and four children, Master Teard, Mr. and Mrs. W. Money, Mr. and Mrs. Supte, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Dawkins, Mr. L. Stokes, Mr. Simmons, Maj. R. Radcliffe, Mr. Pannister and child.

#### Expected at Southampton.

2.5.62, May 2.—From SUEZ.—Comr. Hasston. From ALEXANDRIA.—Col. Carr. From BOMBAY.—Mr. Brocklehurst. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. McCartney and two children, Mr. D. Saran, Mrs. Evans. From PENANG.—Dr. Robinson, Capt. Eagleston. From HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. McClean and two children, Capt. Saunders, Mr. J. Parker, B. N., Mr. J. Rice, R.N., Mr. J. Rae, Mr. Cameron. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. J. Vane, Maj. Morrison, Mr. T. Smart, Mr. Young, Mr. Corbly, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson. From MADRAS.—Col. Hutchinson, Mr. Ker, Mr. Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. Cornish and child, Mrs. Cornish and three children, Dr. Prichard, Mr. Cotton, Capt. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Fiske and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Krasner, Mr. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Oakes and child, Mr. and Mrs. Lyle, Col. Selby.

## BENGAL.

### CITIES OF THE FUTURE.

It requires no extraordinary gift of fancy—nothing but a careful attention to facts and strict deduction from them—to realise the changes that the completion of the railway system will effect in the habits and hopes of English residents in India. Anglo-Indians now can receive an answer to a letter in two months, can reach London in one, and have telegraphic news from Europe in two weeks. Yet it is little more than half-a-century since an answer to a letter involved from twelve to fifteen months, since a visit to England necessitated a voyage of half-a-year, and since India heard of the conclusion of peace with Napoleon months after a subsequent war was advancing towards its completion. Not greater is the difference between our position now and then, than it will be between our proximity to England now and five years hence. Already in England it requires an archaeologist to exhume the period of stage coaches—how much sooner will fade into oblivion in India the era of "dak gharees" and steamers toilsomely wending their way from the capital round the Peninsula and Ceylon!

As the end of the year will see railway communication almost complete between Calcutta and Allahabad on the way to Bombay, and Agra on the line to Delhi, the direct mail by steamer from Calcutta to Suez will cease in November next. The distance from Allahabad to Jubbulpore is 230 miles of a country difficult for engineers. This line will be completed not under three years, but probably four. From Jubbulpore to Bombay, by the Great India Peninsula line, is about 563 miles, but the part from Jubbulpore to Chalisgaum will not be finished for at least a year. About the 1st of January next the only break of line will be these 230 miles between Allahabad and Jubbulpore. Not only will the conveyance of the weekly mail overland *via* Bombay save at least four days in transit, but we should imagine there will be few residents in Bengal who propose to visit England next March and April, that will not prefer the railway to Bombay, with the advantage of seeing Upper, Central, and Western India, to the P. and O. steamers by Ceylon. The subsidy for the mails to Calcutta being withdrawn in November or by the end of the year, the P. and O. steamers will either cease to run, or put intolerably small and slow boats on the line. The Madras passengers may be landed at Bepore, from which the Bombay and China steamers might take passengers to Galle. But to meet this the Burmah Steam Company will have its steamers touching at every port on the coast of South Asia, from Singapore to Kurrachee and the head of the Persian Gulf. Hence the subsidy given to the P. and O. Company has not been renewed for a fixed period of years, and their agent in Calcutta has not been confirmed for three years in his appointment. The "Messageries Imperiales" are expected to run their first vessel in July, and there is the projected "British and Eastern Steam Navigation Company." All we have no doubt, will find employment. Thus, in twelve months, passengers from Bengal may go to England *via* Bombay, and letters will be received in twenty-six instead of in thirty days, as at present. During the two or three years that will elapse between March, 1863, and the completion of the Allahabad section of railway, the dak companies, finding their occupation gone elsewhere, will doubtless crowd to continue the communication for these 230 miles.

The first result of this will be the prosperity of the Central Provinces. Attention will then be directed to the fact that they contain the most extensive, coolest, and healthiest plateau in India. As the mid-land between Bengal and Bombay, as the centre of the cotton trade, as abounding in building-materials and water, new stations must spring up, and new towns be built. When the rage for the Himalayan and Neilgherry slopes has subsided among English capitalists, they will be attracted there; and the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, as well as all the highlands of Central India, over the capabilities of which Sir John Malcolm grew so eloquent, will find a glorious

attemperment for all the neglect with which, from their devastations by the Maharrattas and Pindarces, their scanty population and their inaccessibility, they have hitherto been treated. Both the revenue and geological surveys are preparing for that future.

Not merely will the traffic of the future cause cities to spring up where now there is the lair of the wild beast and the gloom of the forest,—in as many months as these changes will require years, the existing cities will throw out suburbs, which in their turn will grow into towns. To take Calcutta as an instance, the metropolis promises to develop itself in a wonderful manner. On all sides it is crying for room. While wastes in the midst of palatial Chowringhee, on which menial servants have hitherto squatted, are being built upon; while large gardens are being subdivided into building lots, and while the evil American system of boarding-houses is extending, the unhealthiness of the city is increasing. The merchants have been driven out of Garden-reach, and Calcutta must go elsewhere out of town. Where will it anew set up its household gods? For years the Mutlah will be unhealthy, but at the present rate of progress the Sunderbunds promise to become a garden, the Mutlah river to be a highway of commerce. When the clearing has been completed and sweet water secured, Mutlah-town will become the residence of a large portion of the mercantile community. A second direction in which Calcutta must sooner or later extend is towards Diamond-harbour. It is only a question of time when a railway shall run between that port and the city, as an extension of the Mutlah line and villas shall skirt the northern bank of the Hooghly. As the Sunderbunds are cleared the sea breezes will be valued. A third locality that the wealthy of Calcutta will secure, is in the vicinity of the Botanical gardens, on the southern bank. Already Howrah is becoming to the city all that the Surrey side is to London. Below it, with speedy communication by steamer or railway, the gardens will in time become the nucleus of a city of villas.

But most attractive and certain of all is the future of Barrackpore, or rather Tittaghur, its Garden-reach. Already most of its available houses are occupied by Calcutta merchants, who submit to the toil of crossing the Hooghly twice and using the East Indian Railway. But in a few months the Eastern Bengal line will be completed. While Sealdah, the Calcutta terminus, and the hitherto filthy and unpopular Circular-road become another Howrah and the most important suburb of the city, all who prefer coolness and health to heat, dust, and intolerable stench, will seek Barrackpore. As a railway will run between Sealdah and the river, the merchant will be able to step out of his office into the train, and in thirty minutes will find himself in the healthiest station of alluvial Bengal. There is the Park and the Gardens which Wellesley planned, reminding the resident of Clumber or Buccleuch. There is the river with water so sweet and healthy as to be famed among the natives. The "drive," the "band," all the advantages of civilised Calcutta, with none of its drawbacks, are to be found. A fine railway station has sprung up, and may be approached under the shade of trees, after a few minutes' walk from the chief points of the vicinity. A new church is to be built, and for Dissenters there is the Methodist Chapel. Steadily for eight months the cool monsoon is borne across the Hooghly, so that on its banks punkahs are unnecessary. From Ishapore, where the new bridge is to span the river, to Cossipore, next cold weather will see the beginning of a mighty Richmond.—*Friend of India.*

#### INDIA'S HORSE LEECH.

Throughout his whole career Lord Canning has never uttered anything so hopeful for the future of India as in his reply to the address of a portion of the Christian residents of Calcutta. He insisted on the importance of bringing an enlightened public opinion in India and in England to bear on mere officialism in governing England's greatest dependency. Let him, resisting the seductions of political expediency, remain

true to the promise contained in that reply, and he may yet undo, or at least atone for, so many lost years. He will find on his arrival a battle still going on between England and India, in deciding which his assistance will be most valuable. The letters of our military correspondent show the annoyance excited at home by Mr. Laing's statement to the Madras Chamber of Commerce, that the cost of the actual above the established strength of European force for the past year would have sufficed to reduce the import duties on manufactures to the old rate.

The military authorities in London say it is unreasonable to complain, because the surplus strength of the Indian army was not reduced in a day, and that, if the finances of India could not afford to pay for the existing army, more native troops should have been disbanded. The question is entirely one of facts and figures. What is the established strength of the European force in India—when was it known—and were measures taken with sufficient promptitude to relieve Indian finances by reducing the excess? The established strength of non-commissioned officers and rank and file of all classes, exclusive of officers, is believed to be as follows:—

|                               |        |        |        |
|-------------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Infantry, 56 regiments        | at 920 | ...    | 51,520 |
| Cavalry, 11 ditto             | at 587 | ...    | 6,457  |
| Artillery, 73 field batteries | at 140 | 10,220 |        |
| " 33 garrison ditto           | at 75  | 2,475  | 12,695 |
| Sappers                       | ...    | ...    | 252    |
|                               |        |        | 70,924 |

The Indian Government, it is understood, consider that ten European cavalry regiments of five hundred men each are amply sufficient; but with this exception there is no difference as to the established strength, which may be taken in round numbers at 71,000. This strength had been decided upon in England, within a possible margin of 2,000 or 3,000 men at the outside, fully eighteen months ago, or in the autumn of 1860, and the actual strength at that date was upwards of 85,000 men in India. On the 1st January, 1861, it was 83,000 men; from that time till August it ranged between 83,000 and 75,000, and even as late as January, 1862, it was over 74,000 men, at which figure, we believe, it still remains. It is incontrovertible, therefore, that during the year 1861 India has had to pay for 5,000 or 6,000 European soldiers on the average of the year, beyond the proper establishment.

Nor is this all. To keep up an established force of 70,000 men in India, 5,000 recruits in depot in England would be amply sufficient, looking at the sanitary arrangements which diminish mortality, and the large volunteering which takes place from every regiment returning to England, thanks to the improved treatment of the soldier in India. But if this number would suffice in a normal state of things to keep up the establishment, a much less number would obviously have been sufficient when such a large excess of actual force in India had to be absorbed. All considerations of Indian policy, therefore, pointed clearly to a suspension of all recruiting and reduction of the depot force to a very low point, at least two years ago, when it was clearly foreseen that India would not require, and could not support without bankruptcy, a force within 10,000 men of the numbers actually there. But considerations of English policy pointed the other way. The political horizon in Europe was stormy, and it was important to keep as many soldiers as possible in England. But it was equally important not to have to pay for them, for the cost of the war in China had far exceeded Mr. Gladstone's estimates, and the existence of the ministry was endangered by the strong feeling against his policy of reducing taxes in the face of an obvious deficit. Accordingly, every extra soldier in the Indian depots at home was a gain to English at the expense of Indian finance.

Now what were the facts? The number of men in depot at the charge of India was kept up at the extravagant amount of 20,000 for a great part of 1860, and even in the beginning of 1861 it was as high as 14,000; nor was any material reduction made until the middle of 1861. And why was it then made? An arrangement was concluded with the Horse Guards by which, in

lieu of all depot and regimental charges in England, a fixed sum of £13. 10s. per head was to be paid by India on the effective strength of the European force in India. The War-office, in effect, became contractors to keep the Indian army up to an effective standard of 70,000 for £13. 10s. a head. The moment this bargain was concluded the interest of the English military authorities was changed. It was no longer to keep a large force in depot at the cost of India, but to send the recruits to India and get £13. 10s. a head for them, instead of keeping them at home now that England had to pay for them. As contractors at a fixed rate they naturally wished to do as little work and receive as large payments as possible. Accordingly it was soon discovered that 13,000 or 14,000 men in depot were totally unnecessary; the number was reduced by the last English military estimates below 7,000; and recruiting was stopped, so that it will fall even lower. But in the meantime what was the effect on India during the years of her financial crisis? The years 1860 and 1861 were memorable years in the annals of Indian finance, for the question of national bankruptcy was, at each moment, trembling in the balance. It was apparent that, notwithstanding the imposition of new taxes which had convulsed Indian society and crippled English commerce, nothing but the most searching economy could save the empire from the infinite disaster and disgrace of stopping payment. The danger has been happily averted, but throughout the whole of this critical period, while the Indian Government was reducing its military expenditure by millions, not a single penny of reduction has, as far as we can learn, yet been shown in any estimate of home military expenditure sent from England. The estimate for regimental and depot expenditure for 1861-62 was £1,460,000, or precisely the same figure as for 1860-61, which is at least double what would have been the cost for a European force of 80,000 men under the old system before the mutiny and amalgamation, and £500,000 more than the cost for the established force even under the new arrangement at £13. 10s. per head. But to all this, the real hardship of which India complains, Sir Charles Wood makes no allusion. It is an incontrovertible fact, therefore, that India, during the year 1861, has had to pay £500,000 more at home, and to support 5,000 or 6,000 supernumerary men here, at an extra cost not much less than another £500,000 over and above the fixed cost of the regular European establishment as settled in 1860. It may be that the Secretary of State has done his best to oppose a state of things so detrimental to India, but he seems to defend it. The result is this, and it proves how powerful are the influences which, from the time of the Afghan and first Chinese wars downwards, have constantly tended to sacrifice Indian to Imperial finance.

It only remains to notice the argument that the Indian Government should have met this extra cost by reducing more of the native army. It may be that the Indian authorities have delayed reductions too long, and that the present force may admit of further reduction. We have always held both views; but in justice to the Supreme Government it must be remembered that, between army and military police, the native armed force has been lessened in less than three years by fully 220,000 men, or from 350,000 to 130,000—an amount of reduction which was carried out by the Government on their own responsibility in the face of warnings, which, now that they have been contradicted by the event, seem light, but which then seemed grave enough from the declaration of the highest authorities, such as Sir J. Lawrence and Sir J. Outram, that it was not safe to throw such a mass of men accustomed to arms out of employment. It must also be remembered, that during the last year the experiment of a new police was in full operation, that it was vitally important not to let a military organisation creep into the new constabulary on the plea that the native army had been too largely reduced. That this apprehension was not chimerical may be seen from the instance of Bengal, where the Lieutenant-governor has postponed for more than twelve

months the reduction of his little army of 8,000 military police, on the sole ground that the reductions of the native army had left him without what he considered sufficient protection. Moreover, it must not be forgotten, that as a question of finance, the cost of one European regiment equals the cost, not of two or three, but of eight or ten native regiments. The native regiments having been reduced to 600 rank and file, and the European officers having to be paid at any rate, the saving from disbanding a native regiment is little more than the pay of the privates, and even this is not fully realised, as pensions and gratuities have to be given on parting with them. It takes, therefore, a reduction of fully eight native regiments to cover the cost of one extra Queen's regiment, and to have met the extra expense incurred in 1861 by excess of actual European strength on our establishment in India and England the Indian Government must have disbanded seventy or eighty additional native corps—a result which no one will seriously suppose to have been possible—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

MIDDLE ASSAM, March 8.—In spite of the expressed opinion of Government that there is no pressing necessity for increasing the number of troops in this quarter, I am rather inclined to think we shall wake up some night with these wretches from the Hills holding a nocturnal orgie round our tea-house by the light of its fires, or poaching eggs by the smouldering embers of the "godown." But, not to treat the thing too lightly, it is certainly very inconsiderate of the Government not to afford sufficient protection to those planters, "immediately under the Hills," who in so many instances have vested their all, and who are certainly looked upon by the denizens of those Hills as interlopers upon their territory. They, too, frequently remind them they are in their power, by sparing no opportunity to annoy after the manner of savages. Only a few days ago they made a demonstration in great force before the bungalow of a planter, and demanded what they choose to term rent for their land, to the tune of several rupees. On being laughed at, then remonstrated with, and of course ultimately refused, they threatened that if twenty head of cattle were not given by a stated time to return and submit the whole factory to the flames. Then, again, not long ago, an old and very much esteemed planter received a number of pieces of bamboo, supposed to represent rupees of the like number, which he was politely requested to furnish, under pain of their severe displeasure, and a nocturnal visit from these savages. They came, and it proved very hard to get rid of them, and it was not before taking a part payment, a number of cattle (they have since had to be satisfied), that they could be induced to withhold setting the place on fire. All this can be traced to the well known fact that the military police are not numerous enough to keep these people in check. To make them fear our power and strength is what is necessary for prolonged security, and to do so the force must be immediately local, they don't understand it at a distance. But how long are these barbarians to jeopardise the lives of settlers in Assam? Surely there is a remedy! One would be inclined to think that having purchased the land of the Government the least they can do is to ensure protection to the occupant; but it is not so! It is evident that Assam is not of sufficient importance "to the powers that be" to give it that attention the more favoured provinces enjoy. To a corner from the N. W. it presents a sorry contrast to what he has left behind; total neglect in roads and bridges meets the eye upon all occasions, the former only passable for elephants. Even now, when they are about to be taken in hand, it is on such a scale that will drain the small amount of labour time a planter now commands, and leave the districts through which the improvements are made for ever after discontented. In fact, if the Lieutenant-governor vest the power in the local authorities to advance the wages to such a dangerous

extent as 9 rupees, jumping from the local standard of rupees 3-8, what result can be expected but total ruin in many instances to the cultivation of the tea? The advance could be gradually introduced; that is what the planters are doing; but to offer the coolie 5 rupees this month all at once, would be tantamount to promising a like increase the next; the simplicity of their nature would leave them to expect it and make a stand accordingly. In short, the Government don't know the harm they are doing.—*Englishman*.

**JUNG BAHADOOR.**—Shortly after the British Government made over to Nepal that portion of the Terai known as the Goruckpore Morung, which had, until wrested from the Nepaules by the Oudh Government, formed a portion of the Nepal territory, Jung Bahadoor, accompanied by Kowar Rana, proceeded there to settle and fix the boundaries of the newly acquired district, and to enter into amicable revenue settlement with the people, whose allegiance, by the cession of their country, had become transferred to the Nepaules Government. The portion of the Terai thus transferred was of little value apart from the forest which for the most part covered it, though in that forest there was no inconsiderable quantity of exceedingly fine saul timber. To Jung Bahadoor it, however, possessed virtues of no mean order; in his eyes its value consisted not in the timber of the forests, but in the wild animals it harboured. Scarce giving himself time to fully accomplish the object of his mission, Jung Bahadoor proceeded to organise a hunting expedition of considerable magnitude; and even now, although he has been engaged in this his favourite pursuit for some months, he is not disposed to relinquish it. Kowar Rana has returned to Katmandoo, but without the minister, whose return thither, long since anticipated, is not likely yet to take place. In all probability he will remain in the Terai until driven thence by the advent of the Monsoon.

**THE "SOANE."**—A trial trip of the *Soane*, the first steamboat which the Oriental Inland Steam Company (Limited) has launched in the Hooghly, was made on the 20th March. The *Soane* left Fort Point at eight minutes to nine o'clock in the morning, and arrived at Budge-Budge at thirty-seven minutes after nine, having made the distance in forty-five minutes. She left Budge-Budge, on her return, at thirty one minutes past twelve o'clock, and reached Fort Point at eighteen minutes past one, having made the return journey in forty-seven minutes. She performed the measured mile in three minutes and fourteen seconds, and ran steadily eighteen and a-half knots per hour. Her engines are diagonal oscillators, made on Henderson's principle. The pressure of steam was twenty pounds to the square inch, the revolutions thirty-eight per minute, and the consumption of fuel thirty maunds for the trip. These figures will give our professional readers the means of appreciating the worth of this acquisition to our river navigation, and the favourable impression produced by the trial of the *Soane* will increase the expectations already entertained of the other steamboats building by the same company at Garden Reach, one of which, likely to be next completed, will tow the train of barges on Mr. Bourne's system, under the superintendence of that gentleman, the managing director of the company, who is at present at Lahore, but who will probably arrive in Calcutta in a few weeks.

**ANDAMAN CONVICTS.**—We hear from Port Blair that two of the convicts confined there had effected their escape on to the Great Andaman. They were both Mahomedans from the Punjab, and one of them had induced a female convict, to whom he had become attached, to accompany them. As has resulted in all previous attempts at escape, the runaways found the main land and its occupants so inhospitable that, after a stay of a few days, when worn out with fatigue and hunger, they of their own accord returned to the settlement. We remember that when Dr. Walker was superintendent of Port Blair similar occurrences, though on a much larger scale, took place, and he directed the execution of the greater number, if not of all those who had absconded.

The act was both unnecessary and injudicious, for nothing could possibly have served better to deter others from following the example of the runaways than the listening to the tales of the distress they had suffered and the cruelties they had experienced at the hands of the Andamanese. As a warning, the living presence of these men would have done far more to deter others from pursuing a like course with them than their dead bodies possibly could. We trust Captain Haughton will steer clear of like mistakes, having full faith in his humanity and firmness.

**AN EXAMPLE.**—A fair attempt has been made in the 72nd Highland Regiment, at Mhow, to carry out the War-office Order regarding soldiers' libraries, and the Indian Commander-in-Chief's recommendation about workshops. The library is now entirely separated from the canteen, and attached to it is a well-stocked and well-lighted reading-room. The funds are derived partly from donations, but chiefly from the subscriptions of the men, who pay two annas each monthly. Upwards of 500 have become subscribers. The books and newspapers are chosen by the men, subject only to the approval of the officers' committee, and it is interesting to know what periodicals and newspapers they select. "The Cornhill," "Chambers' Journal," "The Leisure Hour," "The Illustrated News," "The Illustrated Times," "The Home News," "Punch," "The Weekly Times," "The Scotsman," "The Glasgow Saturday Post," "The Friend of India," "Bombay Times," and "Delhi Gazette," are taken. In the reading-room means are furnished for playing chess, backgammon, draughts, Spanish draughts, puff and dart, solitaire, and dominoes. A supply of stationery and stamps is always at hand for those who wish to write letters. In connection with the reading club a course of lectures and readings has just been given, and has been well attended. Sometimes the audiences have been very large indeed. Business is going on in the tailor's, shoemaker's, and carpenter's shops. In the latter a fine turning lathe is daily at work. The printing press also employs several men and boys. Out of doors great impetus has been given to the athletic sports by the Colonel, who has given a challenge cup to be held by the best cricket eleven for a year. The competition for this has given rise to many exciting matches.—*Friend of India*.

**ADULTERATION OF CASHMERE WOOL.**—Captain Farrington, the Deputy-commissioner of Umritsur, in a letter to the local Government, seems to settle the question of the adulteration of Cashmere wool. He says the genuine Pushum is imported from Thibet via Kooloo and Busahur. Kirmanee wool, on the other hand, enters the Punjab via Kurralchee. "I am not aware that there is any direct import from across the Gulf, but I believe almost all, if not all, comes via Bombay. My inquiries show that the supply of Pushum is quite equal to the former demand, and that the weavers do not experience difficulty in obtaining the real article. The excess of export to Europe must not be regarded as a net increase, inasmuch as during this last few years there has been a considerable decrease in the export to Hindustan. The decay of several petty states, the extinction of the Courts of Delhi and Lucknow, the pecuniary difficulties of some others, and the late rebellion, have all acted on the market in that direction. Oriental taste, at the same time that it does not require the same amount of embroidery, demands a greater softness of texture. The adulteration in the shawl fabric commences to a certain extent with the weavers, who sometimes twist the inferior wool with the Pushum in making the wool thread; but, most generally, they make two kinds of thread, one of the Pushum, the other of the coarse wool." A "weaver, who could in a certain time make four yards of adulterated fabric, would require the same time to weave one yard of genuine Pushum." The cause of the adulteration is thus a desire to save labour and its wages.

**THE TERRA INCOGNITA.**—At the last meeting of the Bengal Asiatic Society Major J. J. Walker, of the Survey, read a valuable paper on the geography of the unknown tract of country west of the Soolimani Range, and south of the Soofaid

Koh. It extends over five deg. of latitude, and averages two deg. in longitude, including an area of 50,000 square miles, which is nearly equal to that of England. The inhabitants are various tribes of Pathans and Beloochees, who are particularly suspicious of Europeans, and jealous of admitting them into their country. In 1840 Lieut. Broadfoot, of the Engineers, marched from Ghazi to Dera Ishmail Khan, by the route along the course of the Gomul River. But it is believed that he travelled in disguise with a Kadla of Powindas, and obtained only meagre information. In 1856 General Chamberlain surveyed the Koorum valley, at the head of an expeditionary force, as far west as the Paiwar Pass, immediately below the Soofaid Koh Range, where it rises to an elevation of 15,640 feet above the sea. The pass is 7,000 feet high, and derives its importance more from the populations and wealthy town of Paiwar at its foot than from its elevation. The Koorum river rises about sixty miles farther west among the Zoomut vallies, where the Soolimani Range abuts at right angles against the Soofaid Koh. In the spring of 1857 Col. Lumsden, his brother, and Dr. Bellew, in the course of the Candahar expedition reached the Hazardarakht Nuddi or stream of the thousand trees, one of the principal confluent of the Koorum River. Following this to its source, they arrived at length at the Shooturgurda, or camel neck pass, at a height of 11,400 feet, on the watershed which parts Jellalabad, Kabul and Ghizni from Kohat, Koorum and Wuzeristan. In 1859-60 General Chamberlain, in the Wuzerree expedition, entered the country of the Durwesh Kels and Mahsoods, the two principal Wuzerree tribes. Major Walker showed how these fanatic Mussulman mountaineers cannot help plundering. The irrigated lands, on which they chiefly depend for their cereals, are merely narrow fillets on the edges, and often in the beds of the principal water courses.

**THE ASPIRING MASTERS OF ARTS.**—The Calcutta University is still destitute of the name of even one Master of Arts on its lists. There were four Bachelors of Arts, who were examined last week for the honour—two in the Mathematical and two in the Mental and Moral Sciences, and all failed to reach the lowest limit of half the maximum number of marks. While we do not regret the difficulty, but at the same time fairness, of the questions, we feel that the students have a real grievance in their complaint of the very vague and unsettled character of the qualifications demanded. The Faculty of Arts should see to this, if all Bachelors of Arts are not to be discouraged from aspiring after the higher honour, which in Oxford and Cambridge is given by mere efflux of time. The Hindoo who "professed" as his voluntary subject Paley and Butler came far short, but the test, it must be remembered, was a high one, even for a Christian. Two of the graduates showed an intelligent acquaintance with some of the most knotty points in Sir William Hamilton's metaphysics. The study of that work, far removed as it is, in its tendencies, from the pantheistic idealism of Fichte, the psychological scepticism of Kant, and the degrading materialism of the Hartley school, the latest representative of which is Professor Bain, is calculated to have a most healthy influence on the students of India. We recommend it and Dr. McCosh's treatise on "Intuitions" especially to the dreamy mystics and unpractical followers of the Brahmo Somaj.—*Friend of India*.

**THE TREASURY OFFICERS.**—The General Treasury having been abolished from the 1st March, Mr. Harvey, the late sub-treasurer, has recommended to the Government to grant a subsistence allowance to the assistants and writers of above ten years' service, who have been thrown out of employ by recent arrangements and are not yet entitled to superannuation pensions. To assistants below ten years' service Mr. Harvey has recommended the usual gratuity.

Mr. J. G. WHITNEY has been elected a member of the Committee of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, in the place of Mr. W. M. Whitney, who has left for America.



**DEATH OF THE HON. WILLIAM RITCHIE.**—William Ritchie is dead! The late Advocate-General of India, the first legal member of the Supreme Council, whom we saw in high spirits at Lord Canning's farewell reception a week ago, is dead!—and the telegraph will convey to Lord Canning, whilst yet on his voyage, that another of those who shared his work and his trials has already ended his labours. The William Ritchie of Thackeray's touching comparison with his cousin Sir Richmond Shakespeare is dead! almost before he can have acknowledged that kindly tribute of an old and worthy friendship. We write the dreary words again and again, and can yet scarcely realise their sad truth. Just twenty years ago he came to India, where all that time he has worked with unflinching energy, high aim, and full success, occupying from the first a position at the bar calculated to inspire his competitors with envy; and for the latter part of it a position with the Government and a share in the Imperial councils making him the mark for all men's criticism. And the highest praise that a successful public man can claim is his! No man is his enemy; all men will sincerely mourn him. All parties will acknowledge that at this eventful period almost any man could have been better spared. What higher testimony can we bear than that those who have most closely criticised his public acts unite with those who knew him best in his kindly, honourable, private life, in declaring that the testimony borne by Thackeray to his friend of earlier days is paid by all who have later known the ripened and busy public servant, thus cut off in the midst of his great work. Last Saturday we heard that he was unwell, on Wednesday that he was absent from his place in the Supreme Council, dangerously ill with internal inflammation; then the sorrowful recognition of imminent danger, the temporary rally cheating his friends into "hoping against hope,"—and then this morning—that all hope was past; at last the insensibility of absolute exhaustion, and at four o'clock that the kindly heart had ceased to beat; that the busy brain, teeming with the results of an experience invaluable to the country at this juncture, was at rest; that the open hand and generous nature which had helped so many in their need were cold for the first time to all appeals. Such consolation as can be afforded to his bereaved family circle by the warm sympathy of a whole community is theirs, for death never struck down one in British India who commanded more entirely the esteem and good feeling of all with whom he came in contact, whether in public or in private life, whether among Europeans or natives, than did William Ritchie!—*Englishman Extra*, March 22.

**COLONEL DICKENS' SOANE CANAL SCHEME.**—A supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette* publishes a memorandum on Colonel Dickens' Soane Canal Scheme, but omits to state if it is ever to be carried out. The scheme is as gigantic in extent as it is able in design, and provides for the irrigation of all Behar. The flood discharge of the Soane is 1½ millions of cubic feet per second. The head of the canals he proposes to establish at Telcup, about eighteen miles above the Trunk Road. The general scheme is that of two main canals, one from each end of the dam, which, after a course of ten or twelve miles, are spread into two fanlike systems of irrigation channels, extending on one side to the Kurumnassa and Ganges, on the other, to the Poon Poon and Ganges, and with navigation channels to Benares, to the mouth of the Kurumnassa, to Arrah, and to Patna. The aggregate dimensions will be 681 miles of irrigation, and 145 of navigation, or 826 in all, discharging 3,124 cubic feet per second at a velocity of two miles an hour. The dam or anicut is on the general principle of the Madras Delta Works. The chief difference is in the depth of undersunk foundations which Colonel Dickens proposes, viz., two rows of blocks twenty feet deep, whereas the Madras officers content themselves with wells of seven to nine feet deep. The cost is estimated at 245 lakhs of rupees, of which 12½ per cent. is for establishment, and the income at Rs. 21,41,100, or 8½ per cent. profit. He would begin with the

Patna branch, and spread its cost of sixty-three lakhs over five years. The Arrah branch will be most profitable. With such a plan carried out Behar would realise the glowing descriptions of Oriental poets and rival Dharwar as a cotton-growing country. But 245 lakhs! Had Behar been the Punjab it might have been thought of. The Peshawar-road will cost more than half of that before it is finished.

**THE PUNJABES AND THE RAILWAY.**—The effect of the opening of the railway on the Sikhs seems to have been marvellous. A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says Umritsur is amazed at the success of the railway trains. Many of the inhabitants have been hourly expecting to hear of the whole being blown up; while others manifest the most determined resolution to have a ride on the "fire horse." At Lahore, on Tuesday, the assembled populace came into collision with the police, and repeatedly took possession of the open vans, in spite of all opposition. Large parties of villagers are met daily coming in to see the "rail garee," and, if possible, to have a trip thereon. The excitement is described as inferior only to that caused by the mutiny.

A PROTESTANT SCHOOL is about to be opened in Lahore, under the auspices of Sir R. Montgomery. Mr. Thomson, who was a teacher in the Free Church Institution, Calcutta, is head master. The school is termed the Lahore High School, and will prove most useful to the Christian community. A boarding establishment should be connected with it.

**EXTENSIVE FORGERY.**—A trial—we wish we in India could call it extraordinary—has taken place in the Bengal Sudder Court. Mohindronarain Puttronovis was brought up on an indictment containing ten counts of forgery, fraudulent possession of counterfeit seals or stamps of thirty-two specified persons, and wilful fabrication of upwards of eighty forged documents, some of them reaching back in date upwards of two centuries. The prosecutor, or more properly the informer, Ram Coomar Ghose, failed to give a clear account of his means of discovery. He visited the prisoner, according to his own account, and ascertained that he was ready to fabricate deeds as if executed by the Rajah of Bogur, long since deceased. The evidence, in the opinion of both the sessions judge and law officer, proved beyond reasonable doubt the prisoner's guilt. He was sentenced to the highest punishment allowed by law, viz., seven years' imprisonment, and two years' further imprisonment in lieu of stripes with labour and irons in banishment.

COLONEL A. J. LOCKHART, C.B. of her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders, displaces Lieut.-col. Biddulph from the command of the garrison of Fort William, and the latter officer returns to his artillery command at Raneegeunge.

**NATIVE POLICE.**—The following incident, which we observe in the *Delhi Gazette*, shows the utter inefficiency of the police, and their probable complicity in the crimes committed in their districts. Mr. J. Lewis, an engineer, having encamped about seven miles from Bareilly, on the Moradabad road, hired a chokedar from the village as a guard during the night. In the morning all the boxes from one side of the tent were abstracted, taken off to an adjoining field, and ransacked, the greater part of the contents being destroyed. In the seven miles between Bareilly and the scene of the robbery there are three police stations, one of them being only a few hundred yards off. Nothing has been heard of the robber.

**CAPTURED ARMS.**—The Government has issued instructions to the several local Governments and its agents, that all arms taken from the mutineers, or which are forfeited to the Government, shall be at once destroyed; the stocks of fire arms being burnt and the barrels, swords, spears, and other offensive weapons being broken up and sold as old iron. We hope that those to whom the latter duty is entrusted will see that the instructions as to "breaking up" are efficiently carried out prior to the sale of the "old iron;" or it may, and doubtless will, chance that an expenditure of a very little labour will suffice to restore the "broken up" weapons to their pristine state of efficiency.

**LORD ELGIN'S FIRST APPOINTMENTS.**—The *Calcutta Gazette* of the 15th March publishes Lord Elgin's first orders as Viceroy. "His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-general notifies the following appointments:—The Hon. Thomas John Hovell Thurlow to be Private Secretary. Major Arthur Scott, her Majesty's 5th Fusiliers, to be Aide-de-Camp." The Private Secretary is heir to his brother, the fourth Baron Thurlow, and was born in 1838. The first peer was the famous Lord High Chancellor, who was succeeded by his nephew. The second Baron had two sons, still alive, who bear the courtesy title of "Honorable," and are both officers in the army.

**CURRENCY COMMISSIONERS.**—The following are appointed Currency Commissioners:—Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Orr, Mint Master, Madras, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Ballard, C. B., Mint Master, Bombay.

**PAPER CURRENCY.**—Since the introduction of the paper currency the amount of notes issued alone from the cheque department of the Bank of Bengal up to the 5th March may be estimated at forty-eight lakhs of rupees, besides some thirty lakhs of rupees issued from other departments, making a total of about seventy-eight lakhs of rupees.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL G. G. DENNIS, of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers, who died on Saturday, March 15th, of cholera, had seen good service. He served throughout the Sutledge campaign of 1845-46, and was present at the actions of Ferozshahr and Sobraon. In the latter engagements he was severely wounded—medal and clasp. He also served in Burmah in 1852-53, and was present at the re-capture of Pegu, 21st November, 1852. Colonel Dennis commanded the 9th company, which formed part of the storming party against the stockade—medal. Was present with the 1st Fusiliers at the battle of Balee-ke Serai, under the command of Sir Henry Barnard, K.C.B., on the 18th June, 1857, and in the operations against the city of Delhi. Succeeded to the command of the regiment on Colonel Welchman being severely wounded on the 23rd June, 1857, in the Subzee Mundee, when he was struck down by a *coup-de-soleil*. Colonel Dennis's sudden death will be much felt by all the officers of his old regiments. By this casualty the 2nd Fusiliers (104th), get a line step. Captain Tronson and Lieutenant Matheson are promoted to Major and Captain, respectively, and a General List Ensign receives his Lieutenantancy from the 16th March.

CAPTAIN D. OSBORN, Officiating Station Staff, and Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General at Raneegeunge, has been appointed by the Bengal Government to the command of the police battalion stationed at Patna and in the Dinapore district.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 17. Hydaspes, Irwin, Liverpool.—18. Albert Gallatin, Storer, Boston.—19. Edward, Hale, Liverpool.—20. Astrea, Nicolls, Mauritius; Fazel Carrim, Jyffreys, Madras.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Albert Gallatin.—Mr. W. Duncan, Miss S. M. Maistow, Mr. and Mrs. Bar.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Walmer Castle.—To London.—Col. and Mrs. Sandeman and child, Mrs. Barnard and infant, Maj. and Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. Col. Luard and child, Misses Cardews, Maj. and Mrs. Hall, 26th N.I., and child, Mrs. C. B. Barden and two children, Mrs. and Maj. Trevelyan and child, Mrs. McCarthy and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Forster, 39th N.I., and three children, Rev. Mr. Lathbridge, three Masters and Miss Swaine, Mr. Ronald and Master A. McArthur, Mrs. J. Begg and three children, Mrs. Keene and four children, Mr. Andrew and one child, Mrs. Carter and two children, Maj. and Mrs. Meynell, Dr. and Mrs. Irving and four children, Capt. and Mrs. Deauchy and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Joakim and two children, Miss Joakim, Mr. G. Cox and three children, Mr. McDonald and child, Mrs. Crozier and child, Capt. and Mrs. Dundas, late 38th N.I., and child, Mrs. Farquhar and three children, Rev. Mr. Baly, Lieut. Townsend, R.A., Col. R. Thorpe, Maj. Ford, Brig. McDonald, 74th N.I., Maj. Boswell, 2nd N.I., Capt. Maule, H.M.'s 62nd Regt., Capt. Percival, H.M.'s 84th Regt., Capt. Lewin, H.M.'s 81st Foot, Messrs. Fletcher, Woolaston, and Cary, Maj. Pownall, 39th N.I., Miss Ireland. To MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Carstairs, Mr. Woodward. From MADRAS to LONDON.—Maj. B. Gordon and family, Mr. Williams, Rev. Mr. Kearns and family, Dr. Donaldson and family, Col. Bower and family, Mr. Gantz and family.

Per str. Jason.—For LONDON.—Maj. Troyon, Mr. J. McNair and child, Mr. Sankey and two children, Mr. Pickard, Capt. Fraser, Mr. T. Coates, Lieut. B. R. Chambers, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Mason, Lieut. C. M. Busby, Lieut. E. Egan, Mr. McArthur, wife, and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and two children.

Per str. Colombo.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon, Mr. and Mrs. Erskine, Mr. and Mrs. Chapman, Miss Chapman, Mr. James Chapman, Mrs. Inglis and child. For HONG KONG.—Mr. Harper. For BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Asphar. For SEZ.—Mr. and Mrs. J. Church, Maj. Thurburn, Mr. Jansen, Mr. D. Mackinlay. For MALTA.—Mr. E. Johnson, Mr. H. Stewart, Maj. Vane. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. J. B. Rentiers, Col. R. Garnett, Mr. and Mrs. G. Brown, Maj. Chambers, Mr. A. R. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Vansittart and children, Mr. and Mrs. W. Money, Mr. and Mrs. Sapté, Mr. Mackenzie, Master Read, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Dowleas, Mr. L. Stokes. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Lieut. R. S. Hill, Baboo Suddendronath Tagore, Baboo Monomohun Ghose, Mr. G. B. Youngs, Mr. and Mrs. Francis, Mr. Cunliffe, Capt. Nawel, M. S. Banister and child, Mr. J. O. B. Saunders, Col. and Mrs. Curton, Col. and Mrs. Scott and children, Maj. and Mrs. Kent, Col. and Mrs. James, Col. Mrs., and Miss Osmancy, Mr. J. Smith, Mrs. and Miss Wylie and two children, Maj. Morrisson, Rev. J. W. Young, Dr. Corbyn, Col. Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Davidson and family, Lady Frere, Mr. G. Simmons, Mr. J. Ker, Mr. J. Baillie, Capt. Proulx, Maj. D. Radcliffe.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, March 22, 1862.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                            | Sell.    | Buy.  |
|----------------------------|----------|-------|
| Transfer 4 per cent.       | Nominal. |       |
| New Company's Rupees 4 do. | 89½      | 90 0  |
| 3rd Sica Rupee 1 do.       | 87½      | 0 0   |
| Public Works 5 do.         | 100½     | 100½  |
| Ditto 5 do.                | (100)    | (100) |
| New 5½ do.                 | 107½     | 108   |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) | 5½ per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days)  | 8½ per ct. |
| Interest on Deposit of Government Paper  | 7 per ct.  |
| Do. on Open Cash Credit Accounts         | 7 per ct.  |
| On Deposit of Goods, &c.                 | 8½ per ct. |

### EXCHANGES.

|                                      |            |      |
|--------------------------------------|------------|------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight     | 2 0½       | 2 1  |
| Ditto with Documents, do.            | 2 0½       | 2 0½ |
| American Bills under credit, do.     |            |      |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight       | } Nominal. |      |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight            |            |      |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight |            |      |

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

|                            |               |              |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 4 per cent. Stock Receipts | Sa. Rs. 100   | Co.'s Rs. 70 |
| 4 ditto Government Paper   | 100           | 76           |
| 4 ditto ditto              | Co.'s Rs. 100 | 75           |
| 5 ditto ditto              | 100           | 95           |
| 5½ ditto ditto             | 100           | 95           |
| New Treasury Bills         | 100           | 95           |

On goods three-fourths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

|  | Paid up.  | Present value at Co's Rupees. |
|--|-----------|-------------------------------|
| Bank of Bengal                           | 4000 each | 7775 to 7900                  |
| Agra Bank (Limited)                      | 500       | 800 to 825                    |
| Oriental Bank                            | £25       | No sales.                     |
| Hooghly                                  | 1000      | 950                           |
| Delhi Bank                               | 500       | 550 to 560                    |
| Commercial Bank                          | £250      | No sales.                     |
| Calcutta and Burmah                      | £500      | 500 nom.                      |
| Mercantile Bank                          | £1000     | 1000                          |
| Sinla Bank                               | £500      | 550                           |
| People's Bank                            | 75        | Par.                          |
| India General Steam                      | 1000      | 1350 to 1375                  |
| Ganges Company                           | 500       | 525 to 550                    |
| Bengal Coal Company (Limited)            | 1000      | 1800 to 1810                  |
| Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) | 600       | 710 to 730                    |
| Hooghly (Eastern)                        | 1000      | 950 to 975                    |
| East India Coal Company (Limited)        | 100       | 60 to 65                      |
| Bengal Printing Company (Limited)        | 100       | 155 to 160                    |
| Bengal Tea Company                       | 100       | 120 to 125                    |
| Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)      | 50        | 55 to 57                      |
| Bonded Warehouse Association             | 445       | 60 to 625                     |
| Calcutta Docking Company                 | 700       | 1225 to 1250                  |
| Oriental Gas Company (Limited)           | 10        | 16 to 17 each.                |
| Assam Company                            | 200       | 460 to 470                    |
| East India Railway Company               | 218       | 214 to 215                    |
| East India Copper Co. (Limited)          | 1000      | 11 dis.                       |
| Calcutta Auction Company (Limited)       | 75        | 28 to 30                      |

### PRICES OF BULLION.

|                            |               |                  |
|----------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Sovereigns                 | each, Rs. 10  | 34 to 10 4½      |
| Doubletons                 | "             | 32 6 to 32 3     |
| Madras Gold Mohurs         | "             | 15 2 to          |
| Old Gold Mohurs            | "             | 20 4 to 20 0     |
| New Gold Mohurs            | "             | 15 8 to 16 0     |
| China Gold Bars            | per sicca wt. | Rs. 16 5 to 16 0 |
| Gold Dust (Australia)      | "             | 15 15 to 16 0    |
| Sycee Silver, Co's Rs. 100 | "             | "                |
| Spanish Dollars            | per 100 Rs.   | 224 0 to 225 0   |
| Mexican ditto              | "             | 220 8 to 221 6   |

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £3 to £5. 5s. per ton.  
To Liverpool, nominal.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

MADRAS RAILWAYS.—The Governor has returned from his tour, which was not a long one, as he only went down to Negapatnam to open the Great Southern Railway. Numerous addresses

were presented to him by the natives, all expressive of the great appreciation they had for the Government, which has done so much for them. Doubtless official parties had something to do with the drawing up of the addresses, which, nevertheless, may be looked upon as the expression of the real feelings of the natives. Sir William's replies were sensible and to the point. The Great Southern Railway is now open from Negapatnam to Trichinopoly. In another month we hope to be able to record that the Madras line will be opened throughout to Beypore. It will then be seen whether there is any possibility of the speculation paying. Many well-informed people say that the main line which connects the East and West Coasts never will pay 5 per cent.; for, incredible as it may appear, it has been constructed so as to avoid all the large towns, and the consequence is that it costs more to have goods removed to and from the stations than to send them direct to their destination by bullock bandies. The company ought at once to organise a system by which passengers and goods may, at such stations as Arcot, Vellore, Salem, &c., be sent up to the town, and not set down four or five miles away from it.—*Athenæum*.

RESTORATION OF THE TANJORE PROPERTY.—One of Lord Canning's last acts was to send down express orders to the Madras Government to restore to the Tanjore family, in accordance with the Hindu law of inheritance, the whole of the late Rajah's property, landed and personal, with the trifling exception of the regalia, which were proved at the trial in the Supreme Court to consist of only three jewels, the Surpunch, Lunga, and Chellum, and perhaps the Throne.

F. DE SOUZA, Esq., senior member of the firm of Messrs. De Souza, Cammiade and Co., has been appointed Consul at the port of Madras for the King of Portugal, by a decree of his late Majesty Don Pedro.

BURMAH.—We have files of papers from Rangoon up to March 1st, and Maulmein up to Feb. 27th. The Rangoon Gazette has the following:—"A Screw Loose.—A rumour is current in town that on the last trip of the Government steamer *Bentinck* to the frontier, the Deputy-commissioner of Promé, Lieut.-colonel Brown, took passage by her to Thayetmyo, with a view to inquire into certain deficiencies of money said to exist in the Treasury Department there. The head accountant, treasurer, and another subordinate, suspected of complicity in this matter, have, we hear, been arrested." The Rangoon Times says:—"Last Wednesday afternoon a whirlwind, to which phenomenon we had occasion lately to refer as being rather prevalent just now, struck one of the port boats, and rolled it over in the twinkling of an eye. As the boat was starting from the main wharf, with the report book to proceed to a ship which had just anchored, the wind caught the sail, and before the lascars could know what was the matter they were all floundering in the water. providentially no life was lost, and no damage done. The Tindal held on to the report book, bringing it out swimming with one hand. In the month of February no less a sum than one lakh and 5,000 rs. was received as Custom's duties at the port of Rangoon. A fire has swept off a large portion of the town of Henzadah; eight hundred houses were burnt down." The *Maulmein Advertiser* says:—"We are sorry to learn that some of our enterprising timber merchants who had recently proceeded to Karen-Ni to purchase timber have been severely maltreated and robbed of elephants, money, and personal property. Dr. Harper and his brother have recently returned from the frontier, having had to find their way down the best way they could. They had gone into the Karen-Ni State with three elephants, and from 10,000 to 15,000 rs. The chief refused to sell them any timber, we doubt not but with a view to rob them. In coming down they were set upon by about thirty men and fleeced.—Dr. Harper having been severely speared likewise. His brother fared better, having only been slightly injured. A representation of the above facts has been made to Captain Burn, with a view that redress may be obtained, but nothing can be done until the commissioner returns to Maulmein."—*Athenæum*.

MA. TALBOYS WHEELER.—The Government of India has received instructions from the Secretary of State for India to direct Mr. T. Wheeler, a Professor in the Madras Presidency College, to proceed to Bombay, for the purposes of arranging and classifying the public records of the Government of that presidency. Mr. Wheeler, we understand, had previously performed the same office for the Madras Government. We can imagine it is with a view to uniformity in the classification that Mr. Wheeler is directed to proceed to Bombay, as there must surely be several servants of the Government of that presidency quite capable of performing the work, to execute which Mr. Wheeler is deputed there.

MADRAS VOLUNTEERS.—Sir Hope Grant has held a review of the Madras volunteers. The regiment mustered on the occasion 600 strong.

MADRAS COTTON.—Mr. J. T. Wheeler, in his "Handbook to Cotton Cultivation in the Madras Presidency," arrives at the following conclusions:—1st. American cotton can be grown, but the profit is questionable. 2nd. Indian cotton may be improved, but only to a degree. 3rd. American cotton must always command a higher price than Indian. 4th. The demand for Indian cotton must always depend on the supply of American. Of the three last we shall say nothing. Regarding the first conclusion, Mr. Wheeler says, "the ryot has hitherto found it more safe and profitable to grow indigenous cotton than to grow New Orleans Cotton." The cultivation of the first is cheap and simple, the crop is tolerably certain, the staple clothes the family, the seed feeds the cattle, and the residue finds a ready market on the spot. The cultivation of American cotton is a speculation; it is more difficult, the crop is uncertain, the staple is not used by native spinners, and the market is doubtful and distant.

COTTON.—With reference to the sample of New Orleans Cotton, grown in Mr. Minchin's garden, forwarded to Mr. G. R. Haywood by the Madras Board of Revenue, the latter gentleman reports that he finds the cotton to be of excellent quality, well cleaned, and of good colour, superior to the average of "Dharwar saw ginned American" now selling in Bombay, and which ranks highest of all Indian Cottons, and that if this cotton can be produced in quantity, and delivered in Liverpool equal to sample, it will be eagerly sought after. He states that the "plantations" of the Southern States are nothing but a system of garden cultivation carried on on an extensive scale, and that owing doubtless to the conditions of growth as to season, soil, climate, and mode of cultivation having been carefully studied by the Europeans, there have been numerous instances of "experimental culture" in India producing as large a quantity of cotton per acre as is obtained from equal area in the United States, giving an earnest that what has been accomplished on a limited scale may very probably be achieved extensively by Europeans willing to make the attempt. He counts it bad advice "not to mind the native plant." If the adaptation of machinery to the purpose of spinning can be effected with economy, a new impulse will be given to the growth of cotton in India, and the question of dependence upon America will be in a fair way of solution. In explanation of an erroneous inference drawn from a statement contained in his letter to his Highness the Pacha of Egypt, he says, "Egyptian cotton is used in the spinning of a finer class of goods than are manufactured from New Orleans and Indian cotton, and it is therefore erroneous to suppose that the Egyptian does not find the same favour in England as the New Orleans cotton."—*Madras Times*.

HYDERABAD, March 8.—It was told about the 1st of March that some persons, foreigners, were employed in endeavouring to get up a rebellion here, as well against the Nizam as the English, and with that view had been distributing shawls to persons at this capital. Their apprehension was deferred to obtain evidence of facts on which to proceed against them, which at length was procured by the principal person among the conspirators giving fifty rupees to a Government spy, of course for a purpose which is not described. On the night of the 4th, the police, doing duty

No. 393.—Mr. J. C. Murphy, extra asst. comar., to be judge of Small Cause Court, Umritsur.

*Police Dept., Feb. 28.*—No. 109.—The servs. of Lieut. W. Battye, asst. dist. superint. of police, are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India, foreign dept., for employ in Meywar Bheel corps.

*General Dept., March 6.*—No. 425.—Capt. R. O. T. Nicolls, asst. comar., of Jullunder, to offic. as dep. comar. of Dera Ismael Khan.

*Military Dept., March 4.*—No. 48.—The Kohat station order, dated Feb. 8, by Lieut. col. A. Wilde, C.S., comdg., directing asst. surg. G. Farrell, 2nd Punjab cav., to assu. med. charge of 2nd Sikh inf. as a temp. arrangement, in room of Surg. J. Williams, is confirmed.

*March 7.*—No. 44.—The regl. order dated Feb. 24, by Maj. R. Renny, comdg. 3rd Sikh inf., appg. Lieut. and adj. F. T. Bainbridge to offic. as 2nd in com., and direct. him to proc. to Fyzabad and assu. com. of the right wing on the departure of Lieut. B. R. Chambers, on leave, and directing Lieut. A. J. D. Hawes to offic. as adj., is confirmed.

*Public Works Dept., March 4.*—No. 5,370.—Appointment.—Lieut. W. B. Holmes, asst. engr., 1st class, is appd. to offic. as exec. engr. of the Peshawur div. during abs. of Capt. C. Pollard.

#### JHELUM.

No. 5,162.—The station of Jhelum is detached fr. the Rawul Pindee div., and added as an outpost to the Sealkote div.

*Medical Dept.*—Asst. surg. Bogle to be surg. from Feb. last, v. Surg. maj. A. Campbell, ret.

#### Alteration of Rank.

*Medical Dept.*—Surg. H. A. Ebdon, fr. Oct. 17 last, v. Surg. maj. Sir W. B. O'Shaughnessy, Kt., M.D., and v.R.C.S., ret.

*Dist. surg. T. Farquhar, M.D., fr. Dec. 16 last, v. Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals W. S. Dicken.*

#### No. 249.—Appointments.—

Punjab Ireg. Force.—No. 2 Lt. Field Batt.—Lieut. F. E. Lewes, art., to offic. as do. du. officer, v. Lieut. Craster, offic. comdt. No. 3 batt.

*Hazara Mountain Train Batt.*—Lieut. R. J. Abbott, of art., to do duty.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

##### FURLOUGH TO THE BENGAL NATIVE ARMY.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Girana, March 6.*—With the sanction of Govt., the C. in C. is pl. to grant furlough to the whole of the Bengal native army, with the exception of those regiments which are employed, or are likely to be employed, on the Eastern frontier, to which, as soon as circumstances permit, furlough will be hereafter granted to the same extent as to the rest of the army.

2. Leave will be given, where practicable, to the extent of 10 per cent. of the effective strength of corps, except in the Punjab regiments below enumerated, recently returned, or about to return, from China, to which it will be granted to the extent of 40 per cent., agreeably to para. 10 of G.O. No. 52, dated Dec. 20, 1859.—

##### 19th Bengal Cav.

##### 22nd (Punjab) regt. N.I.

3. In all cases where divisional generals may find it necessary to withhold the indulgence, altogether or in part, a special report of the circumstance is to be made for H.E.'s information.

4. Leave of absence is to be given with a strict regard to the priority of claims, and the period of leave is to be limited with reference to the distance of the men's homes, and the nature of their business, so as to admit of as general a participation in the indulgence as possible.

5. Men whose homes are 700 miles and upwards from their corps should, as a general rule, be given the maximum limit of furl., namely, 9 months; and to others, whose homes are nearer, a proportionately shorter furl. should be granted, so that the soldier whose home is distant may be able, as far as practicable, to pass the same time there as his comrade whose home is less remotely situated.

6. The usual leave certificates are to be granted, and men proceeding on furl. are to be reminded of the penalties they are liable to incur from overstaying their leave; and they are also to be warned to send notice to their regiments, should sickness prevent their starting to rejoin their corps in such time as to insure their reaching them on the expiration of their leave.

7. Furl. will commence on the 1st proximo, and terminate, except in exceptional cases, on Oct. 31 next.

In case of G.O. of Jan. 28 last, Capt. C. C. Johnson, dep. asst. q. r. gen. of the army, is app. to the charge of the head quarters' camp sudder bazaar, with effect fr. Feb. 1, the date on which he received charge fr. Lieut. F. A. Monriou.

Lieut. A. N. Phillips, late 19th N.I., do. du. with the 4th regt. N.I., is app. to the above charge, fr. 1st inst., in add. to his other duties.

*Head Qrs., Camp Kuratpore, March 7.*—Unatt. Ens. H. Murray, do. du. at Peshawur, is app. a 2nd class barrack master at Futehgarh, and directed to join.

Asst. surg. A. Neil passed the prescribed colloquial exam. on 12th ult.

Order confirmed.—Umballah brig. order, dated 26th ult., directing Asst. surg. R. T. Lyons, 101st Royal Bengal fus., to continue to do du. with the 42nd highlanders, where his servs. are required.

Leave of absence:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Maj. J. E. Fraser, (brig. maj., Fyzabad), fr. April 1 to May 1, to Calcutta, prep. to leave to England.

*Head Qrs., Camp Jullundur, March 8.*—Under the provisions of G.G.O., No. 585, of Sept. 24, 1852, Lieut. R. A. Dobbin, late 6th Eur. regt., is perm. to study at the Thomason College, Roorkee, until Nov. 1, 1862, and will join at once.

Asst. surg. J. H. Thornton is app. to the med. charge of the 44th (Sylhet) L.I., v. Asst. surg. T. Dillon, placed at the disposal of the foreign dep.

The underment. officers passed the prescribed colloquial examn. on the 15th ult.:—

Unatt. Ens. T. Hardy, and Asst. surg. T. G. Skardon.

Leave of absence:—

Late 47th N.I.—Lieut. W. Gordon, from March 23 to May 23, to visit Calcutta, on private affairs, prep. to applying for furl. to Eur., under the old rules.

Late 68th N.I.—Lieut. W. J. Cochrane (do. du. with 12th (K-i-G.) N.I.), from March 1 to June 30, to Calcutta, m.c.

Late 78rd N.I.—Capt. F. R. N. Fortescue, from Feb. 28, to sailing of ship *Marlborough*, in extension, prep. to furl.

Gen. List, Infantry.—Lieut. H. W. Shoubridge, from Feb. 20 to Oct. 15, to visit Landour and the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

*Head Qrs., Camp Jullundur, March 9.*—Orders confirmed:—

Meerut division order, dated Dec. 17 last, directing Asst. surg. L. Emanuel, att. to 104th Bengal fus., to proc. in med. ch. of a detach. of recovered men from Nynce Tal towards Agra, returning thence to his corps at Meerut.

Leave of absence:—

Late 5th L.C.—Capt. R. Jenkins, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Simla.

Late 9th N.I.—Lieut. H. C. Smith (adjt. 6th Bengal cav.), from March 1 to April 30, in ext., to Meean Meer.

Late 53rd N.I.—Capt. H. A. Cockburn, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Mussorie and hills north of Deyrah.

H.M.'s 42nd Highlanders.—Lieut. the Hon. R. H. Stewart (officg. dep. asst. q. r. gen., Allahabad), from Dec. 30, 1861, to Feb. 1, to Calcutta.

Bengal Staff Corps.—Maj. C. St. G. Brownlow, brig. maj. at Umballa, from April 1 to Nov. 1, to Simla, on m.c.

*Head Qrs., Camp, Ryecroft, March 5.*—The following orders are confirmed:—

Meerut div. order, dated the 20th ult., making the following medical arrangements:—

Surg. J. Lee, 12th (Kelat-i-Ghilzie) regt. N.I., to assume temporary med. ch. of the Delhi art. div., v. Surg. maj. A. W. Crozier, proceeding to join the 104th Bengal fus.

Leave of absence:—

Late 15th N.I.—Capt. H. C. Cuppage, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Cashmere, with the sanction of the Punjab Government.

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieut. R. S. Hill, from Feb. 23 to April 23, to presidency, prep. to applying for leave to Europe on m.c.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, March 5.*—*Head Qrs., Camp Moreedki, Feb. 19.*—The underment. officer passed the interpreter's test at Meerut on Jan. 10:—

Cornet F. H. Maitland, 8th hussars.

The underment. officers have passed in Hindoostanee:—

Lieut. H. Graves, royal art., at Lucknow, on Jan. 10.

Ens. C. W. Hume, 48th foot, at Saugor, on Jan. 10.

Ens. E. A. Raikes, 93rd highlanders, at Peshawur, on Jan. 10.

*Head Qrs., Camp, Kanna-Kuch, Feb. 22.*—The underment. officers, &c., have passed in Hindoostanee and the vernacular:—

In Hindoostanee.—Ens. A. Hutton and Lance corporal F. Gordon, of the 79th highlanders, at Ferozepore, on Jan. 10.

Vernacular.—Lieut. F. K. Fitzroy, of the 81st foot, at Jullunder, on Feb. 6.

At the recommendation of the Insp. gen. H.M.'s hospitals the foll. med. officers of the royal art., recently arrived from England, are posted to the batts. opposite their names:—

Asst. surgs. E. Hardinge, 5th batt. 14th brig.; and J. d'Altera, 6th batt. 14th brig.

Asst. surg. Hardinge will proc. to join his batt. at Roy Bareilly.

Staff asst. surg. J. Davidge, recently arr. from England, will proc. to Subathoo for duty with the 2nd batt. rifle brigade, where his servs. are urgently required.

Staff asst. surg. Grant will proc. without delay to Berhampore, and report himself for duty there to the officer comdg. the station.

Surg. Doherty, H.M.'s 13th L.I., will proc. to Morar,

Gwalior, and ass. med. ch. of his battalion stationed there, reporting himself on arr. to the officer comdg.

Staff asst. surg. Ramsay will take med. ch. of invalids, &c., of H.M.'s serv. procg. to England on the transport *Ellenborough*.

*Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Mar. 8.*—*Hd. Qrs., Camp Choreewalla, Feb. 24.*—No. 34.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the foll. app., subject to confirmation by H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C.:—

98th Foot.—Lieut. col. L. C. Bouchier, fr. 89th foot, to be lieut. col., v. Rainer, who has been nominated to a brigade com. and seconded, Feb. 24.

Lieut. col. Bouchier is directed to join immediately and assu. com. of the 98th regt.

*Head Qrs., Camp Ghull, Feb. 26.*—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the foll. prom. and appt., until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

48th Foot.—Lieut. T. G. Miller to be adjt., v. Rawlins, prom., Feb. 11.

Ens. W. R. Tudor to be lieut., without pur., v. Miller, app. adjt., Feb. 11.

The servs. of Lieut. J. Knox, 19th foot, as musketry instructor to the left wing 43rd L.I. being no longer required, he is directed to rejoin his corps at the public expense, where he is urgently required.

Lieut. J. C. Auchinleck, 6th batt. 11th brig. royal art., who arr. in Calcutta on Oct. 1, 1861, fr. China, is taken on the strength of the Bengal estab. fr. that date.

Staff surg. Wright, recently prom. fr. royal art., will, on being reld., proc. to Fyzabad, and rep. himself to the officer comd. 23rd Royal Welch fus., for med. ch. of the corps.

Surg. Rhys, royal art., at present in ch. of 23rd Royal Welch fus., on being reld. by Surg. Wright, will rejoin head qrs. 11th brig. royal art., his exch. with Surg. Laing not having been sanctioned by the Home authorities.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Chubbeel, March 1.*—Capt. T. Bradshaw, vet. estab., is perm. to do du. at Muttra, instead of at Benares, as published in G.O. of Dec. 2 last.

Capt. F. R. Thomson, late 29th N.I., is perm. to do gen. du. at Shahjehanpore.

Lieut. A. Steward, Bengal staff corps, passed the presc. exam. in the Punjabee lang. on Jan. 24 last.

**ERRATUM.**—In Oude div. order of Jan. 13 last, confirmed by G.O., for "Lieut." read "Capt." J. Rawlins, 48th foot.

By Lieut. col. J. Liptrott, comdg. the escort of H.E. the C. in C., dated the 9th ult., appg. Lieut. F. R. Turner, 4th N.I., to act as detachmt. staff to the escort, in addn. to his other duties; and directg. Surg. A. R. Atkinson, of the same corps, to assume med. charge of the detachments attached to the escort.

Peshawur arty. div. order, dated 13th ult., directg. Surg. maj. J. H. Jones to receive med. charge of the detachments mentioned below, attached to the arty. div. at Chumkunnie, during the annual practice, with effect from Oct. 20 to Dec. 14 last:—

7th Royal Fus.—102, up to Nov. 9. 132, up to Dec. 4.

93rd Highlanders.—182, up to Dec. 14.

By Capt. R. Blackall, comdg. at Attock, dated the 18th ult., directing garrison Asst. surg. A. K. Reed, in addn. to his other duties, to receive temp. med. charge of detachmt. 7th Royal Fus. from Asst. surg. T. E. Hale, whose services are required with a detachment proceedg. to Ferozepore.

*Head Qrs., Camp Umritsur, March 3.*—The serv. of Asst. surg. G. Henderson are placed at disp. of the Punjab Govt.

Orders confirmed:—

Meerut division order, dated 14th ult., appg. Surg. R. S. O. Thring to the med. ch. of the staff, v. Asst. surg. H. C. Cutcliffe, proc. on leave on m.c.

Rawul Pindee station order, dated 21st ult., directing Asst. surg. G. C. Chesnaye, of the A baty., to relieve Asst. surg. J. Browne, of the D baty., 5th royal horse brig., from med. ch. of No. 2 baty., 16th brig. royal art., and proc. with it to Peshawur; and Asst. surg. Browne, on being rel., to rejoin his own baty. at Meean Meer.

Benares station order, dated 22nd ult., directing Vet. surg. S. T. Goddard to afford profes. aid to the horses of the 2nd drag. gds., in add. to his other duties, dur. indisposition of Vet. surg. T. P. Gudin.

Leave of abs.:—

Late 1st Eur. L.C.—Capt. C. H. Nicoletts, fr. Feb. 13 to Nov. 15, to visit Mussorie, on m.c.

Late 2nd Eur. Bengal Fus.—Maj. A. Boyd, fr. April 1 to Nov. 1, to Mussorie, on m.c.

Late 39th N.I.—Capt. G. H. Gordon, fr. March 1 to Oct. 31, to visit Simla and the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

*Hd. Qrs., Camp Jhundeeala, March 4.*—The Cawnpore brigade order dated the 20th January last, directing Ensign W. P. Hodnett, musketry instructor of H.M.'s 54th foot, to proc. by rail to Shekoabad, and thence by horse dawk to Roorkee, at the public expense, to join his regt., where his servs. were urgently required, is, with the sanction of Government, confirmed.

The underment. officers are to do duty as specified opposite their respective names:—

Brev. maj. J. Hood, late 49th N.I., at Bareilly.  
Lieut. C. K. Mylne, late 35th N.I., att. to the 24th Bengal cav., with the 7th hussars, for the purpose of being instructed in the duties of cav. officer.  
Lieut. S. G. Warde, 11th N.I., at Agra.

*Head Qrs., Camp, Hamooke, Feb. 24.*—Appointment:—

39th (the Allypurrh) Regt. N.I.—Lieut. F. S. S. Brind, late 44th N.I., to act as adj., during abs. to England of Lieut. H. Thompson, m.c.

The underment. officers are directed to do du. as specified:—

Maj. T. Green, late 48th N.I., at Lucknow.  
Lieut. A. H. Millett, late 69th N.I., at Jullundur.  
Lieut. W. F. S. Perry, gen. list, inf., attached to 88th foot, with the 89th foot.

The G.O. of Dec. 10 last, appg. Lieut. A. W. Parker, gen. list inf., to do du. with the 3rd N.I., at Setapore, is cancelled.

The foll. Peshawur div. orders are confirmed:—  
*Dated 10th inst.*—Directing Lieut. C. T. M. Higginson, gen. list, cav., attached to 21st hussars, to join and do du. with 2nd Bengal cav.

Directing Lieut. G. C. Jackson, late 2nd Eur. L.C., do. du. with 2nd Bengal cav., to join and do du. with 11th Bengal cav., as a temp. arrangement.

The foll. pres. div. orders are confirmed:—  
*Dated 21st ult.*—Directing Lieut. F. W. Grant, late 22nd N.I., doing du. at Chinsurah, to proc. to Barrackpore and do du. with detachment of the 18th (the Alipore) regt. N.I.

Directing Lieut. P. S. Yorke, late 12th N.I., to proc. and do gen. du. at Barrackpore.

Directing Lieut. D. J. Stewart, gen. list, inf., do. du. with the 6th foot, to proc. to Chinsurah and join detachment of volunteers about to proc. to the upper provs.

Directing the underment. young officers of the gen. list to join and do du. with the corps specified opposite their respective names:—

Cornet R. B. Lockwood, 20th hussars.

Ens. H. S. Anderson, 38th foot.

Ens. B. Hudleston, 104th Bengal fus.

Ens. W. H. Meiklejohn, 81st foot.

*Dated 22nd idem.*—Directing Surg. J. White, lately returned from furl, to proc. to Chinsurah and assu. med. ch. of a detach. of volunteers from 6th foot, about to proc. up country; and on arr. at Allahabad to report himself to the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals. Cawnpore circle.

Leave of absence:—

Divnl. Staff.—Maj. gen. Sir R. Garrett, k.c.n. (comdg. Sirhind div.), for 2 mos., from the date on which he may quit his com., to pres., prep. to leave to Eur., on m.c.

Artillery.—2nd Capt. H. O. Hitchens, from Feb. 10 to April 10, to visit pres., prep. to furl. to Eur., on the same account, under new rules.

Late 4th E.L.C.—Capt. T. C. Graham, from Feb. 10 to May 10, to remain at presy., for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Late 5th E.L.C.—Lieut. A. Shepherd, from Feb. 10 to May 10, to remain at presy., for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Late 38th N.I.—Capt. R. B. Dundas, from Jan. 22 to April 23, to presy., prep. to furl. to Europe.

General List (Cav.)—Lieut. C. E. Benthall, for 3 mos., from date of his return from England, to remain at presy., for the purpose of studying the native languages.

*Head Qrs., Camp, Moreedkee, Feb. 25.*—Capt. C. T. Hitchens, late 54th N.I., is app. instructor of musketry to the East Indian regt., and directed to join without delay.

The following orders are, with sanction of Govt., confirmed:—

Sirhind div. order, dated Nov. 23 last, directing Lieut. R. Wingfield, 52nd L.I., doing duty with a detachment of recovered men, to proceed and rejoin his regt.

Benares station order, dated 27th ult., directing Asst. surg. J. C. H. Wright, No. 5 batty. 14th, arr. from Roy Bareilly in med. charge of No. 6 batty. 14th brig. art., to proceed to Allahabad, his servs. being urgently required with his own batty.

The following Meerut divn. orders are confirmed:—

*Dated 10th instant.*—Directg. Lieut. N. T. Parker, gen. list, inf., to do duty with the 54th foot.

*Dated 15th idem.*—Directg. Asst. surg. E. A. Fitzgerald, whose services are no longer required with the 54th foot, to do duty with the 104th Bengal fus. at Meerut.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Capt. J. B. Saunders, comdg. prov. regt. of cav., dated Aug. 14 last, appg. Lieut. C. W. Thomas, late 3rd Eur. L.C., to be instructor of musketry to the regt., with effect from 15th idem.

Peshawur div. order, dated Dec. 12 last, directg. Asst. surg. G. V. Currie (placed at disposal of the Punjab Govt. in G.O., dated Nov. 23 preceding) to continue to afford med. aid to 8th Bengal cav., till relieved.

By Lieut. O. Barnes, comdg. Lahore light horse, dated Dec. 22 last, directg. Lieut. C. A. Copland, late 30th N.I., to offic. as adjt. to regt., on the departure on leave of Lieut. and adjt. F. A. Bertie.

Cawnpore brig. order, dated 16th ult., appg. Lieut. D. B. Coppinger, 54th foot, to com. the Eur. depot at that station, from the 17th idem inclusive, v. C. T. Miller.

By Col. W. B. Wemyss, comdg. 19th Hussars, dated 18th ult., appg. Lieut. A. H. Chapman to act as adjt. to the regt., v. J. Brownlow, res.

Dinapore station order, dated the 5th inst., making the following med. arrangements:—

Asst. surg. T. Wright, 38th foot, to assume med. charge of a detachmt. proceedg. to Caragolah.

Asst. surg. J. G. Pilcher to receive temp. med. charge of No. 4 batty. 22nd brig. royal art. and brig. staff, during abs. of Asst. surg. Wright, and in addition to his other duties.

Orders confirmed:—

By officer comdg. 1st batt. 13th regt., dated Sept. 8 last, appg. Lieut. G. Kemmiss, qualified, asst. musketry instructor, from the 9th idem.

By officer comdg. H.M.'s 52nd L.I., dated Oct. 31 last, appg. Lieut. Cowburn, qualified, asst. musketry instructor.

By officer comdg. H.M.'s 88th regt., retaining for duty with the left wing at Moradabad, from June 1 to Nov. 18, 1861, Lieut. J. D. G. Dodgin, of that regt., whose retirement from the service was announced in G.O. of June 1, 1861. And retaining the servs. of Lieut. W. Hatfield, musketry instructor, from Sept. 19 (the date on which his retirement from the service was published) to Nov. 30, 1861, when another musketry instructor arrived to relieve him.

### Military Letters.

#### REGIMENTAL COLOURS.

No. 300 of 1862.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 134 of the 7th ult., the following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 34 of Jan. 31, 1862, is published for general information:—

"With reference to my letter dated Dec. 24, 1861, No. 485, I have to inform you that the regiments named in the margin\* are entitled to bear the word 'Pekin' as well as 'Taku Forts' on their regimental colours, in commemoration of their services in China."

\* 1st batt. military train; 2nd batt. 1st foot; 1st batt. 2nd foot.

### MADRAS.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Fort St. George, Rev. Dept., March 21.*—The special leave for six months granted to Mr. A. Hall, member of the board of rev., under date 14th ult., is cane., and that gentleman is per. to proc. to Eng. for 1 year on m.c., and to draw for that period a sick absentee allowance of £500 per annum, from the date of his embarkation from Madras.

*Ecclesiastical Dept., March 15.*—Leave of abs.:—  
Rev. R. Murphy, LL.D., jt. chap. of St. George's Cathedral, for 15 mos., to proc. to Eur. on m.c.

*Rev. Dept., March 21.*—Appoints:—Mr. H. A. Brett to be a member of the board of rev.

Hon. D. Arbuthnot to be coll. and mag. of Salem.

Mr. J. I. Minchin to be coll. and mag. of Kurnool.

Mr. E. P. Elliott to be sub coll. and jt. mag. of Nellore, but to continue to act as sub coll. and jt. mag. of Madras, dur. the employt. of Mr. R. S. Ellis on other duty.

Mr. R. W. Barlow to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of North Arcot.

The above appts. will have effect from the date of Mr. Hall's embarkation for Eur.

Mr. W. H. Arbuthnot to be an asst. to coll. and mag. of North Arcot. Mr. Arbuthnot's appt. to Madura dist., under date 28th ult., is cane.

*Railway Dept., March 21.*—Capt. H. L. Prendergast, actg. dep. cong. engr. for railways, ass. ch. of the office on 18th inst.

*Judicial Dept., March 18.*—The Govt. invest Mr. R. G. Ward, talook mag. of Cuddapah, with powers of a sub mag. of the 1st class.

*March 19.*—The Govt. invest Mr. J. R. Arbuthnot, acting head asst. coll. Kurnool, with power to hear and dispose of appeals from the decisions of the sub mags. of the 2nd class stationed within his ch.

*March 21.*—Mr. T. Onslow, civil and sess. judge of Guntur, delivered over ch. of the court to the sudder ameen on 17th inst.

Mr. L. C. Innes, civil and sess. judge of Nundial, delivered over ch. of the court to the sudder ameen on 13th inst.

Mr. J. H. Dopping delivered over ch. of Madras dist. to Mr. R. Kennedy on March 12.

Capt. H. L. Prendergast delivered over ch. of North Arcot dist. to Mr. J. H. Dopping on March 15.

*Public Works Dept., March 21.*—The leave granted on Jan. 31 last to Lieut. J. Magnay, asst. dist. eng., Godavery, is cane., and that officer is perm. to proc. to Neigherries and Bangalore, on m.c., with leave from Feb. 20 to Sept. 20.

The 3 mo. cumulative priv. leave, granted under date Feb. 11 last, to Capt. J. F. Fisher, dist. eng. of Bellary, is cane., and prep. leave for 1 mo. is granted to that officer.

Maj. S. Stewart, dist. eng. Vizagapatam, has prep. leave for 1 mo., to presv.

The Right Rev. the Bishop has granted to Rev. J. McKee, chap. of Calicut, priv. leave for 30 days, fr. date of quitting his station.

*ERRATA.*—In *Gazette* page 450, read Lieut. A. T. Fraser for A. Fraser; and Lieut. L. G. Stewart for A. H. Stewart.

*Ecclesiastical.*—The Rev. W. S. Smith, domestic chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Madras, and Rev. A. R. Symonds, minister, offic. in the diocese and archdeaconry of Madras, have been app. surrogates for the issuing of marriage licences in this diocese.

*Fort St. George.*—No. 126.—The servs. of the underment. officers, of field rank, are, under the provisions of para. 76 of the amalgamation order, placed at the disposal of the C. in C.:—

Lieut. col. J. Whistler, C.B., 6th L.C., dep. asst. adjt. gen.

Maj. G. J. Condy, staff corps, dep. asst. adjt. gen.

Maj. A. K. C. Kennedy, staff corps, dep. asst. adjt. gen.

Maj. G. F. Shakespear, staff corps, dep. asst. qrmr. gen.

Maj. S. Mainwaring, staff corps, dep. asst. qrmr. gen.

Appts.:—

Maj. W. J. Tweedie, 35th regt. N.I., to be 1st asst. adjt. gen. of the army.

Capt. C. E. Taylor, staff corps, to be dep. asst. adjt. gen., to complete the estab.

Capt. G. B. Roberts, staff corps, to be dep. asst. adjt. gen., to complete the estab.

Capt. C. H. Abdy, late 5th regt. L.C., to be dep. asst. adjt. gen., to complete the estab.

Capt. G. Bagot, H.M.'s 69th foot, to be dep. asst. adjt. gen., to complete the estab.

Capt. W. A. Riach, 12th regt. N.I., to be dep. asst. qrmr. gen., to complete the estab.

Capt. D. Scott, staff corps, to be dep. asst. qrmr. gen., to complete the estab.

Capt. F. G. Hodgson, staff corps, to be brig. maj., to complete the estab.

The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur.:—  
Maj. gen. R. Budd, comdg. S. div., on furl., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras in May next.

The servs. of Lieut. J. C. W. Bruce, 48th regt. N.I., not being now required by the Commr. of Coorg, are, with reference to G.O.G. Jan. 28, No. 45 replaced at the disposal of the C. in C.

*Ecclesiastical Dept., March 25.*—Appointment.—Col. H. Colbeck to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of St. George's Cathedral.

*Educational Dept.*—The servs. of Mr. J. T. Wheeler, professor of logic and moral and mental philosophy in the pres. college, are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India fr. the date of his embarking for Calcutta.

*Financial Dept.*—Mr. T. E. Franck has been app. by the directors of the Bank of Madras to the office of dep. sec. and treasurer of the bank.

*Revenue Board Office, Madras, March 25.*—The board of revenue have granted 3 mo. priv. leave, under sec. VII. of the Rules, to D. Timmapah, dep. coll. in ch. of the Kurnool treasury.

The priv. leave granted to Mr. Tomlinson, asst. superint. rev. survey, of Feb. 25, is ext. to April 10.

Lieut. H. S. M. Wynch, asst. superint. rev. survey, has priv. leave for 1 mo. fr. date of his quitting the dist.

*Financial Dept., Fort William, March 7.*—No. 34.—Appt.—Mr. W. E. Gordon, head asst., dep. auditor and account. gen.'s office, Madras, to be dep. auditor and account. gen., Hyderabad.

*Fort St. George, March 25.*—No. 128.—Appts.:—

Maj. gen. E. Armstrong, inf., to be a divl. comdr., to have effect from May 11, 1862, date on which Maj. gen. Budd's tour of comd. will expire.

Capt. W. M. Wright, Eur. vets., to act as paymr. of pensions and family certificates at Fort St. George, dur. employ. of Lieut. Proudfoot, as actg. sec. to the milly. fund.

The underment. officers are per. to proc. to Eur.:—  
Maj. T. Clerk, of staff corps, supt. of the Chittledroog div., Mysore comm., on m.c. for 20 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Capt. W. H. Hessey, staff corps, dep. supt. of rev. surv., on m.c. for 12 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Capt. J. F. Fisher, engrs., dist. engr., 2nd class, on m.c. for 20 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Capt. B. Revell, 31st regt. L.I., on furl. for 1 year under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

Surg. maj. W. G. Pritchard, staff surg., Rangoon, on m.c. for 20 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Surg. maj. C. Timmins, F.R.C.S., on m.c. for 20 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

The underment. officers are prom. to the rank of capt. by brev., from dates specified against their names, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. E. G. Ingram, 24th regt. N.I., 17th March, 1862.

Lieut. P. P. L. Stafford, 34th regt. L.I., 20th March, 1862.



at the Residency, were employed to capture the principal conspirator. This man had absconded, but a Gosai, residing in the Begum Bazar, the ordinary place of residence for Gosai—how connected with this conspiracy I do not know, was apprehended, and placed in the Residency prison, the fittest place for such prisoners both for security of the person, and as enabling a more minute examination to be made. On the 5th of the month, I presume upon the information given by this man, four more arrests were made, three by the Government Arabs at a Hindoo temple (endowed by an opulent sahookar, who it is impossible to conceive, can be concerned in such a matter) which is a place of general resort, and in which devotees and Brahmins are permitted to take up their residence. These three men are, I understand, a Gosaeen, a Brahmin, and a religious mendicant, an Ac-awar. The fourth, a Poorbeea, was taken at the Residency. This last man gives the information that he accompanied a person calling himself Bala Rao, from whence it is not said, via Baroda and Poona to Hyderabad; that Bala Rao had an escort of only ten men with him, and that he distributed shawls to various persons at different places on his journey, and to several persons at this place. Among these, two persons in the Hyderabad contingent, a native and a sepoy, are particularised as having received shawls from Bala Rao. His principal dependence for getting up a rebellion was in the expectation that the Madras discharged sepoys would join him. What steps were taken by him in this direction are not known to me. It is questioned as to whether this is Bala Rao; if he has distributed many shawls, as he is said to have done, I shall lean to the opinion of this man's being the real Bala Rao. It is said that he resided with one Chownee Rajah, of Poorbeea descent, a commander of about three thousand Nizam's disciplined infantry in the city. Others say that he resided in Buk-sheegunj, a southern suburb of the city, and visited Chownee Rajah. This commander was called yesterday to the Minister's, at whose palace he still remains by order; but as he is not placed under a guard or any sort of restraint, and is allowed to have his own military retinue about him, I conclude he is in no way criminated. The Nizam's government has proclaimed a reward of a thousand rupees for the capture of the person known as Bala Rao, and by several other aliases. He had resided for several days within, or in the suburbs of the city, and if he was actively engaged in his pursuit, and in distributing shawls and money, which must have brought an aggregation of persons about him, it does not speak favourably for the police of the city, with its numerous thannas and spies dispersed over it, that his doings escaped its observations. This Bala Rao, if he could have effected it, had selected the arena of his machinations judiciously. The combustibles are ready to any man's hand, and it only requires a spark to make it blaze. The operations of this man appear, as far as we understand it, to have been confined to the regiments of the Nizam, including the Contingent composed of Poorbeas. Why it was not extended to the Mussulmans, to whom in the grade of disaffection I would give a much higher place, I do not know. I have considerable reliance on the vigilance of the Minister and the Resident, to avert tumult and disturbance. In regard to the Minister, I had almost said on his personal vigilance; for he appears to me to be almost isolated in his attachment and fidelity to the alliance with the English. It is a curious fact that the outward manifestations of disgust towards us amongst the Mussulmans are scarcely less than what it was during their triumphs in the mutiny. It had been repressed by the lesson we had set them for a time; that is forgotten, and it has now again reappeared. I am glad of it; this ventilation of their animosity, if it does not repress its force, at least gives us warning. Hyderabad must be carefully guarded. We are taught so by the success of this pseudo Bala Rao, and, if his knowledge is to be our guide, in the want of discretion with which he conducted his machinations. The sepoys of the

contingent above alluded to were arrested, nothing appeared against them, and they have been released. This conspirator was sheltered by Toolja Ram, the brother of Chownee Raja, who declares he did not know him to be a seditious person; but then has he told what his previous acquaintance with him was, to dispose him to make him an inmate; and did he know nothing of, nor suspect anything from, the man's proceedings? Many arrests have taken place, but they do not wear such a form as to permit us to give credit to my information. Though, upon the brink of it, there has been no *enquete*.—**March 10.**—I informed you in my last letter that the person calling himself Bala Rao had fled; he was traced to Narsinghee, a village ten miles distant from Hyderabad. He again made his escape, but a Brahmin, his servant, was captured there. This man says that the name of his master is Rama Rao; that he was a commander of five thousand men under Tantia Toppe; that he had resided at Objeyn, at Baroda, and for some time at Poona, and had come subsequently to Hyderabad; that he was now ill of fever, and could not make long journeys. Whether reckoning upon this, or some other information, the Government has sanguine expectation of his being captured. I, however, fear that the chances of escape, from the country being with him, are in his favour. But in all probability he will not quit these territories, to which he seems to have looked as his final destination for his operations, and is consequently hiding somewhere in our neighbourhood. Ala-ood-Deen, the rebel of July, 1857, lay concealed, if I recollect rightly, nearly two years, within twenty miles of Hyderabad. His concealment was the more remarkable, as he is said to have been a man of gigantic strength, conspicuous by his fame and structure; and that this Rama Rao considers himself favoured by the population of the Deccan is ascertainable from the very little precaution taken by him to conceal himself here; I am even told he was visited by persons who intended to join him. I can hear authentically of no suspicion being entertained of any man of note having been concerned in the machinations of Rama Rao, with the exception of Tooljaram, the brother of Imrothol, better known as Chownee Rajah. Regarding him, too, I suppose no strong grounds of suspicion exists; for though he is still detained at the minister's palace, and ordered not to quit it, he is not in custody. Common rumour attaches suspicion to another man of note. A great many persons have been taken up for examination, though I do not hear that many have been imprisoned. It begins to be rumoured that this Rama Rao brought letters of credit on the bankers of this place, and that though they may not have engaged in the treason he was known to them, and there has been misprision of treason on their part. If it be so, I hope it may appear; for every person here at all above the common ranks thinks himself privileged to act in all matters just as he pleases.—*Englishman*.

**WASTE LAND.**—The *Madras Times* learns from official documents that a gentleman at the Presidency has been in vain attempting to obtain possession of a tract of land in the Shervaroy Hills ever since the month of August last, and notwithstanding the rules for the disposal of waste land promulgated by the Governor-general, he is still without any satisfactory answer to his application. It seems the applicant asked for 200 acres of hill waste on which Government passed the following order last October:—"Under the present rules, land required for agricultural purposes at all the hill stations is put up to auction without any upset price, subject to a yearly assessment of one rupee an acre, the purchaser being at liberty to redeem the assessment at 20 years' purchase whenever so disposed." In other words, when any person desired to become possessed of a freehold on the hill stations, he must first buy the land at auction, and when bought being still subject to the assessment, he was obliged to redeem the same by paying twenty rupees an acre for it. No wonder settlers are few and far between.

**LEUT. G. PROUDFOOT**, of the European Veterans, has been appointed Officiating Secretary to

the Madras Military Fund, during the absence, on medical certificate, of Captain Obbard.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 8. Samuel G. Glower, Kellum, Boston.—10. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia, Down, Suez.—15. Borderess, James, Hong Kong and Singapore; Gallant Neill, Bows, Cannamora and Quilon; H.M.'s str. Sydney, Niblet, Negapatam.—19. Radamal, Bohber, Pooree.—21. Str. Moulmein, Ashton, Calcutta; Nouparch, Leonhard, Vizagapatam.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Borderess.—Mr. Haughton.  
Per str. Sydney.—His Excellency Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B., and suite.  
Per str. Moulmein.—Dr. and Mrs. Donaldson and three children, Mr. Smith, Capt. and Mrs. Couchman and child, Capt. Nathan, Mrs. Swinton and child, Mr. Barnett.

### DEPARTURES.

March 7. Fuzul Curreeem, Brown, Calcutta; str. Queen of the South, Thornhill, London.—8. Str. Ringoon, Melville, Calcutta.—9. H.M.'s str. Feror, Tronson, Calcutta.—10. H.M.'s str. Sydney, Niblet, Negapatam; P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia, Down, Calcutta.—12. H.M.'s str. Beagle, Harg, Trichinopoly.—14. Felix, Simon, Pondicherry.—15. Trafalgar, Taylor, London; Veneta Reddy, Rodrigues, Cocanada; H.M.'s str. Sydney, Niblet, Ringoon via Cocanada.—19. Chieftain, Graves, Cocanada.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Queen of the South.—For LONDON.—Col. R. Hall, Maj. Campbell, Maj. Walker, Capt. Lewis, Mrs. Cpt. Nicholson, Capt. and Mrs. Firth, Mrs. Campbell, Dr. Clementon.  
Per str. Ringoon.—Mons. Charles de la Condamin.  
Per str. Feror.—His Excellency the Right Hon. Earl of Elgin and suite.  
Per str. Sydney.—For NEGAPATAM.—His Excellency Sir W. Denison, K.C.B., and suite.  
Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia.—W. Balmain, Esq., Lieut. C. Fitzgerald, Capt. Young, Mrs. Byrne.  
Per Chieftain.—Mrs. Graves.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, March 14, 1862.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Interest on Loans on deposit of Govt. Securities ...   | 8 per      |
| On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn ..... | 5 per ct.  |
| Discount on Government Bills .....   | 4 per ct.  |
| Do. on Private Bills, at or within 3 months ...  | 10 per ct. |

### EXCHANGES.

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Document Bills, at 6 months' sight .....                                   | 2 0½ to       |
| Credit to 6 months .....   | 2 1½          |
| Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months .....                                | 2 0½          |
| " " at 9 months .....  | 1 1½          |
| " " at 1 month .....   | 1 1½          |
| " " at sight .....   | 1 1½          |
| H. M.'s Treasury Bills .....   | None.         |
| Bank of England Post Bills .....   | Par.          |
| Mauritius Government Bills .....   | Nominal.      |
| Ceylon ditto .....   | "             |
| Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight ..... | None.         |
| Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days .....                                   | "             |
| Ditto on Bombay .....  | Par ½ to dis. |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|  |                  |                   |
|--|------------------|-------------------|
| 3½ per cent. Loan .....                  | 1859 ..          | 7 to 7½ p. c. pm. |
| 5 per cent. ditto .....                  | 1856-57 ..       | ½ pm.             |
| 5 per cent. ditto .....                  | 1832-33 ..       | "                 |
| Ditto .....                              | 1835-36 ..       | "                 |
| Ditto .....                              | 1842-43 ..       | 16½ to 16½ dis.   |
| Ditto .....                              | 1854-55 ..       | "                 |
| 5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt ..... | No transactions. |                   |
| Tanjore Bonds .....                      | ½ per ct. dis.   |                   |
| Bank of Madras Shares .....              | 32 per cent. pm. |                   |

### PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns .....

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| On Govt. 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes ..... | 95 per ct. |
| Ditto 5 ditto ditto .....                    | 90 per ct. |
| Ditto 4½ ditto ditto .....                   | 75 per ct. |
| Ditto 4 ditto Stock Receipts .....           | 75 per ct. |
| Ditto 4 ditto Promissory Notes Sicca .....   | 75 per ct. |
| Ditto 4 ditto ditto Company's .....          | 75 per ct. |
| Ditto 3½ ditto ditto ditto .....             | — per ct.  |
| On Tanjore ditto ditto ditto .....           | 98 per ct. |

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £2. 10s. Od. to 20. 0s. per ton  
To Liverpool (cotton), £3. 17s. 6d. per ton.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**LIEUTENANT YATES, I.N.**, has been tried by court martial. The following is the verdict:—"The prisoner, having voluntarily confessed himself to be guilty of the offences with which he is charged in the additional charges, the court considers them proved. The court having found as above, does adjudge the prisoner, Lieutenant William Francis Yates, I.N., to be put down to the bottom of the list of lieutenants in H.M.'s

I.N., and further to be severely reprimanded and admonished as to his future conduct. And the said Lieutenant William Francis Yates, I.N., of H.M.'s steamer *Falkland*, I.N., is hereby put down to the bottom of the list of lieutenants in H.M.'s I.N., and further, he is hereby severely reprimanded and admonished as to his future conduct accordingly."

**PORT ON THE WESTERN COAST.**—The *Money Market Review* makes a good suggestion for the opening of another cotton port on Western India. For the distance of nine hundred miles from Cape Comorin to Bombay Goa is the only safe port. The attempt to open Vingorla, fifteen miles to the north, has failed. Forty miles north of that much money has been spent uselessly in Vizadroog Bay. South of Goa both Compta and Mangalore have failed, and now Sedashegur is about to be tried. The writer suggests that Portugal should be asked to declare Goa a free port, so that it would become to Bombay on the south what Kurrachee is on the north. A better plan would be to buy the Portuguese out of India, by giving them a part of our territories in Africa. Sedashegur has yet to be proved a failure, and the railway now open to Beypore will, with the transfer of Canara to Bombay, soon change many of the conditions on the Western coast.

**NAWAB OF SAVANOR.**—It appears that the Nawab of Savanor, who has recently been admitted a member of the Bombay Legislative Council, is a descendant of one Abdool Dullul Khan, on whom a post of great importance was conferred by Aurungzebe in 1692, with charge of districts rated at nearly twenty lakhs of rupees, and a residence at Savanor. The villages in possession of the present Nawab yield him annually a lakh and a half of rupees, to which is added a pension by the British Government. Vinchookur, the other member of the council, is descended from Wittal Suddashar, one of the chief leaders under the Rhaoo in Hindoostan. The present chief enjoys personal jagheers valued at upwards of 60,000 Rs., and resides at Vinchoor.

**PROFESSOR CANDY,** of the Elphinstone College, has been deputed by Government to classify the old records and to destroy those which are useless.

**DHARWAR COTTON.**—During the greater part of the past season the demand for saw-ginned Dharwar has led to its adulteration and deterioration, and it is quite certain that its reputation must suffer in consequence, probably to a very considerable extent, unless the termination of the American blockade occur opportunely to nip such fraud in the bud, and restore caution and common sense to the Dharwar dealers. We trust that the fears excited regarding the quality of the present crop may not be realised, but the actual existence of the danger, and the experience of past should moderate the confidence of those who unwisely and prematurely chaunt the triumph of Indian cotton.—*Times of India*.

## CHINA.

HONG KONG, MARCH 15.

The internal state of the Chinese Empire, and the attitude of foreign nations with regard to the belligerents in the domestic war which has continued for so many years to desolate the central provinces of this country, will, it is now evident, be the chief subjects of interest here for many months to come. The step deliberately taken by the allied naval and military commanders of protecting Shanghai is gradually leading us on to actual hostilities with the Taiping rebels, and it is now pretty well ascertained that there exists among these people a party strongly in favour of turning their arms against foreigners. The English Admiral has been keeping down his restless spirit during the past fortnight by short excursions up and down the Wongpoo river (on which Shanghai is situated), in search of rebel forces. These were discovered, and driven off on two occasions, the first about the 15th ultimo, five miles down the river, where Colonel Ward with 500 disciplined Chinese routed a rebel force, while the admiral attended with "moral support;"

the next, about a week afterwards, fifteen miles up the river, when a force, consisting of 400 English, 300 French, and 700 disciplined Chinese, drove a force of 5,000 rebels out of a village in which they had fortified themselves.

The vessels engaged in taking up the forces consisted of four British gunboats and two French, with artillery, marines, soldiers, and blue jackets. They reached the scene of operations about 12.50 p.m. on Friday, opposite Ming-hong. Four of Bradshaw's mountain howitzers, and 6lb. rockets with tubes were immediately landed; also a field-piece from the *Imperieuse*, and two French field-pieces. A party of French soldiers guarded the artillery during the night, when, to their astonishment, a reconnoitring party came down to have a "look see," bearing lanterns in the most absurd manner, and had the audacity to fire upon the guard. On Saturday morning 35 Royal Artillerymen were landed under Captain Bradshaw, 350 sailors and marines under Captain Willes, R.N., and Captain Holland, R.M., together with 300 French soldiers and 700 disciplined Chinese under Colonel Ward—in all 1,385 men, besides a few of the Chinese coolie corps for dragging the guns. This strong party marched inland on the Pootung side of the river, a distance of about three miles, when they came within view of the rebels, upwards of five thousand strong, entrenched within a fortified village. They arrived before the place at 7.45 a.m., and took up a position without opposition from the enemy. The rebels first opened fire, which was answered quickly in a most refreshing manner by the ordnance. A breach being effected in the entrenchments by the steady firing of the 12-pound brass howitzer of her Majesty's ship *Imperieuse* under the direction of Commander Gibson, and Captain Bradshaw's field-pieces having silenced the enemy's guns, a force under Captain Holland and Lieutenant Fawkes advanced, detaching a small party of marines and a body of Ward's men to attack the rebels while retreating in the rear. On their advancing, the rebels ran from the fortifications, and came to a stand in the main street of the fortified village. Upon this the field-piece from the *Imperieuse*, in charge of Lieuts. Stuart and Richardson, swept them down with grape and canistershot. After this their retreat became a flight, when the party of marines and Chinese detached to cut them off did considerable execution, some nine hundred or one thousand having been killed and wounded. The place was burnt to the ground by Ward's men; while the rebels who escaped retired to a walled town some two miles distant, which they set on fire, and vanished into the country. The casualties among the allies were one killed and about twenty wounded, and of Ward's men one officer severely wounded and about fifty rank and file wounded. The expedition returned to Shanghai about six p.m., leaving the Admiral, Captains Holland and Bradshaw, with a few marines, in the *Coromandel*. It was altogether a short, sharp, and decisive action, which will doubtless have a strong moral effect upon the other bands of Taiping rebels who are now threatening the safety of Shanghai city and settlement.

At Peking, by the last accounts, some activity was being manifested in the promotion or degradation of civil and military officers according to their conduct. The Emperor has also decreed that the provinces now distressed by the presence of the rebels shall be exempt from payment of this year's taxes to the Government. This measure is affirmed to proceed from pity for the suffering of the people in the provinces specified. Altogether, there has nothing occurred during the past fortnight that points to a way out of the present unsatisfactory condition into which Chinese affairs have fallen.

At Kinkiang (our port at the mouth of the Poyang lake) the Imperial troops have lately been threatening and suspicious in their conduct to foreigners. The principal residents have transmitted to Shanghai a statement of their position. For some reason which does not appear, the gunboat originally stationed there has been withdrawn, and the Imperial troops, not knowing how much we are befriending them elsewhere, have taken the

opportunity of annoying foreigners; beyond this no harm is likely to ensue.

The news from Japan has reference only to the chronic state of dissatisfaction with their consuls in which the mercantile community have always existed since the country was opened. The old complaint, that the rules for residents are not followed by those who made them, has broken out more virulently than before. There is evidently a lack of consular integrity in the country; by next mail we shall know the grievances in detail.

From the other ports there is nothing of importance.—*Overland China Mail*.

## THE STRAITS.

**JAVA, March 15.**—There seems a prospect at last of the Banjermassing insurrection being brought to a close, as the mainspring of the rebellion, Pandergang Hydayat, has been induced to surrender himself and proceed to Java, where he is now safely lodged. It will be recollected that a short time ago he accepted the terms of the Government, and was proceeding to the steamer for the purpose of embarking for Java, when he suddenly changed his mind, and landed amid such a number of natives that the assistant resident thought it prudent not to attempt interfering. It appears he was induced to adopt this course by Demang Lehman, who, for purposes of his own, managed to inspire him with a great distrust of the intentions of Government, and had kept back the greater part of the communications addressed to Hydayat by the Resident. Colonel Verspyck, on being made acquainted with the untoward state of affairs, quickly returned to Martapura, and took such energetic measures that Hydayat soon surrendered at discretion, and this time was safely lodged on board the steamer which conveyed him to Java. Demang Lehman, finding his intrigues detected, fled into the jungle with a few followers, but it was thought he would not be able to make any head. The speedy pacification of Banjermassing is confidently expected, as the minor chiefs were rapidly making their submission. Stormy weather still continued to prevail in Java, but not with so much violence. The abundance of rain was found favourable to the paddy planting, and the prospects of the rice crop were reported to be everywhere favourable. The Resident of Palembang had ascended the Musi River in a small steamer to a distance of one hundred and thirty-three English miles without meeting any interruption; the least depth was two fathoms. Smallpox had broken out in the Beencoolen division, and a part of the population had fled to the interior through fear of its ravages. Vaccination was making great progress amongst the population. A barbarous custom is said still to prevail, here and there, amongst the natives, of throwing persons suffering severely from this disease into the water, or burying them alive.—*Overland Singapore Free Press*.

**MAJOR-GENERAL DE BRAUW**, Civil and Military Governor of the West Coast of Sumatra, died at Padang on the 21st February last, in his 52nd year. He had seen much service in Netherland India.

### REPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Massilia*, April 27, 1862.

|                  | Gold.   | Silver.  |
|------------------|---------|----------|
| Alexandria ..... | £13,000 | —        |
| Bombay .....     | —       | 117,680  |
|                  | £13,000 | £117,680 |

### Passengers Departed.

Per str. *Massilia*, from Southampton, April 27, to proceed per str. *Salsette*, from Suez.—For MALTA.—Capt. Hopkins, Mrs. Hopkins and three children, Comdr. S. B. Piers, R.N. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Hadow. For BOMBAY.—Capt. Nimmo, Mrs. B. Curling, Capt. Dundas, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Mitchell, Mr. E. C. Baines, Mr. Eldale, Mr. Young, Mr. and Mrs. Nethersole, Mrs. Baines and infant, Ensign A. Handcock, Mr. W. H. Ogbourne, Comdr. T. Goss, R.N., Mr. T. McChene.

Per str. *Euxine*, from Marseilles, May 5, to proceed per str. *Salsette*, from Suez.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. F. Wilmot, Mr. F. Foster.



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Fort William, March 5.*—No. 1,226.—The Right hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. F. B. Gubbins to resign the C.S. fr. the 11th inst.

No. 1,227.—App.—Asst. surg. A. C. Gamack to be med. officer at Port Blair.

No. 1,229.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council has app. the undermnt. gentlemen to be fellows of the University of Calcutta:—

Mr. T. H. Cowie, adv. gen.  
Col. H. M. Durand, c.b., offic. sec. to the Govt. of India, in the for. dept.

Mr. E. H. Lushington, sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.  
Maj. W. E. Warrand, princp., civ. engrg. college.  
Mr. C. U. Aitchison, under sec. to the Govt. of India, in the for. dept.

Asst. surg. F. N. Macnamara, M.D.

Mr. W. Kempson, direc. of public instruct., N.W. provs.

Rajah Kalikishen Bahadoor.

Mr. J. G. Medlicott, asst., geological surv.

Mr. J. W. McCrindle, princp. of the Doveton college.

Baboo Ramanath Tagore.

*Foreign Dept., March 7.*—No. 68.—Lieut. E. R. C. Bradford, 2nd in com., 1st regt., Central India horse, rejoined that corps fr. England on the 17th ult., and relv. Maj. H. Forbes of the charge of the regt.

No. 504.—Mr. G. L. Lang, asst. commis. in Oudh, has leave for 2 mos. fr. 19th ult.

No. 505.—Capt. E. M. Playfair, canton. jt. mag. at Kamptee, obtained leave of abs., on private affairs, from Dec. 2nd to 31st last, dur. which period Capt. C. S. Steward, 4th Madras light cav., offic. for Capt. Playfair.

No. 506.—Maj. T. P. Sparks assu. ch. of the office of comr. of the Pegu div. of British Burmah from Lieut. col. A. P. Playre on the 10th ult.

Cpts. H. Browne and C. P. Hildebrand are app. to offic., the former as judicial dep. comr. of Rangoon, and the latter as mag. of the town of Rangoon, with effect fr. the 10th ult.

No. 509.—Capt. J. E. Burton, late of the Nagpore irreg. force, is app. to offic. as an asst. comr., 3rd cl., in the Central Provs., fr. date on which he may join his post at Narsingpore.

*March 6.*—No. 251.—The undermnt. officer is per. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs., on m.c.:—

Asst. surg. H. C. Cutcliffe, of the med. dept., civil asst. surg. of Meerut, for 20 mo., under the new regs.

## HINDOOSTANEE.

No. 253.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct that no officer hereafter appointed to do duty with corps of native cav. or inf. shall draw the doing duty allowance unless he shall have passed the Hindoostanee examination, and also been specifically appointed a paid doing duty officer in general orders; or, in the case of a temporary vacancy, in regimental orders, subsequently confirmed in general orders.

2. Any unpassed doing duty officer now drawing the allowance will cease to draw it from Sept. 1 next, unless he shall have passed the Hindoostanee examination before that date, and he will not again be allowed to receive it until re-appointed a paid doing duty officer as above laid down.

No. 256.—The undermnt. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl., on private affairs:—  
Brig. J. Macdonald, col. of the late 74th regt. N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

Capt. W. R. Wallace, late 51st regt. N.I., for 2 years, under new regs.

No. 257.—The serv. of Maj. W. T. Brown, c.b., art., commissy. of ordnance, are placed at disposal of public works dept.

No. 258.—The undermnt. officers have reported their return from England:—

Maj. gen. S. Corbett, c.b., late 16th regt. N.I.; date of arr. at Fort William, March 1.

Capt. H. W. Best, late 5th Eur. L.C.; date of arr. at Fort William, March 1.

Capt. H. D. Battye, late 56th regt. N.I.; date of arr. at Fort William, March 1.

Capt. W. G. B. Tyler, Bengal staff corps; date of arr. at Fort William, March 1.

Lieut. F. Currie, 1st Eur. L.C.; date of arr. at Fort William, March 1.

Lieut. E. O'B. Horsford, late 46th regt. N.I.; date of arr. at Fort William, March 1.

No. 259.—H.M. has been pleased to appoint the undermnt. gentlemen to be cadets for the inf. in his

Majesty's Indian military forces at the presy. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted to the service, and prom. to rank of ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment:—

Infantry.—Mr. F. M. M. Harris; date of arr. at Fort William, March 1.

Mr. R. W. Napier; date of arr. at Fort William, March 1.

No. 264.—Appointment:—

*Pay Dept.*—Capt. G. J. D. Hay, offic. paymr. at Rawul Pindee, to be a paymr., to fill an existing vacancy, at Lucknow, v. Capt. Harrison, app. 1st ex-ammr. in the pay dept.

No. 265.—The undermnt. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs., on m.c.:—

Col. E. L. Ommanney, of corps of engrg., suptdg. engrg., of the presidency circle, department public works, and comdt., corps of engrg., for 20 mos., under new regs.

*Public Works Dept., General Estab.*—March 5.—No. 54.—Transfers:—

The undermnt. members of the accounts dept. are transf. fr. the N.W. Provs. to the Central Provs., with effect fr. May 1 last:—

Mr. J. Hopkins, accountant, 2nd class.

Mr. R. A. Butterfield, asst. acct., 2nd class.

*March 7.*—No. 55.—Appointments:—

The appt. by the offic. chief comr. of Oude of Lieut. H. J. Nuthall, asst. engr., 1st class, to offic. as exec. engr. of Lucknow fr. Feb. 7 until relieved is confirmed.

No. 56.—Mr. J. W. Henry is app. a 1st class asst. engr. in pub. works dept., Central Provs., and posted to 3rd div., Great Deccan Road, with effect from Feb. 17.

No. 57.—Promotion:—Mr. T. Hamilton, 1st class prob. engr., who was posted to Oude in Notification No. 272 of Dec. 23 last, is prom. to grade of assist. engr., 2nd class, with effect fr. Jan. 11, the date on which he joined his appt. in Oude Road Dept. at Sultanpore.

No. 58.—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. col. J. H. Maxwell, chief engr., Central Provs., is granted prep. leave fr. 15th inst., to enable him to visit Calcutta for the purpose of appearing before med. board.

*March 11.*—No. 1,296.—Appointment.—Capt. H. T. Duncan, 46th Madras N.I., to be inspector gen. of police in British Burmah.

*Foreign Dept., March 11.*—No. 73.—Lieut. M. J. J. Mignon, 2nd regt., Central India horse, has 2 mos. leave from 24th inst., to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Gujarati language.

No. 529.—Capt. J. Allardyce, offic. dep. commr., East Berar, has passed prescribed exam. by the second or higher standard.

No. 530.—The leave granted to Dr. J. M. Hyslop, civ. surg. at Bagdad, in G.O. dated 4th ult., No. 253, is cane.

No. 532.—Maj. J. J. Hamilton, jun. asst. to the comr. of Mysore, resumed charge of his duties on the 16th ult.

No. 533.—Capt. J. Allardyce, offic. dep. commr., East Berar, availed himself, on 12th ult., of the prep. leave granted to him in G.O. dated 21st idem, No. 398.

No. 534.—The priv. leave of abs. granted to Major J. P. Nixon, political agent at Joudpore, in G.O. dated Dec. 13 last, No. 444, is cane. at that officer's request.

No. 535.—Lieut. col. E. K. Elliot, chief commr., central provs., availed himself, on the 27th ult., of the leave granted to him in G.O. dated 6th idem, No. 272, and made over charge of the current duties of his office to Lieut. col. J. K. Spence, commr. of the Nagpore div.

No. 537.—Mr. A. Shakespear received charge of the office of agent, gov. gen. at Benares, from Mr. F. B. Gubbins, c.b., on the 1st inst.

No. 538.—Mr. C. R. Crommelin, asst. commr. in Oudh, has obtained 12 mos. leave of abs., on m.c., to proceed to England, together with 1 mos. prep. leave to reach the port of embarkation; the latter to commence from the 25th inst., or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 540.—The undermnt. asst. and extra asst. commrs. serving in the Nagpore province have passed the following examination:—

For the First or Lower Standard.—Capt. H. F. Bolton, offic. asst. commr., 3rd class.

Mr. F. Macnaghten, offic. asst. commr., 3rd cl.

Mr. T. Crawley, extra asst. commr., 3rd cl.

For the Second or Higher Standard.

Lieut. G. A. Warner, asst. commr., 2nd cl.

Lieut. C. H. Plowden, asst. commr., 3rd cl.

Lieut. C. H. Grace, asst. commr., 3rd cl.

Mr. H. E. Wrottesley, extra asst. commr., 1st cl.

*Financial Dept., March 7.*—No. 34.—Mr. W. E. Gordon, head asst., dep. aud. and acct. gen.'s office, Madras, to be dep. aud. and acct. gen., Hyderabad.

*March 8.*—No. 266.—The leave to Eur., on m.c., granted to Maj. J. C. Scott, dep. commy. gen., in G.O. No. 397, of May 3, 1861, is ext. for a period of 5 mo.

No. 275.—The following prom. is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Gen. List.—Ens. E. G. Cattermole prom. to Lieut.

fr. Feb. 28, in room of Lieut. W. E. M. B. Ramsay late 17th N.I., dec.

No. 276.—The foll. appts. of officers in the Nagpore volunteer rifle corps, made with the approval of the chief comr., Central Provs., are notified for general information:—

Maj. R. T. Snow, hon. comdt.

Capt. H. F. Bolton, 2nd in com.

Mr. G. Seth, adjt.

No. 277.—The undermnt. officer has reported his return fr. England:—Lieut. col. R. Strachey, of engineers; date of arr. at Fort William, March 1.

No. 278.—The undermnt. officers are per. to proc. to Europe on leave of abs., on m.c.:—

Lieut. J. McNair, of the late 57th regt. N.I., and Lieut. C. M. Bushby, of the late 70th regt. N.I., for 18 mo., under the new regs.

Lieut. R. S. Hill, of the Bengal staff corps, and Lieut. B. R. Chambers, of the Bengal Staff corps, 2nd in com., 3rd Sikh inf., for 20 mo.

No. 279.—Appointments:—

Maj. H. K. Burne, 1st asst. sec., to be dep. sec. to the Govt. of India in the milty. dept., v. Lieut. col. F. D. Atkinson, app. controller of military finance, and with effect fr. 4th inst.

Maj. B. E. Bacon, 2nd asst. sec., to be 1st asst. sec. v. Maj. H. K. Burne, and with effect fr. 4th inst.

Maj. A. B. Johnson, offic. asst. adjt. gen. of the army, to be 2nd asst. sec. to the Govt. of India in the milty. dept.

No. 280.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. arrangements in the dept. of the adjt. gen. of the army:—

Maj. G. E. Holmes, offic. 2nd asst., to offic. as 1st asst. adjt. gen. of the army, v. Maj. A. B. Johnson app. 2nd asst. sec. to the Govt. of India, milty. dept.

Capt. T. Wright, of the late 46th N.I., asst. adjt. gen. of the Peshawar div., to offic. as 2nd asst. adjt. gen. of the army, v. Maj. G. E. Holmes.

No. 281.—The undermnt. officer has rep. his ret. fr. England:—Capt. T. Pierce, of the late 30th N.I., asst. comr., Ajmere, on leave for 15 mo., from April 22nd; date of arr. at Bombay, Feb. 26.

No. 284.—Brev. col. P. Harris, of the late 70th N.I. com. the 1st lat. Eur. Bengal fus., is app. a brigadier of the 2nd cl. on the estab., v. Brig. MacDonald, proceeding on furl. to Eur., and with effect fr. the date of that officer's departure.

*Public Works Dept., Fort William, March 10.*—No. 59.—Appts.—Capt. F. C. Taylor, Madras staff corps, is appt. to supt. the construction of the part of the Neemuch and Ahmedabad road within the Meywar territory, on the pay and allowances of an exec. engr., 4th class.

No. 60.—Maj. W. T. Brown, art., is re-appt. to public works dept., as an asst. engr., 1st cl., and posted to the Punjab.

*March 11.*—No. 61.—Promotion.—Mr. A. Stoddard, asst. engr., 2nd cl., North Astragan div., is prom. the grade of asst. engr., 1st cl., with effect from 1st Nov., 1861.

*March 13.*—No. 1,352.—Notifications.—Appts.—The Hon. T. J. H. Thurlow, to be private sec.

Maj. A. Scott, H.M.'s 5th fus., to be A.D.C.

No. 1,353.—An ext. of leave, on m.c. for 3 mo., granted to Mr. G. H. J. Smith, dep. supt. of the Dacca circle, in the electric telegraph dept.

*March 14.*—No. 1,354.—The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to re-attach to the N.W.P. the Punjab, and Oude, Mr. R. M. Edwards, of the C.S., who reported his return from furl. on the 12th inst.

*Ecclesiastical, March 11.*—No. 1,355.—Asst. chap. Rev. C. S. P. Parish to be chap. from the 25th ult. v. Rev. W. Starrock, ret.

*March 14.*—No. 574.—Lieut. H. U. Smith, asst. dist. superint. of police in Oude, has 6 mo. leave fr. 17th ult.

No. 576.—The priv. leave granted to Local Lieut. J. Watts, adjt. of the divl. police batt. at Jabulpore in G.O. dated 11th ult., No. 507, is cancelled at that officer's request.

*Mily. Dept.*—No. 78.—Maj. H. Forbes resu. comr. of the Bhopal levy from Capt. E. W. Dun on the 25th ult.

No. 79.—Capt. B. W. Ryall, dist. superint. of police in Oude, has 4 weeks' leave to Calcutta, prep. to further leave to Europe.

*March 11.*—No. 37.—The appoint., by the local govts., of the undermnt. officers as commrs. of the dept. of issue at Madras and Bombay, is confirmed by H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council.

Lieut. col. C. A. Orr, mint master, Madras.

Lieut. col. J. A. Ballard, c.n., mint mr., Bombay.

No. 292.—The leave to Neilgherry Hills, on m.c. granted to Capt. A. Simpson, art., in G.O. No. 131 of Feb. 21, 1861, is ext. to Nov. 30, 1862, on the same account.

No. 293.—The serv. of Lieut. W. Jackson, late 53rd N.I., are placed at disp. of pub. works dept.

No. 294.—The servs. of Lieut. A. B. Chalmers gen. list, inf., do. du. with 34th (Futtehghurh) regt. N.I., are placed at disposal of the Govt. of the N.W. Prov.

No. 295.—Capt. G. G. Anderson, app. paymr. at Rawul Pindee by Govt. G.O., No. 198 of Feb. 21, is nominated to the Lucknow circle, and Capt. G. J. D. Hay, app. by Govt. G.O. No. 264 of the 7th inst.,

be paymr. at Lucknow, will continue in ch. of the **Rawu** Pindee circle.

No. 303.—The servs. of Surg. R. Cockburn are placed at disposal of the Govt. of the N.W. Prov.

No. 304.—The servs. of Capt. J. L. Loch, late 2nd Eur. L.C., are placed at disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 306.—The servs. of Lieut. col. R. Strachey, corps of engr., are placed at disposal of public works dept.

March 14.—No. 62.—Mr. R. S. Dobbs, prob. asst. engr., Bangalore div., is prom. to grade of 2nd cl. asst. engr. with effect fr. Feb. 1.

Bye Dept., March 17.—No. 1380.—Appointments: Lieut. col. S. J. Blanc, 52nd L.I., to be mil. sec. to the Viceroy.

Capt. R. Baring, of late 1st Eur. cav., and Lieut. Hon. A. Stewart, R.H.A., to be aides-de-camp to the Viceroy.

Public Works Dept., March 15.—No. 63.—With reference to the notification (G.O. No. 290, March 12) of the retirement of Lieut. col. Yule, in this day's *Gazette*, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council makes the foll. app.—Lt. col. R. Strachey, engr., to be sec. to Govt. of India in the public works dept. fr. date on which he may receive ch. of the office.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

March 1.—No. 662b.—Appt.—Mr. H. H. Robinson offic. as mag. and coll. of Midnapore.

March 3.—Dr. C. Palmer to offic. as a municipal comr. for the town of Calcutta.

Mr. S. Cooper to be a sub dep. opium agent of the 5th grade in the Behar agency.

Mr. R. C. Rabeholm to offic. as assessor and dep. coll. in Hazareebaugh.

March 4.—Mr. A. M. Macgregor to the temp. ch. the sub. div. of Bongong.

Mr. J. D. Maclean to the temp. ch. of the sub. div. Meherpore.

March 5.—Mr. R. Sinclair to be add. supt. of Salt Chowkies in Jellalore.

March 6.—Mr. J. Twedie to the temp. ch. of the sub. div. of Raneeunge.

March 6.—Mr. R. V. Cockerell, mag. and coll. of Midnapore, for 4 weeks, to appear before the standing med. committee, at the Presy.

March 6.—Mr. C. T. Davidson, comr. of Dacca, for mo. on m.c.

Mr. P. A. Humphery, offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Mymensing, for a fortnight, under Sec. XII. of the covenanted absentee rules.

Mr. S. C. Hampton, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Raneeunge, for a fortnight, under clause 1, Sec. VII. of the uncovenanted absentee rules.

March 4.—The leave granted to Mr. F. Tucker, judge of Purneah, on 30th Jan. last, is canc. at his request.

March 5.—No. 706b.—Appointments:—

Mr. E. S. Pearson to be a mag. and coll. 1st grade in Backergunge, but to continue to offic. as judge of Tirhoot.

March 8.—Mr. F. B. Simson, offic. mag. and coll. of Dacca, to be a mag. and coll. 2nd grade.

Mr. R. J. Wigram, offic. mag. and coll. of Maldah, to be a mag. and coll. 2nd grade.

Mr. E. Grey to be mag. and coll. of Patna, but to continue to offic. as addit. coll. of Nuddea.

Mr. H. H. Robinson to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Rajshahye, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Midnapore.

Rev. H. P. Woodington, offic. chapl. of Cuttack, to be chapl. of that station.

March 10.—Mr. J. P. H. Ward to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Chittagong, but to continue to offic. as under sec. to Govt. of Bengal.

Mr. F. M. Halliday to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. 2nd grade.

Mr. G. N. Barlow to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Monghyr, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Pooree.

March 6.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. D. W. Ritchie, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Dacca, for 1 mo.

March 7.—Mr. G. P. Leicester, judge of Shahabad, for 6 weeks, prep. to res. the serv.

March 8.—Mr. J. DaCosta, sudder moonsiff of Bhaugulpore, for 1 year.

March 11.—The serv. of Asst. surg. F. Parsons are placed at disp. of Govt. of India in mil. dept.

March 5.—No. 744b.—Lieut. A. Andrew, offic. asst. comr. in Assam, to be an asst. comr.

March 11.—Mr. F. H. Elphinstone, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Hooghly, is transf. to Sarun, in which dist. he will exercise the powers of a sub mag. of the 1st class.

Mr. E. B. Grant, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of 24-Pergunnahs, is transf. to Howrah, in which dist. he will exercise the powers of a sub mag. of the 2nd cl.

March 12.—Mr. T. Trevor to offic. as coll. of customs, Calcutta.

Mr. R. J. Scott to offic. as comr. of revenue and circuit of the Rajshahye div.

Mr. E. F. Lautour to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Patna.

Mr. H. W. Alexander to offic. as mag. and coll. of Patna.

#### Leave of absence:—

Mr. C. Chapman, coll. of customs, Calcutta, for 15 mo. on m.c.

Maj. H. Hopkinson, comr. of Assam, for 3 mo., making over ch. of his office to the dep. comr., Maj. W. Agnew.

Mr. C. B. Skinner, mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore, for 3 mo.

Mr. O. S. Stack, dep. maj. and dep. coll. of Natore, for 1 mo.

Lieut. A. M. Macgregor, 10th Bengal police batt., for 2 mo.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

General Dept., dated Allahabad, Feb. 19.—No. 461a.—Eight weeks' prep. leave from the date on which he may avail himself of the same is granted to Asst. surg. J. C. Corbyn, superint. of the Meerut Central Prison, prep. to leave to England on m.c.

Feb. 26.—No. 453a.—Fifteen mos. leave of abs., on m.c., together with the usual prep. leave to reach the port of embarkn., is granted to Mr. H. G. Keene, mag. and coll. of Moozuffurnuggur, from March 15, 1862.

Mr. S. N. Martin, C.S., is app. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Moozuffurnuggur, with effect from March 15, 1862.

No. 462a.—Three mos. priv. leave is granted to Mr. C. W. Carpenter, offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Futehpore, from April 1, or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. W. Young reverted to his app. of asst. mag. on Nov. 30 last, the date on which Mr. G. W. Colledge returned from leave; and Mr. C. W. Carpenter on Dec. 5 following. Mr. Carpenter, however, again offic. as jt. mag. from Dec. 28, 1861.

Mr. C. W. Carpenter and Mr. W. Sandys reverted to their substantive apps. as asst. mags. on the date on which Mr. F. F. Hogg took up his app. as offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll., and Mr. F. S. Wigram proceeded on furl., respectively.

Public Works Dept., dated Allahabad, Feb. 24.—No. 632a.—Transfers.—The following transfer is made in the 1st circle, Public Works Dept., N.W. Provinces:—

Mr. Dep. comy. F. Rose, from the Agra div. to the Meerut div.

No. 666a.—Leave of absence.—Priv. leave for 20 days is granted to Dr. C. C. Wilson, civ. asst. surg., Roorkee, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to Moozuffurnuggur and Meerut.

Judicial (Civil) Dept., dated Allahabad, Feb. 26.—No. 45a.—Mr. W. R. N. James, dep. coll. at Jhansie, was app. to act as principal Sudder Ameen of Jhansie, with effect from Jan. 18 last.

Revenue Dept., dated Allahabad, Feb. 24.—No. 142a.—Appointments:—

Mr. H. Blunt, dep. coll. and assessor of income-tax in the Cawnpore dist., is transferred to Furruckabad.

Mr. P. Niblet, dep. coll. of Azimgurh, is app. to act for Mr. Blunt during his abs. on leave.

Mr. J. W. Concanon, dep. coll. of Mahoba, is app. to act at Azimgurh during the deputation of Mohib Ally.

Feb. 25.—No. 152a.—Mr. H. B. Talbot, asst. rev. surveyor of 3rd class, is prom. to be asst. revenue surveyor of 2nd class, with effect from Jan. 1, 1862.

Feb. 27.—No. 476a.—Appointments and transfers:—

Rev. Dr. H. Smith, chaplain of Hazareebaugh, to be chaplain of Mussooree and Deyrah, for 2 years.

Rev. M. R. Burge, chaplain of Mussooree and Deyrah, to be chaplain of Meerut.

The servs. of the Rev. J. E. W. Rotton, chaplain of Meerut, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

No. 482a.—Twelve mos. leave, on m.c., is granted to Mr. F. S. Growse, asst. to coll. and mag. of Allahabad, with usual prep. leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkn., from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 485a.—The usual prep. leave, from date on which he may avail himself of the same, is granted to Asst. surg. H. C. Cutcliffe, F.R.C.S., civ. asst. surg. at Meerut, with a view to his obtaining leave to England, on m.c.

March 3.—No. 534.—Messrs. F. R. Hogg and R. Wall reverted to their apps. of asst. mags. from Nov. 26 last.

General Dept., dated Allahabad, March 1.—No. 509a.—Six weeks' leave is granted to Mr. W. P. Masson, judge and sess. judge of Allahabad, from date on which he may avail himself of it, prep. to his resigning H.M.'s C.S.

Mr. Masson will make over charge of the current duties of his office to the principal Sudder Ameen.

No. 525a.—ERRATUM.—In that part of the notification No. 450a, dated 22nd inst., referring to the appt. of Mr. J. Alone, and Lieut. Stanhope Cary, published at pages Nos. 375 and 376 of the *Allahabad Gazette*, dated Feb. 25, 1862, for "Mr. Alone to remain at Lullutpore, and Lieut. Cary to be posted to the dist. of Oraie," read "Lieut. Stanhope Cary to remain at Lullutpore, and Mr. J. Alone to be posted to the dist. of Oraie."

March 3.—No. 543a.—Three mo. priv. leave is

granted to Mr. R. Currie, asst. in the settlement dept. of Boolundshahar, from April 20 next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 552a.—Asst. surg. H. S. Smith, offic. civil asst. surg. of Gurneehpore, will be placed in charge of the jail in that dist., from and after March 1 next; and he is invested with the powers of a mag., to be exercised within the precincts of that jail, with effect from the said date.

March 4.—No. 568a.—Gen. leave for 1 mo. is granted to Dr. Barnard, civil asst. surg. of Mynpoorie, from 1st inst., or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

March 7.—No. 421.—The foll. notification, issued by the Govt. of India in the milly. dept., is republished for general information:—

No. 216, dated Feb. 25, 1862.—The serv. of Lieut. J. M. Glubb, of the late 28th regt. N.I., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P.

No. 584a.—The servs. of Mr. W. G. Probyn are placed temp. at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the milly. dept.

Police Dept., dated Allahabad, March 3.—No. 215a.—Priv. leave for 3 mo. is granted to Lieut. A. H. Bramley, dist. superint. of pol. at Moozuffurnuggur, from May 1 next.

No. 216a.—Lieut. Stanley Clarke, asst. ins. gen. of pol. at Meerut, is app. to act as dist. superint. of pol. at Moozuffurnuggur, from date when Lieut. Bramley may avail himself of the leave granted to him.

March 4.—No. 223a.—The usual prep. leave of abs., from the date on which he may avail himself of the same, is granted to Capt. T. Dennehy, dep. ins. gen. of pol. in Allahabad div., to enable him to proc. to Calcutta, prep. to Eur. on m.c.

Maj. M. Thomson, dist. superint. of the 1st grade at Cawnpore, is app. to offic. as dep. ins. gen. of pol. in the Allahabad div.

Lieut. A. W. Franks, asst. ins. gen. in the Rohilkhand div., is app. to offic. as dist. superint. of pol. at Cawnpore, during the deputation of Maj. Thomson.

Lieut. J. W. O'Dowda is app. to act as an asst. ins. gen. of pol. in the Rohilkhand div. during abs. of Lieut. Franks.

Mr. F. Thomson will offic. as mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore, during abs. of Mr. Probyn.

March 8.—No. 423.—With reference to notification No. 130a, dated Jan. 28, 1862, granting the usual leave to Dr. J. Irvine, civil surg. of Allahabad, to proc. to pres., prep. to leave to Eur. on m.c., the hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to appoint Dr. Jackson, superint. of the central prison at Allahabad, to offic. as civil surg. of Allahabad as a temp. arrangement.

March 7.—No. 418.—The usual leave to proc. to the pres., prep. to applying for leave to Eur. on m.c., is granted to Rev. J. Baly, M.A., asst. chaplain of Allahabad, from the date of his availing himself of the same.

March 8.—No. 426.—Mr. E. T. Constable, B.A., mathematical professor, of the Bareilly college, joined his app. on the 25th ult.

Public Works Dept., dated Allahabad, Feb. 28.—No. 716a.—Appointment.—Mr. E. Livesay is app. to public works dept., N.W.P., as a sub engr. of 3rd class, v. Mr. A. Corrigan, res., and posted to 2nd circle, N.W.P.

No. 722a.—The resignation of his app. by 2nd class accountant, public works dept., N.W.P., by Mr. C. W. Stowell, is accepted.

The following promotions are made:—

Mr. G. P. Pigott, 3rd class accountant, to be 2nd class accountant, v. Stowell, res.

Mr. G. D. Prussia, 1st class asst. accountant, to be 3rd class accountant, v. Mr. Pigott, prom.

Mr. T. H. Shaw, 3rd class asst. accountant, to be 2nd class asst. accountant, v. Mr. Chiodetti.

Mr. F. P. Byrne, to be 3rd class asst. accountant, v. Mr. Shaw.

March 1.—No. 745a.—Mr. A. D. Campbell, asst. engr., attached to the 2nd div., Rohilcund imperial roads, has passed the prescribed exam. in colloquial knowledge of the vernacular.

March 3.—No. 780a.—Appointment.—Mr. J. Farrell is app. to the public works dept., N.W.P., as a probationary overseer, subject to report at the end of 3 months, and is posted to the Allahabad div. of public works, v. asst. overseer corporal Clapham, removed from the dept., vide notification No. 578a, dated 18th ult.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

General Dept., Feb. 26.—No. 375.—Appointments: Rev. J. K. Stuart to be chaplain of Murree.

Rev. W. W. Phelps to be chaplain of Rawalpindie.

Rev. G. D. Symonds to be chaplain of Sealkote.

Rev. E. M. Birch to be chaplain of Peshawur.

Feb. 27.—No. 390.—Lieut. col. R. Taylor, comr. of the Derajat, to offic. as comr. of Peshawur.

Lieut. col. J. R. Becher, C.B., dep. comr., to offic. as comr. of the Derajat.

No. 392.—Capt. C. A. McMahon, asst. comr. and judge of Small Cause Court, Umritsop, to be judge of Small Cause Court, Simla.



cided and declared policy of the Government of India, which policy has been fully approved by her Majesty's Home Government, to abstain from all interference between planter and ryot upon this delicate question, leaving it to be solved in natural course, as all other matters of bargain and price are solved. The avoidance of all official intermeddling with this question was in a very marked manner enjoined by the Governor general in Council, in his orders of March 12 last, constituting the late special commission. In those orders H.E. said, "It will be his (the commissioner's) duty to make it plain to the ryots that the purpose of his visit has no connection with indigo." And this was entirely consistent with the policy deliberately determined upon, and ordered to be enforced, by H.E. in Council at the beginning. In orders of the Government of India, dated Feb. 27, 1861, paras. 25 and 26, on the report of the Indigo Commission, H.E. observed as follows:—"The Governor general agrees in the Lieut. governor's objections to the appointment of special indigo district officers, or to special indigo commissioners. To the appointment of special commissioners, indeed (which was much pressed upon Govt. at one time), there is in the judgment of H.E. in Council a fatal impediment. Unless the number of them were far greater than the supply of thoroughly competent and available persons would permit, they would be quite unequal to the task."

8. The Lieut.-governor cannot recommend a reversal of policy upon this important point. Not only does it appear to him that the principle of the policy hitherto prescribed is the only sound, fair, and safe principle, but he thinks that any vacillation now would be weak, and would place the Government in a false position, from which it would be hardly possible to extricate itself, and which, in all likelihood, would have serious consequences in one way or another. But should such a fundamental change of policy be resolved upon it will be necessary for the Government of India, upon its own responsibility, to tell the special commissioner explicitly what he should endeavour to induce the planter to do, and what he should endeavour to induce the ryot to do, in this matter of indigo. In so doing, what has been already said to both parties must not be forgotten, even if it be resolved to say something different now.

9. The position of the case appears to be this. The terms formerly offered by the planters were considered unremunerative by the ryots. Since the general refusal of the ryots to cultivate any longer upon those terms, one planter, Mr. Hills, has offered infinitely more remunerative terms; but it has not been reported that his example has been as yet followed by others. What, then, are the several lines which Government, in interfering in the business, might adopt? The special commissioner on the part of Government might endeavour to support planters in adhering to their old terms, and to induce ryots to accept them to the injury of the ryots, and to the manifest ruin of all planters who had raised their terms, or he might endeavour to induce planters greatly to raise their terms, and to support ryots in accepting nothing less; of which style of interference, by an officer who cannot know certainly what terms can be offered or accepted profitably, planters would have just ground to complain. The objections to either course appear upon the surface, and no third course is apparent.

10. On the whole it appears to the Lieut.-governor that, wherever things remain much in the state Messrs. Montresor and Morris found them to be everywhere last year, that is to say, wherever the indigo question is at the bottom of the differences, the obstacles in the way of all attempts to adjust them by official, but authoritative interference are insuperable.

11. Mr. Herschel's account, however, of the present aspect of the question in Nuddea is this: though indigo was the origin of the differences, and remains more or less hidden still at the bottom of them, the form which they have now assumed is that of a general and vast enhancement of rents and eviction of ryots in masses. Mr. Herschel observed: "Twenty-five thousand notices of enhancement of rent have been issued in this Zilla (Nuddea), and the close of the year only in April prevented the number from being greater. At the present moment it is hard to say what is the limit threatened, seventy or eighty thousand is a low estimate." In the following paragraph he adds:—"An exceedingly great number of suits for ejectment have been instituted. Many thousands of bigbhars of chur lands on which ryots have squatted for a generation have been swept clear, and at the least two or three thousand ryots in all parts of the country have been

ejected from the land they believed to be theirs in a certain sense."

12. Such a revolution as this, attempted to be carried out in one or two years in an agricultural district may well produce differences between landlord and tenant, and it does not at present appear that any other sources of difference exists formally.

13. The question arises how is the special commissioner for reconciliation to deal with these differences? One thing certainly he may do unobjectionably at least, and probably in some cases with beneficial result. He may exhort the planter zemindar to moderation; for at all times, and in all things, moderation is good. And he may impress upon ryots the necessity of submission to legal proceedings. But if it is found that this is the only function which a special commissioner can discharge with fairness, the question arises whether such an appointment is expedient for this sole purpose, because the exhortations of the numerous local officers acquainted with the parties, and the general nature of their disputes should be more effected. Mr. Herschel, it will be observed, anticipates no success from any endeavours to conciliate the existing differences, otherwise than by their settlement in regular course of law. He believes that the district is going through an irresistible course of re-settlement; and if the result of an attempt at reconciliation, as Mr. Herschel expects, is to be a failure, harm rather than good would result from the adoption of so exceptional a measure as the appointment of a special commissioner for reconciliation. The Landholders and Commercial Association assures the Government that the planters are willing to come to fair and reasonable terms for their lands; the expression, however, seems to imply the design of a general re-settlement, and every individual planter may act as he thinks best himself. The only fact known is that 25,000 notices of enhancement have been issued for the past year, and 70,000 or 80,000 are expected to be issued before the end of the year now current. When the number of families interested in the above number of suits for enhancement is considered, the advantage of permanent and final settlement is obvious; but upon the vital importance to each family of the manner in which its case is settled is considered, it seems equally obvious that permanent and final settlement must be authoritative—that is to say, by legal decision.

14. The Governor-general in Council will observe that, as Mr. Herschel remarks, there is now no mere question of feeling involved, but a question of property affecting deeply the rights and interests of numerous zemindars, and the rights and interests of scores of thousands of ryots for themselves and their heirs for ever. That such a question is to be settled over a district containing a million of inhabitants by the exhortation of one officer having no authority in the matters does not seem to the Lieut.-governor a reasonable expectation. No officer can fairly exhort a single individual, whether he be a zemindar or a ryot, to abandon his right, or can fairly make any recommendation to him in such a matter till he is satisfied of what those rights are; and to ascertain those rights would be equivalent to making the settlement of a district.

15. The Governor-general in Council is aware that the question of rates affects three distinct classes of ryots. The first class have a right to hold their lands for ever at fixed rates; the second class have a right to hold their lands for ever at rates which may not be enhanced beyond limits, to be prescribed by the Courts on certain fixed principles, the application of which may vary in every instance; and the third have no right beyond the year. But to which of these classes, in respect to each field he cultivates, any individual ryot belongs, and what is the limit of enhancement in the case of any particular ryot of the second class, are questions incapable of decision otherwise than by a judicial action in every instance. This being the state of things, it would seem that any attempt to settle them in masses by an officer having no legal authority to interfere would be futile; or if in practice so conducted as not to be futile, then it would be likely to fail in point of justice as between man and man.

16. These are the difficulties of the question, and upon the whole the conclusion of the Lieut.-governor upon it is, that the objections of Mr. Herschel and of the commissioner to the proposed measure are sound. He agrees with Mr. Herschel that, where moderation and fairness are not departed from, neither party is open to blame, for both are claiming or defending, as they believe, their own. He believes that Mr. Herschel is right in saying that something approaching to the re-settlement of the

district is unavoidable, and ought to be provided for; but no appointment of an officer having no authority, or no sufficient authority to act in the business, will be an adequate provision for the purpose.

17. The Lieut.-governor, therefore, supports Mr. Herschel's plan, with the valuable addition recommended by Mr. Schaleh. The plan consists in the appointment of a single officer, who is to exercise the united powers of a collector, of a judge, and of a commissioner, under Act X. of 1859. Such an officer will have the appellate jurisdiction in all suits relating to the differences to be settled and the general superintendence of all the courts of original jurisdiction in such suits. Such an officer the Lieut.-governor would be prepared to appoint in each of the two districts named. In Nuddea the services of such an officer are certainly required immediately. At present no information is before Government to show that there are the same difficulties, to the same extent, in regard to the district of Jessore as there are in Nuddea. The total number of suits of all descriptions under Act X. pending in Jessore, according to the last returns was only 322, which is much less than the number in other districts of equal extent, where the question of ryots willfully withholding payment of their lawful rents has never been raised.

18. The only remaining question, which has not been touched upon by the orders under reply, but which has been strongly insisted upon by the Association in their letters both to the Government of India and to this Government, is the excessive arrears of rent. The actual amount of this difficulty, however, should not be exaggerated. From the statement appended to Mr. Fergusson's letter, it appears that, taking the collections of 1859 as showing the normal state of things, where Rs. 10,01,774 ought to have been collected, Rs. 7,77,057 only have been collected, showing an abnormal arrear of Rs. 2,25,717 accruing upon the several states of twenty-one concerns lying in no less than five districts. This is a considerable arrear; but, considering the vast extent of country in which the estates are spread, it does not support the representation made in the first part of paragraph 20 of your letter under reply. Nor can the amount stated be taken as representing accurately the actual amount of arrears of rent improperly withheld by ryots from planter zemindars. The Lieut.-governor would draw the attention of the Government of India to the account contained in the Commissioner of Nuddea's letter, No. 4, dated the 7th instant, of his interview with Mr. Tripp of Bamundee, from which it would appear that the dispute between that gentleman and his ryots is almost entirely on account of certain cesses claimed by him in addition to the rent. These cesses, in every case tried, have been judicially pronounced to be illegal, and Mr. Tripp has always submitted to the judgment without appealing; but nevertheless he continues to demand them. In this particular instance the ryots seem to be perfectly right in refusing to pay "the rent demanded by the Tehsildars, which includes these cesses," while the planter who has not preferred any appeal against the decisions pronouncing them to be illegal seems to be in error in continuing to demand them. The arrears in Mr. Tripp's (the Bamundee) concern stand high amongst those in the list furnished by Mr. Fergusson compared with the amount of annual collections; but the knowledge we happen to have in this case (which is the only case of the merits of which we have as yet any knowledge at all) shows that this item should be struck out altogether. In the absence of any inquiry it is impossible to say in how many other estates belonging to the other factories in the list the arrears can be justly attributed to similar circumstances.

19. In conclusion, the Lieut.-governor desires me to observe, that if the plan proposed by Mr. Herschel and Mr. Schaleh should be adopted, which he regards as an effective, practical, and legitimate measure, no other description of special commission would seem to be necessary or advisable. At the same time he agrees most fully in the opinion, that whatever can be usefully and unobjectionably done to encourage moderate and reasonable conduct in all parties, and to promote an amicable spirit between them, should be done. What he doubts is the policy of appointing a special commander for reconciliation as a means of advancing the object.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) E. H. LUSHINGTON,  
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.  
(To be continued.)

## COUNTRY AGENTS:—

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, April 28, 1862.

## MOSES AND CAPTAIN BARKER.

ALTHOUGH it is not usually within the province of an ordinary journalist to comment on Scriptural matters, we yet hope to be pardoned for alluding to a very interesting paper on the Passage of the Red Sea, read by Mr. Heycock, at a recent meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society. Our motive for departing from the beaten path may not be of the most exalted order, but it is at least disinterested. We do not pretend to throw any light of our own on obscure points in the Mosaic record, nor have we the slightest intention of inditing a dissertation on the nature of miracles. Our object is simply to claim for the Naval Service of the Honourable East India Company the credit of corroborating through their scientific labours the truthfulness of the Mosaic narrative of the escape from Egypt. As the result of patient and laborious surveys, Captain Barker and his comrades ascertained the existence of a sandbank stretching from Addajah point, right across the sea, which is there between four and five miles in breadth. On either side of this bank, which is about a mile in width, there is a depth of eleven fathoms, whereas the shoal itself is not much over four fathoms deep. The first thing, of course, to be proved is the fact of the arrival of the Israelites at Addajah point, and this is done by Mr. Heycock in a perfectly satisfactory manner. He shows that the fugitives could only have struck the sea at that very spot, coming, as they did, through the great desert to the east of Egypt. The only passage through the mountains leads into the Wadi Mousa, or Valley of Moses, which extends from east to west, about eighteen miles, and exhibits a frontage to the sea of about twenty miles. When, therefore, Pharaoh had heard that the Hebrews had entered this valley, he might naturally be expected to exclaim, "They are entangled in the land, the wilderness hath shut them in." They were, in fact, enclosed in a *cul-de-sac*. Before them were the depths of the Red Sea; on either side rose lofty and precipitous mountains, while in the rear they were hotly pursued by the Egyptians. Escape seemed impossible, without a subversion of the laws of nature, and the people not unreasonably murmured against Moses for bringing them into a pass whence there was no practicable outlet, and where fight and flight were equally unavailable. But deliverance was at hand, without violating the apparent laws of nature, and by only a temporary departure from the ordinary routine of natural phenomena in that particular dis-

trict. All night long the wind blew from the eastward with extraordinary violence, so that the waters were driven down from the upper part of the sea until the sand-bank already alluded to was left comparatively dry. Over this bridge, as it were, the Israelites hastened without a moment's delay, while the tower-like hill, named Migdol, screened their movements from the observation of Pharaoh's host, encamped in the upper part of the valley. On their right hand and on their left they were protected by the deep waters above and below the shoal, as by a wall, and the only chance of overtaking them was by pursuing the path they themselves had taken. But the passage of so large a multitude must necessarily have rendered the sands almost impassable, so that the chariots and horsemen of Pharaoh slowly floundered on as through

"That Serbonian bog,  
Betwixt Damiata and Mount Casius old  
Where armies whole have sunk."

Then, as the east wind went down the sea would rapidly return to its bed, and the struggling and panic-stricken host would be swallowed up as in a quicksand, until "there remained not so much as one of them." Local tradition, says Mr. Heycock, confirms this narrative. "The valley is called Wadi Mousa, or Valley of Moses, the neighbouring mountain is called Jibbel Attakah, or Mount of Deliverance, whilst the point of land jutting into the sea is called Ras Addajah, which is a corruption of Ras Attakah, or Point of Deliverance." To Captain Barker and Mr. Heycock is, therefore, due the credit of removing an ugly obstacle from the path of many an honest inquirer, and of giving a rational explanation of an event that has so long puzzled the scientific world. Artists, indeed, may complain that they can never again introduce those gracefully curling waves which seemed like hounds straining at the leash and eager to be let loose. But, on the other hand, picturesque effects will not be wanting in the morning sun shining fierce and red through the sand-wreaths borne from the eastern desert, in the plashing shoal, in the foam-covered waters on either side, and in the mingled joy, astonishment, and fear of the confused and hurrying multitude, jostling each other in selfish haste to reach the further shore.

## A SILVER AGE.

THE Iron Age is now at an end, we trust, so far as India is concerned, and a brighter era is beginning to dawn upon that mighty empire. If an unbroken peace be too great a blessing to expect, there is at least no immediate prospect of any military operations of a more formidable character than those at present being conducted against the hill tribes on the borders of Bengal. Internal wars are almost impossible so long as an overpowering European force is maintained in the country, and perfect faith is kept with the native princes and potentates, our feudatory allies. However little they may love the British Government they hate each other more, and will more patiently endure a foreign yoke that presses lightly on all alike, than submit to the supremacy of one of themselves. The recent policy of Lord Canning has especially tended to give them a personal interest in the stability of the British power, and to incul-

cate a taste for the arts of peace and industry. The improvement of agriculture, the working of mines, the construction of roads and canals, the introduction of European skill and machinery, are all causes which, acting in combination, will gradually overcome even the most inveterate prejudices, and open up the path of progress and civilization. Such a consummation must, of course, be the work of time, and more than one generation will probably pass away before the return of the *Saturnia regna* and the golden age of peace, contentment, and ready obedience to the law. But it is, at least, a matter of congratulation that the inauguration of a silver age should seem to be at hand, and that the new Viceroy commences his reign under the most favourable auspices. For the first year all that can fairly be asked of him is to keep up the impetus imparted by his predecessor, and to carry out the important measures which he had the merit of originating, though denied the opportunity of giving them full effect. The two resolutions authorising the sale of waste lands and the redemption of the land-tax will ever be honourably associated in men's minds with the name of Earl Canning, but their practical working and success will mainly rest with Lord Elgin. The extension of the permanent settlement to the Upper Provinces, and perhaps also to the minor Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, will probably be the first distinction of the new administration, as there is little doubt that it would have emanated from Lord Canning could he have remained another year in the country. There are other measures, such as the opening of the new Law Courts, which will find a place in the history of the present vice-royalty, though virtually they belong to the one that has just closed. But there is much still left for Lord Elgin to devise and claim as his own, so soon as the novelty of his position has worn off, and personal experience shall have rendered him partially independent of his official advisers. He is not likely, indeed, to fall into the absurd if amiable delusions to which Lord Cornwallis was subject, nor do we expect him to exclaim, with that well-meaning and simple-minded nobleman, "Before I have been a year in the country I will take care that every one of those poor fellows"—pointing to a group of naked coolies—"shall have a coat to his back." No vulgar errors of this kind are to be feared on the part of the present Viceroy, but there are others of not less grave importance to which every new Governor-general must always be liable. It is no easy matter, in the first place, to exhibit perfect impartiality towards the conquerors and the conquered. A generous mind will naturally lean towards the latter, and seek by empirical legislation to destroy every vestige of social inferiority. The task, however, is as hopeless as to whiten the skin of a blackamoor, or to melt an iceberg by a lecture on Caloric. It is only by education and the moral elevation of the native character that any radical improvement can be effected, and this will never be accomplished until women are duly recognised and take their proper place in native society. But considering the great changes that have crept in during the last few years, it would be unpardonable to despair of even the highest proof and triumph of civilisation, or to renounce as impracticable the work of a

nation's regeneration. Another stumbling-block before the very threshold of Government-house is the traditional jealousy that prevents a right understanding being brought about between the official and the non-official European communities. Lord Canning's Minute on the Rent question, and the retirement of Sir J. P. Grant, allow some hope, indeed, of the gradual extinction of this insensate estrangement of fellow-countrymen residing among aliens, far from their native land. But there is always the danger that a new Governor-general may, unconsciously perhaps, derive his views and opinions from those around him, and so imbibe their prejudices as well as benefit by their special experience. We can only trust, therefore, that Lord Elgin will profit by the conclusions arrived at, however tardily, by his predecessor, and will hold himself aloof and far above all petty strifes and personal antagonisms. And while he displays the same favour to all good citizens, whatever their rank, religion, or colour, and the same inexorable justice to all evil doers, he will do well more particularly to direct his attention to the inevitable necessity of furnishing the natives with a legitimate career. This they are fully entitled to demand, and the soundest policy dictates a ready acquiescence in whatever is right and equitable. Thus, and thus only, will the future peace and prosperity of India under British rule be firmly assured, and Trojan and Tyrian alike be interested in the stability of the empire and the happiness of its countless inhabitants.

#### MADAGASCAR.

THE Parisian journals have of late so persistently and emphatically spoken of the preference shown by the King of Madagascar for a strict alliance with France, that it may be worth while to glance for a moment at the actual state of affairs in that island. The last King, Radama I., was a man of an enlightened mind, who fully understood the humanising influences of Christianity, and the advantages arising from free intercourse with foreign nations. During his reign many thousands of his subjects embraced the new faith, and submitted themselves reverently to the teaching of the excellent missionaries who had taken up their abode in the midst of them. Unfortunately this good and sagacious monarch died in 1828, and was succeeded by his widowed queen, a woman of a cruel and relentless disposition, and a bigoted persecutor of the Christian converts. Hundreds of men, women, and children were tortured and put to death by this human fiend, and foreigners were subjected to all manner of slights and ill usage. An injudicious and unsuccessful attack by an Anglo-French squadron upon the fort of Tamatave in 1845 converted into positive hatred Queen Ranavaloo's previous prejudices against Europeans, and from that time the persecution of her Christian subjects raged with inconceivable fury. Her only son, Rakoto, was, however, well disposed towards these unhappy creatures, and strove earnestly to mitigate their sufferings. It seems that he himself had been instructed in the principles of the Christian faith, and it is even said that he had made open profession of his belief. This is, probably, an exaggeration, but it is certain that his own life was frequently in danger

from the machinations of the intolerant opponents of Christianity. In the year 1853 the Mauritius merchants succeeded by the payment of 15,000 dollars in inducing the Queen to allow trade to be reopened between the two islands, nor has it since been interrupted. The French, it is well known, have signally failed in making converts to Romanism, as the natives always demanded a copy of the Scriptures for their own guidance, and for which they had been encouraged to ask by the Protestant missionaries. A French merchant, however, working upon Prince Rakoto's apprehension of a violent death, prevailed upon him to write to the Emperor Napoleon III., entreating him to take the island under his protection. This happened shortly after the conclusion of the Crimean war, and for a time it was currently reported that a French expedition was about to be despatched to establish freedom of worship in the kingdom of Madagascar. The rumour was probably unfounded, and in any case the end proposed would not have been achieved without a fearful loss of men and money. But all things human have an end, and even Queens are only mortal. Thus it came to pass that in 1861 her diabolical Majesty Ranavaloo was removed by death, and Prince Rakoto reigned in her stead by the title of Radama II. Almost immediately after his accession, the new King intimated to the Governor of Mauritius that all import and export duties at the different ports were entirely abolished, and that a congratulatory Mission would be received with the highest honours and consideration. Mr. Stevenson, therefore, at once deputed Lieutenant-colonel Middleton and a few other gentlemen to wait upon his Majesty with some valuable presents, and to express the friendly sentiments of the British nation and Government. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the reception accorded to this little Embassy. They were treated with the utmost kindness and hospitality, and the King repeatedly assured them of his earnest desire to cultivate a cordial intercourse with the great country which they so humbly represented. Colonel Middleton further distinctly contradicts the statement put forth in certain of the Parisian papers, that a Frenchman had been appointed to fill an important Executive office. "Such a step," he adds, "would be entirely opposed to the spirit of the Madagascar Government." His Majesty more than once expressed his intention to send Commissioners and samples of the produce of the island to the International Exhibition, and requested that a British Mission should be present at his coronation in August next ensuing. It is very desirable that this request should be gratified. There is still ample time to direct Lord Elgin to despatch a brilliant embassy loaded with rich and useful gifts, and with instructions to confirm the King's friendly disposition towards the British Government. There is scope, too, for our missionary societies, as one of the chief wants of the islanders is a supply of Bibles—their old ones having been much damaged by being buried in the earth during the years of persecution. Madagascar itself is naturally very fertile, and admirably adapted for the growth of all kinds of cereals. It also abounds in grazing lands of excellent quality, on which are reared herds of singular beauty. Iron ore

of great purity is extensively worked, and it is believed that goldfields exist in the interior. Be this as it may, there cannot be two opinions as to the expediency of cultivating the closest relations with King Radama II., and of affording him every assistance in improving the moral and material condition of his people. As it is of the highest importance to counteract French intrigue in every quarter of the globe, and above all to the eastward of the Cape, it is only good policy to strengthen the hands of the new monarch, and enable him to carry out the wise and beneficent views he has already enunciated.

#### EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The report of the directors states that during the half-year an additional length of seventy-two and a-quarter miles was opened in Bengal—namely, an extension of the colliery line three and a-half miles, and from Rajmahal to Bhaugulpore, sixty-nine miles. There were also opened 120½ miles in the North-West Provinces. Since the opening of those lines the railway has been completed to Monghyr, 303 miles from Calcutta, so that the company has now at work 359½ miles in Bengal and 243½ miles in the North-West Provinces, making a total of 603½ miles. The Board have every reason to hope that the remainder of the main line will be finished by the end of the present year. The Board have determined to proceed with the works on the Jubulpore line, the first twenty-seven miles out of Allahabad being already under construction. The average length of line at work during the half-year in the North-West Provinces was 218½ miles. The permanent way and works have been maintained at a cost of 9d. per train mile. The working expenses have been 37·31 per cent. The gross traffic receipts for the half-year ending the 31st of December last have been £79,324 against £32,063 in the corresponding half-year. The gross receipts for the year 1861 have been £143,008, against £90,424 in 1860. The average number of miles at work in Bengal and in the North-West Provinces during the year 1860 was 306, and the net receipts £170,087, or £10.13s. 9d. per mile per week; the average length of line at work during the year 1861 was 432 miles, and the amount of net receipts £263,025, or £11.14s. 2d. per mile per week. The total amount of capital estimated to be necessary for completing the line to Delhi, with a single line of rails—£10,700,000—has now been issued in shares and debentures. The capital account to the 31st of December in England, and the 31st of October in India, shows that £17,158,530 had been expended, leaving a balance of £1,767,785 unexpended.

The revenue account for the half-year ending the 31st of December last showed that £174,675 had been received in the Bengal district, and £94,475 or 54·09 per cent., leaving a balance of £80,200. The revenue account for the line in the North-West Provinces for the half-year amounted to £79,323, and the expenses to £29,593, or 37·31 per cent., leaving a balance of £49,730. The interest account showed that the amount of interest paid and payable by the Government of India to the 31st of December last was £3,580,811, and that the amount repaid from revenue to the same date was £353,019, leaving a balance of £2,727,792.

#### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The report of the directors states that the section of eighty-seven miles from Nassick to Chalesgaum, on the north-east division of the railway, was opened for public traffic on the 1st of October last, making the number of miles worked 437½. The traffic of the opened portions of the railway continued to increase steadily. During last half-year the number of passengers who used the railway was 1,217,595, against 831,864 in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and the quantity of merchandise carried was 116,263 tons, against 85,103 tons for the corresponding period. The whole of the

traffic between the Concan and the Deccan had to be passed over the gaps in the railway at the Bhor and Thull Ghâts, on the ordinary public roads, by the very inferior means of conveyance of the country. In consequence of this much of the traffic continued to follow former channels of communication, while that which was intrusted to the company involved, for its transport at those points, a high expenditure, utterly disproportioned to the through railway rate received by them. The expenditure in working the traffic of the last half-year across the Ghâts amounted to £30,000, being equal to 25 per cent. of the whole receipts on revenue account, and to 44 per cent. of the outlay in working the railway, exclusive of the Ghâts. Through railway communication upon the south-eastern division would soon be effected, as the works of the Bhor Ghât incline were now fast approaching completion. The receipts on revenue account amounted to £112,115 after deducting from the gross receipts the expenditure at the Ghâts. The outlay in working the railway was £88,280, leaving £23,835 as net profit to be carried to the credit of the interest account with the Government. If to this net profit were added the expenditure of £30,000, which would have been avoided, had uninterrupted through working been possible, and a sum of £10,000, estimated as the saving that would have been effected upon the consumption of fuel, with the railway completed to the coal fields from which the supply would be derived, the aspect of the company's net profits would be entirely changed. It was expected that a further distance of fifty-eight miles from Chalesgaum to Julgaum, on the north-east division, would be completed in the course of the ensuing summer. The entire line to Jubbulpore was now in hand, the new contractors for the line between Bhosawal and Jubbulpore having severally commenced operations. It was estimated that the company's undertaking would be completed for a capital of £11,000,000, of which £2,000,000 would be raised on debentures, and £9,000,000 on shares. The report of Mr. R. W. Graham, the engineer, stated that the length of railway now under construction was 675½ miles, of which thirteen and a-quarter miles were on the Bhor Ghât incline, nine and three-quarter miles on the Thul Ghât incline, seventy-two miles from Chalesgaum to Bhosawal, 243 miles from the latter place to Nagpore, and 337½ miles from Bhosawal to Jubbulpore. The capital account to the 31st of December showed that £8,187,734 had been received, and £7,452,825 expended, leaving a balance of £734,909.

#### GREAT SOUTHERN OF INDIA RAILWAY.

The report of the directors states that the first portion of the line was opened on the 15th of July last, from Negapatam to Trivalore, fourteen and a-half miles, and the second on the 2nd of December, from the latter place to Tanjore, thirty-four miles—making forty-eight and a-half miles. The remaining portion of the line from Tanjore to Trichinopoly (thirty miles) was opened for traffic by Sir W. Denison, the Governor of Madras, on the 11th of March, thus completing the first section, seventy-eight and a-half miles in length, undertaken by the company. The revenue account showed that, within the five and a-half months during which the line had been partially opened, there had been carried 66,898 passengers—namely, 68 first-class, 2,221 second class, and 64,614 third-class. It was only since the 2nd of December that a first-class carriage had been attached to the trains. The total receipts for the five and a-half months' traffic amounted to £3,471, and the expenditure to £1,647, or 47·44 per cent., leaving the net profits £1,824. The receipts averaged 3s. 10½d. per train mile, the expenses 1s. 10d., and the net profit 2s. 0½d. per train mile. Since the opening of the railway petitions had been received from native merchants for three additional stations—namely, at Sickle, Koradacherry, and Ammispetta. A station at Sickle, three and a-half miles from Negapatam, had been sanctioned, and the two others were under consideration. The amount of interest received from the Government by the company, including that for the half-year ending the 31st December last,

was £12,606. With the view to the economical working of the line, and as an experimental measure, the directors had authorised the agent to run only two classes of passenger carriages over the railway, at the following fares—for carriages with seats, 10 pie per mile; and for carriages without seats, 3 pie per mile. The Government of Madras had given their sanction to this experiment being tried for six months from the date of opening the line to Trichinopoly. The directors had obtained permission from Sir Charles Wood to survey that part of the extension line from Madras to Tuticorin, through the well-known cotton district of Tinnevely. The expense of the survey had been limited to £3,000, and it had been stipulated that the cost incurred should be transferred and charged against the capital that might be raised for the construction of the proposed extension line in the event of its being undertaken. The capital account showed that £551,963 had been received, and £344,794 expended, leaving a balance of £7,169.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**ARRIVAL OF LORD CANNING.**—The ex-Governor-general of India arrived at Dover on Saturday afternoon, accompanied by Lord and Lady Sydney, Lord Harris (who had been waiting at Marseilles to receive Lord Canning), Sir Charles and Lady Mary, and Miss Wood, Mr. Serjeant Alexander, &c. On arriving at the Admiralty pier, his lordship and party proceeded to the Lord Warden Hotel, to have some refreshment prior to their departure for London. At the hotel Mr. Birmingham, the Mayor of Dover, was introduced to Lord Canning by Capt. Smithett, when the chief magistrate informed his lordship that a complimentary address had been prepared by the corporation, to be presented on his reaching the shores of England; but his unexpected arrival that afternoon, and the short interval of time his lordship would remain at Dover, obliged him to represent the corporation on the occasion. The mayor then expressed the unanimous congratulations of the town and port of Dover on his lordship's successful career of Governor-general, and the glorious results of that policy that had established on a firmer basis than ever the British rule in India. His lordship warmly thanked the mayor, and begged he would convey to the Corporation of Dover his expressions of gratification at the compliment the mayor, on their behalf, had paid to him. Lord Canning and party proceeded to London at four o'clock.

**SCINDE RAILWAY.**—The proprietors of the Scinde Railway have unanimously sanctioned the proposal for raising £2,500,000 additional capital for the extension of the Punjab line to Delhi, a length of 280 miles.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

April 17. Princeza, Smerdon, Mauritius; str. Moolta, Alexandria.—19 Flying Cloud, Winsor, Hong Kong; Queen Bee, Gender, Shanghai; St. Laurence, Toynebe, Calcutta; Barreda Brothers, Peterson, Bussac; Empress of India, Thomson, Bombay; Lucknow, Aspler, and May, Blyne, Mauritius; Frigate Bird, Thompson, Kurrachee; Heroes of Anna, Purdy, Macao; Water Lily, Bolt, Moulmein; White Jacket, Trevellock, Akyab; Colterstone, Topliff, and Danmark, Grierson, Mauritius; Montezale, Broadfoot, Bombay and Mauritius; Mary Ann, Horton, and Mazutaa, Nichols, Moulmein; Fortitude, Hall, Moulmein; Admiral Lyons, Thompson, and Ellen Bates, Leisk, Bombay.—21 Morning Star, Foreman, and Margaret Mitchell, Stiles, Whampoa; The Cedars, Booth, Shanghai; Conqueror, David, Ceylon; Sarah Newman, Gibson, Calcutta; Caldera, Clepa, Mauritius; Comandant, Thompson, Singapore; Prince Alfred, Harper, Manila; Conflict, Moon, Tutucoreen; Birsby, Purdy, Emily St. Pierre, Wilson, Newcastle, Wiltshire, and Minnehaha, Henderson, Calcutta; Canova, Hayes, Akyab; Kildare, Hetherington, Madras; Menzies, Tensdale, Bassein; L. B., Dreane, Mauritius; Rival, Hatch, Rangoon; Bellecarrig, Geal, and Dawn of Hope, McKee, Bombay; Golconda, Montgomery, P-nang; Mirage, Roberts, China and New York; Oriental, Holloway, Moulmein; Queen of England, Oates, Whampoa.—22. Geologist, Clark, Calcutta; Lady Valiant, Cruikshank, Moulmein; Ocean Child, Smith, Batavia; Polly, Craig, Colombo; Windsor Castle, Pryce, Bombay; Areta, Scott, Calcutta; Volunteer, Whitten, Foo-chow-Foo; Mary McNear, McNear, Calcutta; str. Delta, Alexandria; Prince of Wales, Raison, Hong Kong; Kirkham, Nichols, Tutucoreen; Mary Russell, Thompson, Moulmein; Ben Venue, Edgar, Bassein; Bucephalus, Black, Rangoon; Neville, Kerr, Foo-chow-Foo; Nova Bellia, Clark, Whampoa; Virginia, Richardson, Mauritius; Amphitrite, Broberg, and Huntress, Owen, Moulmein; Talavera, Blair, Calcutta; Screamer, Snow, Moulmein.—24. Palmerston, Wilson, Bombay; Holmsdale, Ferri, Calcutta.

#### DOMESTIC.

##### BIRTHS.

KEAYS, the wife of Capt., H.M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, of a son, at Queen's-terrace, Bayswater, April 6.  
MARSACK, the widow of Maj. Edward B., 13th regt. H.M.I.F., Madras, of a son, at Howard Lodge, Tunbridge Wells, April 24.  
MONEY, the wife of G. P., B.C.C., of a son, at Bramley, Surrey, April 18.  
SCOTT, the wife of Capt. Robt., H.C.S., of a son, at 24, Finchley New-road, St. John's-wood, April 22.  
SIM, the wife of William C., Madras C.S., of a son, at the Retreat, near Topsham, Devon, April 15.  
SMYTHE, the wife of Lieut. col., of a daughter, at Hilton, North Shropshire, March 18.  
THEOBALD, the wife of Capt. Theobald, Bengal Cav., of a daughter, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, April 22.  
TULLOCH, the wife of Lieut. Arthur, H.M.'s Bengal Army, of a daughter, still-born, at 25, Dawson-place, Bayswater, April 19.

##### MARRIAGES.

COULSON, Rev. T. B., Vicar of Skipsea, Yorkshire, to Charlotte E., daughter of Maj. Alexander Shaw, late of H.M.'s Bengal Cavalry, at Twickenham, April 22.  
DAVIDSON, Rev. Thomas, to Catherine L., daughter of the late Capt. William P. Deas, 6th Madras Light Cavalry, at Bexley, Kent, April 23.  
EVANS, George O., Capt. in the Royal Marines (Light Infantry), to Louisa H., widow of the late Capt. Robert Goldie, Bombay Army, at St. Saviour's Southwark, April 19.  
GOOCH, James W., to Sarah, daughter of the late Joseph Cole, H.E.I. Co.'s Service, St. Helena, at St. Mark's, Albert-road, Regent's-park, April 24.  
GROVE, Capt. Henry L., H.M.'s Madras Staff Corps, to Elizabeth D., daughter of Charles H. Scott, Esq., at Trinity Church, Paddington, April 15.  
HAWES, Capt. Charles W., of the Guides, H.M.'s Indian Army, to Maria E., daughter of the late William Atkins, Esq., at Twickenham, April 24.  
MAY, Edmund R., Lieut. H.M.'s Indian Navy, to Catherine S., daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Henderson, Royal Engineers, at Kenwyn Church, Truro, Cornwall, April 23.  
MICHAEL, Maj.-General, c.b., retired list, H.M.'s Army, to Lady Frances E. Legge, eldest daughter of the late, and sister of the present Earl of Dartmouth, at Nice, April 22.  
NAPIER, Lieut. C. J. Dundas, R.M.L.I., to Celia, daughter of the late Edmund Chapman, Esq., at Plympton St. Mary, Devon, April 23.  
PENGELLY, Rev. Charles, to Augusta D'Oyly, daughter of the late Maj.-gen. Sir Jeremiah Bryant, c.b., of the Bengal army, at St. George's, Hanover-square, April 24.  
PIERCE, Capt. T. W. W., H.M.'s 10th Regt. Bombay N.I., to Ellen S., daughter of James Bannister, Esq., at Bedford, April 23.  
SANDERS, Capt. G. W., Madras Staff Corps, to Eleanor S., daughter of William F. Fisher, Esq., at Stoke Damerel, April 24.  
SMYTHE, Mary, wife of Lieut.-col., at Hilton, near Bridgenorth, Shropshire, aged 36, April 2.  
SYNNOT, Robert H. J., to Mary M. H., daughter of the late James B. Preston, Esq., Physician-general to the Madras army, at Brightstone, Isle of Wight, April 22.

##### DEATHS.

HORNE, Maj. Gen. Richard, H.M.'s Indian Army, at 8, Vernon-terrace, Brighton, aged 73, April 19.  
LUDLOW, Henry C., M.D., late 2nd Madras Cavalry, at Clarendon-road, Southsea, Hants, aged 58, April 21.  
PLAYFAIR, Mrs. George, widow of George, Inspector-general of Hospitals, Bengal, at 79, North-street, St. Andrew's, aged 65, April 18.  
TULLOCH, Lieut.-general John, c.b., H.M.'s Indian Army, at 25, Dawson-place, Notting-hill, aged 72, April 18.  
WHITE, Herbert R., son of Capt. John H., Bombay Engineers, at St. Heliers, Jersey, aged 4 years, April 18.

#### India Office,

April 26, 1862.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

##### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. V. T. Taylor, Mr. H. S. Reid, Mr. A. Pigon.  
Madras Estab.—Mr. G. A. Harris.  
Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. E. D. Grey, Mr. J. MacFarlan, Mr. C. Forbes, Mr. R. W. Hunter.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

##### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. P. Jenkins, 6 mos.  
Bombay Estab.—Mr. H. L. Anderson, 6 mos.



## HEAD QUARTERS OF ARTILLERY BRIGADES.

March 25.—No. 129.—Consequent on the amalgamation of the royal and Indian artilleries, the head qrs. of the brigades allotted to this Presy. will be located as follows:—

Stations of head qrs. of brigade and batts. under the old organisation:—

- Horse brigade, Bangalore.
- 1st batt., Mount.
- 2nd batt., Kamptee.
- 3rd batt., Bangalore.
- 4th batt., Secunderabad.
- 5th batt., Mount.

Proposed stations of head qrs. of brigades under new organisation:—

- 3rd royal horse brigade, Bangalore.
- 17th brigade, Mount.
- 20th brigade, Kamptee.
- 23rd brigade, Secunderabad.

No. 131.—The following notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished in gen. orders:—

*Home Dept., Fort William, March 11.—No. 1,296.*

—Appointment:—

Capt. H. T. Duncan, 46th Madras N.I., to be insp. gen. of police in British Burmah.

*Foreign Dept. (General), Fort William, March 11.—No. 529.*—Capt. J. Allardyce, offic. dep. comsnr., East Berar, has passed the prescribed exam. by the second or higher standard.

No. 533.—Capt. J. Allardyce, offic. dep. comsnr., East Berar, availed himself, on the 12th ult., of the prep. leave granted to him in G.O. dated 21st idem., No. 398.

No. 540.—The undermentd. asst. and extra asst. comsrs. serving in the Nagpore Prov., have passed the following examination:—

For the Second or Higher Standard.

- Lieut. G. A. A. Warner, asst. comsnr. 2nd cl.
- Lieut. C. H. Plowden, asst. comsnr. 3rd cl.
- Lieut. C. H. Grace, asst. comsnr. 3rd cl.

*Public Works Dept., Fort William, March 10.—No. 59.*—Capt. F. C. Taylor, Madras staff corps, to superintend the construction of the part of the Nee-much and Ahmedabad road within the Meywar territory, on the pay and allowances of an exec. eng. 4th class.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, March 19.*—With reference to G. O. C. March 6, Lieut. J. N. Bennett, 52nd regt. N.I., will cont. to do du. with 12th regt. N.I., until further orders.

Capt. W. Johnston, Eur. vets., is perm. to reside at Bangalore.

March 21.—Maj. H. D. Slade, 1st (King's) Dragoon Guards, is app. to act as asst. adjt. gen., Hyderabad subsidiary force, dur. abs. of Maj. E. T. Boddam, on m.c.

The following postings are ordered:—

Capt. C. E. Taylor, dep. asst. adjt. gen., to southern div.

Capt. G. B. Roberts, dep. asst. adjt. gen., to northern div.

Capt. C. H. Abdy, dep. asst. adjt. gen., to ceded districts.

Capt. G. Bagot, dep. asst. adjt. gen., to Mysore div.

Capt. W. A. Kiach, dep. asst. qmr. gen., to ceded districts.

Capt. D. Scott, dep. asst. qmr. gen., to northern division.

Capt. F. G. Hodgson, brigade maj., to Trichinopoly.

Capt. A. Cooper, 46th regt. N.I., app. in G. O. C. C. March 6, to do du. with 42nd regt. N.I., will do du. with 24th regt. N.I., till Oct. 1 next.

Capt. R. Mayne, Eur. vets., is perm. to reside at any station within the limits of the Madras presy.

Lieut. J. C. W. Bruce, 48th regt. N.I., is app. to do du. with 36th regt. N.I.; to join at the expiration of his leave.

Lieut. A. T. Woodhouse, 11th regt. N.I., is rel. fr. do. du. with 44th regt. N.I.

Capt. H. C. R. W. Smith, Eur. vets., is perm. to reside on the Neigherries.

Leave of absence:—

Lieut. (brev. capt.) N. F. Bayly, 12th regt. N.I., fr. date of departure of 12th regt. N.I., from Masulipatam for 2 mos.—Masulipatam.

Lieut. T. C. Briggs, gen. list, do. du. 21st regt. N.I., fr. March 25 to May 24—Madras.

Lieut. J. C. W. Bruce, 48th regt. N.I., fr. March 27, for 60 days' priv. leave.

Lieut. W. J. Pickance, 11th regt. N.I., fr. Feb. 27 to March 9—Bangalore, priv. leave. This cancels the leave granted to Lieut. Pickance in G. O. C. C. Feb. 28.

March 22.—The underment. officers of the staff corps are app. to do gen. du. as mentioned against their names:—

Maj. G. J. Condy, under orders of officer comp. Straits.

Maj. A. K. C. Kennedy, under orders of officer comp. Mysore div.

Maj. G. F. Shakespear, under orders of officer comp. N. div.

Maj. S. Mainwaring, under orders of officer comp. Ceded districts.

Removal.—Lieut. col. J. Whistler, C.B., fr. late 6th regt. L.C. to 1st regt. L.C.; to join.

With reference to G.O. 21st inst., Capt. C. E. Taylor, staff corps, dep. asst. adjt. gen., S. div., will continue to act as 1st asst. adjt. gen. of the army until relieved.

With reference to G.O. March 6, Lieut. L. B. Bance, 47th regt. N.I., is perm. to do du. with 32nd regt. N.I. till Oct. 1, when he will proc. to join the 10th regt. N.I.

Capt. C. H. Beddek, staff corps, is app. to do du. under orders of officer comp. Centre div.

Lieut. E. R. Hudleston, staff corps, do. du. with 50th regt. N.I., is app. to do du. with 14th regt. N.I., with effect fr. 1st prox.

The underment. officers of the gen. list, having been reported qualified to com. a comp. at battn. exercise, are relieved fr. do. du. with 1st Madras fus., and app. to do du. until further orders with regts. specified against their names:—

Ensigns J. Simpson and T. Price, with 37th gren.; to join.

Ens. W. Miller, with 22nd regt. N.I.; to join on arr. of the regt. at Bangalore.

Lieut. J. L. Seton, 1st Madras fus., is app. adjt. of Eur. inf. depot, v. Beddek, who vacates consequent on prom. to capt. in staff corps.

Lieut. G. E. H. Beauchamp, 45th regt. N.I., now do. du. with 34th regt. L.I., is app. to do du. with 40th regt. N.I.; to join.

With reference to G.O. dated 3rd inst., Ens. T. H. Campbell is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 68th foot, instead of with H.M.'s 1st batt. 18th roy. Irish; to join.

March 24.—Maj. F. Young, staff corps, whose servs. have been placed at the disposal of the C. in C., will, on being rel. from his present employ., do gen. du. under the orders of the officer comdg. S. div.

March 25.—Maj. gen. I. C. Coffin, comdg. ceded dists., is rem., at his own request, to the S. div., with effect fr. May 11.

The priv. leave granted to Maj. gen. R. Budd, comdg. S. div., in G.O. of 11th inst., will have effect fr. date of the maj. gen.'s dep. from Trichinopoly, instead of from date of quitting the S. div.

The foll. posting is ordered:—

Maj. gen. E. Armstrong, recently app. to the div. staff of the army, to the ceded dists.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. T. Austin, 22nd regt. N.I., fr. date of dep. till March 31, to Bangalore, on m.c.

Capt. S. W. Lennox, 23rd regt. L.I., in continuation, till March 7, to enable him to join.

Asst. surg. J. Donaldson, M.D., 46th regt. N.I., fr. March 6, for 2 mo., to Madras, on m.c., to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

## BOMBAY.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, March 6.—No. 165.*—Lieut. J. P. M. Newton, H.M.'s 11th regt. N.I., is allowed a furl. to Europe for 3 yrs., under old furl. regs.

March 7.—No. 166.—Capt. J. Allardyce, Madras staff corps, asst. commissr., Eastern Berar, has a furl. to Eur. for 20 mo., on m.c.

No. 167.—Lieut. J. Louis, H.M.'s 3rd Eur. regt., has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs., and perm. to embark from Kurrachee.

No. 168.—Capt. I. M. Greig, H.M.'s royal engrs., is app. to offic. as dep. consulting engr., in the railway dept.

March 8.—No. 173.—The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service in conformity with their appointments as cadets of inf. on this establishment. Date of arrival at Bombay, Feb. 26.

Infantry.

No. 851.—Mr. C. T. Echallaz.

No. 852.—Mr. C. J. A. Yates.

No. 19.—Mr. W. C. Morris.

No. 20.—Mr. G. R. B. Drummond.

No. 174.—The undermentioned gentleman is admitted to the service in conformity with his app. as cadet of inf. on this establishment. Date of arrival at Bombay, Feb. 26.

Inf.—No. 858.—Mr. E. B. Gardner.

No. 175.—The furl. to Eur. granted to Lieut. (now capt.) Wauchope, 24th regt. N.I., which expired on Dec. 29, 1861, is extended to Feb. 13, 1862, the date of his return to duty.

No. 176.—Asst. surg. C. J. Sylvester, having been perm. to resign his app. as civil surg. at Sholapore, his servs. are placed at disp. of the C. in C.

No. 177.—The furl. to Eur., on m.c., granted to Capt. C. C. G. Cowper, 8th regt. N.I., in G.O. No. 8 of Jan. 7, 1859, is extended to Feb. 20, 1862, the date of his return to duty.

No. 178.—The undermentioned officers are allowed furl. to Eur., on m.c.:—

Capt. H. F. Waddington, Bengal staff corps, 20 mo.

Lieut. Gryll, 18th regt. Bengal N.I., 18 mo.

No. 179.—Surg. major D. Grierson, M.D., is app. dep. inspector gen. of hospitals, with tempy. rank, from 13th inst., v. Stovell, prom.

Surg. major P. W. Hockin is app. dep. inspector gen. of hospitals, with tempy. rank, from date of departure to Eur. of Dep. inspector gen. White.

March 10.—No. 180.—Asst. surg. W. Davey is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs., with permission to embark from Aden.

No. 181.—The undermentioned officer, having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ., to be capt., from date specified, under Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. N. B. Thoyts, March 3, 1862.

No. 182.—The following officers, probationers in the staff corps, having completed upwards of one year's service on permanent staff employ., are permanently admitted to the staff corps:—

Lieut. E. S. Ostrehan, 25th regt. N.I., asst. superint. Bazaars, Poona.

Lieut. H. B. Jacob, 24th regt. N.I., acting qmr. and interp. 24th regt. N.I.

March 11.—No. 183.—The following G.O. by the Govt. of India, dated Feb. 18, No. 179, is republished:—

The leave of abs. to Eur., on s.c., granted to Lieut. G. B. Crispin, 4th Bombay N.I. (rifles), adj. 5th Punjab cav., in G.O. issued by the Govt. of Bombay, No. 223, dated April 26, 1861, is extended for a period of 5 mo.

No. 184.—The app. of garrison surg. at Surat is abolished from 1st April next. The civil duties will be performed by a civil surg. on the usual pay and allowances.

The sen. reg. med. officer at Surat will afford med. aid to the staff and details, receiving the usual allowance of Rs. 30 a month, and head money for European troops according to existing regs.

No. 185.—The undermentioned gentleman is admitted to the service in conformity with his app. as cadet of inf. on this establishment. Date of arrival at Bombay, March 2:—

Inf.—No. 806.—Mr. W. Laing.

No. 186.—The leave, on m.c., granted in G.O. dated 5th ult., No. 92, to Capt. L. M. Davis, staff corps, is extended to 28th idem., on same account.

No. 187.—Ensign Whish, gen. list, is perm. to proc. to Meerut, with leave from March 12 to July 12.

No. 188.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Dated Jan. 11.—By Brigdr. Heath, appointing Lieut. Newton, 11th regt. N.I., to act as commissariat agent at Deesa, from 12th idem., dur. abs. of Capt. Davies, on leave.

Dated Jan. 18.—By Lieut. col. Aitken, appointing Capt. Scott, brig. maj., in add. to his own duties, to receive chg. of commissariat and bazaar depts. at Aden, on departure of Capt. Collins, dep. asst. commissy. gen., on m.c., to Eur.

General Dept., March 10.—Mr. R. Keays is perm. to resign the C.S. of H.M.'s Govt., from May 1.

March 12.—Mr. A. D. Robertson to be sec. to Govt. in the revenue, financial, and general departments, and to be acting chief sec., with chg. of the separate department.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, C.S., has been app. by H.M.'s Principal Sec. of State for India in Council, provisional member of Council at this presidency.

Mr. H. Ryland, asst. superint. in the Sind Commissioner's office, passed an interpreter's examination in Sindhi on 8th July last.

Mr. R. Woodhouse, acting exec. engr. in the Surat collectorate, is app. a municipal commissr. for the city of Surat, v. Capt. Hancock, transf. to another appt.

Asst. surg. R. W. James, M.D., civil surg., Dhoolia, is allowed leave of absence, on private affairs, for 1 mo., to presy., his duties dur. his abs. being performed by Asst. surg. Bain, 6th regt. N.I.

Educational Dept., March 7.—Capt. J. F. Lester, educational inspector, Southern division, has been granted priv. leave for 2 mo., from 1st proximo.

March 12.—The undersigned officers are app. to act as assessors at the approaching examinations of the Grant Medical College:—

Surg. W. Thom.

Surg. T. B. Johnstone, M.D.

Asst. surg. W. G. Hunter.

Ecclesiastical Dept., March 8.—Rev. W. H. Schwabe, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 mo., on m.c.

Mr. R. Spencer, sub-asst. surg., is app. marriage registrar at Nassick.

Railway Dept., March 12.—Capt. J. M. Greig, engrs., assumed chg. of his app. as acting dep. consulting engr. for railways, on 5th inst.

Northern Division (Revenue), Bombay, March 7.—Mr. R. W. Hunter, acting sub-coll. of Broach, gave over chg. of the sub-collectorate on 1st inst., to Mr. A. A. Borradaile, acting 1st asst. coll. of Surat.

March 8.—Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, acting sub-coll. of Broach, received chg. of his app. from Mr. A. A. Borradaile, on 3rd inst.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Bombay, March 10.—Mr. L. Reid, coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, delivered over chg. of his office to Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, 1st asst. coll. and mag., on 1st inst.

Southern Division, Camp Rutahulee, March 4.—Mr. Coleman, sub-asst. superint. revenue survey, Southern Maratha Country, has been allowed leave for 20 days, under Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Commissioner's (Sind) Office, Kurrachee, March 8.—Mr. G. B. Coulson, dep. coll. of Jerruck and Shah-

bunder, delivered over chg. of his duties on Feb. 15, and left Jerruck on 22nd inst. to join his app. of 1st asst. to political agent in Kattiawar.

*Bombay Castle, March 17.*—No. 198.—Brev. capt. W. R. Alexander, staff corps, is prom. to rank of capt., from Feb. 18, 1861.

*March 19.*—No. 199.—The undermentioned officers are allowed furl. to Eur. on m.c.:—

Major R. M. Westropp, comdg. 1st regt. Poona horse, 20 mo.

Lieut. S. F. Worsley, adj. and qrmr. 21st brig. R.A., 20 mo.

Lieut. E. W. West, qrmr. and interp. H.M.'s 28th regt. N.I., 20 mo.

Lieut. Stevenson, H.M.'s 2nd regt. L.C., *vid* the Cape, 18 mo.

Asst. surg. R. Boxwell, 18 mo.

Lieut. F. C. Davidson, H.M.'s 19th regt. N.I., 3 yrs.

No. 201.—The undermentioned officers are allowed furl. to Eur., for 18 mo., on m.c., with perm. to proc. *vid* the Cape of Good Hope:—

Capt. G. R. Billamore, inv. estab.

Cadet J. E. Gordon, attach. to H.M.'s 33rd regt.

No. 202.—Capt. W. R. Houghton, staff corps, and staff officer at Hyderabad, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 2 yrs., on private affairs, under new furl. regs.

*Judicial Dept., March 15.*—H.E. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to place the servs. of Capt. G. E. Thomas, acting superint. of police at Poona, at disp. of Govt. of Madras, for the purpose of being app. as superint. of police in the zillah of North Canara.

Lieut. J. S. Carr is confirmed in the app. of superint. of police in Sattara, from date of retirement of Major Rose.

Capt. W. Y. H. Shortt, superint. of police, Sholapoor, to be superint. of police at Poona.

Capt. T. Nuttall, superint. of police, Kaira, to be superint. of police at Sholapoor.

Lieut. R. Johnstone is confirmed in the app. of superint. of police at Dharwar.

Capt. C. T. Palin, acting asst. superint. of police, Tanna, to be acting superint. of police at Kaira.

Mr. C. Forbes, judge and sess. judge of the Konkun, is allowed prep. leave for the purpose of obtaining a final m.c. to proc. to Eur.

*Revenue Dept., March 14.*—Mr. B. H. Ellis received chg. of the office of the revenue and police commissioner, Northern div., on 12th inst.

*March 19.*—Mr. J. R. Morgan, coll. and mag. of Tanna, is allowed leave to proc. to Bombay, prep. to obtaining a final m.c. to Eur.

Mr. H. B. Lindsay, 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona, is granted a furl. to Europe for 3 yrs., from May 21. Mr. Lindsay is also allowed prep. leave from May 10.

*Financial Dept., March 14.*—Mr. A. D. Robertson to be Govt. director of the Bank of Bombay and member of the Mint Committee.

*General Dept., March 17.*—Mr. A. D. Robertson, acting chief sec. to Govt. in the revenue, financial, and general departments, assu. chg. of his duties on 18th inst.

*March 19.*—Mr. H. P. St. G. Tucker, C.S., returned to Bombay on 12th inst. from leave for 3 yrs. granted to him March 9, 1859.

The app. of Asst. surg. Kearney to civil surgeoncy at Hyderabad, and Asst. surg. Ogilvy to Sholapoor, notified in the *Government Gazette* of 27th ult., are probationary, and subject to the condition that they pass within 6 mo. in the vernacular.

Asst. surg. Shepherd is app. civil surg. at Surat, subject to the condition that he pass within 6 mo. in the vernacular.

Asst. surg. J. Mills delivered over chg. of the civil med. duties of Dharwar to Asst. surg. J. Gilbert, on 14th inst.

*Southern Division (Police), Camp Hooblee, March 11.*—Mr. G. W. R. Campbell, superint. of police, Rutnagerry, has been allowed leave for 1 mo., under Section VII. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

**BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.**

*Poona, March 17.*—Capt. G. F. Taylor, staff corps, att. to 22nd regt. N.I., is app. to act as interp. to 3rd drag. guards.

*March 24.*—Appointments:—

Maj. Oldfield, 2nd in com. Poona irreg. horse, to com. 1st regt. Poona horse, dur. abs. of Maj. Westropp, as a temp. measure.

Maj. F. A. E. Loch to be 2nd in com. of 2nd regt. Poona horse, dur. abs. of Maj. Oldfield.

Lieut. C. A. Moore, 2nd regt. L.C., to be adjt. =

Surg. H. Pitman is posted to 3rd regt. L.C.

Capt. J. M. Heath, 1st regt. L.C., is dir. to proc. and join his regt.

Ens. J. M. Heath, att. to 11th regt. N.I., is transf. to do du. with 25th regt. N.I., and dir. to join.

Asst. surg. R. Boxwell, proceeding to Eur. on m.c., is placed in med. ch. of the details of royal art. ret. to England per ship *Silver Eagle*, and dir. to join.

**NAVAL.**

*Marine Dept., Bombay Castle, March 19.*—No. 32.

—Mr. C. Daniell, purser, is allowed a furl. to Europe for 3 yrs., on m.c., under old furl. regs., and perm. to proc. *vid* the Cape of Good Hope.

## WAR OFFICE.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

April 22.

27th Foot.—Capt. D. A. Patterson, late paymr. R.A., to be paymr., v. Urquhart, dec.

33rd Foot.—Lieut. and Capt. F. G. Stapleton, from gren. gds., to be capt., v. A. E. A. Ellis, who exch.

65th Foot.—Lieut. A. R. Ord, from 86th foot, to be capt., without purch., v. F. Baillie, cashiered by the sentence of a general court-martial, but perm. to receive the value of a lieutenantcy.

68th Foot.—Lieut. H. G. Robley to be instructor of musketry.

98th Foot.—J. A. Corballis, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. A. H. H. Jesse, who ret.

## BIRTHS.

ADDIS, wife of H. B., son, at Cooner, Feb. 24.

BAKER, wife of G., son, at Monghyr, March 5.

BLAND, wife of Rev. R., son, at Gowhatti, March 10.

DALE, Mrs. J., daughter, at Egmore, March 1.

FALLOONER, wife of H. V., son, at Poona, March 9.

KIERULF, wife of W. K., daughter, at Bellary, Feb. 27.

NAILER, wife of Rev. A. R. C., daughter, at Tanjore, Feb. 27.

ORD, wife of W. K., daughter, at Calcutta, March 18.

PRESTON, wife of Lieut. B. H., son, at Madras, March 14.

RAIT, wife of H., son, at Gonatesh, March 17.

SYKES, wife of J., son, at Madras, Feb. 28.

TREVOR, wife of Capt. W. S., daughter, at Fort William, March 17.

## MARRIAGES.

BROWN, G.F., to Sarah J., daughter of the late W. F., at Cannanore, Feb. 25.

HAMPTON, S. C., to Florence L., daughter, at Calcutta, March 18.

LOWTHER, Capt. W. H., to Emilia J., daughter of R. J. Painter, at Madras.

OSBORN, Capt. D. H., to Annette, daughter of Dr. T. W. Wilson, at Calcutta, March 17.

## DEATHS.

CHAUNETTE, Henry G., infant son of H. L., at Calcutta, March 16.

FARQUHAR, Andrew, at Calcutta, March 30.

HAMILTON, Mary, wife of Lieut. col., at Cooner, March 9.

HUDSON, Clarence B., infant son of H. R., at Calcutta, March 19.

PARRY, Lieut. W., Vet. Establishment, at Meerut, March 10.

PETREAS, John B., son of H., at Madras, Feb. 27.

WALL, W. J., at Cawnpore, March 5.

## Official Paper.

### SIR J. P. GRANT'S REPLY TO LORD CANNING.

No. 253a.

From E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, to the Secy. to the Govt. of India.

*Home Department (Judicial), Fort William, Feb. 4.*

SIR,—With advertece to the projected appointment of another special commissioner in the indigo districts, which question forms the subject of the second part of your letter No. 187, dated 8th ult., whereof the subject of the first part has been treated in my separate letter, No. 252a, of this day's date, I am directed by the Lieutenant governor to submit, for the consideration and order of H.E. the Governor general in Council, the papers noted in the margin,\* with the following remarks.

2. This appointment is projected in accordance with an application from the Landholders' and Commercial Association, dated the 6th of December last, made to the Governor-general in Council immediately. Some complication has arisen in consequence of this application having been acted upon by the Government of India without any communication with the Bengal Government, as must frequently be the case when business is conducted in two distinct channels. The Lieut.-governor, before your letter under reply was written, had received from the same association a letter dated 16th December (which he found here awaiting his return from Darjeeling), recommending to the Bengal Government the same measure which it had recommended to the

\* Letter from Commissioner of Nudda, No. 4, dated Jan. 7, 1862.

Letter from Commissioner of Nudda, No. 89, dated Jan. 13, 1862.

Letter from Commissioner of Nudda, No. 98, dated Jan. 23, 1862.

Government of India immediately. The Lieut.-governor, knowing nothing of the recommendation made under date the 16th December to the Governor-general in Council, and not anticipating that H.E. in Council would come to any conclusion upon the subject, and would communicate that conclusion to the association without previous communication with him, issued upon the application made to him the orders which will be found in my letter No. 3,180, dated 28th December last, to the Commissioners of Nudda, Rajahahye, and Dacca, copy of which was sent to the association.

3. In those orders the Lieut.-governor observed the necessity of taking all proper measures for remedying the evil of increased arrears of rent, which was the specific evil insisted upon in the letter from the association. He requested the commissioners' opinions upon the proposed reappointment of a special commission; he also expressed his own opinion that more immediate good would result from energetic action in the way of exhortation, and explanation, and personal influence on the part of the several sub-divisional officers on the spot, by reason of their neighbourhood and local knowledge, than from the exertions of a single special commissioner in a district; and, in the meanwhile, he directed the issue of strong injunctions, in the above sense, to the collectors and subdivisional officers within whose jurisdictions the several factories complaining of arrears are situated.

4. In reply to those orders the report of Mr. Schallch, enclosing the very instructive and able report of Mr. Herschel, has been received. As both these officers advance very strong objection to the proposed appointment of another special commission, objections which, proceeding from officers of great judgment and intelligence, of whom one has a thorough knowledge of the state and temper of his district, cannot be passed over without consideration; and, as a special commissioner, if appointed, cannot enter upon his functions without precise and specific instructions from the Government of India upon points which do not appear to have been considered by, or even known to, the Government of India when their orders were issued; the Lieut. gov. has found it necessary to submit the whole matter, in a complete shape, for the determination of H.E. in Council before taking action in it.

5. The Lieut.-governor understands from your letter that the design of the appointment of a new special commission is not that an officer should be sent into the districts, vested with any authority to settle disputes, to put down combinations, or to enforce payment of rents; but that an officer should be sent who, by systematic and persevering attempts to bring about a complete settlement of all differences between planter and ryot in an amicable way, apart from the action of the civil courts, by bringing the ryots of each recusant village into direct communication with their landlords, by striving patiently to effect a categorical adjustment of the points of difference in each case, by exacting promises of strict adherence to the terms of adjustment made, and by supporting, by his counsel and influence, the action of the law when the law is resorted to, shall effect a considerable advance towards a settlement of the existing disputes, and towards a restoring the mutual confidence and good feeling which ought to exist between landlord and ryot.

6. To look at this matter in a definite and business-like manner, as it must be looked at by the special commissioner when he comes to give practical effect to his general instructions, it is necessary to have a clear perception of what those differences essentially are, which it is the object to reconcile. When this is done it will be found that the officer employed would derive no assistance from such general instructions as are above extracted from your letter. The matter of difference is too substantial, and of too vital an importance to the permanent interests of the parties, to be blown away by the commonplaces of reconciliation, however ably and sincerely pressed upon them.

7. When, in the course of last year, Messrs. Montresor and Morris visited the districts of Nudda and Jessor, they found that the indigo question was at the root of differences; and the first instruction which a special commissioner for the reconciliation of the differences will ask, what course he is to take, wherever he may find that same matter still at the root of the differences which he is expected to reconcile; if a special commissioner be appointed, it is necessary for the Government first to make up its own mind upon this point, and then to give the special commissioner instructions in relation thereto, in such precise and positive language as shall be open to no question hereafter. Hitherto it has been the dis-

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INDIA OFFICE, 21st April, 1862.

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CHINA, SINGAPORE, and EASTERN SEAS—Overland, 4th and 20th.

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INDIA, CHINA, and AUSTRALIA—Via Cape of Good Hope, per Clipper Ships, weekly.

Prospectuses, with through rate to 500 places, free on application.

G. W. WHEATLEY and Co. (late Waghorn), 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; CHAPLIN'S, Regent-circus, W., and 23, Regent-street, S.W.

For CALCUTTA, calling at MADRAS, THE WELL-KNOWN CLIPPER AUXILIARY STEAM SHIP

## H Y D A S P E S,

2,249 tons, 300-horse power,

Now loading in the Victoria (London) Docks, will leave on the 13th of MAY, embarking passengers at, and leaving Gravesend on the 15th of MAY. This magnificent Ship, built expressly for the India trade, has been thoroughly refitted; has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon and a Stewardess.

The service will be continued monthly by one of the following fast-sailing auxiliary steam vessels, belonging to this Company:—

| Ships. | Tons. | Horse power. | Date of Sailing. |
|--------|-------|--------------|------------------|
|--------|-------|--------------|------------------|

Lady Jocelyn ..... 2,242 300 June 15.

Mauritius ..... 2,135 300 July 15.

Calcutta ..... 2,261 300 August 15.

Jason ..... 2,668 350 September 15.

Golden Fleece ..... 2,708 300 October 15.

Queen of the South ..... 2,221 300 November 15.

Indiana ..... 2,365 300 December 15.

For freight or passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; the Broker, Messrs. ALFRED BREIT and Co., 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or at the Offices of the Company, 9, Mincing-lane, London, E.C., where also applications for appointments as Midshipmen in this service should be made.

RICHARD DREW, Secretary.

East India and London Shipping Company (Limited),

9, Mincing-lane, E.C.

## CAPTAIN WHITE'S

### CURRY OR MULLIGATAWNY PASTE,

Curry Powder, Curry Sauce, and Oriental Pickle, may be obtained from all Sauce Vendors, and Wholesale of

CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen, SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON.

## PAYNE'S INDIAN CURRY POWDER,

unequalled for its delicious flavour and stimulating qualities. 1lb. bottles, 3s. 6d.; ½ lbs. 3s. 3d.; or 7 lbs. for 21s. Curry and Mulligatawny Paste.—1½ jars, 3s. 6d.; ½ jars, 2s. 3d.; or 7 lbs. for 21s. Payne's New Curry Sauce and Oriental Relish—bottles, 1s. 6d. each. Chutneys—viz., Bengal Club, Green Mango, Lucknow, Pindaree, and Cashmere—bottles, 1s. 6d. and 3s. each. Bombay Pickled Mangos, Tap Sauce, Nepal Pepper, Tamarind Fish, Essence of Chillies, Preserved Ginger, Guava Jelly, Genuine Arrowroot, and all other Indian delicacies imported direct.

PAYNE and Co., Foreign Warehousemen and Wine Merchants, 328, Regent-street, nearly opposite the Polytechnic Institution, London.

Depot for the celebrated Calcutta Condiments, prepared by Payne and Co. at the Belatee Bungalow.

## CHUTNIES and INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

PAYNE and Co., BELATEE BUNGALOW, CALCUTTA, beg to inform their Indian constituents and the public that their

### FAMOUS INDIAN CONDIMENTS

Can be obtained in London in the same perfection as at their Establishment at Calcutta, which branch of the business has been successfully carried on for forty years, and stands pre-eminent for INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND DELICACIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

They may be obtained from Payne and Co., Regent-street, London; C. Stenbridge, Oriental Warehouse, Leicester-square, London; Crosse and Blackwell, London; A. Cobbett, Pall Mall, London; and most Italian Warehousemen and Grocers in the City, and West End. The following Condiments are much appreciated in Europe:—

|                      |                      |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| Bengal Club Chutney. | Chilli Vinegar.      |
| Lucknow ditto.       | Essence of Chillies. |
| Pindaree ditto.      | Tapp Sauce.          |
| Cashmere ditto.      | Mofussil Sauce.      |
| Tamarind ditto.      | Bamboo Pickle.       |
| Pickled Mangos.      | Guava Jelly.         |
| Curry Powder.        | Mango Jelly.         |
| Curry Paste.         | Pine Apple Preserve. |
| Cayenne Pepper.      | Preserved Mangos.    |
| Pickled Limes.       | Mulligatawny Paste.  |

Agents for the sale of their Condiments required in the large provincial towns of England and Scotland, and the Australian Colonies. Priced Lists sent free on application.

PAYNE and Co., Belatee Bungalow, Calcutta; Established in 1821.

## DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNE-

SIA has been, during twenty-five years, emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the Acidulated Lemon Syrup, it forms an agreeable Effervescent Draught, in which its Aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot seasons, and, above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial.

Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity) only by DINNEFORD and Co., 172, New Bond-street, London; and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

## DR. ROBERTS'S CELEBRATED OINT-

MENT, called "THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND," is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description, a certain cure for ulcerated sore legs, if of twenty years' standing, burns, scalds, bruises, chilblains, scorbutic eruptions, and pimples in the face, sore and inflamed eyes, sore heads, &c. Sold in pots at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s., and 22s. each.

Also his PILULE ANTISCROPHULE, confirmed by sixty years' experience to be, without exception, one of the best alternative Medicines ever compounded for purifying the blood and assisting nature in all her operations. Hence they are useful in scrofula, scorbutic complaints, glandular swellings, particularly those of the neck, &c. They form a mild and superior family aperient, that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. each.

Mr. Northway, Chemist, Great Tower street, London, says, "The Ointment is much valued by Soldiers in Foreign Service."—Oct. 26th, 1857.

Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, BRACE and BARNICOTT, at their Dispensary, Bridport, and by the London Houses; and retail by all respectable Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, &c. Observe.—No Medicine sold under the above names can possibly be genuine, unless "BRACE and BARNICOTT, late Dr. ROBERTS, Bridport," is engraved and printed on the Government Stamp affixed to each package.

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—SOURCE OF

HAPPINESS.—Good Health is the foundation of happiness, and should be secured at any cost. Multitudes may cure themselves at a trifling expense by purchasing Holloway's admirable Pills, and using them according to the printed directions folded round each box. Loss of appetite, indigestion, and all the many forms which dyspepsia assumes, are completely curable by these Pills, which act as alteratives upon the stomach and liver, and as soothing, gentle, yet efficient aperients on the bowels. They are not drastic purgatives, and do not give pain. All dyspeptic readers should know that they have not done all that might be done to re-establish a happy existence unless they have tried Holloway's digestive and purifying Pills.

# GREAT EASTERN HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED),

AT PRESENT

## Messrs. D. Wilson & Co., Auckland Hotel and Hall of All Nations.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Incorporated with Limited Liability to the amount of the Shares subscribed, under Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India.  
**CAPITAL—Fifteen Lacs of Rupees (£150,000), in 6,000 Shares of Rs. 250 (£25) each.**

DEPOSIT Rs. 10 (£1) PER SHARE; Rs. 40 (£4) ON ALLOTMENT.

Trustees.—THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, Calcutta.

Directors.

H. E. BRADDON, Esq., firm of Braddon and Co., Merchants and Agents.  
 J. H. FERGUSON, Esq., Merchant and Agent.  
 F. JENNINGS, Esq., Agent F. and C. Osler.

W. C. STEWART, Esq., firm of W. C. Stewart and Co., Merchants and Agents.  
 DAVID WILSON, Esq., firm of D. Wilson and Co.

Managing Director and Secretary.—ALEXANDER CALDER, firm of D. Wilson and Co.

Assistant Managers.—C. H. WILSON, J. C. MANDY, and J. A. GREGORY, of the firm of D. Wilson and Co.

Bankers.—THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.

Solicitors.—Messrs. LYONS and DODD.

London Agent.—DAVID WILSON, Esq., 5, Laurence Pountney-lane, Cannon-street.

### PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been projected for the purpose of purchasing the stock, outstandings, interest, and goodwill of the business well-known as the Auckland Hotel and Hall of All Nations, opposite Government House in Calcutta, and its branch business and premises at Allahabad, and for conducting the same under a Board of Directors.

Seldom has a better opportunity presented itself for a profitable investment of capital than is afforded by the scheme now submitted to the public for taking over the lucrative business which, for the last twenty-seven years, has been worked so successfully by Mr. D. Wilson and his partners. Mr. Wilson, wishing to retire from the Indian management of the concern, has arranged for the sale to the Company of the entire stock in trade, outstanding debts, furniture, fittings, goodwill, &c., &c., of the business upon most favourable terms, and the Junior Members of the Firm are willing to carry on the same under a Board of Directors, and to take a considerable number of Shares in the Company, so that no doubt can reasonably exist as to the continued success of the undertaking.

The introduction into this country of the Joint-Stock Company's Act, limiting the liability of shareholders to the amount subscribed, opens out in India, as it has done in Europe, a wide field for enterprise and for the employment of much capital hitherto undeveloped and unemployed.

In England and on the Continent, Companies of the nature now proposed, under the system of limited liability, are well supported. Magnificent hotels have sprung up in London, and in several of the great towns in England, such as the "Great Western Hotel," the "Euston Station Hotel," the "Westminster Palace Hotel," the "Opera Colonnade Hotel," and the "International Hotel Company," the latter with a capital of £330,000, besides others, some of which are returning to the Shareholders dividends varying from 15 to 30 per cent.; the Boards of Direction of such Hotel Companies being composed of gentlemen of the highest standing and position. If in Europe undertakings of this nature are carried on under such superintendence and with such results, why should not the capitalists of this country avail themselves of the opportunity to erect into a similar Joint-Stock Company a business which has been successfully worked for so many years, and, as evidence of the fact, has amassed a large capital from the profit of its working, besides having paid to retired partners sums amounting to nearly six lacs of Rs. (£60,000)?

Such have hitherto been the results of the working of the business, that, taking its operations for the past two years (although a period more unfavourable could scarcely be selected), and looking at what has been achieved during that time, it is fairly to be presumed that, under the proposed new management and with a healthier state of trade, the profits would return the capital in about six years. The books of the Firm will be open to any Shareholders who may desire to satisfy themselves on this point, and to show the value in which the Shares of the Company should be held, a certificate from Mr. David Wilson will be issued with each allotment, guaranteeing to the holder, during the space of two years, an annual dividend of not less than 12 per cent., in addition to which Mr. Wilson will take one-quarter the whole number of Shares.

Remarkable as the success of this concern has been under private management, it is not unreasonable to expect even greater results when it shall be owned by a large Proprietor in every service in India, and when the Executive shall be under the superintendence of a Local Board of Directors.

Many gentlemen, now retired from the Indian Services and residing in Europe, have expressed a wish to invest largely in the Shares of this Company, but it is the object of the Projectors to place them, as far as possible, in the hands of residents in India, whose interest it will be to support the Company, and whose patronage and influence must naturally be of great advantage to it, and, moreover, being in the country, they will be able to exercise a healthy and legitimate control over the management. The Projectors desire also, if possible, to allot the available Shares to those only who may be seeking a safe and permanent investment for their capital, and not to mere speculators for the rise in value which, no doubt, will take place after allotment.

This Company differs very materially from all new projects where the business has to be made, and where there must necessarily be more or less of risk, uncertainty, and delay; the capital often having to be subscribed for years before any profit can accrue. In these respects, the position of the Great Eastern Hotel Company will contrast most favourably with such undertakings, and it will be prohibited by the Articles of the Association from speculation of whatever nature beyond the requirements of the business.

Of the Capital—15 lacs (£150,000), in 6,000 Shares of Rs. 250 (£25) each—one quarter, or 1,500 Shares, will, as already stated, be taken up by Mr. David Wilson, and a considerable number by the Directors and by the Junior Members of the Firm, leaving little more than one-half of the Shares to be offered to the public.

The qualification for a Director to be not less than 25 Shares.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—From the *Indian Empire* of January 15, 1862.

We are not about to write of the Great Failure of which, we conclude, in her original form, we have heard the last, with her upper deck taken off her, and other judicious alterations, it is possible she might make money in good hands, but we should be sorry to have anything to do with her under any circumstances. The Great Eastern that invites our present remarks is to be the name of a new Joint-Stock business, embracing the Auckland Hotel and the Hall of All Nations, belonging to Messrs. D. Wilson and Co., the prospectus of which may be seen in our advertising columns. We do not know whether the great American hotels are individual speculations, or whether they are carried on by companies, but until the Limited Liability Act was passed, we had nothing that could now be called a great hotel in all England. That Act has given birth to many spirited speculations of this character, and others are about which promise to eclipse in magnitude everything that has yet been accomplished. Calcutta is to have its Joint-Stock Hotel, and undoubtedly the business that is daily, and has been for years, carried on by a firm, will give occupation to directors, a managing director, and assistant managers; the complaint of D. Wilson and Co. that we have most frequently heard has been the want of prompt attendance in the public rooms; and it is obvious that such an immense establishment can only be carried on with entire satisfaction by a system of division of labour, which a firm may originate, but cannot, with all the casualties it is exposed to, rigidly carry out. We feel an unusual interest in this prospectus, not for its completeness, or its board, but because it is, as it were, an epitome, and an extraordinary epitome, of the life and labour of one man. We read in the announcement of £150,000 as the purchase money, and in the fact of £40,000 more—the value of the premises—not included—and all made within the recollection of tens of thousands of persons around us—a success that is marvellous, and that only extraordinary industry, energy, and natural abilities of no

The Company's Agent in London to be Mr. David Wilson, whose intimate knowledge of the requirements of the business makes this appointment especially desirable. The Agent will, however, be subject at any time to removal at the option of the Shareholders assembled at any general meeting.

Mr. Wilson to have the privilege of appointing a Director to represent himself when absent, so long as he shall hold not fewer than 500 Shares.

Two Auditors to be appointed by the Shareholders at the first half-yearly general meeting, and a re-election of Auditors to be made once in two years. Auditors to be eligible for re-election. No Auditor to be a Shareholder.

It is proposed that the accounts should be closed and audited once in each year; but that two half-yearly general meetings should be held, one on or about the 10th of October, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors on the accounts and on the business done during the period ending on the 30th June, and declaring such Dividend as the Report will warrant; and the other, on or about the 10th of April, for receiving the audited Accounts and Reports to the 31st December and for declaring a Dividend.

The business to be conducted and the accounts to be made up in strict conformity with the provisions of the Limited Liability Act.

The whole of the extensive premises where the business is now carried on, stretching from Waterloo-street to Kanemooddy Gully, and known as the Auckland Hotel and Hall of All Nations, will be taken on lease for twenty-one years at a monthly rent of Rs. 3,300 (£330), with the option of renewal for a like period at the same rent, or the purchase within two years of the entire premises for 4 lacs and Rs. 30,000 (£43,000). Care will be taken, in drawing out the Articles of Association, that sufficient power be given to the Directors for that purpose or for increasing the Capital, should such an arrangement appear hereafter desirable.

Holders who may be disposed to pay the full amount of their Shares on allotment, will have their proportion of profits calculated accordingly; but as this may not suit all parties, the calls will be made in the following order:—

Ten Rs. (£1), on each Share must accompany the application,  
 First Call of Rs. 40 (£4) on allotment,  
 Second Call of Rs. 75 (£7. 10s.) to be made after three months,  
 Third Call of Rs. 75 (£7. 10s.) to be made six months after allotment,  
 Fourth Call of Rs. 50 (£5) to be made nine months after allotment,  
 and all amounts so paid will carry dividends from the respective dates of payment.

Applicants for Shares will be required to pay into the Bank of the Company, to be held in trust for them, Rs. 10 (£1) per Share on every Share applied for; and in the event of the Directors allotting to the applicant a less number than applied for, the amount paid in will be appropriated towards the payment of the first call on the Shares allotted. Should no allotment be made to the applicant, the deposit lodged with the Bankers will be returned without any deduction.

As the public will naturally expect to have some particulars of the bulk of the Capital required for this undertaking, the Directors, after examining the books of the Firm and from other sources of information, believe the following figures to be nearly correct; but the Company will not be bound by them until they have been correctly ascertained:—

|  | Rs.       | £.     |
|--|-----------|--------|
| Outstanding good Debts                               | 4,500,000 | 45,000 |
| Deduct 15 per cent. for Contingencies                | 67,500    | 6,750  |
|  | 3,825,000 | 38,250 |
| Goods, Stock on the Premises                         | 3,50,000  | 35,000 |
| Goods, in transit from Europe                        | 1,45,000  | 14,500 |
| Goods, and Bill Stock at Allahabad                   | 1,60,000  | 16,000 |
| Furniture, Plate, &c.                                | 1,48,000  | 14,800 |
| Fittings, Gas, Water Pipes, and other Trade Fixtures | 17,800    | 1,780  |
| Steam Engine and Ice Machine                         | 21,000    | 2,100  |
| Purchase of Goodwill                                 | 75,000    | 7,500  |
| House and Premises at Entally                        | 13,800    | 1,380  |
| House and Premises at Allahabad                      | 65,500    | 6,550  |

Forms of Application and Prospectuses of the Company may be obtained of the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, on the premises.

Application for Shares must also be made to the Managing Director of the Company at the Office, accompanied by a receipt for Rs. 10 deposit on each Share applied for, paid to the Bankers of the Company.

mean order could possibly have achieved. Mr. Wilson has well gained the comparative retirement he seeks, and that magnificent range of buildings, and the wonderful business and connection he is making over, should on every occasion be spoken of, and pointed out to the young adventurer without capital and without friends, as showing what may be accomplished by a man determined to force his way in the world, if he turns advantages as they fall in to good account.

We have heard that this business has made forty lacs of rupees (£400,000); whether this be so or not is immaterial, because its rapid progress is evidence of very brilliant success. It is not twenty-three years since the Waterloo-street portion of premises was a coach-maker's, and many will remember its conversion into the little "Sans Souci," the great success of which was the foundation of the fine theatre in Park-street, foolishly allowed by the public to be sold for a sum which multiplied by four would not replace it, its furniture, wardrobe, and appointments. From Waterloo-street the whole frontage to Kanemooddy Gully has been gradually annexed, at the same time houses have been purchased and pulled down in the rear, and the result is unquestionably the finest block of buildings of a domestic character in the whole city—indeed, there are few cities with anything like it. Then there are the premises and business at Allahabad—valued at Rs. 1,60,000 (£16,000), but included in the present account of the capital; of them we can say nothing, though they will be familiar to many of our readers. We are hardly called upon to speculate on the prospects of this Company being carried out; it must be considered a settled point, when the share list is to be closed on the 15th ultimo. Mr. Wilson, it will be seen, guarantees for two years a dividend of not less than 12 per cent.

A few Shares having been reserved for the Indian residents at home, any information respecting them can be obtained on application to J. R. WORCESTER, Esq., 5, Laurence Pountney-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.



# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

Vol. XX.—No. 533.]

LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 5, 1862.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

|                         |           |                        |          |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|----------|
| Bengal .....            | April 3   | Burmah (Rangoon) ..... | March 15 |
| Madras .....            | " 5       | Bombay .....           | April 12 |
| Agra .....              | " 5       | Ceylon .....           | " 1      |
| China (Hong Kong) ..... | March 15. |                        |          |

## NOTICE.

MESSRS. WM. H. ALLEN and Co. have the honour to inform their numerous friends, and the public in general, that they have REMOVED their seat of business from 7, LEADENHALL-STREET, to 13, WATERLOO-PLACE, S.W. It is, therefore, requested that all letters and communications for the "Indian Mail" may be forwarded to their new address.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE more detailed accounts received by the Bombay Mail of the 12th of April modify and restrict the telegraphic report of the fall of Herat, and the march of the Persian army on Candahar. In the first place, though it may be accepted as true that the Persians have made a hostile demonstration against what used to be called "The Key of India," nothing whatever is known on the subject except on the doubtful authority of a native

newswriter, who is in the habit of supplying the *Delhi Gazette* with the gossip of the Affghan Court. But not even this quaint and somewhat imaginative chronicler ventures to state as a fact that Herat is in the hands of the Persians. He speaks, indeed, of a terrible battle between 50,000 Persians and an unknown number of Affghans, in consequence of which the latter were reduced, after three days' hard fighting, to only 16,000 men, but who still presented a bold front to the foe. It is evident, however, that as wide a margin must be allowed for Oriental as for Yankee exaggeration, and probably nothing more serious has occurred than a few petty skirmishes. That Dost Mahomed has applied to the British Government for aid is only what might be expected, and he is even entitled to do so by treaty. What answer Lord Elgin will return it is idle to speculate upon; but it will certainly be very provoking if the Indian finances are again to be disturbed by a fruitless and objectless war. At the same time, public faith must be maintained at any cost; and it is to be hoped that the Persian Court will be amenable to reason, even unsupported by Armstrong guns. We do not, of course, for a moment suspect the Russian Government of being in any way accessory to this movement on the part of Persia, the true motive for which will most likely be traced to the necessity of finding employment for a restless and ill-paid soldiery.

Lord Elgin has fairly settled down to his new duties. His Excellency presided in Council for the first time on the 18th April, and on the 25th held his first levée. Various addresses have also been presented, which elicited vigorous and appropriate replies. The death of the Hon. William Ritchie has called forth expressions of deep regret from all parts of India. This sad event makes a vacancy in the council, and likewise in the coveted appointment of Advocate-General.

Sir Bartle Frere was expected to reach Bombay about the 20th of April, as successor to Sir George Clerk. Her Majesty's steamer *Auckland* had been despatched to Beypore to meet the new Governor, who had intimated his intention of proceeding from Calcutta to Madras, and thence by rail across the peninsula.

It is satisfactory to learn, though few ever doubted it would happen otherwise, that the petition of the Rajah of Mysore for the restoration of his country has been peremptorily rejected. This decision of the Indian Government was made known to his Highness by Mr. Saunders, as almost his last act as Commissioner of Mysore.

We regret to record the conviction of an English gentleman of the crime of forgery. Mr. Thomas Buckland, a son of the late Dean of Westminster, and an attorney of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, has pleaded guilty to the charge of forging his brother's name to a draft for 5,000 rupees. He has consequently been sentenced to eight years' penal servitude—we presume, in the Neilgherry Hills.

Sir Hugh Rose arrived in Simla on the 3rd April, having fairly earned a brief period of repose after his arduous inspection of the frontier.

The Calcutta Chamber of Commerce having memorialised the Governor-general in Council, praying for an early reduction of the Import Duties, the Bombay Chamber have presented a counter-memorial, protesting against such a measure, on the ground of the loss it would inflict on the mercantile community of that Presidency.

The Assam Tea Company expect to receive, as the product of the coming season, from six hundred and fifty acres about 195,000 lbs. of tea, which at a profit of 9d. per lb. will yield a total profit of £7,312, being more than 24½ per cent. on the capital.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

**BENGAL.**—Lieut. E. Chapman (late 14th Bengal N.I.), on furlough, April 21, aged 29. Capt. Charles A. Reid, late 20th Bengal N.I., at Landour, March 28.

**MADRAS.**—Gottreux, Col. F., C.B. (late 1st Madras N.I.), at 51, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, aged 54, April 28. Dr. H. C. Ludlow, late 2nd Madras Cav., at Southsea, Hants, aged 58, April 21.

**BOMBAY.**—Capt. J. Tyndall, of the Invalids, Paymaster of pensioners, at Surat, April 3. Capt. J. Bancroft, H.M.'s 95th regt., at Gloosporie, in April.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSEILLES.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Simpson, Capt. Elwin, Lieut. Turner, Rev. R. Galbraith, Dr. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Warren and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan and infant, Dr. and Mrs. De Crespigny and two children, Lieut. and Mrs. Stephens, Mr. Strickland, Mr. Leggatt. From HONG KONG.—Mrs. McKenzie and child, Mr. S. P. Hall. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Narbaran.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Ellora*, May 9.—From HONG KONG.—Mrs. J. C. Power, Mr. A. Clerk. From Singapore.—Count de Castelnau, Madame D. Arango and child. From GALLE.—Mr. Handyside. From BOMBAY.—Mrs. Johnston and three children, Dr. Golstein, Col. and Mrs. Lye and child, Mrs. Haggard and child, Mrs. Bruce and child, Mrs. Ratcliffe and four children, Mr. Johnston and three children, Mr. Terry, Ens. Becke, Mrs. Clark and two infants, Cursetjee Dorabjee, Capt. Cooper, Mr. W. Griffin. From SUEZ.—Capt. G. Dunn, Mr. J. McLaren, Mr. E. O. Neill. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Church, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Laughlin.

## BENGAL.

## CALCUTTA AND THE HOOGLY.

There is hope for Calcutta. Its citizens seem to be at last aroused to at least a languid interest in schemes the realisation of which is required to arrest its annually increasing unhealthiness, and to supply it with the ordinary conveniences of civilised life. Plans which we have suggested or described during the past three years seem on the eve of discussion, and even in some cases of accomplishment. A Bill is now before the legislature to give the city a self-governing municipality. Far more slowly and much more expensively than its projector at first anticipated an experimental system of drainage is advancing towards completion. A crowded audience has twice been found to listen to a lecture on the subject, in which the gravity of so solemn a theme was pleasantly relieved by the play of a boisterous wit. There are rival plans, involving an expenditure of from eight lakhs to eighty, for supplying the city with clean water, a blessing not a hundredth part of its residents enjoy throughout the whole course of their lives. Some adventurous spirits have been so bold as to venture on an inspection of the site of the auxiliary port on the Mutlah, which will rise in public estimation the longer sanitary, municipal, and commercial reform is delayed in Calcutta. There is a general desire to avert from the metropolis of India the fate of Gour, that capital of a hundred kings, which a pestilence depopulated just two centuries ago.

While striving to avert that fate we would ask the merchants of Calcutta to study one fact memorable in the history of the ancient city. Standing at the head of the network of navigation known as the mouths of the Ganges, Gour was protected from its ravages by a stone embankment which stretched for fifteen long miles. This gave to the old capital an aspect of wealth and magnificence, while it afforded to the traders of those days a most convenient means of shipping and landing cargo. Whatever other improvements may be denied to Calcutta, some such work as this must be carried out. Within thirty years the external trade of the port has risen from two to thirty-two millions sterling in value, and its population and wealth have increased in proportion. Yet the river bank has never been improved—has annually deteriorated. It is a source of pestilence to the natives who live close to it, and to the ships that are moored beneath it. Filth and garbage, dead dogs and dead men, float lazily up and down with each tide among the moorings. The bank, left dry by the receding tide, is one mass of corrupt mud which no man can cross, polluting the surrounding atmosphere. Even higher up, where the tide does not reach, we find pools of stagnant water, lakes of seething pitch, dust heaps and dunghills, goods scattered in glorious confusion, palanquins, hackeries, ponies and bullocks with festering sores, flies, dust, and steaming human beings, all mixed promiscuously. Slowly, in a tropical sun, English sailors "shoot out" cargo into native boats, which again throw out the goods on to the shore, at a cost of from seven to ten shillings a ton. There are no wharves, no floating piers, no fixed embankments, no wet docks. As the stranger looks on the scene, he finds it difficult to believe that this is the metropolis of India, a city of palaces and merchant princes whose trade is thirty-two millions a year.

Long has an improvement in this state of things been talked of, after true Oriental fashion. The time has come for something to be done. A committee was long ago appointed by Government to consider the subject, but of their number one is dead, and the other has left India. Capt. Reddie, who acts as marine secretary, is eager to see progress. Some of the merchants, too, have moved, endeavouring to establish a private company for erecting wharves. The object of having easy, safe, and cheap communication between ships and the bank can be accomplished in one of three ways. Piers may be run out on screw piles, wet docks may be constructed,

or a stone wall, as at Gour, may be built. The first, it seems to us, is a miserable expedient, destitute of permanence, cleanliness, or effect. The second will secure only the one object of convenience to the shipping, without adding to the appearance of the city or the comfort of its inhabitants. The third will secure every purpose of both beauty and utility, it may be at a greater expense, but with more lasting results. A more important question is—how is the work, on any plan, to be carried out? It would be a short-sighted policy to entrust it to any private company with whom self-interest, and that alone, would be an object. Government, we understand, will give no guarantee, nor itself undertake the work, which is not to be regretted in the present unreformed state of the Public Works Department. The success of the Clyde River Trust furnishes Calcutta with a plan ready made. The Clyde Trustees, consisting, we believe, of "River Baillies," with the Lord Provost chairman, raise money at five per cent. by public advertisement, on the security of the shipping dues. These dues are levied under Act XXI. and XXII. Vic. Cap. 149, at very moderate rates, being for coasting vessels 1½d. in and 1½d. out per registered ton; for steamers 1d., and for foreign vessels 4d. The Trust is a favourite investment, all profit being spent in improving the river. The accounts are published quarterly in the local papers. By similar means many of the British ports are managed and improved; but Glasgow affords the most remarkable instance of prosperity due entirely to this plan. In 1775, acting on the advice of Smeaton and other engineers, the corporation built upwards of a hundred jetties at various parts of the river, and so lessened its width, but increased its depth. Sixty years ago that depth was only five feet. The trustees worked on year after year in hope, with the surplus of the dues, till now the frontage of the quay extends upwards of 10,000 feet, loaded vessels of 1,000 tons and steamers of 2,000 tons are ranging nine tiers in depth off both quays, and from Glasgow to Dumbarton "the bed and banks of the river are as carefully prepared as in a ship-canal." The revenue received by the river trustees rose from £3,320 in 1800 to £86,580 in 1854. We have no later figures.

Yet the customs duties and tonnage of Glasgow are only a third of those of Calcutta. Under a Hooghly River Trust, properly administered, to which the State might not be unwilling to advance funds, whose investment would certainly be as popular, because as certain, as Government Securities, the river and the commerce which it bears may be rescued from that fate which seems to be impending over it. Heretofore Calcutta has been swallowed up in Bengal, no separate account of its revenues has ever been made public. As the capital of the empire, not only should all these revenues be spent on its improvement, but, like London in the House of Commons, its interests should form the special care of the Imperial Government. Every civilised government is proud of its capital, which becomes to other nations the symbol of its power and wealth. The one per cent., or fourth of the income-tax of Calcutta, would form a fund for improvements which its citizens do not seem to have thought of. And what a revenue would not a public trust derive from port dues and other charges fixed at even half the present exorbitant rates, and applied to the public good as wisely as those of the Clyde!—*Friend of India.*

## SLEEPERS.

When we announce that railway communication between Calcutta and Ghazee-ood-deen Nuggur, a point twelve miles from Delhi, would be complete next New Year's Day, but for the want of wooden sleepers, the importance of the ambiguous word at the head of this article will be at once understood. Three years ago delay in the construction of the railway was owing entirely to the want of permanent way, which had either not arrived in sufficient quantity from England, or could not be forwarded from Calcutta with the

necessary speed. We had to write more than one expostulation on the subject, which put the Home directors on their defence and quickened their action. Now, all the necessary permanent way is on the spot, but wood has failed the engineers. With a rapidity unknown out of the tropics, the best sleepers, even when chemically prepared, rot away in India, so that a continuous supply is required not only for new lines but to maintain the old. The two finest wooded tracts in India were the frontier districts of Oudh which we took from the Nepalese in the last war, and Kasheepore, which fell to us by the treason of its owner. Yet, these were the tracts made over to Jung Bahadoor and the Nawab of Rampore, as rewards for their services. In both there is a practically inexhaustible supply of *saut* if proper measures of conservation be adopted, but both are now abandoned to the wild beast, and its hardly less savage hunter. We gave away the Nepal forests with open eyes, but were so ignorant of the value of Kasheepore, that on being enlightened we made a vain and humiliating attempt to recover it. For want of sleepers, the supply of which is now completely cut off, the line from Patna to Benares, Mirzapore, and Allahabad, and from Agra to Delhi, will be useless after this year. This is a serious loss to the Government which guarantees interest on capital thus unemployed, to the public who pay that interest and cannot enjoy its fruits, and to the shareholders who see their hopes of a larger return than five per cent. still longer postponed. To meet the want in the future Dr. Claghorn is now on a tour of inquiry in the forest tracts of the Himalayas, and will draw up a scheme for their conservation and improvement. But it will be a quarter of a century till the results of his plans are available. Meanwhile, it has been resolved to adopt iron sleepers of a peculiar construction, but even these must be ordered from England, and the experiments already instituted have proved more expensive than satisfactory.

It may interest our readers to know the present state of the works. All the iron for the Soane bridge having arrived, that gigantic work will be completed in June, and from that point to Benares, and simultaneously up to Mirzapore and the Tonse bridge, the rails could be laid down at the rate of twelve miles a month if there were sleepers. The stations of Gubher, Dildarnugger, Zumeniah, Sikuldeah, and Mogul Serai, the junction, are nearly complete, and the material for the Benares terminus has been prepared. The main line from the Kurumnassa is 50 miles, and the branch 6½. On the 92 miles thence to Mirzapore the stations are all commenced. Thirty-seven per cent. of the brick-work of the Tonse bridge is executed, and of the seven spans of 150 feet, iron work for five has been delivered. The floods during the past season tested the Jumna bridge at Allahabad. The river, equal to the level of 1832, the highest recorded, ran for 15 days 50 feet above low water mark, at the rate of 8 miles an hour. The three completed piers bore the test well. Of this 38 per cent. of brick work is finished, and much of the iron work has been delivered. Passing over the line open for 244 miles to Shekoabad and that to be opened immediately to the Toondla junction, 24 miles and thence to Agra 13, the 41½ miles from Toondla to Allyghur wait only for sleepers. The stations at Burhun, Jaleysur, Hattrass and Palee are springing up. On the 82 miles from Allyghur to Delhi the earthwork is complete, and next June 70 miles would be ready, but for sleepers. Before the rains the whole of the piers and abutments of the Hindun bridge, with its 7 arches and 70 spans, will be carried up to the springing of the arches. Thirty-five per cent. of the Jumna Bridge at Delhi, with 12 spans of 205 feet, has been completed. For nearly 400 miles from the Kurumnassa to Ferozabad near Agra, the telegraph is in working order. There are 26 stations through which 47,899 messages passed last half year against 86,828 in its predecessor.

The success of the railway in Bengal has been decided, and we are glad to be able to furnish figures showing how popular it is in the North-

Western Provinces, under the management of Mr. Cecil Stephenson. In the last half of 1861, the line was open for 209½ miles to Etawah, and for six weeks 243½ miles to Shekoabad. No less than 143,035 third-class passengers took advantage of it, to 3,208 second-class and 1,786 first-class, the whole paying Rs. 3,04,733. The goods traffic yielded Rs. 5,29,943, of which the greater part was paid by the public. The working expenses may be estimated at 41 per cent., though they were really much less, as the line from Cawnpore to Shekoabad is maintained during the first year out of capital. We entertain the hope that Indian railways, with fares so low as those of the East India Railway Company, will always pay higher dividends than their English models, when they have been completed throughout. Meanwhile, since the want of sleepers alone will delay through communication from Calcutta to Delhi, we must either prate less of the boundless resources of India, or blame more the folly of those to whom their conservation is entrusted.—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**MARCHING EXPENSES.**—"We thought," says the *Lahore Chronicle*, "we knew everything, until we discovered just now that on one point we were ignorant, an ignorance in which, doubtless, the majority of our readers participate, and is equally shared by the ruling authorities, military and civil. When European soldiers march from one station to another they have to pay out of their own pockets the travelling expenses of their wives and families. This disgraceful fact came accidentally to our knowledge, by reason of our being told that the married men and women of H.M.'s 19th Foot at Meeran Meer were at the present moment suffering great pecuniary distress, in consequence of the expense they have incurred through having had to pay the hire of the carts and bullocks by which the women and children travelled from Cawnpore, upwards of 700 miles, they having previously come partially by the same mode of conveyance and partially by rail from Benares, 200 miles further, the whole journey having occupied nearly three months." The writer proceeds to show that the cost of a hackery and pair of bullocks is Rs. 15 a month, while the monthly allowance for a soldier's wife is but Rs. 5. It is monstrous that the soldier should have this burden cast upon him; the expense should be borne by the State.

**THE SALT TRADE.**—"Very few years ago no salt was imported into this country; the people were supplied from the Government manufacture, and an enormous revenue was raised from a duty, paid on the salt as it passed from the Government warehouses. By degrees the Cheshire merchants, seeing that there was an opening for a profitable trade, shipped salt to this country. Government encouraged this importation by every means in its power; the imported salt was of course subjected to precisely the same duty as the Indian; ample accommodation was provided for bonders, and every facility for placing this trade on a firm basis was given by Government. In the last few years the Government manufacture has decreased, and large profits were realised by importers. These large profits tempted every merchant in the country to try his hand in the salt trade, and the consequence has been that, during the past year, an amount of salt three or four times in excess of the demand has been brought into Calcutta. The natural result has been a fall in price from Rs. 120 per hundred maunds, to Rs. 63 per hundred maunds—and when we state that it costs no less than Rs. 85 per hundred maunds to lay it down at this port, it is clear that fearful losses must have been sustained. Government salt is now exposed in the market at a rate very much in excess of the Liverpool salt, and consumption has not decreased by a pound; it is certain, therefore, that the salt merchants have no one but themselves to blame. The worst has yet to come, for in spite of the enormous stocks of salt in the market they are still shipping it to this country."—*Indian Empire.*

**THUGGEE IN THE PUNJAB.**—A case has recently been brought to light by the Thuggee Department of the Punjab which fully equals in extent and atrocity that of the murderer Martin Dumollard, whose notorious deeds occupy so prominent a place in the French and English journals received by the last mail. The similarity between the two cases is very striking in many important particulars, and the offences committed by both extend over nearly the same period of time. Dumollard's victims, however, were females; while those of Mootsdec's were males. The former decoyed his prey under the pretence of procuring them situations as servants in respectable families; the latter inveigled his dupes by promises of contracting marriages. The main object of both was the same, viz., robbery. The case to which we refer was tried by the Commissioner of the Trans Sutlej States on the 31st Jan. last, when the prisoner was charged with being a professional Thug, and with having committed eleven distinct cases of poisoning, seven of which terminated fatally, while four recovered. The detection of the culprit was owing to the merest accident, being caused by the inquisitiveness of a child above five years of age. It seems that in March, 1861, the prisoner came to the house of one Tredoo, a Zemindar of the village of Chumal in the Goordaspoor district, and represented himself as a prohib employed by his judgment, in the Jummo State, for the purpose of contracting a marriage for the judgment's daughters. He remained two days with Tredoo, making arrangements for his proceeding with him to contract a marriage for his son. On the 11th of March Tredoo was ready with Rs. 200 to go with the prisoner, who went out in the evening, leaving his traps in Tredoo's house, when a boy of Tredoo's—a boy about five years old—playing about the house, happened to open the prisoner's bundle, and finding some goor ate a small quantity, on which the child was taken ill with vomiting and purging. Tredoo, suspecting there was something wrong, took the prisoner's bundle and goor to the thana of Chumal, and the prisoner was seized. The thanadar gave some of the goor to a dog, which died shortly after eating it. The case was sent up by the police, and from thence to the deputy commissioner, who ordered some of the goor to be sent to the civil surgeon, by whom it was forwarded to the chemical examiner here, who reported that it contained a poisonous quantity of white arsenic. Subsequent to the prisoner's arrest he voluntarily confessed to the commission of no less than twenty cases, in addition to those with which he had been charged, out of which fifteen had terminated fatally, and it must be observed that this confession was made after he had been distinctly informed that no promise of pardon, or any other inducement, could be held out to him. There remains, therefore, we think, but little doubt that he must, during his long career of crime, have committed numerous murders other than those which he has thought proper to disclose. His usual method of doing business appears to have been to call on his victims, to whom he represented himself as a prohib of some great Rajpoot or other family, employed to negotiate marriages for its daughters. In most instances he succeeded in making the marriageable males of the family into which he introduced himself believe his statement, and to accompany him, taking with them a sufficiency of money to defray the expenses of the journey. On their way he would seize an opportunity when cooking of placing some powerful poison into the food, which speedily made his victims in-ensable, when he would either despatch the unfortunate wretches by stoning them to death, or allow the poison to do its own work.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

**THE BENGAL CONSTABULARY.**—At last the long delayed constabulary force for Bengal is likely to be embodied. Mr. C. F. Carnac is inspector-general of police for the lower provinces. Major R. L. Thompson is deputy-inspector-general for the Bhaugulpore division. Major J. R. Pugh is deputy-inspector-general for the Burdwan division. Major H. Raban is deputy-inspector-general for the Patna division.

**THE KURTUPORE RIOT.**—A very unpleasant affair, to speak of it in the coolest terms, has occurred at Kurtupore, in the Jullundur Doab, and as it has been reported in full to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, we may give the circumstances as far as they have reached us. This Kurtupore, about fifteen miles to the north of the station of Jullundur, is in the territory of an independent or quasi-independent Goroo, with whom and his people there was holiday time, when the facts which we are about to relate occurred, about the middle of March. It would appear that a number of British officers of H. M.'s 19th and 51st regiments, stationed at Jullundur and Lahore, went, upon pleasure intent, to Kurtupore, and amongst other amusements, were present at a native *nautch* there. Further, it appears that these officers behaved in such a manner, at or after this nautch, as not to "conciliate the natives;" but on the contrary, excited a considerable commotion, and were roughly handled and made prisoners. At the time when these occurrences took place, the deputy commissioner of the district was out on duty; and his tents being pitched near Kurtupore, it appears that the Goroo sent to him to ask for permission to march the British officers, as prisoners, into Jullundur, which was accorded! Consequently they were marched into Jullundur, escorted by some of the Goroo's rabble. There was a rescue somewhere, by British soldiers, of these officers, but at what particular point of the drama we do not know. We hear that the Lieut. governor of the Punjab has expressed himself in terms of the strongest condemnation of the conduct of the Deputy Commissioner, and, as we have said above, the whole affair, having been handed up to his Excellency the Commander-in-chief, will be fully investigated and decided; when if all we have heard be true, it will appear that the new army of the country does not through its officers "conciliate the natives" as did the old.—*Englishman.*

**THE EASTERN FRONTIER.**—We (*Englishman*) learn from Jynteah that notwithstanding the very laudable efforts made by the authorities, especially by Colonel Richardson and Major Rowlett, the attempt to suppress or crush at once with a strong hand the rebellion in those districts was ineffectual. The paucity of troops, either employed in the hills or obtainable from other quarters was most severely felt, and so general was the rising and so strong the hands of rebels, that to separate the few soldiers collected with so much difficulty and trouble was looked upon as highly inexpedient. That it would have been so there can be no doubt, as the entire force under Colonel Richardson in the hills at no time exceeded two hundred men. The danger of detaching small bodies of troops in a wild, unknown, and inhospitable country, was clearly exemplified in the attack made on the Hersildar party when it was so enormously out-numbered, and so many of its number were placed *hors de combat*. As it was, Colonel Richardson and Major Rowlett found themselves forced to suspend active hostilities until the arrival of reinforcements should enable them to operate against the enemy with force sufficient to make themselves felt. The enemy are reported as being in force, and well covered by stockades, at Sumayseen. On this point no impression can be made by the small force now at the hills, but so soon as the reinforcements now on their way join Colonel Richardson, vigorous, and, doubtless, conclusive measures will be adopted. Our correspondent further advises us that a movement was being made in the direction of Unwai, the deputy commissioner having left Jowai for that neighbourhood, accompanied by a force of fifty Cossyah sepoy. It was said that the Rajah of Nustung, with whom we are in friendly alliance, had also proposed to the British authorities either to make a diversion in their favour, or else to place at their disposal a force of Nustung Cossyahs.

**BHOOTAN.**—It would appear that the Bhootese are likely to have to pay for the attitude they have of late had the temerity to assume towards the British Government, nor is the fact of the

Deb Rajah having solicited assistance from Nepaul, and when these attempts had failed, from Lassa, unknown to the authorities. More, too, has of late come to our knowledge, and there is now little doubt but that to Bhootanese influence and promises of support is due the rising of the hill tribes of Assam, Sylhet, and Cachar. We are as yet uninformed as to what influence it may be due, but there is reason to believe that a movement of the tribes bordering on the Dihong river, and even up into the Tsan-pho valley, is taking place, it is supposed with the intention of entering Assam by or near the former river, which joins its waters with those of the Brahmaputra, to the north-east of Dibrughur, where it forms the eastern boundary of the Luckimpore district. Seeing, however, that, urged to it by the Soobah of Dalimkote, the Deb Rajah had laid before the Llama Thibet the proposal made to him by the disaffected chiefs in the north-west, we may not unfairly attribute the gatherings said to be taking place on the Dihong and Tsan-pho rivers to a desire on the part of the Llama to be prepared for any and every eventuality. In the meantime, it has been proposed to Government to detach two companies of the 18th Regiment N. I., from Julpigoree into the Cooch Behar territory. Lieutenant-colonel Biddulph, who has offered the suggestion, has been desired to operate in concert with Colonel Stisted, commanding the Darjeeling field force, and after communicating with him and the Bengal Government, to direct the movement of the proposed detachment into Cooch Behar. The object of this is not only to comply with the request made by the Cooch Behar Rajah some short time since for two companies of native infantry with European officers to be sent to aid him in repelling the attacks of the Bhootanese, but to secure a ready means of access into Bhootan at any moment. Should the gatherings on the northern border of Luckimpore within Thibet assume a threatening attitude with reference to our possessions in the Brahmaputra valley, a diversion can be at once made by entering Bhootan, and by disposing of the principal instigators of the whole movement. It is time that the Government took some steps to resist the insults of the Bhootanese, and the sooner they are taken the sooner may we look for a pacific termination to the present disturbances in Assam.—*Englishman*.

**THE RAJAH OF KUPPURTHULLA ON CHRISTIANITY.**—An American gentleman recently sent a Bible to the Rajah of Kuppurthulla, whose reply, written in good English, is noteworthy. He says, "The Bible, and religious books have been widely circulated, and the people of India begin to know more than they formerly did, of both the science and religion of the West. I am most anxious to extend this knowledge, and for this purpose invited the Loudiana Mission in our midst. This, as you are aware, has been done, and I hope in due time to see a new generation of men grow up, who will be wiser than their fathers, and who in their day may help to improve the condition of native society around them. There is, however, a great deal to be done in this country as yet, and I trust your people will never relax their efforts for our good." After expressing his regret at the American war, he informs him that he will send him a copy of the Grunth. "The Grunth is a very remarkable book, and contains a great many most excellent moral precepts. Its whole spirit is opposed to idolatry, and were the people to act up to its teachings, their morality would be very much like that taught in the Bible. Had Guru-Nanah (the writer of the Grunth) been acquainted with the teachings of the Bible, I think it is very likely he would have believed in them, for he was a very good man, and seemed to desire earnestly to know the truth." We are glad to see that the Rajah is about to establish a mission on his Oudh estates at his own expense.—*Friend of India*.

**DELHI, March 23.**—Some, I believe two, cases of concealed arms have lately been brought before the authorities. In one case, which I consider somewhat serious, several descriptions of weapons were found—and one a pistol loaded.

This is, to say the least of it, significant, and brings to mind in the most forcible and least agreeable form the last words of the murderer Mogul Beg. I cannot help recording my opinion that a mere fine of fifty rupees is a very moderate punishment for such a breach of the law, but I suppose it is deemed the best policy to show leniency as long as possible. I will only add that if every cook-room in Delhi were searched, to say nothing of the private dwellings of the loyal citizens, the result might be such as would open the eyes of our authorities. The number of gunsmiths, *skilignurs* (armourers), and others cunning in contriving arms laid loose in the city by the abolition of the arsenal, is something worthy of note: and when I tell you that some of these clever artisans can make up a gun, to all appearance as serviceable and as useful as the best Sam Smith or Westley Richards, you will perhaps wonder that the Act regarding the concealment of arms has not been infringed before. But we are "all serene;" turn we now to the antidote. The European troops have been inspected by the General and pronounced "perfect," or as near perfection as it is possible for a regiment to be after I don't know how many years of detachment duty. Truth to tell, the 82nd, Prince of Wales' Own Volunteers, are well worthy of their name; a finer or better conducted body of soldiers never trod in shoe leather, and the way in which they have picked up during the short time they have been in Delhi, proves that they are composed of the right sort of stuff to confound the Queen's enemies. The Khilati-Ghizies, too, are wonderfully efficient, and present a fine specimen of the loyal native element. I am certain that General Wheeler will leave Delhi with a very favourable impression of the brigade. We have had a lot of notabilities here of late; the Inspector-general of Post-offices is still here. Colonel Pott, ditto, and Col. Thuillier is expected on the 26th. Mr. Melvill, our Commissioner, does not go after all. I believe the cause of his remaining is the extension of leave taken by Mr. A. A. Roberts, Judicial Commissioner of the Punjab, which leaves one less to provide for in the Punjab Commission. Here we are to have several changes. Mr. Murphy, extra assistant commissioner, is to leave almost immediately, and has, I believe, already "shut up shop." Lieut. Bewster, assistant-commissioner, will probably go towards the frontier. Mr. F. McNaghten is here as assistant-commissioner, and Lieut. De Kantzow, of high repute, is coming, if he has not already arrived. The great want here, houses to shelter Europeans, will be felt more than ever. Our museum has received some valuable additions at the hands of Mr. Cooper, C.B., and Lalla Choona Mull. The collection of articles from China and Japan is perfectly wonderful, especially considering their fragile nature and the distance they have travelled. Never before was such a series of groups of deformities, most admirably conceived and executed, presented to the eyes of astonished natives; and I am not wrong when I say that in India the like, with reference to taste in selection and liberal display, was never before seen. No wonder the museum attracts crowds daily. The weather is becoming warm; Grant's patent punkahs are being slung in the new barracks in the Fort, and private houses will soon be disfigured by the old creaking affair; call it cold comfort if you will, it is a nuisance nevertheless.—*Englishman*.

**PUNJAB JUSTICE.**—The *Lahore Chronicle* affirms that there is a man in the Central Gaol of Lahore who has been confined there for ten or twelve years, without trial. "He is a native of an independent State, and is supposed to have been implicated in the murder of Mr. Tapp, of the Customs Department, some years ago."

**REDEMPTION OF LAND-TAX.**—We are glad to learn that in all cases of redemption of the land-tax it is not intended to exempt zemindars from future taxation, whether local or general. The educational cess of one per cent., and the road cess of one per cent. which are so valuable, though the latter is badly administered, will still be maintained. The native idea of redemption is that it confers a right to exemption from all taxation, of whatever kind.

**INDIAN KAFIRS.**—No race on our Indian frontier has excited so much interest as the so called Kafirs of the Indian Caucasus. In 1859 Major Lumsden tried to raise a corps of Kafirs at Murdan, and succeeded in securing only three, who were examined at Peshawur by Dr. Trumpp, of the Church Mission, with the aid of Muhammed Rusal, whose ancestors were Kafirs, and who brought them down. The three found the heat so insupportable that Dr. Trumpp could keep them for only a few days, and then only by feeding them with sweetmeats. The Kafirs have not, as has been supposed, blue eyes, nor light hair, like the Saxon race, nor a white skin either; they are in all respects like the natives of the upper provinces of India, of a swarthy colour, dark hair and dark eyes, only their faces are more reddish, which may be easily accounted for by their liberal use of wine; for when Colonel Edwardes asked them what they wished to eat and to drink, they answered, "A mashak of wine every day!" They are clearly of Hindoo origin. Their name has been applied to them by the Madomedans in contempt, but they call their own country Wamasthan, of the same root as Bamasthan, or Bamian, famed for its enormous idols, meaning "the country of light." Their tongue is a pure Prakrit, separated from its sister dialects since the irruption of the Mahomedan power, in the tenth century of our era. It is of the greatest importance to Indian philology, as we have a very imperfect knowledge of the common dialects then in use in India. Like the French, the Kafirs use the numeral twenty, and not ten, to multiply by, eighty being four times twenty. When Dr. Trumpp was making his philological experiments on them, they often broke out into a hearty laugh when he asked them to repeat this or that word or sentence, or when repeated by the missionary, to assure himself of the right pronunciation, which seemed to delight them greatly.—*Friend of India*.

**CONVICTION OF JOYKISSEN MOOKERJEE.**—The Bengal Sudder Court on the 31st of March sentenced the well-known wealthy zemindar, Joykissen Mookerjee, of Ootterapara, in the vicinity of Calcutta, to imprisonment for five years, and a fine of Rs. 10,000 in lieu of labour, for abetting the forgery of a lease by his former servant Petumber Bose, who is now suffering a similar term of imprisonment. The case is so peculiar, and affords such an insight into life and in the government of Bengal, that we shall review it at length on the publication by the judges, Messrs. Trevor and Bayley, of their decision. The prisoner's evidence before the Indigo Commission will be remembered. The case has lasted just a year. It has excited much interest among natives, several of whom, we hear, intend to apply to the Lieutenant Governor, for pardon on the ground of want of evidence. Mr. Newmarch, one of the prisoner's counsel, is about to visit England with the prisoner's son, a Koolin Brahmin, to move the Privy Council to take up the case in appeal. If he succeeds, he will for the first time establish a precedent. Appeals in cases of felony to the Privy Council have never been known.

**DEATH OF MR. CHAPMAN.**—The *Englishman* mentions the death of S. Chapman, Esq., C.S., late Collector of Customs at Calcutta on board the *Colombo*, by which vessel he was proceeding with his family to the Neigherries. Mr. Chapman had long been seriously unwell, but appeared better previous to his departure on Sunday morning, March 23. In the evening of the same day he ate with good appetite at dinner, was seized with a fit some two hours after, and never rallied, dying in a very short time from congestion of the brain. His remains were put on board the *Celerity* and conveyed to Diamond Harbour, where they were interred on the Monday morning.

**THE LATE HON. MR. RITCHIE.**—At a meeting of the Committee of the Trades' Association on the 27th March, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That this association desire to place on their records their regret at the loss they consider the Government and the public have sustained by the lamented decease of the Hon. W. Ritchie."



**SUMBULPORE.**—With reference to the late disturbances in Sumbulpore, we learn that after a patient and careful inquiry into the conduct of each individual Gurjah chief, the Commissioner of Cuttack, while admitting that several have rendered themselves liable to severe punishment, advises that, with one or two exceptions, no further steps should be taken. The chiefs have nearly all come in, and have tendered their allegiance; but while fully admitting the offences charged against them, they have pleaded in extenuation the treatment they had been subjected to. Those who have not already done so are expected to surrender within a short time, and the Commissioner has recommended, that though he considers it may be necessary to take severe measures with regard to a few of these men, those who have voluntarily come in should not be charged with the expense of maintaining the Bildar Levy, as recommended by the previous Deputy-Commissioner of Sumbulpore, but that a share of the expenses incurred in the suppression of the late disturbances should be charged to each ratably, and the payment made to extend over one or more years, according to the means of the several chiefs. It may be desirable to teach these semi barbarous chiefs that if they either cause any disturbance themselves, or are the means of enabling those who are in opposition to the Government to avoid its officers and the penalty of their acts, they will have to bear the expense of any measures taken for the restoration of order. We therefore think it would be advisable, if these chiefs are to be made to pay at all, not only to charge them with the expenses already incurred, but to oblige them to provide for the payment of this Bildar Levy, until such time as they shall have given some guarantee for their future good behaviour. It is very well to allow rebels in some instances to plead extenuating circumstances, but as a rule it will not answer. Insubordination needs invariably to be checked promptly and with decision; and though in the present instance it may not be desirable to take any stringent measures, it can do no harm to show the chiefs the result to their incomes in aiding and abetting rebellion.—*Englishman*.

**NATIVE NOTIONS.**—We know too little of the natives, and few Englishmen have such good opportunities of knowing them as the missionaries of the rural districts. In a report on the Dacca mission for last year, showing much truthfulness of observation, the Rev. Messrs. Bion and Robinson give the following incidents of their tours in the district. At the close of an address one called out, "We have heard you over and over, your religion is true and good, but we cannot renounce ours and follow Christ." Near Bowal a Hindoo remarked, "Sahib, we have fallen between two stools; we do not understand our own religion and cannot receive yours." And why? "Because our shastras forbid it, and pronounce it a great sin to abandon the religion of our fathers." Some said to our native preachers in the bazaar, "Government is now collecting the value of the books which you have distributed because the Padre Sahib could never collect such sums of money from us." This was an interpretation of the income tax. At night another Hindu came and called out: "Tell me, are there two Christs in the world?" "Only one," was the reply; "Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world; and there is a Krishna, who was king of Mathura, but he is viler and more wicked than you are. This Krishna can never save you. Him forsake and forget." At the Ghât of Jalspur the people said: "You upset the whole country with your preaching and the distribution of your books. Many have gone mad by thinking over what they heard of this new religion." Some Mussulmans at one time got so angry that one of them, shaking his fist in the native preacher's face, said: "It is well for you that the English Raj is in the land, for had we our own way, we would strike off your heads now for preaching such blasphemous things."—*Friend of India*.

**ALLAHABAD, March 27.**—We have been favoured up here with some illuminations lately in the shape of barracks being burned down. At about ten o'clock the night before last, two of the

Clydesdale ones caught fire, and last night at about midnight one of the Wellington. Strong suspicion rests upon a contractor here, a very wealthy man, who at one time had the contract for thatching the barracks, but from whom, for some reason or other, it was subsequently taken away. I believe he was heard by the Assistant Engineer to utter some threats, and on this suspicion he has been arrested. Bail to the amount of two lacs was offered, but not accepted. The barracks in question cost Government forty-five thousand Rs., *i. e.* fifteen thousand each. The *North West Gazette* was sold on Monday last, and the same day the late editor, Mr. Stewart, died.

**THE LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA** has intimated to Government his desire in the next cold season to complete the primary visitation of his diocese by going through those parts of Central India which belong to it; and in the meantime, he wishes to visit Purneah, Darjeeling and Senehal. He hopes to go to Darjeeling during the present month, stopping at Purneah on his way to spend the hot weather and rains there; and then to go to Dinapore, Mozuffarpore, Benares, Jubbulpore, Gwalior, Agra, and back to Cawnpore and Allahabad.

**THE "WHIPPING" BILL** provides that persons above sixteen years of age may be punished with not more than fifty stripes, and under with not more than ten. Females will not be whipped. In the case of an adult, the punishment of whipping shall be inflicted on the bare back with a cat-of-nine-tails, and in the case of a youth it shall be inflicted in the way of school discipline with a light rattan. The punishment shall be inflicted in the presence of a justice of the peace, or of an officer authorised to exercise any of the powers of a magistrate, and also, unless the Court which passed the sentence shall otherwise order, in the presence of a medical officer. The Criminal Law Consolidation Statutes, passed in the last session of Parliament, provide for the punishment, by whipping, of persons under sixteen years of age, for larceny, felony, and other crimes. The crimes for which it is proposed that the punishment of whipping may be awarded, are the same as those to which it was made applicable by the former Bill, with the addition of Dacoity.

**CENSORSHIP OF THE NATIVE PRESS.**—The *Englishman* says the Bengal Director of Public Instruction has been consulted by the Government of India in reference to the long pending question of the censorship of the native press. In reply he proposes that a library be established, to consist exclusively of works published in India, whether written in the Vernaculars or in any other language, and that a librarian be appointed, part of whose duty shall consist in submitting periodical reports to the Government on the statistics and character of the native press. He must also at any time be ready to send up a translation of any article which it might be desirable to bring under the notice of the authorities. The Lieutenant-governor approves of the plan. It seems feasible, and all the more that a room is likely to be devoted to the official records, the librarian of which could attend to both duties.

**A CURE FOR CHOLERA.**—While the cholera commissioners were at Meeran Meer Lieut.-col. Gawler was deputed to inquire of the married women whether they were comfortably lodged and fed, and whether they had any complaints to make. On first inquiry they appeared quite satisfied, and had no complaints, but when the gallant colonel pressed them to unburden to him their secret wishes, one of the females remarked, "that they would like very much to have a keg of brandy always on the tap in the married quarters, if Colonel Gawler could manage it for them."

**ALLAHABAD, March 21.**—The opening of the line to Agra has again been deferred till the 1st April, Mr. Strong, the resident engineer of the Jumna bridge works, goes home; he has made over his duties to Mr. Stock, from Mirzapore. Mr. Cecil Stephenson also goes home, the deputy agency being conducted by Mr. Barton, from the C. out a office.

**THE MAHARAJAH OF PUTTIALIA** left Calcutta on the 27th March, for his own estates, under the usual salute. We trust the rumour is true that the Rajah of Kupporthulla will be asked to sit in the Legislative Council.

**A FATAL TAX.**—The *Oudh Gazette* states that "the natives have a curious belief, that neither health nor luck of any kind will attend the labours of our councillors so long as the Income-tax remains unrepealed," and notices the fact in connection with Mr. Ritchie's lamented death, and the illness of Mr. Beadon and Mr. Laing. It is quite possible that some such absurd notion may get abroad, but we do not see that it can do much harm.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 23. Burmah, Gray, Moulmein.—24. Hippolyte, Housse 1, Liverpool.—26. Allum Ghire, Henerson, Bombay; Casambre, Radie, Bordeaux; Chevalier, Johnson, Moulmein.—27. Roxana, Spittal, Cape Town.—29. Maraban, Jonghita, Liverpool; Wide Awake, Swanson, Bombay; Eagle, Carbonnel, Monte Video; Esperance, Boiven, Bourbon; Rose, Chabons, Mauritius.—30. Morning Star, Taverser, Bombay; Nob, Lendholm, Bombay; City of Delhi, Mair, Glasgow.—31. Calaver, Thompson, Liverpool.—April 1. Lobore, Morrison, Liverpool; Nimrod, Stuart, Liverpool; Ophir, Holland, Bombay; Bengal, Henry, Suez; Sea Lion, Alexander, Kurachee; Catherine Glen, Purday, Bombay; Anna Gabriel, Rincan, Mauritius; Captain Cook, Cever, Liverpool; Jane Porter, MacDougall, London; St. Louis, Verniston, Mauritius; Shah Jehan, Bombay.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Burmah.—Mr. P. Blyth, Capt. Millard, Capt. and Mrs. Lewis and three children, Capt. Stone, Mr. Buckland, Dr. and Mrs. Pettungal, Lieut. Hubbert, Mr. F. W. Pereira.  
Per Hippolyte.—Mr. P. Prichard.  
Per Allum Ghire.—Mr. Lovett.  
Per Casambre.—Mr. Ficket.  
Per Wide Awake.—Mr. David, wife, and two children.  
Per Rose.—Mr. Meugart, Miss Gouget.  
Per City of Delhi.—Mr. Mehalan.  
Per Calabar.—Mrs. Thompson.  
Per str. Bengal.—Mrs. Long, Capt. Clarkson, Mrs. Croft, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Ferguson, Mr. Klusied, Capt. and Mrs. Longmore, Mr. and Mrs. Carr and child, Miss Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Mount, Miss Eyre, Mrs. Vere and child, Capt. Wilkinson, Mr. Carbery, Mrs. Evans, Messrs. W. Bell, J. Wilson, G. Purdie, Mrs. Daly and child, Maj. Gough, Lieut. Col. Gwite, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Miss Voyle, M. S. Mason, Messrs. Crawford, Bartholomew, Dew, Young, Pedder, Waters, Mitchell, Jamison, Fitz James, Smith, Roberts, Dollet, Squeata. From MADRAS.—Lieut. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler and two children, Mrs. Byrnes, Mrs. Dalo, Ensign Langlands.

### DEPARTURES.

March 14. Volunteer, Richardson, Liverpool; City of Shanghai, Smith, London; York, Reppath, London; Merica, Sumners, Bremen; Smyrna, Dela Lasa, Bombay and Galles; Charles Hill, Small, Boston; Empire of Peace, Shaw, Cape and West Indies; Templar, Martin, St. Helena.—15. Dong, Lemonsen, Boston; Scawfell, Thomson, Hong Kong; Gertrude, Adler, Singapore.—16. Fort William, Caste, Bombay; Coringa, Wilson, London; Governor-General, Sheffield, Liverpool.—17. Cicero, Thomson, London.—18. Akbar, Shah, Smith, Mauritius; St. German, Thomas, Bourbon; Compeer, Thompson, Boston; Glendower, Emerton, Akyab; Rangoon, Melville, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.—19. Feroze, Tronson, Suez; Good Hope, Miller, New York.—20. Wacousta, Reed, London; Gipsy Bride, Murphy, West Indies; John Haven, Porter, Mauritius; Thomas Royden, Campbell, Havre.—21. Sea Nymph, Huthwaite, Mauritius; France, Swinson, Mauritius; Rutland, Foster, Boston; Cid Bazet, Havre.—23. Charles Maurean, Thebaut, Bourbon; Coringa, Gray, Bombay; Jason, Hurst, London via Madras; Fiery Cross, Crockett, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong; Waluer Castle, Ormsby, London.—24. Jeddite, Reed, Algon Bay; City of Calcutta, Dick, London; City of Nankin, Craig, London; Colombo, Dunn, Suez.—26. Shah Allum, Tullock.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 10, 1862. (by Telegram)

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                           | Transfer 4 per cent. | Sell. | Buy. |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------|------|
| New Compny's Rupees 4 do. | 90                   | to 91 | 0    |
| 3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.      | 87                   | 0     | 6    |
| Public Works 5 do.        | 102                  | 102   |      |
| Ditto 5 do.               | 102                  |       |      |
| New 5 do.                 | 102                  | to    | —    |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) | 5 1/2 per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days)  | 8 1/2 per ct. |
| Interest on Deposit of Government Paper  | 7 per ct.     |
| Do. on Open Cash Credit Accounts         | 7 per ct.     |
| On Deposit of Goods, &c.                 | 8 1/2 per ct. |

### EXCHANGES.

|                                      |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight     | 2 0 11-16   |
| Ditto with Documents, do.            | 2 0 1 2 0 1 |
| American Bills with credit, do.      |             |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight       | } Nominal   |
| Navv Bills, 3 days' sight            |             |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight |             |

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

|                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 4 per cent. Stock Receipts | Sa. Rs. 100 Co's Rs. 70 |
| 4 ditto Government Paper   | " 100 " 75              |
| 4 ditto ditto              | Co's Rs. 100 " 75       |
| 5 ditto ditto              | " 100 " 95              |
| 5 ditto ditto              | " 101 " 95              |
| 5 ditto ditto              | " 100 " 95              |
| New Treasury Bills         | " 100 " 96              |

On goods three-fourths of approved valuation.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

|  | Paid up   | Present value  |
|--|-----------|----------------|
| Bank of Bengal                           | 4000 each | 7775 to 7800   |
| Agri Bank (Limited)                      | 500       | 800 to 825     |
| Orissa Bank                              | £25       | No sales.      |
| Hockley                                  | 1000      | 950            |
| Deli Bank                                | 500       | 550 to 560     |
| Commercial Bank                          | £250      | No sales.      |
| Calcutta and Burmah                      | £500      | 500 nom.       |
| Morich Bank                              | £1000     | 1000           |
| State Bank                               | £50       | 550            |
| Peaslee Bank                             | 75        | Par.           |
| India General Steam                      | 1000      | 1350 to 1375   |
| Garces Company                           | 500       | 525 to 550     |
| Bengal Coal Company (Limited)            | 1000      | 1800 to 1810   |
| Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) | 800       | 710 to 720     |
| Hongkong (Eastern)                       | 1000      | 950 to 975     |
| East India Coal Company (Limited)        | 100       | 60 to 65       |
| Bengal Printing Company (Limited)        | 100       | 155 to 160     |
| Bengal Tea Company                       | 100       | 120 to 125     |
| Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)      | 50        | 55 to 57       |
| Band of Workers Association              | 445       | 630 to 635     |
| Calcutta Docking Company                 | 700       | 1225 to 1250   |
| Oriental Gas Company (Limited)           | 10        | 16 to 17 each. |
| Assam Company                            | 200       | 460 to 470     |
| East India Railway Company               | 218       | 214 to 215     |
| East India Copper Co. (Limited)          | 1000      | 11 dis.        |
| Calcutta Auction Company (Limited)       | 75        | 25 to 30       |

## PRICES OF BULLION.

|                       |                      |                |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------|
| Sovereigns            | each, Rs. 10         | 3; to 10 44    |
| Double gold           | "                    | 32 6 to 32 8   |
| Madras Gold Mohurs    | "                    | 15 2 to 15 4   |
| Old Gold Mohurs       | "                    | 20 4 to 20 6   |
| New Gold Mohurs       | "                    | 15 8 to 16 0   |
| China Gold Bars       | per sicca wt. Rs. 16 | 5 to 16 0      |
| Gold Dust (Australia) | "                    | 15 15 to 16 0  |
| Silver, Co's Rs. 100  | "                    | 220 8 to 221 6 |
| Spanish Dollars       | per 100 Rs.          | 224 0 to 225 0 |
| Mexican ditto         | "                    | 220 8 to 221 6 |

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. per ton.  
To Liverpool, nominal.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (Calcutta, April 10, by Electric Telegraph).—*Shirting*, Grey, 1 to 2 ans. advanced, fair demand. *Yeast*, Mule, tenis forward. *Silk*, raw, good demand, and Rs. 1 high r.; *Surplus*, second quality, Rs. 17-4 ans.; *Burmes*, March Band, Rs. 12 to Rs. 13-8 ans.; *Radanazore*, *Barce*, Rs. 14-4 ans. *Antigo*, nothing doing for want of stock. *Chester*, *Scorthing*, 5 ill Rs. 40-12 ans., little business; *Tile*, and Rs. 38-8 ans., little business. *Sugar*, Grainy, firm, good Rs. 7-3 ans. *Rice*, 1 ans. higher. *Saltetre*, Large Suba at 9-7-5 ans.; for Calcutta refined, 5 per cent. refraction, close to former. *Limes* unchanged. *Jute*, quieter, supplies scanty. *Hite*, 1 Rupee higher, large purchases. *Shellac*, firm at Rs. 60 for fine Orange.

## MADRAS.

## THE CHINCHONA EXPERIMENT.

Twenty years ago Dr. Royle recommended the introduction of the chinchona into India, and, in 1842, he sent to Calcutta several seeds of the *Calisaya* variety procured from the forests of Bolivia by M. Weddell. The seeds failed to germinate in the Botanic Gardens, but next year Mr. Fortune brought out six plants, when on his way to China. They were exposed near Darjeeling at too high an elevation. Dr. Falconer also took up the subject, and, in 1855, Dr. Anderson, at present superintendent of the gardens, returned to it. Meanwhile the mutiny intervened. But in 1859 Lord Stanley sent Mr. Markham to South America to procure plants. Mr. Markham succeeded in carrying off four hundred plants, which he himself introduced into the Neilgherries, but all of which perished. Still defeat was not confessed. Application was made to Mr. Spruce, a botanist who had lived twelve years in Bolivia, and he sent to England and the West India Islands a quantity of seed of the *Succirubra* variety, under the care of Mr. Cross, a practical gardener. At the same time other seeds were sent to the Kew Gardens by an agent of Mr. Markham's. Sir W. Hooker entrusted packets of the seed to Dr. Anderson for trial in India, while Mr. Cross managed most successfully to convey plants to Ootacamund. The result is, that five hundred and seven plants, the stock on the 31st of May last, had been so skillfully propagated, that they had increased to eight thousand six hundred and thirteen at the end of 1861. Only a few, however, are planted out in open air nurseries; the rest grow in conservatories, under the influence of artificial heat.

Thus far the experiment has been successful,

but to be of any use it must enter on a new stage. The plants must grow naturally in the open air. On the 5th of October last Dr. Anderson was accordingly despatched to Java, where a similar experiment has been tried ever since 1854. In that year a Mr. Hasskarl brought plants from South America, and they were entrusted to the gardener in charge of the Botanic Gardens at Buitenzorg, the Governor-general's seat. The experiment was such a failure that in 1856 Dr. Junghuhn, a well-known botanist, took charge of it, and Dr. De Vrij, a chemist, was appointed to assist him. The result is that 8,000 healthy plants of *Calisaya*, more than half a million of *Paludiana*, and large numbers of other species flourish luxuriantly in the open air. Dr. Anderson was received with the utmost courtesy by the Dutch authorities. In a country where forced labour is the law, he had "ample relays of coolies" for his Wardian cases, he was himself supplied with post-horses, and the botanist, chemist, and all the necessary officials accompanied him in his visit to the plantations. Let us follow Dr. Anderson. In the Southern portion of Java the Kendeng and Malabar range of mountains rise from the plateau of Bandung, which is 2,000 feet above the sea, to an elevation of from 6,000 to 7,000 feet. They are covered to their tops by a dense forest of gigantic trees, broken only by the crater of an active or extinct volcano. As we ascend we leave the rice fields of the plateau, pass through plantations of coffee with stems thirty feet high, covered with mosses and orchids, and then enter forests choked with an undergrowth of tree-ferns, wild plantains, and scendant shrubs. At an elevation of 5,000 feet the rhododendron, and the oak, types of a temperate flora, begin to be visible. Occasionally the vegetation becomes scorched and stunted, as the craters of active volcanoes are reached. The trees are dripping with moisture, spongy mosses entwine their roots, and the traveller is hidden from the sun. Here, at 6,500 feet, is the new home of the Cinchonas. The soil is volcanic dust, the mean temperature is from 62° to 66° deg., and the place is as rainy as the west of Scotland, the fall varying from 180 to 250 inches, and continuing from September to June, but occasionally the whole year.

The Dutch gardeners proceed thus. On a cleared space long and narrow raised beds of earth are arranged in terraces and protected by low sheds. A joint of a bamboo forms a pot filled with rich soil, on the surface of which a *Cinchona* seed is placed, the pot being put under the shed. In sixty days the seed germinates, and the young plant, when large enough, is put out in the forest. When twelve or eighteen months old, and twelve inches high, it is permanently planted out, and covered over by strong posts to protect it from injury. The work is done in each nursery by one European gardener and native labourers. In the forest all side lights being shut out, the plant is drawn up by the sun directly over head. When six years old it is thirty feet high. The full height of sixty or seventy feet, with a corresponding thickness, is not attained under forty or fifty years. The plant bears seed at an early period, but not as yet with regularity. Many years elapse until wood with bark is found fit for use, but the roots contain a larger proportion of the alkaloid than the bark. Instead of waiting, therefore, till the trees are fully grown, Dr. de Vrij is about to experiment on the roots of trees four years old. This will necessitate their destruction, but the plants are so numerous that the experiment is now out of danger. Dr. Anderson returned from Java on 11th November. He had the advantage of the company of the geologist Baron Von Richtofen, of the Prussian Embassy. He had an interview with Baron Von Sloet, the new Governor-general, to whom he will send some of our valuable specimens in return for his courtesy. And Messrs. Jarline, Skinner, and Co., Apear and Co., and the P. and O. Company, conveyed his plants in their Wardian cases free of charge. He has introduced his precious charge into the Neilgherries, where he studied the sites. He had in the Calcutta Botanic-gardens, a month ago, two hundred and eighty-nine plants, of which sixty-five were from Java.

Dr. Anderson's most successful embassy, as we may call it, to Java, has resulted in the following conclusions, which he establishes. So important an experiment must be under scientific superintendence. Where, in Java, the meteorology, botany and geology of the hills are known, there is little difficulty in selecting proper sites. The "successful rearing of the Cinchonas in the green-houses at Ootacamund is no more a proof that the climate of Neilgherries is adapted for their cultivation, than the fact that many thousands of seedlings as well as cuttings are now existing in perfect health in the Cinchona nursery at Kew, would lead us to expect that the plants will grow in the open air in England." In the present Ootacamund sites there is a want of moisture and shade; the rain fall at Ootacamund is only forty-eight inches, and the average in the Neilgherries ninety, while the mean temperature is 56 deg. 5 min. There are localities suitable for less temperate species of *Cinchona*. But for such as will withstand a slight fall of snow, "we must look for a proper home in the moist region of Darjeeling and the damp deep inner valleys of Eastern Kumaon." Dr. Anderson is accordingly now in Darjeeling, where he proposes to obtain 1,000 acres of land on the lower and outer ranges. Copying the Dutch system, he will establish a nursery under a European gardener, and promises not only to supply the Dutch with plants next November, but to have enough to commence a nursery for the more tropical species in the Khasia Hills. He begins with the *Calisaya*, *Succirubra*, and *Paludiana* varieties. The whole cost for the year is estimated at only £722. It has been proved in the Neilgherries that Cinchonas flourish in a hot-house. It remains to be seen if they will be as luxuriant in the open air, in the damp valleys of the Himalayas; otherwise the experiment will be a failure. Dr. Anderson has all the qualifications, and will be furnished with all the means to ensure success.—*Friend of India*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

LED BY THE NOSE.—It is said that knowing old natives in Madras can tell, though blindfolded, any locality in the place simply by the nose. It must no doubt, says the *Times*, "require long and intimate acquaintance and considerable nasal acuteness thus to discriminate the villainous varieties of filthy effluvia which brood over every road and street and lane in this city. But all who come and go, still more, all whose unhappy fate has fixed them within the sickening range of these steaming, reeking exhalations can attest their disgusting pungency. In these days of handbooks by every body on every thing, some enterprising man of fœtid propensities, with a scientific mind and a sensitive nose might acquire fame to himself and confer a benefit on science by writing a popular treatise on these mephitic modifications, a sort of handbook on fœtorology. He would have abundant materials and a stimulating theme; the bazaars, with their varied yet uniformly disgusting smell of betel nut and burnt oil; the drains, and channels, and cesspools, with their rank, reeking effluvia; and, above and beyond all, 'that lovely river,' as Sir Charles Trevelyan called it, that black, winding, tortuous, long-drawn cesspool the Cooum, with its putrid, fermenting, muddy waters, leading the air and poisoning the lungs with its disgusting exhalations. In its deadly, slimy course, it passes through the busiest haunts, or skirts the most densely-inhabited portions of the outer city. It skirts or intersects every road; it abuts on every hospital, workshop, or penitentiary, and coils round Government House itself."

THE HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.—A perusal of the Administration Report of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for the financial year 1860-61 must impress the general reader with the very satisfactory results attending our administration during the period that their management has been vested in our hands. Colonel Davidson observed (Sec. VII., "Finance" paras. 68, 69, 70); "The financial position of the districts has been

improving year by year. The revenues have steadily increased, and the expenditure carefully watched over and economised. Had the Raichore Dooab and the Dharaseo districts not been restored till the end of the last financial year—that is, the 30th of April, 1861—the large uncollected balances of the Government demand for the year, amounting to Rs. 10,50,000, would not have been appropriated by the Nizam, and deducted from the revenues of the Assigned Territory, and we should have therewith liquidated every claim due by the Assigned Territory, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,06,000 for payment to the Nizam, agreeably to the treaty of 1853. The balance against the Nizam at the end of the year 1860-61 is Rs. 5,45,718-15-5½. This includes the balance, Rs. 3,25,198-9-10½, due by the Nizam at the end of 1858-59, and that at the close of 1859-60 Rs. 2,55,407-12-3½, so that there was actually a surplus in the two districts of Berar for the year of Rs. 34,887-6-8½ of receipts over disbursements. A much larger surplus in favour of receipts may be anticipated for the year 1861-62, a fair average of crops will, it is believed, yield a surplus revenue of Rs. 1,80,047-0-0. This is very cheering, and great credit is due to the head of the local administration, as well as to all the officers serving under his orders, for their unremitting exertions, to effect a result so satisfactory. But the public is not aware of the numerous taxes remitted in the assigned districts during the period of our administration, without any diminution of revenue being incurred, and I will now proceed to enumerate those which have been so remitted.

|   |     |              |
|---|-----|--------------|
| East and West Berar, including old and new Talooks. |     |              |
| Frontier Duties                                     | Rs. | 2,30,407 9 6 |
| Sayer   | ... | 45,582 2 8   |
| Customs   | ... | 41,528 15 9  |
| Mohurpha  | ... | 19,846 4 9   |
| Town Duties   | ... | 2,755 1 8    |
| Miscellaneous Taxes                                 | ... | 46,552 13 6  |

Grand Total...3,86,672 15 10

It may be assumed that an equal amount of taxes have been remitted in the districts which have been restored to his Highness the Nizam. The revenues thus relinquished amount to nearly 8 lacs of rupees, yet during the eight years of our administration, under all sources, the revenue has increased from Rs. 39,71,678, to Rs. 52,23,218, and Lord Canning has it in his power to restore to H. H. the Nizam, as a reward for his adherence to us during the rebellion of 1857-58, districts yielding Rs. 21 lacs. The total amount of revenue in the first year of assignment was rupees 39,71,678. This included the 8 lakhs of taxes since remitted. One may fairly thus conclude that the actual increase during our eight years of administration was Rs. 20,51,540, as noted below:—

|   |       |           |
|---|-------|-----------|
| Receipts in 1853-54   | Rs.   | 39,71,678 |
| Deduct yearly amount of taxes relinquished                            | ...   | 8,00,000  |
| Balance actually collected  | ..... | 31,71,678 |
| Revenue in 1860-61  | Rs.   | 52,23,218 |
| Actual Revenue in 1860-61 over and above the sum collected in 1853-54 | ..... | 20,51,540 |

The districts retained by us in Berar yielded a net revenue of 24 lacs yearly, but to meet treaty engagements 32 lacs of revenue was necessary. H. H. the Nizam therefore transferred to us crown lands, &c., adjoining our old districts in Berar valued at 8 lacs, thus completing the demand of 32 lacs. In handing over the districts to the Nizam, Government has acted very liberally in making over to his Highness all local funds and uncollected revenue, amounting to upwards of 11 lacs of rupees of the revenues for 1860-61. Compensation was also paid to officers and others for houses, this charge being debited to the revenue of the districts retained, and the houses directed to be made over to the Nizam's Government. In the districts received from the Nizam, adjoining the Berars, the Talookdars had forced every rupee of revenue for the year from the cultivators. It has been remarked by a writer in the *Englishman*, under the name of "Capsule," that "the roads in Berar are well adapted for the conveyance of cotton

throughout the districts, and that beyond bridging a few of the deep and rapid streams, and preventing the cultivation from encroaching upon the road, nothing further is required." This is now the opinion of all those best informed upon the requirements of Berar. As far as I can gather from inquiries instituted among the wealthy and opulent Lahoreans, all the cotton required for use within the districts is purchased, picked and despatched previous to the monsoons, at which season only are the roads in bad order. Any extent of metalled road, therefore, will not ensure a greater supply of cotton. Population is the great requirement, and I am credibly informed that thousands of the inhabitants who had emigrated previous to British administration are flocking back. We may, therefore, anticipate, from the increased number of hands that will be available for cotton sewing and gathering, an abundant supply of this staple commodity. The advantages resulting from our administration, are sufficiently obvious, and before many years are over, I feel assured that the revenues of the Berars will have doubled. It is estimated that there are 1,493 square miles of waste land capable of being cultivated within the area of the Assigned Districts. The revenue survey is progressing rapidly; many acres of land which have escaped assessment hitherto, from collusion between native assessors and the cultivators, will be brought under permanent assessment; and thus, as the survey of each Talook is completed, increased revenue will be received into our Treasury. That we have done our duty as faithful stewards I trust I have shown; and of the extent of Colonel Davidson's labours, and the magnitude of his exertions, the public can now form something like a just estimation.—*Times of India*.

LIEUT. F. C. TAYLOR, of the Madras Staff Corps, has been appointed to superintend the construction of the road between Neemuch and Ahmedabad, the expenses of which are to be borne by the Odeypore Durbar.

COFFEE CULTIVATION.—It appears from the *Madras Times* that Verajenderpet, situated in the province of Coorg, is already exhibiting capabilities for coffee cultivation, in which a commencement was made four years ago. The climate and temperature are said to be favourable. Within five miles the German mission have established themselves, and are cultivating coffee successfully. Their efforts to effect the conversion of the natives have hitherto failed in respect to the Coorgees, but have met with considerable success amongst the Yeraver tribe—a poor enslaved people over whom the Coorgmen exercised an irresponsible power. The profits of the mission cultivation are set aside for the support of the converts. The "Qarunbady estate" is said to be second to none in Coorg, rice being its principal production. The natives are much attached to their little coffee gardens. Scarcity of roads, as in the Wynad, is the great impediment to progress.

## COMMERCIAL.

Madras, April 5, 1862.

### BANK OF MADRAS.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Interest on Loans on deposit of Govt. Securities   | 8 per      |
| On Cash Credits on do. (subject to commission of ½ per cent. on the sum granted) on amount drawn | 5 per ct.  |
| Discount on Government Bills   | 4 per ct.  |
| Ditto on Private Bills, at or within 3 months  | 10 per ct. |

### EXCHANGES.

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Document Bills, at 6 months' sight                                   | 2 0½ to       |
| Credit to 6 months   | 2 1½          |
| Agents' Bills on England, at 6 months                                | 2 0½          |
| " " " at 3 months  | 1 1½          |
| " " " at 1 month   | 1 1½          |
| " " " at sight   | 1 1½          |
| H. M.'s Treasury Bills   | None.         |
| Bank of England Post Bills   | Par.          |
| Mauritius Government Bills   | Nominal.      |
| Ceylon ditto   | "             |
| Court of Directors' Bill on the Government of Bengal, 30 days' sight | None.         |
| Agents' Bills on Calcutta, 30 days                                   | "             |
| Ditto on Bombay  | Par ½ to dis. |

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                   |         |                  |
|-------------------|---------|------------------|
| ½ per cent. Loan  | 1850    | 7 to 7½ p.c. pm. |
| 3 per cent. ditto | 1856-57 | ½ pm.            |
| 5 percent.        | 1852-33 | "                |
| Ditto             | 1856-36 | "                |
| Ditto             | 1843-43 | "                |
| Ditto             | 1854-55 | "                |

|                                    |                  |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 5 per cent. Transferable Book Debt | No transaction   |
| Tanjore Bonds                      | ½ per ct. dis.   |
| Bank of Madras Shares              | 32 per cent. pm. |

## PRICE OF BULLION.

Sovereigns ..... each Rs. 10-8.

## RATES OF ADVANCE.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| On Govt. 5½ per cent. Promissory Notes | 95 per ct. |
| Ditto 5 ditto ditto                    | 90 per ct. |
| Ditto 4½ ditto ditto                   | 75 per ct. |
| Ditto 4 ditto Stock Receipts           | 75 per ct. |
| Ditto 4 ditto Promissory Notes Sicca   | 75 per ct. |
| Ditto 4 ditto ditto Company's          | 75 per ct. |
| Ditto 3½ ditto ditto                   | — per ct.  |
| On Tanjore ditto ditto                 | 98 per ct. |

## FREIGHTS.

To London, £3. 10s. 0d. to £0. 0s. per ton  
To Liverpool (cotton), £3. 17s. 6d. per ton.

## BOMBAY.

### LORD CANNING'S REPLIES TO ADDRESSES FROM BOMBAY.

"CALCUTTA, March 18.

"Sir,—I beg that you will do me the favour of communicating to the native inhabitants of Bombay the accompanying reply to the address forwarded with your letter of Feb. 27, and that you will accept my thanks for that letter.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

"CANNING.

"To Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., &c., Bombay."

"CALCUTTA, March 18.

"Gentlemen,—I have read your address with much gratification.

"I accept thankfully your weighty testimony that the policy pursued by the Government of India in the evil days through which India has lately passed has restored the stability of the British rule, and won the respect and attachment of the native community.

"I thank you sincerely, gentlemen, for your friendly expressions of regard for myself personally, and I bid you heartily farewell.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

"CANNING."

"CALCUTTA, March 18.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 7, forwarding to me an address on the part of the Bombay Association, and I beg that you will do me the favour of communicating to the Association the accompanying reply.

"I shall have much pleasure in complying with the request that I should sit for my bust, on receiving, after my return to England, an intimation of the wishes of the Association to that effect.

"I have the honour to be, sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) "CANNING.

"Juggonath Sunkersett, Esq., Bombay."

"CALCUTTA, March 18.

"Gentlemen,—I receive with much pleasure the address which you have forwarded to me on the part of the Bombay Association.

"I am glad to know that you appreciate the great principles of justice and moderation which it has been my duty, as the head of a Christian Government, to uphold during a time of rebellion and anarchy; and I receive with pleasure your testimony that those principles have borne fruit in the loyalty and attachment to the Crown of the people of the Bombay Presidency.

"Although I do not learn it for the first time, I am glad to receive from you a further assurance that the recognition and confirmation of the right of adoption in certain princes and chiefs, and the admission of gentlemen of the native community to assist in making laws for their country, have given general satisfaction.

"You speak of the hardship inflicted by the income-tax. The Government of India has already, by the repeal of the license-tax, given proof of its desire to lighten taxation as much and as promptly as possible when the state of the finances permits it.

"For your good wishes towards myself personally I thank you heartily.

"I shall have much pleasure in acceding to your request that I should, on my return to

England, sit for my bust.—I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) "CANNING."

"To the President and Members of the Bombay Association."

### MISCELLANEOUS.

MAJOR WALKER, Superintendent of the Tannah police, will probably succeed Mr. Forjett as Deputy Commissioner. Major Walker has had nearly fifteen years' experience in the police department, and is well known as a most efficient and zealous officer. The Queen's approbation of his able and energetic conduct during the mutinies was expressly conveyed to him by the Secretary of State, and his selection for this appointment, therefore, is highly satisfactory, both as a merited recognition of past services, and as a guarantee that Bombay will not suffer from the retirement of Mr. Forjett.

THE REV. J. E. CARLILE.—"It is with regret," says the *Guardian*, "that we announce the departure of the Rev. Mr. Carlile, pastor of the Free Church, who is compelled by failing health to leave for England *via* the Cape. It is hoped that this voyage may be the means of restoring Mr. Carlile's health, so that he may return at the beginning of the next cold season. We trust, for the sake of the church where his ministrations have proved so acceptable, and for the sake of the religious interests of Western India generally, that this expectation may be fulfilled."

THE UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTORSHIPS of the Bombay presidency are to be divided into three classes on salaries of Rs. 500, 400, and 300 respectively. Messrs. Showell, Nana Morjee, Dracup and Nowrojee Byramjee are to have the first-class places.

MR. F. HUTCHINSON has been appointed agent for several native companies on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem, and returns shortly to England in that capacity. While he was in London an offer was made to him to be the manager of one of the Bombay weaving and spinning companies, on Rs. 800, which he had accepted. He has now succeeded in obtaining a better appointment.

MR. J. W. ORR has been appointed Prothonotary and Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court, and Mr. A. Sangster as Clerk of the Insolvent Debtors' Court. These appointments are temporary, during the absence of Mr. Spencer Compton on leave to England.

MADAGASCAR.—Intelligence has arrived at the Cape of an important nature from Madagascar. An outbreak had occurred which had taken the form of civil war. It originated in the attempted assassination of the King by his cousin the Pretender. The king, seeing the blow aimed at him with a poniard, and fortunately being armed, drew a revolver and shot his assailant dead on the spot. The rival parties rushed to arms, and, up to the date of the vessel leaving with the news, they were still fighting. The feud was not considered likely to last long, as the King's party was by far the strongest, and the rebels had lost their chief. The Christians have appointed sixty-two men to be preachers of the Gospel, and they meet for worship in public places as well as in private houses.

MR. ANSTEY.—We regret to learn that the Bombay Bar will shortly lose one of its most distinguished ornaments by the retirement of Mr. Chisholm Anstey, who returns to England by the mail steamer of the 27th April. Ill-health is, we believe, the cause of Mr. Anstey's retirement; and it is said that he will not again return to India.

SURAT, April 2.—Cholera still prevails among the Hindoos, and the average number of deaths per day exceeds thirty! This disease has broken out in the civil gaol of this station, and twelve prisoners have already fallen victims. The heat continues to be oppressive.

RAJKOTE, Feb. 20.—Our usually peaceful station was much disturbed, a few days back, at the intelligence brought in of poor Captain Elliott's sudden death at Joonaghur. His remains were conveyed into camp, and deposited in the Christian burial-ground. Captain Elliott was an officer

of great promise, who had been tried in various appointments, and had never been found wanting. Industrious, painstaking, and exceeding zealous, he chose to die at his post rather than avail himself of a medical certificate to Europe which the doctors had given him to recruit a frame much worn by repeated attacks of fever, and a mind sadly depressed by late departmental supercession—two causes which made him fall an easy victim to cholera then raging at Joonaghur.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

March 26. Zulickia, Riddell, London.—27. Malta str., Gribble, Suez; Johnstone Castle, Mann, Kurrachee; General Simpson, Graham, Liverpool; Chevalier, Perkins, Moulmain; Knight, Watson, London.—April 1. Margaret Jane, Russell, Calcutta.—3. Princess Somawatty, Roy, Siam; Jaue Blyth, Hewitt, Kurrachee.—4. Ocean, Pourquier, Mauritius; Persian, Lavage, Moulmain; Mogul, Spooner, Calcutta.—5. China str., Curling, Hong Kong.—7. Tilly str., Beyts, Kurrachee; Pioneer str., Mason, Cutchin; Sir Charles Napier, Bell, Liverpool; Auckland str., Brought, Kurrachee; Holyrood, Deane, Moulmain.—8. Armenian str., McLavish, Hong Kong; Istanbul, Dewchar, London.—9. Salsette str., Burne, Suez; Arratoon Apar str., Smith, Calcutta.—10. Thames, Tatham, Moulmain; Eliza, Santos, Penang.—11. Coringa str., Gray, Calcutta.

#### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Johnstone Castle.—Mr. and Mrs. T. Warran, Mr. J. Murdoch, Maj. gen. Hale, Lieut. col. Ross, Capt. Twyford, Mr. J. Macfarlane, Dr. Steadman, Mr. W. Dymock, Mr. H. J. Walton, Lord W. Hogg.  
Per str. Governor Higgins.—To KURRACHEE.—Lieut. H. H. James, Mr. H. Johns, S. A. Surgeon, R. Adams, Mr. Friend, Paymr. 51st regt., Lieut. Burns, 7th drags., Sergt. J. Shenly, Mr. Haonah, Mr. Mansfield's people, Mr. G. H. Pearce.  
Per str. Tilly.—Bishop Steins, A. J. Kar.  
Per str. Pioneer.—Lieut. col. Salmon, Miss Salmon, Capt. and Mrs. Pollard, Mr. Davis, Mr. Newbury, Mr. H. H. Richards, Mr. C. E. Glass, Dr. and Mrs. Crespinge and child, Lieut. Gambell, Mr. G. D. Portual, Mr. and Mrs. Battiff and three children, Mr. J. M. D. Espetaco, Mr. N. Popgeere.  
Per Holyrood.—Mr. and Mrs. Gratian.  
Per str. Arratoon Apar.—Mr. Palmer, Mr. Woolmer, Mr. Fazel Jains.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. China, from Hong Kong, &c.—Mrs. D. M. Mackenzie and child, Mr. R. Wallace, Lieut. Anderson, Mr. Copeland, Mr. Grant, Mr. God, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Pieschel, Mr. A. Clarke, Capt. S. P. Hall, Mrs. C. Poner, Mr. Brown, Mr. Handyside.

Per str. Coringa, from Calcutta, &c.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Mackinnon, Sir Charles Nicholson, Mr. Vinay, Mr. Phillips and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Williams and child, Lieut. C. D. Baynes, Mr. Meadlin, Mr. W. C. Strucklane, Mr. J. Rhode, Capt. Elwyn.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Malta.—From MARSEILLES.—Mr. O'Halloran, Mr. C. A. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Beatty, Capt. Leith, Sir C. Lacey Straubenzee, Mr. T. Van Straubenzee, Dr. Adams. From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. A. L. Maurice, Mrs. Mee and child, Capt. Brown, Capt. and Mrs. Blunt, Lieut. Garsin, Mr. Hicks, Capt. Salter, Capt. Frena, Mr. Hutchinson, Mrs. Macey and child, Mr. and Mrs. John Bilby and infant, Mrs. Healy, Messrs. H. W. Carter, Isaac Aston, Philip Smith, Samuel Richards, Edward Wood, W. Biddleton, J. Woods, J. Helm, Joseph Scott, and Knight. From SEZ.—Mr. W. T. Dugnot, Mr. J. J. Van Limburg Brunyver, Mr. McCulloch, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Joyner, Catherine McCull, Ann Jeffries.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Salsette.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. Seton, Lodwick, Hancock, Capt. Rees, Mrs. Cassels, Mrs. Taylor and infant. From MARSEILLES.—Cornets Player and Wise, Messrs. Blackwell, Moore, Kemp, Becker, Lieut. and Mrs. Bedford, Capt. and Mrs. F. Robertson, Rev. J. Gilson.

#### DEPARTURES.

March 27. Surge, Webb, Judda and Hoodooda; Sebastopol, Lowther, Liverpool; Jeddo str., Grainger, Aden and Suez; Tilly str., Beyts, Kurrachee.—28. Governor Higgins str., Greig, Kurrachee; Gertrude, Condon, Liverpool.—29. Oissa str., Parish, China, &c.—30. Richard Cobden, Randall, and Glendower, Hughes, Liverpool.—31. Tudor, Wharfedale Liverpool.—April 2. Star of India, Morris, London; Helldstein, Jacobson, Cochlin.—3. Red Jacket, Billing, Liverpool; Honduras, Hoxton, Moulmain; P. E. Cai lat, Pipion, Kurrachee.—4. Jamsetjee Cursetjee, Foster, and Maage Wildhare, Tate, Liverpool.—5. Faiz Alium, Dovern, Coast and Calcutta.—6. Duke of Wellington, Recatti, Liverpool; Minerva, Me rymau, London.—7. Istapa, Vessa, Havre.—8. Tecondergo, Slough-ton, New York.—9. Hanover, Piening, Falmouth; Bombay Castle str., Wadge, Hong Kong.—10. Ottawa str., Sparks, Aden and Suez; Lizzie Oakford, Small, New York; Johnstone Castle str., Main, Kurrachee.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Red Jacket.—Capt. and Mrs. Nott, Mrs. Gosting, Ens. Gordon, 33rd Regt., Lieut. Bell, 2nd Dragoons, Mr. J. Coatesh, Mr. H. Fellersom, Dr. McEwail, Miss Hutchinson, Mr. Donnell, I.N., Capt. and Mrs. Billamore and five children.  
Per Minerva.—Mr. A. Ridge, Mrs. Gieed.

Per Tecondergo.—Capt., Mrs., and Miss Eldridge, Mrs. and Miss Valentine, Mr. Wood.

Per str. Johnstone Castle.—Capt. Cotgrave, Ens. C. E. Glass, Lieut. Pottinger, Cornet Combe, Lieut. Fagan, Maj. Harday, Mrs. Becker, Mrs. Nash and five children.  
Additional Passengers, March 27, per P. and O. Co.'s str. Jeddo.—For SEZ.—Col. Ross, Col. Hall. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Messrs. T. Marshall, F. Watts, P. Caxley, A. Bell, Kelly, Reid, Rutherford, Owen.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Malta.—For SEZ.—Mr. G. Peischel, Mr. and Mrs. Loenburger and three children. For MALTA.—Mr. Johnstone. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. J. R. P. Leggatt, Dr. Hall, Mr. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Morgan and child, Lieut. Turner, 25th Regt. N.I., Mr. and Mrs. Warren and two children, Mrs. Mackenzie and child, Capt. Hall, Mrs. Nuyts, Mr. Handyside, Dr. and Mr. Crespegny and two children. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Col. and Mrs. Lye and infant, Mrs. Ratcliffe and four children, Mr. and Mrs. John-

son and three children, Rev. Mr. Galbraith, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, Mr. Waterfield, Mrs. Lagard and two children, Mr. Twyford, Mrs. Bruce and child, Capt. A. Cowper, Bombay Engineers, Mrs. Evans, Rev. J. F. Goldstein, D.D., Mrs. Clarke and two children, Lieut. and Mrs. Stephens, Mr. Brown, Mrs. Power, Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Johnstone and three children, Mr. Terry, Mr. Becker.

### COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, April 11, 1862.

#### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                |                |         |
|--------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| 4 per cent. Transfer Loan..... | nom.           |         |
| 4 ditto Loan.....              | 1832-33 Rs. 93 | 100 Sa. |
| 4 ditto ditto.....             | 1835-36 Rs. 93 | 100 Co. |
| 4 ditto ditto.....             | 1842-43 Rs. 93 | 100 do. |
| 4 ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....     | 1854-55 Rs. 93 | 100 do. |
| 5 ditto Loan (New).....        | Rs. 103        |         |
| 5 1/2 ditto Co's Rs. Loan..... | 109 1/2        |         |

#### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

|   |                |             |
|---|----------------|-------------|
| Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000).....  | 69 pm.         |             |
| Orient d Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up.....  | 162            |             |
| Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up.....  | 13             |             |
| Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 ditto.....  | 31 x.d.        |             |
| Central Bank of Western India.....  | 1 1/2 prem.    |             |
| Agra Bank (Rs. 500).....  | 76 per ct. pm. |             |
| Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000).....  | 29 ditto       |             |
| Apollo Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 pd up.....   | Rs. 20,000     |             |
| Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 ditto.....   | 5,500 prem.    |             |
| Hydraulic P. Company.....   | 250 dis.       |             |
| Cotton Spinning Company.....  | 4,600 ditto    |             |
| Colaba L. Company.....  | 10,000 ditto   |             |
| Bombay, Baroda, &c., Railway 1,000 ditto.....   | 11,500         |             |
| Bombay S.N. Company.....  | 500 ditto      |             |
| Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.....  | 5,000          | 500 per sh. |
| East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited).....  | 150            | 1,700       |
| Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.....   | 400            | 300 dis.    |
| Throstle Mill Company.....  | 4,000          | 300 dis.    |
| Manookjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Company.....   | 550            | 105 dts.    |
| Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....  | ...            | 850         |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Company.....   | 500            | 300 dis.    |
| Great Ind. P. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or £25 prem. in England—Rs. 15 per share discount. |                |             |
| Ditto New Shares at £2 per share—Rs. 13 ditto.  |                |             |

#### EXCHANGES.

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| On London—at 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 0 1/2 d., for Doc. Bills. |                       |
| 6 ditto ditto 2s. 0d. to 13-16ths, for Cred. Bills.                    |                       |
| On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100.....                           | 9 1/2                 |
| Ditto at 30 ditto.....   | 9 1/4                 |
| Ditto at sight.....  | par                   |
| On Madras, at 30 days'.....  | 9 1/4                 |
| Ditto at sight.....  | nom.                  |
| On China, at 60 days' sight.....                                       | Rs. 212 per 100 dols. |

#### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

|                            |                       |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| Sovereigns.....            | each, Rs. 10-5        |
| Bank of England Notes..... | nom.                  |
| Spanish Dollars.....       | per 100 Rs. 240       |
| Republic Dollars.....      | ditto " 213           |
| German Crowns.....         | ditto " 213 1/2       |
| Sveec Silver.....          | per 100 tola, Rs. 106 |
| Gold Leaf.....             | per tola, Rs. 16-8    |
| Bar Silver.....            | 106 1/2               |
| Mexican Dollars.....       | 221                   |

#### FREIGHTS.

To London £2 12s 6d. to £3.  
To Liverpool £2. to £3 7s. 6d.

### CEYLON.

COLOMBO, March 29.—The weather during the greater part of the fortnight has been fearfully hot, very trying to flesh and blood, and, for that very reason, specially favourable for the preparation and shipment of coffee. Accordingly, a considerable addition has been made to our exports, by the sailing of four ships for London with 37,378 cwt. of coffee, in the proportion of 28,314 plantation, and 9,064 native. Our total exports are thus brought up to 368,000 cwt., so that our faith in our estimate of 500,000 to 30th September is greatly strengthened. If 368,000 cwt., or at the rate of more than 61,000 cwt. a month, have been despatched in the first half of the season, it is not to be supposed that 138,000 cwt., or at the rate of 23,000 cwt. a month, cannot be made up in the concluding six months. There is the Ouval coffee to come in, and, as in other seasons, the first droppings of the new crop in July and August. Indeed, all the appearances at present are in favour, not only of a good, but of an early crop, the jasmine-like blossom of the coffee shrub having, within the past week, whitened a large proportion of the Hill sides of the Interior, gladdening the planter's eye, and rejoicing his heart. "Next year" is fast emerging from the cloudy realm of the mythical, and we feel sure that the figure 7 with five ciphers following it will be required to represent the export of 1862-63. That will involve (allowing for local consumption) a



total production of three-quarters of a million of cwts.

The great bulk of our crop still finds its way to London; while as nearly as possible one half of our exports are consumed in Britain, the rest (apart from the small shipments to Australia, &c.) finding its way to the Continent, especially to the North of Europe, where our finer qualities are much sought after on account of their ability to bear what the poet of Ceylon Coffee Planting would call "mixin." Our Mountain Coffee stands a deal of Chicory. Our exports of Plantation Coffee to date are 45,000 cwts. in advance of the corresponding period of the last two seasons, and 67,000 above 1858-59. Native, too, is likely to come up to a fair average, having already reached 94,000 cwts., against 68,000 last season, and 110,000 and 130,000 in the previous seasons.

Our exports of cinnamon, like our exports of coffee, are above the average, and even cocoa nut oil is now creeping up. Though far below the large figures for this time last year, it is quite up to the mark of the previous two seasons. The latest accounts from England respecting our three great staples are encouraging, even cocoa nut oil having shared in the advance. Shipments from Colombo, as from Cochin, are limited by the short crop of nuts. At Cochin, too, the export of oil is greatly affected by the large exports of copperah to Calcutta, Bombay, and other Indian ports, where the raw material is expressed into oil, burnt in temples, and even eaten by the natives. Copperah is, doubtless, apt to become a little rancid, and cannot be very digestible; but its use as an article of food ought not greatly to surprise Englishmen who enjoy "high" grouse, and luxuriate on walnuts and filberts. The export of Ceylon copperah is insignificant when compared with oil. In 1860 we sent to India 13,766 cwts. of copperah, valued at £8,260. We also exported, mainly to India, 2,295,770 cocoanuts, valued at £6,904. Our export of oil, on the other hand (strictly Ceylon produce), reached 124,000 cwts., valued at £154,000.

Our Governor, with a large portion of the leading members of Government and society, is on the Hills, away from the sweltering heat of Colombo (83 degrees in a room in the fort at midnight). Many changes in the civil service are on the tapis, and a local journal has made the astonishing announcement that the Ceylon Rifle Regiment is to be gradually extinguished. There is probably as much truth in this statement as in that of another journalist, that troops intended for India are to be stationed in the mountain wildernesses which surround Newera Ellia.

We regret to say that the health of some parts of the country is not good. Small-pox is prevalent, and some cases of cholera have occurred at Colombo. In Jaffna, up to the 25th instant, 143 cases of cholera had been reported, with the usual proportion of deaths at the outset of this epidemic, in this case eighty-four, somewhat over two-thirds of the seizures. Cholera, too, is reported to have broken out amongst some two thousand or so of return coolies collected near Manaar on their way to the continent of India. Government promptly despatched the *Pearl* to carry the coolies across to Paumben, the vessel having also carried a medical man and a supply of medicines.

The *Pearl* had been previously engaged in a survey of the Pearl Banks, the result of which has been the satisfactory announcement that over a space of four miles in extent, off Aripo, oysters of all ages exist in great abundance, giving promise of fisheries for three successive years (commencing with next year), and yielding in all not less than £150,000. If that does not help us to a railway, it will at least aid us in finally extinguishing the railway debt.

Meantime we are glad to notice that although the Customs revenue for the first two months of this year is not so good as could be wished, the sum derived from tolls has risen to £60,000. This is about half the sum which Government can at present spend on roads, apart from the proceeds of the road ordinance, some £36,000 per annum.—*Colombo Overland Observer*.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Fort William, March 13.*—Mr. C. Boulnois to offic. as professor of law and jurisprudence, in the presidency college.

Mr. S. Lobb, M.A., to offic. as professor of history and political economy, in the presidency college.

Mr. P. Horden, M.A., to be asst. professor of the English language and literature, in the presidency college.

Mr. D. Carnuff to be asst. professor of history and political economy, in the presidency college.

*March 14.*—Mr. W. Francis to be sub-dep. opium agent of 5th grade in the Benares agency.

*March 15.*—Leave of absence:—

Lieut. D. W. Dundas, 8th Bengal police batt., 6 mo., m.c.

Mr. W. A. Montrieux, prof. of law and jurisprudence in the presy. college, 3 mo., from 1st inst.

*March 14.*—Capt. A. P. S. Moncrieff, asst. commissr., Chotah Nagpore div., having availed himself of only 14 days of the leave granted to him on the 20th ult., the remaining portion is cancelled at his request.

*Public Works Dept., General Estab.—March 18.*—No. 45.—Notification:—

Mr. C. Manly, tempy. asst. overseer, Circular and Eastern Canals div., having been relieved from duty on Aug. 31, 1860, his name is struck off the list of the Public Works Estab. in Bengal, with effect from that date.

*Home Dept., March 18.*—Leave for 12 mo., on m.c., has been granted to Rev. J. Baly, asst. chaplain of Allahabad.

*Foreign Dept.—No. 598.*—Lieut. A. Soppitt, asst. district superint., Oude police, has priv. leave for 3 mo., from 17th ult.

Lieut. F. E. Chamier, dep. commissr. of Durriabad, in Oude, made over chg. of his office to Mr. J. G. Anderson, on 6th ult.

No. 599.—Lieut. M. P. Ricketts, asst. commissr., Central Provinces, rec. chg. of Nursingpore district from Capt. A. C. Gordon, dep. commissr., on 3rd inst.

No. 600.—Major F. W. Ripley, dep. commissr. in British Burmah, has leave for 1 mo., from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 602.—Capt. H. Mackenzie, sec. to chief commissr., Central Provinces, assu. chg. of his duties on 4th inst.

No. 603.—Major R. T. Snow is app. to chg. of the office of the commissr., Nagpore div., dur. period Lieut. col. J. K. Spence may be in chg. of the office of chief commissr., Central Provinces, with effect from 5th inst.

No. 604.—Asst. surg. C. Lowdell held chg. of civil med. duties of the station of Gondah, in Oude, in add. to his military duties, from April 1 to Aug. 17, 1861.

No. 605.—Asst. surg. P. Cullen, in med. charge of civil station of Dumoh, Central Provinces, joined his app. on 22nd ult.

No. 607.—Capt. W. B. Thomson, dep. commissr., Central Provinces, resu. chg. of the Seonee district from Mr. J. W. Chisholm, asst. commissr., on 28th ult.

No. 608.—Capt. J. H. Grant, offic. revenue surveyor of Nagpore, has obtained 2 mo. priv. leave on urgent private affairs, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

*Financial Dept., March 17.*—No. 39.—Mr. R. C. Tulloh, head asst., civil paymr.'s office, Calcutta, to offic. as asst. civil paymr., dur. absence, on deputation of Baboo Khettar Mohun Chatterjee.

*March 11.*—No. 40.—Mr. J. Eede, head asst., civil paymr.'s office, N.W.P., to be deputy auditor and accountant gen. of the Central Provinces.

*March 18.*—No. 41.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. F. Lushington, offic. dep. auditor and accountant gen., Madras, has 6 mo. leave to Europe, to commence from date of departure of first mail steamer in May next.

*Military Dept., March 15.*—No. 308.—Lieut. col. E. W. S. Scott, inspector gen. of ordnance and magazines, has leave from 1st inst. to date of sailing of second mail steamer in the present month, prep. to Eur., on m.c., granted in G.G.O. No. 172.

No. 309.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on furl., on private affairs:—

Major G. E. Ford, late 72nd regt. N.I., for 2 yrs., under new regs.

No. 310.—The undermentioned officers have reported their return from England:—

Brev. major J. G. Medley, engr.

Capt. A. H. B. Bruce, Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. J. C. C. Daunt, late 70th regt. N.I. Date of arrival at Fort William, March 12.

*March 17.*—No. 311.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on m.c.:—

Lieut. and Local capt. T. Dennehy, Bengal staff corps, dep. inspector gen. of police, Allahabad, for 20 mo.

No. 312.—The servs. of Asst. surg. A. P. Tomkyns are placed at disp. of Govt. of N.W.P.

*March 18.*—No. 313.—With reference to the retirement from the serv. of Major H. M. Nation, late 3rd Eur. regt., announced in G.G.O. No. 1,211 of Dec. 31, 1861, it is notified that that officer retired from the service with a view to becoming a settler in the province of Auckland, New Zealand.

No. 315.—The servs. of Lieut. col. S. Pott, corps of engrs., are placed at disp. of public works dept.

No. 316.—Capt. G. W. Fraser, Bengal staff corps, is perm. to resign the app. of offic. 2nd in com. of 5th inf., Hyderabad contingent, to which he was nominated in G.G.O. No. 187 of 18th ult.

No. 317.—The undermentioned sub assts., Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, are promoted as follows:—

To be Senior Sub assistants.

1st Class Sub asst. Mr. L. H. Clarke.

1st Class Sub asst. Mr. C. J. Neuville.

To be 2nd Class Sub assistants.

3rd Class Sub asst. Mr. G. W. E. Atkinson.

3rd Class Sub asst. Mr. R. F. Shuter.

3rd Class Sub asst. Mr. G. A. Anding (Bombay party).

No. 319.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur., on furl.:—

Capt. R. A. Nowell, Bengal staff corps, for 2 yrs., under new regs.

No. 321.—The servs. of Asst. surg. F. Parsons being no longer required with Bengal milly. police, are placed at disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

No. 323.—The following order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 31, dated Feb. 20.—Confirming the regimental order by the officer comdg. 2nd inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated Feb. 10, directing Lieut. Pedler, 2nd in com. 2nd inf., Hyderabad contingent, to act as adj. in add. to his duties as 2nd in com. from that date, consequent on trans. of Capt. Smith, adj. 2nd inf., to 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent.

No. 324.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a cadet for the inf. in H.M.'s Indian military forces at the presy. of Bengal. He is accordingly admitted into the service and prom. to rank of ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment:—

Inf.—Mr. J. G. G. Shaw. Date of arrival at Fort William, March 12.

No. 326.—The undermentioned officers are perm. to proc. to Eur., on m.c.:—

Lieut. col. C. Cureton, Bengal staff corps, comdnt. 15th Bengal cav., for 20 mo.

Major H. R. James, C.B., Bengal staff corps, commissr. and supeint. Peshawar div., for 20 mo.

Surg. J. Irving, M.D., med. dep., civil surg., Allahabad, for 15 mo., under new regs.

A-st. surg. J. C. Corby, M.B., med. dept., superint. Meerut central prison, for 15 mo., under new regs.

*Public Works Dept., March 18.*—No. 61.—App.:—

Lieut. W. Jackson, late 53rd N.I., is re-app. to the public works dept., as an asst. engr. 2nd class, and posted to N.W.P.

*March 27.*—Lieut. A. H. Millett, of late 69th regt. N.I., has ext. of leave fr. Jan. 4 to Jan. 13, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal from sick leave to Europe.

The undermen. officer is perm. to proc. to Europe on leave of abs., on m.c.:—

Lieut. G. P. Brown, of art., for 18 mos., under new regs.

#### STAFF CORPS.

The undermen. officers, app. to the Bengal staff corps, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India, in G. G. O. Nos. 963 of Oct. 23 last, and 221 of Feb. 28, will rank as lieut., with effect fr. the dates specified opposite to their names:—

Ensigns A. C. Hennessy and C. A. Dodd; Feb. 18, 1861.

The foll. officer, having applied for admission to the staff corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, is appd. to the Bengal Staff Corps, and will rank as lieut., under the operation of para. 84, G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect fr. Feb. 18, 1861, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Ens. L. T. K. Gustavinski, H.M.'s 95th regt., do. du. officer, late 24th Punjab inf., now 32nd (Punjab) N.I., now adjt. 2nd Punjab inf.

#### EXEMPTION FROM INCOME-TAX.

H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council having decided that the amount assigned to officers of the staff corps as "pay" should be regarded as a lump sum, not divisible into the portions of which pay and Indian allowances were formerly composed, and being desirous that this decision should not injuriously affect the interests of the officers of that corps

by bringing their total receipts under the operation of the Income-tax, is pleased to direct that, from the date of this order, a portion of the pay of each officer of the staff corps, according to his rank as noted in the margin,\* exclusive of any special exemptions which may have already been authorised, shall be exempt from taxation.

This order is applicable to the three presidencies.

#### ARMY COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. W. H. Buttanshaw, late 5th Eur. regt., offic. in the dept., to offic. as sub-asst. commissary gen., 2nd class, v. Lieut. O. M. Graham, appd. to offic. as sub-asst. commissary gen., 1st class.

#### Appointments:—

##### Punjab Irregular Force.

1st Cav.—Lieut. H. M. Repton, late 67th N.I., to be a do. du. officer.

2nd Cav.—Lieut. E. P. W. Ripley, late 51st N.I., to be a do. du. officer.

4th Cav.—Lieut. J. FitzGerald, Bengal staff corps, to be a do. du. officer.

5th Cav.—Lieut. F. C. Stewart, late 5th Eur. regt., to be a do. du. officer.

Lieut. O. J. Chalmers, Bengal staff corps, to be a do. du. officer.

5th Inf.—Lieut. F. H. Conolly, late 49th N.I., to be a do. du. officer.

6th Inf.—Lieut. W. C. Chowne, late 12th N.I., to be a do. du. officer.

Lieut. C. T. Lane, late 16th N.I., to offic. as do. du. officer, v. Lieut. Ross, app. offic. adjt. 1st Sikh inf.

2nd Sikh Inf.—Lieut. J. B. Slater, late 22nd N.I., to be do. du. officer, v. Lieut. Isacke, res.

3rd Sikh Inf.—Lieut. J. B. Smith, late 5th Eur. regt., to be a do. du. officer.

4th Sikh Inf.—Lieut. A. F. P. Harcourt, late 30th N.I., to be do. du. officer, v. Lieut. Ommanney, placed at disp. of the C. in C.

The foll. orders, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, are confirmed:—

March 8.—Granting leave of absence to Eur., on m.c., to the underment. officers:—

Capt. H. F. Waddington, Bengal staff corps, dep. comr. of the Jubbulpore div., Mundlah, for 20 mo.

Lieut. G. R. Grylls, of the late 18th regt. N.I., for 18 mo., under new regs.

Lieut. H. A. Justice, Madras staff corps, 2nd in com., 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent, for 20 mo., to Eur.

The underment. officer, having completed 26 years' serv., 8 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be lieut. col., fr. Feb. 18, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Maj. J. C. Scott.

The underment. officers, having completed 20 years' serv., 6 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majors, fr. Feb. 18, 1861, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. C. Holroyd.

Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) C. T. Chamberlain.

Capt. (brev. maj.) P. A. P. Bouverie.

#### STAFF CORPS.

The underment. officers having completed 12 years service, 4 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt. from Feb. 18, 1861, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. (brev. capt.) T. Pierce, Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. Hayley.

Lieut. C. S. Lane, Lieut. O. L. Smith, Lieut. J. Macdonald.

Bengal Staff Corps.—The underment. officer having completed 20 years' service, 6 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be maj. from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. H. T. Bartlett, April 21, 1861.

Bengal Staff Corps.—The underment. officers having completed 12 years' service, 4 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt. from the date specified opposite to their respective names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. H. T. Oldfield, Dec. 11, 1861.

Lieut. J. S. Ingram, Dec. 12, 1861.

The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Eur. on urgent private affairs:—

Lieut. the Hon. H. H. Hare, of the late 17th Regt. N.I., adjt. 16th (Lucknow) Regt. N.I., for 1 year, without pay.

The following proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Infantry.—Maj. F. D. Atkinson (staff corps), Lieut. col., 1st Eur. Bengal fus., Capt. R. N. Tronson (staff corps), maj., Lieut. J. G. S. Matheson, capt., gen. list, Ens. C. E. Shepherd, lieut., from March 17, 1862, v. Lieut. col. G. G. Dennis, dec.

Fort William, March 22.—Lieut. J. FitzGerald, of the late 10th N.I., att. to 19th Bengal cav., has leave

from 8th March to 8th April, to remain at Madras in extension.

#### PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF RANK.

The foll. proms. and alterations of rank are made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Gen. list, Ens. J. M. Trotter, prom. to lieut. from 17th March, 1862, v. Lieut. J. G. S. Matheson, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., prom.

Alteration of rank.—Gen. list, Lieut. E. G. Cattermore, from 7th Jan., 1862, v. Lieut. E. Stevenson, 3rd Eur. regt., ret., and Lieut. C. E. Shepherd, from 28th Feb., v. Lieut. W. E. M. B. Ramsay, late 17th N.I., dec.

Appoint.—Lieut. col. F. T. Wroughton, of the late 6th Eur. regt., to offic. as army clothing agent at the Pres. dur. abs. on m.c. to Europe of Major Turnbull.

Under the authority of the Right hon. the Sec. of State for India, conveyed in the despatch published in the foregoing G.O., the admission to the Bengal staff corps of the undermentioned officers who have been permitted to retire with the additional annuity, and their promotion in that corps is hereby cancelled:—

Maj. C. R. Browne, of the late 60th regt. N.I.

Maj. (brev. col.) W. W. Davidson, of the late 32nd regt. N.I.

Maj. R. A. Ramsay, of the late 35th regt. N.I.

Maj. J. C. Phillips, of the 3rd Eur. regt.

Capt. (brev. maj.) H. J. C. Shakespear, of the late 25th N.I.

Capt. W. Wyld, of the 3rd Eur. lt. cav.

Lieut. G. Mitchell, of the late 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., has been attached to the army commissariat dept. as an offic. sub-assist. commissary gen. fr. the 19th Nov., 1860.

Capt. J. G. Hathorn, commissary of ordnance, asst. to the inspector gen. of ordnance, is allowed leave from the 18th inst. to 30th Nov. next, to Darjeeling on m.c., under new regs.

The underment. officer having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be maj., from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan. 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Capt. H. Mills, Apr. 1, 1861.

#### STAFF CORPS.

The following officers having applied for admission to the staff corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, are app. to the Bengal staff corps, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Maj. J. C. Scott, late 20th N.I., army commissariat dept.

Capt. C. Holroyd, late 36th N.I., 1st class principal asst. to the comr. of Assam (now dep. comr.)

Capt. (brev. lieut. col.) C. T. Chamberlain, late 28th N.I., comdt. 1st irreg. cav., now 1st Bengal cav.

Capt. (brev. maj.) P. A. P. Bouverie, late 35th N.I., political agent, Bhurutpore.

Capt. H. T. Bartlett, late 21st N.I., late cantonment joint mag., Peshawur.

Capt. (brev. maj.) H. Forbes, 1st Eur. L.C., comdt. Bhopal levy.

Capt. T. E. B. Lees, late 43rd N.I., late 2nd in com., 2nd Assam L.I., now 43rd (Assam) L.I.

Capt. A. P. S. Moncrief, late 44th N.I., dep. comr., Chota Nagpore.

Capt. A. K. Comber, late 18th N.I., dep. comr. of Assam.

Capt. L. G. A. Campbell, late 53rd N.I., late 2nd in com. 2nd Assam L.I. batt.

Capt. H. D. Battye, late 56th N.I., late comdt. Pathan horse, now in pay dept.

Capt. H. L. Campbell, late 52nd N.I., late 2nd in com., late 9th irreg. cav.

Capt. W. E. Marshall, late 48th N.I., dept. public works, Bengal.

Capt. F. R. Aikman, late 4th N.I., late 2nd in com. late 3rd Sikh cav.

Capt. T. C. Hamilton, late 35th N.I., 2nd in com. Arracan batt.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) T. Pierce, late 30th N.I., 2nd asst. comr. of Ajmere.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. Hayley, late 69th N.I., do. du. guide corps.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. J. Ward, late 51st N.I., 2nd in com. 7th Bengal cav.

Lieut. C. S. Lane, late 56th N.I., army commissariat dept.

Lieut. O. L. Smith, late 48th N.I., dist. superint. of police in Oude.

Lieut. J. Macdonald, late 18th N.I., rev. survey dept.

Lieut. (brev. pt.) G. L. Fraser, late 23rd N.I., comdt. of Agra Levy, now 38th N.I.

Lieut. B. T. Stafford, late N.I., 2nd in com. 22nd (Punjab) N.I.

Lieut. J. S. Ingram, late 1st Eur. Bengal fus., public works dept. Pegu.

Lieut. W. C. B. Rayn, late 45th N.I., adjt., 3rd Punjab cav.

Lieut. B. N. Smith, late 46th N.I., late adjt., late 3rd irreg. cav.

Lieut. H. T. Oldfield, late 9th N.I., late 2nd in comd., Agra police batt.

Lieut. C. W. Hawes, late 43rd N.I., comdt. of cav., corps of guides.

Lieut. E. S. Fox, late 72nd N.I., adjt. 37th (the Meerut) regt. N.I.

Lieut. A. G. Owen, late 1st Eur. Bengal fus., 2nd in comd. 16th Bengal cav.

Lieut. G. F. I. Graham, 4th Eur. regt., doing duty officer, Agra divl. police batt.

Lieut. J. J. Blair, late 31st N.I., adjt., 1st regt. Central India horse.

Leave of absence:—

Maj. J. E. Fraser, (brig. maj. Fyzabad) has leave from 1st April to 1st May, to Calcutta, prep. to leave to England.

Maj. C. St. G. Brownlow (brig. maj. at Umballah) has leave from 1st April, to 1st Nov., to Simla, on m.c.

Maj. S. H. J. Davies, exec. engr. of the Rawul Pindee div., dept. public works, has leave for 20 mo.

Maj. J. E. Fraser, maj. of brigade, Fyzabad, has leave for 6 mo., under new regs.

Capt. F. M. H. Forbes, insp. of schools, Rawul Pindee circle, Punjab, has leave for six mo., under new regs.

Cavalry.—Late 5th L.C.—Capt. R. Jenkins has leave from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla.

Infantry.—Late 2nd N.I.—Maj. N. C. Boswell is perm. to proc. to Eur., for 18 mo., under new regs., being the residue of the furl. granted to him G.O. No. 1,176, dated Aug. 9, 1858.

Late 9th N.I.—Lieut. H. C. Smith (adjt. 5th Ben. cav.), has leave from March 1 to April 30, in ext.

H.M.'s 42nd Highlanders.—Lieut. the Hon. R. H. Stewart, offic. dep. asst. qmrr. gen., Allahabad, has leave from Dec. 30, 1861, to Feb. 1, to Calcutta.

Late 47th N.I.—Lieut. W. Gordon has leave from March 23 to May 23, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur., under old rules.

Late 53rd N.I.—Capt. H. A. Cockburn has leave from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah.

Late 58th N.I.—Capt. F. J. Davies has leave for 20 mo., under new regs.

Late 68th N.I.—Lieut. W. J. Cochrane, do. du. with the 12th (the Kelat-i-Ghilzie) regt. N.I., has leave for 20 mo., under new regs.

Late 68th N.I.—Lieut. W. J. Cochrane (do. du. with 12th K.I.-G. N.I.), has leave fr. March 1 to June 30, to Calcutta, on m.c.

Late 73rd N.I.—Capt. F. R. N. Fortescue has leave fr. Feb. 28 to sailing of ship *Marlborough*, in ext., prep. to furl.

Late 74th N.I.—Capt. W. F. B. Wallace has leave fr. April 20 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie.

Gen. List.—Inf.—Lieut. H. W. Shoubridge has leave fr. Feb. 20 to Oct. 15, to Landour and the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. J. H. Thornton is app. to med. ch. of the 44th (Sylhet) L.I., v. Asst. surg. T. Dillon, placed at the disposal of the foreign dept.

Asst. surg. D. Wright, M.D., is app. 3rd asst. surg. to the gen. hospital at Allahabad, with effect fr. March 16, 1861.

Asst. surg. J. E. T. Aitchison, med. dept., has leave, for 18 mo., under new regs.

The servs. of Surg. A. Fleming are placed temp. at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

March 10.—No. 693.—Appointment:—

Mr. C. Piffard to be judge of the court for the trial of officers of the pilot service, from date of Mr. J. Graham's resignation.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Revenue Dept., *Nynee Tal*, March 19.—No. 195a.—

Mr. G. Billings, dep. coll., under Regulation IX. of 1833, at Meerut, is placed in ch. of the treasury of that dist.

March 20.—No. 204a.—Mr. E. Cline, late dep. coll. of Mahowa, to be a dep. coll. at Benares, in the room of Mr. John Alone, who, in orders No. 450a, dated Feb. 22, was app. to be an asst. comr. in the Jhansie div.

Gen. Dept., March 18.—No. 599a.—Lieut. J. M. Glubb, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Govt., is app. to be an asst. comr. of the 2nd cl., in the Jhansie div., on a salary of Rs. 490 per mensem, to be increased to Rs. 500 on his passing the exam. by the higher standard.

Lieut. Glubb is posted to the dist. of Jhansie.

March 19.—No. 618a.—6 mo. leave of absence, under Section 14, Clause 1, of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, to proc. to Eur., together with prep. leave for 14 days, is granted to Mr. E. G. Jenkinson, jt. mag. of Jounpore, fr. the date on which he may avail himself thereof.

No. 622a.—Gen. leave for 1 mo. is granted to Asst. surg. A. F. Dale, civ. asst. surg. of Jounpore, fr. date on which he may avail himself of it.

Doctor Keates, 7th N.I., with the permission of the officer comdg. the station, will take medical ch. of the civ. station dur. abs. of Asst. surg. Dale.

March 20.—No. 635a.—Privilege leave for 3 mo., under sec. 12 of the civil absentee rules, is granted

\* Brev. col. and lieut. col., Rs. 200; lieut. col. not brev. col., Rs. 150; major, Rs. 120; captain, Rs. 75; lieutenant, Rs. 60.

to Mr. J. Sladen, offic. jt. mag. at Moradabad, from 15th inst., or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 615a.—Appointments, with effect from 12th inst.:

Mr. J. Power to be mag. and coll. of Moradabad.  
Mr. J. W. Power to be mag. and coll. of Futtehpore.

Maj. A. H. Ternan, dep. comsr. 2nd cl., to be dep. comsr. 1st cl., Jhansie commission.

Mr. W. R. Benson, C.S., to be a dep. comsr. 2nd cl., Jhansie commission.

Mr. F. F. Hogg, C.S., to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. 1st grade, continuing at Mirzapore.

No. 653a.—Asst. surg. B. W. Switzer, M.D., offic. as civil asst. surg. at Moradabad, is app. to be a civil asst. surg. at Shahjehanpore, v. Dr. Bogle, whose serv. have been placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the mil. dept.

No. 658a.—Notification No. 423, dated 8th March, is hereby cane.

The Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased, as a temp. arrangement, to place Dr. Jackson, superint. of the central prison at Allahabad, in charge of the med. duties of the civil station of Allahabad, from the date of the departure of Dr. Irving.

No. 661a.—Three mo. leave is granted to Mr. G. E. Watson, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Meerut, from April 1 next, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

March 22.—No. 671a.—One mo. priv. leave of abs. is granted to Dr. W. Watson, civil asst. surg. of Banda, from the 12th inst., or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Surg. maj. Mann, in med. charge of the 30th Punjab N.I., with the permission of the officer com. the station, will take med. charge of the civil station during abs. of civil asst. surg. Watson.

March 25.—No. 734a.—Appointments:

Lieut. A. B. Chalmers, gen. list, inf., to be an asst. comr. in Jhansie div., on a salary of Rs. 400 per mensem, to be increased to Rs. 500 per mensem on his passing the examination by the higher standard. Lieut. Chalmers is posted to dist. of Jaloun.

No. 737a.—Surg. R. Cockburn is app. to offic. as civ. surg. of Allahabad dur. abs. of Surg. J. Irving on leave granted to him in orders No. 130a, Jan. 23 last, or until further orders.

Public Works Dept., Allahabad, March 22.—No. 344.—The resignation of his app. tendered by Mr. M. Lynch, supervisor, attached to the Agra div., public works, is hereby accepted, with effect fr. Feb. 28 last.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

General Dept., March 25.—No. 618.—The servs. of Asst. surg. R. Mantell, M.B., in civil med. charge at Goojerat, are, at his own request, placed at disposal of the C. in C.

March 26.—No. 626.—Transfer.—Lieut. P. L. N. Cavagnari, asst. commissioner, from the Googaira to the Dera Ismael Khan district.

Judicial (Civil) Dept., dated Nymee Tal, March 15.—No. 52a.—The notification No. 115a, dated the 18th Jan., in which Mr. J. W. R. Carnac was appd. to be judge and sess. judge of Allygurh, will have effect from Jan. 22.

March 17.—No. 595a.—Asst. surg. H. Cookson officiated as civil asst. surg. of Bijour from the 4th of Dec., 1861, to the 15th Feb.

March 18.—No. 606a.—The hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following appts. consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr. F. B. Gubbins, with effect from the 12th inst.:

Mr. A. Shakespear, to be commissioner of the 5th or Benares div.

Mr. J. F. D. Inglis, to be judge and sess. judge of Moradabad, continuing to offic. as judge and sess. judge of Bareilly until fur. orders.

Mr. R. H. W. Dunlop, to be mag. and coll. of Bareilly.

March 22.—No. 493.—Six months' leave, together with 10 days' prep. leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, is granted to Mr. C. B. Denison, mag. and coll. of Mirzapore, from 16th of April next, or from the date on which he may make over charge of his duties.

Mr. F. F. Hogg will offic. as mag. and coll. of Mirzapore, during leave of Mr. Denison.

Gen. Dept., March 24.—No. 592.—Appointment.—Mr. H. E. Perkins, personal asst. to the financial comr., to offic. as judge of small cause court, Lahore, from the date on which he may receive charge from Mr. T. H. Thornton.

No. 382.—Mr. F. E. Moore, asst. comr., to offic. as personal asst. to financial comr., in room of Mr. Perkins.

No. 594.—Transfer.—Lieut. G. G. Young, asst. comr., from the Rawul Pindee to the Goordaspore dist.

No. 597.—Appointment.—Offic. extra asst. comrs., Hyat Khan and Mr. T. W. Bailey are confirmed as extra asst. comrs. of the 3rd class.

No. 601.—Appointment.—Rev. P. W. Kellner, to be chap. of Attock, Campbellpore and Abbottabad.

No. 606.—Lieut. J. W. H. Johnstone, asst. comr., offic. as dep. comr. of Shahpore, from 26th Dec., 1861, to 28th Jan., 1862, both days inclusive.

2nd or Simla Volunteer Rifle Corps.  
Mily. Dept., March 24.—No. 59.—Lord Wm. Hay is perm. to resg. the app. of comdt., consequent on his approaching dep. to Eur.

No. 60.—The regtl. ord., dated March 7, 1862, by Capt. M. R. Somerville, comdg. 3rd Punjab inf., directg. Lieut. C. K. Mackinnon, do. du. officer, to offic. as adjt. in add. to his other duts. in room of Lieut. Way, resg., is conf. as a temp. arrangt.

1st Regt. Punjab Cavalry.

No. 61.—Leave.—Asst. surg. H. Potter, M.D., for 2 mos., fr. March 28, 1862, or date of dep. of str. fr. Mithunkote, to visit Bombay, prep. to submitting an application to Govt. for furl. to Eur., on m.c., under new regs.

Public Works Dept., March 22.—No. 5,800.—Leave.—Maj. N. J. Thomas, superint., Pangee timber agency, is allowed 2 mos. priv. leave, fr. date of making over ch. of his office.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Camp Moreedkee, Feb. 25.—Leave of absence:

7th Drag. Gds.—Lieut. J. J. L. McAdam, for 2 mos., from date of leaving the regt., and to England, for 15 mos., from date of embarkation.

18th Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. R. H. Daniel, to England, for 15 mos., from date of embarkation.

34th Foot.—Capt. A. W. Boyce, to Calcutta, for 2 mos., from date of leaving Lucknow, m.c.

48th Foot.—Capt. W. H. Knight, to Calcutta, for 2 mos., from date of leaving his regt., and to England for 15 mos., from date of embarkation.

At the recommendation of the inspector gen. of H.M.'s hospitals, Asst. surg. G. Bouchier, doing duty with H.M.'s 2nd batt. rifle brig., at Subathoo, will proceed to Peshawur, to join H.M.'s 93rd highlanders, to which he has been appointed, and where his services are urgently required.

The following orders are confirmed:

By Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield, dated 14th ult., app. Capt. J. V. Ellis, 83rd regt., to com. the invalids, &c., proc. to England on the *Windsor Castle*, and Capt. Williams, 56th regt., Lieuts. Anderson and Gibb, and Ens. Wright, H.M.'s 83rd regt., to do duty with the party.

Presidency div. order, dated Dec. 31 last, directing the underment. officers to proc. to Chinsurah, and join the volunteers from the 6th foot, en route up country.

Capt. Fowke, H.M.'s 54th regt.  
Lieuts. Harnett, H.M.'s 81st regt.; Attwood, H.M.'s 27th regt.; Stanley, H.M.'s 23rd regt.; and Owen, H.M.'s 52nd regt.

Leave of absence:

8th Hussars.—Cornet T. Coates, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, m.c.

7th Foot, 1st Batt.—Maj. T. Tryon, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, m.c.

52nd Foot.—Capt. G. C. Fraser, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, m.c.

Staff Asst. surg. Davidge will proc. without delay to Jhansi, where his servs. are urgently required, reporting himself for duty to the officer com. the station, and also to the ins. gen. H.M.'s hospitals, army hd. qrs.

#### TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO OFFICERS.

Head Qrs., Camp Shahdara, Feb. 26.—The following decision in the Mily. Finance Dept. is notified for general information:

"When an officer travels at the public expense, by horse dawk, he is entitled to conveyance for himself, 1 servant, and baggage to the amount specified by the Dawk Company's regulation; when travelling by palkee dawk, a servant is not allowed.

"The amount of baggage in the one case is confined to that allowed for 1 inside and 1 outside seat, and in the other to 1 banghy load."

The underment. officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the dates specified opposite their names:

Ens. C. W. Campbell, formerly of the 71st N.I., and now a lieut. of the late 10th N.I., on April 15, 1857.

Asst. surg. J. G. Pilcher, medical dept., on 15th instant.

The underment. officers are permitted to do duty as specified opposite their respective names:

Brev. col. H. J. Stannus, late 5th Eur. L.C., at Meerut.

Lieut. col. G. G. Denniss, late 31st E.B. fus., at Umballah.

Capt. C. C. Ekins, late 20th N.I., at Bareilly.

Lieut. G. C. Rowcroft, late 41st N.I., at Umballah.

Lieut. T. Pearson, late 66th (or Goorkah) L.I., with the 7th drag. gds., for the purpose of being instructed in the duties of a cav. officer.

Lieut. R. W. E. Burrowes, gen. list, inf., attached to 97th foot, with the 25th (Punjab) N.I.

#### COMMAND AND STAFF ALLOWANCES.

Head Quarters, Camp Meer Meer, Feb. 27.—With reference to G.O. 29th ult., the C. in C. is pleased to

announce that Govt. has now authorised command and staff allowances to be passed to officers of disbanded native regiments for a period of six, instead of three months, from the date on which their regiments were severally broken up.

Asst. surg. W. F. Clark is app. to med. charge of Mussorie, v. Asst. surg. T. Farquhar, prom.

The Dacca station order, dated 14th Oct. last, directing Lieut. H. Phillips, to proc. to Sylhet and receive com. of a detach. of the E.I. regt. from Lieut. Woodhouse is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed.

The following Allahabad brigade orders, directing medical arrangements, are confirmed:

Dated 11th inst.—Appointing Asst. surg. A. Neil, do. du. in the convalescent depot, to med. chg. of a detach. proc. to presy.

Dated 12th idem.—Directing Asst. surg. J. F. M. Wise, 1st asst. in gen. hospital, to receive med. chg. of convalescent depot.

The following orders are confirmed:

By Major G. W. M. Hall, comdg. 3rd Bengal cav., dated 14th inst., making over com. of regt. to Capt. C. F. Packe, on his own departure on leave.

By Capt. C. F. Packe, offic. comdt. 3rd Bengal cav., dated 15th inst., app. Lieut. and Adj. B. Crocroft to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duts.

Leave of absence:

Late 21st N.I.—Lieut. T. G. Ross (doing duty 15th B.C.), from March 1 to June 30, to visit Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Feb. 28.—Lieut. A. W. R. Beecher, gen. list, cav., att. to H.M.'s 8th hussars, passed the prescribed collog. exam. on 15th inst.

The following Meer Meer brigade order is confirmed:

Dated 12th inst.—Placing Asst. surg. R. S. Bateson, E. batty, 5th R.H. brig., in med. chg. of art. div. and Punjab depot hospital, dur. tempy. abs. of Asst. surg. J. Browne, on detach. duty.

The following Lahore division order is confirmed:

Dated 6th idem.—Directing Surg. C. R. Francis to make over med. chg. of detach. 101st royal Bengal fus., on arrival at Meer Meer, to Asst. surg. J. Folliott, 51st L.I., and to assu. med. chg. of 8th Bengal cav., en route to Cawnpore.

The following Oude division orders are confirmed:

Dated 3rd inst.—Directing the following officers, lately attached to H.M.'s 2nd drag. gds., to do duty with the regts. named:

Lieuts. M. P. Moriarty, late 41st N.I., and C. S. Noble, late 72nd N.I., with 19th hussars.

Lieut. G. B. Johnston, late 54th N.I., with 18th Bengal cav.

The following orders are confirmed:

Agra garrison and station order, dated 2nd inst., directing Asst. surg. E. McKellar to do duty with art. div.

Futteghurh station order, dated 8th inst., app. Capt. W. R. Gordon, late 68th N.I., to be station staff, v. Ensign H. Brooke, 42nd highlanders, proc. on leave.

By Lieut. col. C. Prior, comdg. 1st Goorkha regt., dated 10th inst., app. Lieut. T. Pearson to offic. as adj. to the regt., in room of Lieut. R. S. Hill, proc. to England, on m.c.

Saugor district order, dated 13th inst., directing Lieut. F. L. Goad, late 69th N.I., att. to 24th (Punjab) N.I., to do duty with 39th (Allygurh) regt. N.I., as a tempy. arrangement.

Roorkee station order, dated 13th inst., directing civil Asst. surg. C. C. W. Wilson to receive tempy. med. chg. of sappers and miners from Asst. surg. J. L. Stewart.

Meerut division order, dated 13th inst., directing Lieut. H. Coghlan, gen. list, cav., doing duty with 20th hussars at Muttra, to do duty with 21st hussars at Peshawur.

Leave of absence:

Late 4th E.L.C.—Capt. R. C. Low (2nd in com. 13th B.C.), from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, Feb. 28.—No. 29.—Capt. Cameron, 92nd highlanders, is app. to act as milly. storekeeper, as a tempy. arrangement, v. Major Brookes. Capt. Cameron will report himself to the dep. q.m.r. gen. of the army.

The following officers are app. to com. and do duty with invalids and time-expired men in the ship *Ellenborough*, on passage to England:

Capt. W. H. Knight, 48th foot, to com.; Lieut. P. Kirk, 77th foot, to do duty.

The following order is confirmed:

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., granting leave to Ensign E. H. Ward, 28th foot, to England, under new rules, m.c.

Leaves of absence:

13th Foot, 1st Batt.—Capt. F. Straubenzer, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, m.c.

Rifle Brigade, 3rd Batt.—Asst. surg. J. Storey, to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under new rules, m.c.

At the recommendation of the officer in charge of inspector gen.'s office, H.M.'s hospitals, staff Asst. surg. T. L. Power will take med. chg. of a detach. of volunteers of H.M.'s 75th foot, and others proc. from Chinsurah on or about March 1, to Sahabgunge, and

science towards Allahabad. This duty performed, he will report himself to the officer comdg. at Allahabad, and to the inspector gen. H.M.'s hospitals, at any head quarters.

Staff Asst. surg. N. Follott will proc. without delay to Subathion, and report himself to the officer comdg. H.M.'s 42nd royal highlanders, for duty with that regt.

Asst. surg. T. F. Langstaff, H.M.'s 23rd royal Welch fus., will proc. and join his regt. at Fyzabad.

Meerut division order, dated 22nd ult., directing Lieut. G. P. Aiston, royal art., to proc. from Meerut to Benares, to join his battery, the sixth of No. 14 brig.

Saugor dist. order, dated 4th ult., directing Asst. surg. White, H.M.'s 80th regt., to accompany a detachment of the regt. to Nowgong, and return to Saugor with another detachment, rejoining head qrs. at Nowgong.

Futtegaur station order, dated 9th ult., directing Capt. Wilson, musketry instructor, 42nd highlanders, to proc. to Unballah, being urgently required with regt. head qrs.

Sectapore station order, dated 19th Oct. last, directing Lieut. Pennell, musketry instructor, H.M.'s 48th regt., to proc. to Roy Bareilly by dak at the public expense to carry on the instruction of the left wing.

Mooltan station order, dated 24th Dec. last, directing Asst. surg. Skinner, 92nd highlanders, to assume ch. of Maj. Brown's and Lieut. Everett's detachments of invalids, &c., on departure, for Kurra-chah, of Asst. surg. Quinlan.

Rawal Pindee art. div. order, dated Dec. 30th last, appg. Lieut. Armand, 4th batty. 19th brig., to act as adjt. (as a temp. arrangement).

Lucknow art. div. order, dated Dec. 24th last, app. Capt. F. E. Smallpage, No. 5 batty. 16th brig., to act as adjt. of the div. in add. to his other du.

Berampore station ord., dated 11th inst., directing Capt. F. C. Innes, late 60th N.I., to offic. as station staff, v. Maj. J. W. L. Bird.

Benares station ord., dated 12th inst., directing Capt. E. A. M. McGregor, late 4th Eur. L.C., to receive ch. of the horses of that corps fr. Maj. J. H. Balmain.

Rohilcand field force order, dated 13th inst., directing Lieuts. J. G. Macleod and R. D. Beeston, gen. list, int., at present att. to the left wing of 8th foot, to remain at Moradabad, and do du. with left wing 5th foot, on its arr. there.

Rawal Pindee station ord., dated 14th inst., directing Asst. surg. J. Wilson, 13th Bengal cav., to assume ch. of the station staff, and the civil jail and station, in add. to his other duties.

Head Qrs., Camp Jance-ka-sung, Feb. 8.—No. 28.—Surg. G. Peacock, m.d., H.M.'s 27th foot, is directed to make over med. ch. of that regt. to Asst. surg. Kidd, and to proc. to Chinsurah, and ass. med. ch. of the depot at that station.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. J. Murray, 9th foot, will proc. to England, to relieve Capt. Bruce of the com. of the regt. depot.

Ens. R. Warren, 1st batt. 13th L.I., qualified, is app. instructor of musketry to the batt., from 19th ult., the date on which he rel. Lieut. R. F. King, who is per. to res., subject to confirmation by H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C.

Head Qrs., Camp Phugara, March 10.—The leave to Capt. H. E. Ellice, in G.O., will have effect from 15th inst., and terminate on May 15 next, instead of dates therein specified.

Lieut. E. G. G. Hastings, gen. list, cav., attached to 20th hussars, is app. to do duty with 13th Bengal cav., at Rawal Pindee, to join.

Head Qrs., Camp Attaree Tukceea, March 11.—In continuation of G.O. of the 15th ult., the following officers are app. to do duty at the Nynee Tal convalescent depot during the ensuing hot season, and to accompany convalescents proceeding thither from the Saugor dist.

Lieut. J. E. D. Hill, H.M.'s 97th foot.

Ens. T. B. Mitchell, H.M.'s 80th foot.

Leave of absence:—

Late 5th Bengal Eur. Cav.—Capt. Sir C. W. A. Berkeley, bart., from April 25 to Oct. 25, to Simla, the hills north of Deyrah, and Calcutta, prep. to sail to Europe.

Late 70th N.I.—Lieut. C. M. Bushby, from March 1 to May 1, to Calcutta, prep. to Eur., on m.c.

Medical Dept.—Surg. J. Lee, m.d., 12th (Kelat-i-Ghizie) regt. N.I., from March 3 to June 1, to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Veteran Estab.—Capt. T. Bradshaw, from March 15 to Oct. 15, to Mussorie and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Head Quarters, Camp Loodianah, March 12.—Brig. gen. H. Renny, c.b., H.M.'s 81st foot, is transf. from Oude, and app. to the temp. command of the Sindh div. of the army, in room of Maj. gen. Sir R. Garrett.

The underment. officers are permitted to do duty as specified opposite to their respective names:—

Maj. W. M. Cate, late 56th N.I., at Moradabad, instead of at Jullundur as per. in G.O. of 5th ult.

Capt. C. Need, late 6th Bengal Eur. inf., at Umballah.

Capt. R. W. Chambers, late 11th N.I., and Capt. C. N. McMullin, late 73rd N.I., at Meerut.

Lieut. A. Shepherd, late 5th Eur. L.C., with 8th hussars.

(This cancels, at Lieut. Shepherd's request, the leave granted to him in G.O. 24th ult.)

The G.O. dated Feb. 26 last, permitting Lieut. T. Pearson to do duty with 7th dragoon regt., is, at his own request, cancelled.

Head Qrs., Camp Dourahaka Seria, March 13.—The underment. officer has been per. to count as service for regt. pension the period of sick leave specified opposite his name, under the provs. of G.O. No. 1,413 of 1st Sept., 1857:—

Brev. maj. T. E. Kennion, art., 18 mo., from 24th Jan., 1858, to 24th July, 1859.

In continuation of G.O. of the 15th ult., Capt. H. D. Maunsell, late 62nd N.I., is app. to do duty at the Landour convalescent depot, during the ensuing hot season.

Head Qrs., Camp Ughana, March 15.—Brev. lieut. col. S. J. Blane, 52nd foot, is app. to offic. as asst. adjt. gen. of the Peshawur div., in room of Capt. T. Wright, app. offic. asst. adjt. gen. of army.

Head Qrs., Camp Umballah, March 17.—Leave.—Divisional Staff.—Maj. D. C. Shute, dep. asst. qrmr. gen., Sirkhind div., fr. Jan. 10 to March 10, to Calcutta.

March 18.—In continuation of G.O. 13th inst., Capt. T. Gordon, late 65th N.I., is app. to do du. at Landour convalescent depot during the ensuing hot season.

Capt. F. R. Thomson, late 29th N.I., is directed to do gen. du. at Agra, instead of Shahjehanpore, as announced in G.O. of 1st inst.

### Death of the Hon. W. Ritchie.

Home Dept., Fort William, March 22.—No. 1,527.—The Hon. William Ritchie, Fifth Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-general, died this afternoon at four o'clock.

The Gov. gen. in Council notifies this mournful event to the community with the deepest regret, and he requests that the officers of Govt., civil and military, will attend the funeral of the late Mr. Ritchie, assembling for this purpose at his residence on the esplanade at five o'clock to-morrow evening.

H.E. in Council has directed the flag of Fort William to be lowered to half mast high during the whole of to-morrow, and that fifteen minute guns be fired at the time of the funeral from the ramparts of Fort William.

By order of the Gov. gen. in Council,  
W. GREY, Sec. to the Govt. of India.  
Republished by order of H.E. the Gov. in Council,  
T. PYCROFT, Chief Secretary.

### Military Letters.

#### AMALGAMATION OF GENERAL AND FIELD OFFICERS.

The following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 47, dated 18th ult., and the Royal Warrant therein referred to, are published in G.O.:—

I forward herewith, for the information of your Govt., and for publication in G.O., copies of a Royal Warrant, dated Jan. 1, 1862, [War-office circular, No. 735.] prescribing the mode in which the amalgamation of the general and field officers of the Indian armies with the general and field officers of the British army, and the promotion of the officers to higher rank, shall be carried into effect.

#### CIRCULAR No. 735.

##### VICTORIA R.

Whereas we have judged it expedient to approve of the amalgamation of the general and field officers of our Indian armies with the general and field officers of our regular army; our will and pleasure is, that such amalgamation, and the promotion of the officers to higher rank, shall be carried into effect in the manner prescribed in the regulations hereunto annexed.

Given at our Court at St. James's this first day of Jan., 1862, in the Twenty-fifth year of our reign.

By her Majesty's command.

##### REGULATIONS.

1. The existing general officers of either army shall continue, as at present, on separate lists.

2. All colonels, either army, who attained that rank prior to Feb. 17, 1861, shall be continued on separate lists as at present, and shall succeed on separate lists to the rank of major-gen., lieut.-gen., and gen., under the regulations now in force for each army respectively; but if all the cols. on one of the separate lists shall have become maj.-gens., while some of the cols. on the other separate list are still unpromoted, those cols. shall have the benefit of vacancies occurring in the list of gens. of either army, and cols. so promoted shall be placed on an amalgamated list of maj.-gens., from which promotion shall be made by seniority in succession to all vacancies in the higher grades, whether of the British or Indian service.

3. All officers in either army who shall have attained the rank of col. on or after the 17th day of Feb. 1861, shall at once be placed, according to the

dates of their commissions, as cols. on one general list, from which so soon as the separate lists of cols. are exhausted, promotion shall be made according to seniority in succession to all vacancies in the establishments of general officers, whether of the British or Indian service, and cols. so promoted shall enter upon the amalgamated list above provided, from which promotion shall be made by seniority in succession to all vacancies in the higher grades, whether of the British or Indian service.

4. All promotions in the lower grades, in consequence of vacancies amongst general officers, shall, until the general fusion hereinafter provided, fall in each case to that service to which the officer creating the vacancy belonged; and such promotions shall be made under the regulations now in force in either service.

5. When all the colonels on the separate list of the cavalry, guards, and line of the British army, and on that of the Indian army, shall have become maj.-gens., the whole of the field officers, including those of the artillery and engineers of both armies, as well as field officers of the royal marines, shall be placed on one general list, from which all promotions shall be made up to rank of lieut.-col. inclusive, in succession to vacancies on the general officers' list; and from that time the senior Captain of the United Army and Royal Marines shall succeed to a Brevet Majority, under the 15th Clause of the Warrant of the 14th October, 1858.

6. Promotion to the rank of General officer in the Royal artillery and Royal engineers will continue to be carried on under the regulations now in force, until all the colonels of artillery and engineers, as the case may be, on the separate list of the Indian armies, shall have become Major-generals; then the general officers of the artillery of the Indian army shall be amalgamated with those of the Royal artillery; and in like manner, the general officers of the engineers of the Indian army, with those of the Royal engineers; promotions to the rank of general officer in the ordnance corps being made subsequently to their respective amalgamations from one list of colonels of the Royal and Indian artillery, and from one list of colonels of the Royal and Indian engineers.

7. The present establishment of general officers of H.M.'s Indian artillery and engineers was fixed at the rate of one officer for each battalion, [Indian Artillery.—4 Generals, 8 Lieut.-generals, and 12 Major-generals: 24 Indian engineers.—2 Generals, 3 Lieut.-generals, and 6 Major-generals: 11;] but as these corps are now being incorporated with the Royal artillery and engineers respectively, it is necessary that the proportion of generals to combatant officers, adopted for H.M.'s forces, should be extended to the brigades and battalions now being added to the artillery and engineers respectively. Eventually, therefore, the establishment of general officers of the brigades and battalions now being transferred from the Indian service will be fixed at twenty-six for the artillery and twelve for the engineers respectively. [Artillery.—5 Generals, 8 Lieut.-generals, and 13 Major-generals: 26 Engineers.—2 Generals, 4 Lieut.-generals, and 6 Major-generals: 12.]

8. If at the time of the amalgamation of the general officers of artillery and engineers provided in the 5th paragraph of this warrant there shall be more general officers of the Indian artillery or engineers than the proportion fixed as their establishment, viz., twenty-six for the artillery and twelve for the engineers, (a circumstance which might arise from all promotions to the rank of general officer in the Indian service being now made on one general list, which includes officers of all branches of the service), the excess shall be absorbed before a colonel of the branch concerned can be promoted. Or, if there be less than the established number, promotions shall be made to supply the deficiency, from the general lists above mentioned, of colonels of Royal and Indian artillery and engineers respectively.

9. Upon the transfer of the present twelve regiments of European cavalry and infantry of the Indian Army to the British Army, a like number of general officers will be taken off the Indian establishment, and will, as colonels of such regiments, be transferred according to the dates of their commissions to the fixed establishment of general officers of the British Army.

But as the number (12) of general officers thus brought from the Indian establishment is less than the proportion (15) of general officers due to the number of combatant officers, belonging to the transferred regiments, an addition of three general officers shall, on this account, be made to the unattached list of the British Army at the time referred to in paragraph 8 of this warrant.

And in making these additions to the list of general officers, the proportions of the different grades of general officers now on the establishment of the British Army shall be maintained.

10. The field officers coming to the British Army with these regiments shall take their position on the general list of field officers, according to the date of their army rank, by which their future promotion shall be governed.



11. The amalgamation of the lists of general officers, in accordance with these provisions, will in no wise affect the system which regulates the succession to the colonelcies of regiments of the British Army, or to the colonels' allowances of her Majesty's Indian forces.

12. The present establishment of general officers of the Indian Army, inclusive of artillery and engineers, consists of 25 generals, 50 lieutenant-generals, 145 major-generals, which numbers are, however, liable to reduction.

But the proportion of generals maintained on account of the Indian establishment shall at all times be governed by the principles adopted in respect to the British forces, both as to numbers and gradation.

And reductions shall be made by gradual absorption; and by the promotion of not less than one colonel for three vacancies amongst general officers, until supernumeraries are exhausted.

#### RETIREMENTS.

The following paras. of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 44 of Feb. 8, 1862, are published for general information:—

1. I have received and considered in Council your letter dated Dec. 9, 1861, No. 346, forwarding correspondence relative to the position of officers who, having entered the staff corps and obtained promotion, may retire on the additional annuity.

2. You will have learned from my despatch, No. 399, of Oct. 16 last, that it was the intention of H.M.'s Govt., as expressed in para. 20 of my despatch, No. 320, of Aug. 10, 1861, to give to officers who might have elected to join the staff corps or the new line regts. the opportunity of reconsidering their position, and of availing themselves of the annuity to which they would have been entitled had they not elected to join either of those corps.

3. You will therefore cancel the appts. to the staff corps and new line regts. of all officers who shall have retired under the annuity scheme lately published, after appt. to either one or the other. Such officers will then be precisely in the same position as if they had not applied to join either of those corps.

#### Intestate Estates.

No. 274.—In conformity with G.G.O. No. 144 of 1852, the following Statement of Deposits made in the General Treasury, during the month of February, 1862, on account of the Estates of deceased European commissioned, non-commissioned, and warrant officers and soldiers of the Indian military forces of her Majesty, is published for general information. And it is hereby notified that claims to the estates in question, which shall not be preferred to the sub-treasurer by executors and administrators before the conclusion of twelve months after the date of decease, cannot be attended to in this country, as the money, after that period, will be remitted to, and made payable by, the Secretary of State for India:—

#### COMMISSIONED AND WARRANT OFFICERS.

H. A. Olpherts, capt. and brev. lieutenant. col. Bengal H.A. Date of decease, Nov. 11, 1860. Total unclaimed amount deposited, Rs. 1,156. 5. 8.

Sir R. De L. St. George, Bart., lieutenant, 2nd troop 2nd brig. H.A., Oct. 14, 1861, Rs. 800.

F. D. Orme, ensign, attached to H.M.'s 35th foot, Nov. 13, 1861, Rs. 644. 11. 3.

J. Laughton, colonel, Bengal engns., Dec. 18, 1861, Rs. 632.

C. Jordan, capt., invalid estab. and barrackmstr. at Meerut, Nov. 15, 1861, Rs. 1,587. 1. 6.

J. L. Sowers, lieutenant, 37th N.I., Oct. 12, 1860, Rs. 49.

R. Moorhead, F.R.C.S., vet. surg., H.M.'s 5th Eur. cav., Oct. 9, 1861, Rs. 1,803. 6. 4.

R. Crux, ridingmaster, 2nd brig. H.A., Nov. 25, 1860, Rs. 1,701. 6. 3.

B. B. Smith, C.B., colonel, engr. and A.D.C. to the Queen, Dec. 13, 1861, Rs. 293. 8.

J. Laughton, colonel, Bengal engns., Dec. 18, 1861, Rs. 268.

H. A. Olpherts, capt. and brev. lieutenant. col., Bengal H.A., Nov. 11, 1860, Rs. 966. 6.

E. Wallis, asst. surg., 19th Bengal cav. (late Fane's horse), Dec. 20, 1860, Rs. 2,613. 9.

J. Watkins, asst. surg., med. estab., Aug. 19, 1861, Rs. 1,078. 4.

J. Finn, lieutenant, veteran estab., March 14, 1861, Rs. 722. 9. 6.

J. D. Macnaghten, capt., invalid estab., Nov. 18 1861, Rs. 1,519. 11. 7.

W. H. J. Jennings, lieutenant, 2nd Eur. L.C., June 7 1860, Rs. 7. 3. 7.

B. Wyld, brev. capt., 3rd Madras Eur. regt., Aug. 30, 1860, Rs. 6. 13. 8.

D. McAuley, asst. surg., med. estab., June 27, 1857, Rs. 498. 13. 2.

H. T. A. Raikes, lieutenant, 56th N.I., Rs. 465. 0. 5.

R. A. Stevens, lieutenant, Rs. 465. 0. 5.

W. S. Dicken, dep. inspector gen. of hospitals, med. dept., Dec. 15, 1861, Rs. 3,801. 4. 4.

B. Wyld, brev. capt., 3rd Madras Eur. regt., Aug. 30, 1860, Rs. 221. 4. 3.

D. Beachwood, hospital apprentice, doing duty with 80th foot, Dec. 20, 1861, Rs. 66. 14. 11.

G. D. A. Younghusband, lieutenant, 11th Goorkha L.I. July 26, 1861, Rs. 559. 11. 3.

H. E. Harrington, V.C., capt., Bengal art., July 20, 1861, Rs. 478.

J. H. Williams, hospital apprentice, H.M.'s 78th foot, October 20, 1860, Rs. 61. 13. 6.

Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

M. Macartney, gunner, 2nd comp. 3rd batt. art., July 11, 1860, Rs. 109. 0. 9.

J. Murphy, bombardier, H.A., Rs. 521. 2. 10.

J. M'Mahon, sergt. major, Bengal art., Rs. 234. 5. 7.

— Fox, private, Rs. 107. 1. 5.

— Sheehan, private, Rs. 143. 15.

#### Rules Regarding Prize Money.

The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased, with the view of payments of prize money being made in England, concurrently with payments in India, to lay down the following rules:—

I. That no officer or soldier shall receive his share in England so long as the head quarters of his regiment shall be in India unless he produce a certificate, in the case of an officer, showing that his share has not been paid in India; or unless his name, in the case of a non-commissioned officer or soldier, be found on a roll of unpaid shares forwarded from India.

II. That, on the embarkation of the head quarters of any regiment or battery from India, payments in India shall cease; nominal rolls shall be forwarded to England, and thenceforward no payment shall be made in India to officers or soldiers of that regiment or battery but upon the production of certificates that their shares have not been, and will not be, paid in England.

III. With regard, however, to corps already proceeded to England which, before embarkation, drew prize money for all except volunteers to other regiments in India, the foregoing Clause shall be in abeyance for two months from this date; claims on behalf of the volunteers are to be submitted within that period by the officers of the corps which the volunteers have joined.

IV. As regards corps proceeded to England with or without having drawn prize money, and in which corps officers have assigned their shares to individuals residing in India, the shares in question will cease to be payable in India on the expiration of two months from this date, at the end of which period, if not claimed in this country by that time, they will be included in a list of unpaid shares for transmission to England. The same rule will apply to officers of regiments in India who have left the country, but have assigned their shares to individuals residing in India.

V. In all cases of deceased officers and soldiers who have left no representatives in India, as also of soldiers who returned to England prior to the commencement of distribution, and of officers who similarly returned without having assigned their shares in India, the fact of their decease or of their having so returned is to be notified in a complete copy of the prize rolls to be forwarded by the general prize committee to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital.

VI. In the case of regiments which returned to England prior to the commencement of distribution, similar complete rolls will be sent to India. These rolls will specify in every case whether the shares are to be paid in India or by the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital in England.

2. To enable the general prize committee to send to the home authorities the list of all unpaid shares, including those of men of both line and local forces who may leave India while the distribution is being made without having received their shares of prizes, officers commanding regiments and batteries are requested to send to the said committee, within a fortnight of the receipt of this order, prize lists of non-commissioned officers and men invalided and discharged and sent to England, and of deceased men who have left no heirs in India, and whose estates have been sent to England.

#### Education Department.

Financial Dept., Allahabad, Feb. 25.—No. 174.—The foll. notification, issued by the Govt. of India, in the Home Dept., is republished for general information:—

No. 845.—The foll. despatch from the Right Hon. the Secy. of State is published by order of the Gov. gen. in Council:—

India Office, London, Dec. 9, 1861.

To H.E. THE RIGHT HON. THE GOV. GEN. OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

My Lord,—I have to acknowledge paras. 2 and 3 of your public despatch, No. 42 of 1861, which forward a memorial from Messrs. Woodrow, Lodge, and other members of the Education Department, praying that they may be placed upon the same footing as principals and head masters of colleges and schools in regard to their being eligible to pensions if incapacitated by age or infirmity after the same length of services as law officers and native judges.

2. The appointments held by these gentlemen are those of inspectors, principals, professors, and head

masters, and as professors are of a grade higher than head masters and inspectors than either principals or head masters, I sanction the grant to the memorialists of pensions on the same terms and conditions as were authorised for the last named grades in para. 4<sup>th</sup> of the Financial Despatch, dated July 20, 1853, No. 23, subject to the usual limitation applicable to the pensions of the Uncovenanted Service.

\* Extract from the Financial Despatch from the late Court of Directors, No. 23 of 1853, dated 20th July.

Para. 4. "Our attention has again been given to the subject, and we have resolved now to withdraw the restriction as respects this valuable class of public servants (Servants of Government employed in the Education Department) and to sanction their being admitted to participate in the privileges of the Pension Rules of 1831. We have also determined, with a view of showing our estimation of the importance of their services, that the Principals and Head Masters of Colleges and Schools shall be ranked in the same class with Law Officers and Native Judges, and in a manner with them be qualified, if incapacitated by age or infirmity [vide Clause 3 Rule 5 of the Pension Rules of 1831], to receive pensions equivalent to one-third of their average monthly salary after fifteen years' service, and to one-half after a service of twenty years or upwards. The privilege must be confined to Principals and Head Masters. With regard to all other educational servants a service of twenty years will be a necessary qualification for the minimum rate of pension."

#### MADRAS.

##### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, March 28.—Leave of absence:—

Asst. surg. F. Day, civil surg. of Cochin, priv. leave for 2 mo., to proc. to Cannanore.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Rev. J. R. Macfarlane, M.A., sen. chaplain of the Church of Scotland, priv. leave for 2 mo., from the 1st prox.

Rev. J. Griffiths, chaplain of Cuddalore, for 12 mo., to sea and Neigherry Hills on m.c.

Public Works Dept.—Capt. R. F. Oakes, dist. engr., Tanjore, prep. leave for 1 mo., to take effect after relief.

Capt. J. G. Ryves, dist. engr., Madura, for 4 weeks, from date of quitting his dist., prep. to leave to Eur.

Maj. W. H. Watts, 1st asst. dist. engr., North Arcot, for 3 mo., to Neigherry Hills on m.c.

Revenue Dept.—Appointments.—

Mr. A. P. Hodgson to be sub. coll. and joint mag. of the Kistna dist., but to continue to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of South Canara, during employ. of Mr. J. Fraser on other duty.

Mr. F. B. Molony to be sub. coll. and joint mag. of the dist. of Cuddapah.

Mr. W. D. Horsely to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of the dist. of Kurnool, but to continue to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of the Godavery dist., during employ. of Mr. J. W. Reid on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. W. McQuhase to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of dist. of Cuddapah.

Mr. J. A. Marjoribanks, dep. coll. of 4th class, att. to Kistna dist., to have charge of the treasury of that dist., v. S. Naranaiveghar, dec.

Educational Dept.—Rev. A. R. Symonds to act as prof. of moral philosophy and logic in the Pres. College until further orders.

Mr. E. Dawson, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin, to act as prof. of history in the Pres. College dur. abs. of Mr. Gordon.

Public Works Dept.—Lieut. col. J. Ouchterlony, asst. to chief engr., to be exec. engr., Bangalore, v. Capt. Mayne, but to continue to act as dep. chief engr., N. circle.

Lieut. H. Tulloch, 1st asst. dist. engr., Pres., to act as exec. engr., Bangalore, dur. employ. of Lieut. col. Ouchterlony on other du.

The app. of Lieut. Wood, under date 18th inst., as 1st asst. dist. engr., Pres., will not be affected by these arrangements.

Financial Dept.—Mr. C. Pelly to be a Govt. director of the Bank of Madras.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Mr. C. W. Reade to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Cuddalore.

March 28.—Rev. R. Murphy, registrar of the diocese of Madras, has leave for 1 year. Mr. G. E. Cower will act as registrar dur. Dr. Murphy's abs., and on his responsibility.

Revenue Dept., March 28.—Mr. J. C. Winscom is permitted to res. his office of income-tax collector for the town of Madras fr. 1st prox.

Educational Dept., March 27.—Mr. E. C. Caldwell, inspector of schools, has passed presc. test of qualification in Tamil lang.

Judicial Dept., March 26.—The serv. of Lieut. G. E. Fryer, probat. asst. superint. of police, N. Canara, are replaced under the orders of the C. in C.

The examiner pay department has granted sick leave to Mr. D. Daniell auditor of bills, for 1 mo., from March 1.

Mr. G. Hamnett, uncovenanted asst. to the consulting engineer, has 3 mos' cumulative privilege leave to Neigherry Hills and Western Coast; the leave to commence from April 7.

#### CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

Fort St. George, March 28.—It is hereby notified

that Government have sanctioned the formation of a first department in the Civil Engineering College, in which the course of instruction will be regulated to fit officers of the army and other gentlemen of liberal education for the position of assistant district engineer in the department of Public Works, and those who may desire it, for the degree B.C.E. (Bachelor of Civil Engineering) in the University of Madras.

2. Candidates for admission to the first department must be commissioned officers of the army below the rank of field officer, or must have passed the matriculation examination of the Madras University.

3. Officers who are candidates for admission must be qualified by acquaintance with their military duties, and by having passed the examination in one of the native languages for charge of a company, and they will be required to undergo an entrance examination in the whole of arithmetic, the first three books of Euclid, and algebra as far as simple equations.

4. The number of officers is for the present limited to five, and of civilians to seven.

5. Civil candidates must be over sixteen years of age, and must produce satisfactory testimony of good character.

6. All students are now resident.

7. Applications from officers should be addressed through commanding officers of regiments to the principal of the college, who, after satisfying himself that the candidates are fully qualified under paragraph 3. and are likely to profit by the course of study, will forward the application for the approval of H.E. the C. in C.

8. Admissions to the college will usually take place at the opening of the session on Aug. 1 in each year, and, on the present occasion, an entrance examination will be held in the month of May, prep. to admission on Aug. 1, 1862. The places at which this examination will be held, and the dates, will be notified hereafter.

9. The principal of the college may, at any time, recommend to H.E. the C. in C. that an officer may be remanded to his regt.

10. Officers who obtain permission to study at the college will be considered "absent on duty," and will be so reported in the regimental returns.

11. All students will be required to pay a monthly fee of 16 rupees.

12. All students will be required to provide themselves with the text books in use, also with a case of drawing instruments and colour-box.

13. It is to be distinctly understood that the Government do not in any way promise or guarantee employment as assistant engineers, or in any other capacity, to gentlemen who may pass the examination prescribed for assistant engineer, or who may take degrees in the University of Madras.

By order, T. PUCKERT, Chief Secretary.

**Foreign Dept., Fort William, March 11.—No. 546.**—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. L. B. Bowring, at present private sec. to H.E., to be commr. of Mysore and Coorg.

No. 37.—The app., by the local Govts., of the underment. officers as commrs. of the dept. of issue at Madras and Bombay, is confirmed by H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council:—

Lieut. col. C. A. Orr, mint master, Madras.

Lieut. col. J. A. Ballard, c.n., mintmaster, Bombay.

**Fort St. George.—March 27.—No. 132.**—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Asst. surg. J. Donaldson, on m.c. for 18 mos., under regulations of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

**March 28.—No. 133.**—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to their rank:—

Lieut. D. W. Laughton, staff corps, arrived at Madras on March 25, 1862.

Lieut. W. G. Sharpe, 41st regt. N.I., arrived at Madras on March 25, 1862.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Eur.:—

Maj. C. Campbell, 1st regt. L.C., on furl., under old regs., and to embark from Madras.

**March 28.—No. 135.**—Madras Staff Corps.—The underment. officer, having applied for admission to the Madras staff corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, is app. thereto, subject to the app. of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Lieut. J. E. Baillie, 8th regt. N.I., prob. asst. superint., Mofussil police, formerly do. du. with the sappers and miners.

**March 28.—No. 136.**—Madras Staff Corps.—The admission to the Madras staff corps, and prom. therein, of the underment. officers, who have ret. fr. the serv. on additional annuities, as notified in G.O. Dec. 17, 1861, No. 448, and Jan. 28, 1862, No. 46, are can., under instrucs. fr. the Right. hon. the Sec. of State for India:—

Lieut. col. J. Stewart, late maj. 49th regt. N.I.

Lieut. col. W. H. Budd, late maj. 31st regt. L.I.

Maj. F. Cunningham, late maj. 23rd regt. L.I.

Maj. C. Burton, late capt. (brev. maj.) 42nd regt. N.I.

Maj. S. Gompertz, late capt. (brev. maj.) 6th regt. N.I.

Maj. W. J. Wilson, late capt. (brev. maj.) 43rd regt. N.I.

Madras Staff Corps.—The prom. to maj. of Capt. E. A. Saunders, of staff corps, notified in G.O.G. No. 317, dated Sept. 17, 1861, is can.

The dates of commis. of the underment. officers of the staff corps, are altered, as specified against their names:—

Maj. G. Baldock, March 5, 1861.

Maj. A. K. C. Kennedy, Sept. 21, 1861.

Capt. B. F. Heysham, Sept. 15, 1861.

Capt. C. S. Hearn, Oct. 26, 1861.

No. 286.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appts.:—

Hyderabad Contingent.

5th Infantry.—Lieut. H. C. Onslow, of the 35th Madras inf., to be adjt., v. Lieut. H. A. Justice, app. 2nd in comd., 6th inf.

4th Infantry.—Lieut. H. F. H. Sewell, of the Madras staff corps, to offic. as adjt., during the abs. on sick leave of Lieut. T. H. Way, or until further orders.

**Fort St. George, March 28.—No. 138.**—The foll. G.O. by the Gov. of Bombay, is re-published at this Presy.:—

#### GENERAL ORDER BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**Mil. Dept., Bombay Castle, March 21.**—Maj. Holland, Madras staff corps, and comd. Nagpore irreg. force, has a furl. to Eur. for 20 mo. on m.c.

#### Leave of absence:—

**Revenue Dept., April 1.**—Mr. C. H. Ames, sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Madura, for one year, to Europe on furl., and for 20 days fr. 10th inst. prep. thereto.

Lieut. C. D. Baines, H.M.'s 91<sup>st</sup> regt., asst. supt. rev. survey, fr. April 1 to June 1, to Bombay.

**Public Works Dept.**—Mr. Evans, cov. overseer, special leave, m.c., retrospectively fr. Nov. 1 last to May 4.

#### Appointments:—

**Public Works Dept., April 1.**—Lieut. col. F. H. Randall to act as asst. to chief engr., v. Maj. Rawlins, without prejudice.

**Ecclesiastical Dept.**—Lieut. Arbuthnot, 8th regt. L.C., and Mr. E. B. Dawson, vet. surg., 1st regt. L.C., to be lay trustees of St. John's Church, Bangalore.

**Judicial Dept., April 1.**—Mr. L. C. Innes, civ. and sess. judge of Rijnahundry, assu. ch. of the court and gaol on 28th ult.

Mr. A. W. Sullivan, actg. civ. and sess. judge of Nundial, assu. ch. of court on 27th ult.

**Revenue Dept., April 1.**—Mr. H. A. Brett assumed his seat as a member of the board of revenue on 31st ult.

The Hon. D. Arbuthnot, coll. and mag. of Salem, assu. ch. of the dist. fr. Mr. Brett on 28th ult.

**Public Works Dept., April 1.**—Maj. W. H. Rawlins, asst. to chief engr., delivered over ch. of his office to Lieut. col. Ouchterlony on March 28.

**Financial Dept., March 18.—No. 41.**—Leave of absence.—Mr. F. Lushington, offic. dep. aud. and acct. gen., Madras, has 6 mos. leave to Europe, to commence fr. date of departure of first mail steamer in May next.

**April 1.—No. 139.**—The underment. officers have returned to their duty:—

Maj. A. Cannan, 22nd regt. N.I.; Maj. G. W. Peyton, 25th regt. N.I.; Capt. R. Church, 47th regt. N.I., arrived at Madras on March 29.

Capt. T. C. Georges, staff corps, arrived at Madras on March 25.

**Fort William, March 18.—No. 323.**—The foll. order issued by the resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No. 31.—Feb. 20.—Confirming the regtl. order by the officer comdg. 2nd inf., Hyderabad contingent, dated Feb. 10, directing Lieut. Pedler, 2nd in comd., 2nd inf., Hyderabad contingent, to act as adj. in add. to his duties as 2nd in comd. from that date, consequent on the transfer of Capt. Smith, adj., 2nd inf., to the 3rd inf., Hyderabad contingent.

**April 1.—No. 141.**—The foll. notification from the Calcutta Gazette is republished in G.O.:—

**Public Works Dept., Fort William, March 21.—No. 69.**—Capt. Jasper Mayne, of the Madras engrs., is appd. Sec. to the Gov. of the Straits' settlements, in public works dept., with powers of chief engr.

#### Leave of absence:—

**April 4.**—Mr. H. D. E. Dalrymple, master attend. and shipping mr. for the port of Madras, for 3 mo., from 11th inst., under Sec. 7 of the unconv. service absentee rules.

#### Appointments:—

**Revenue Dept., April 3.**—Mr. G. A. Ballard to be sub coll. and joint mag. of the dist. of Madura, on Mr. Ames' embarkation for Eur., but to continue to act as coll. and mag. of the dist. of Tanjore during abs. of Mr. Cadell.

**April 4.**—Mr. H. A. Brett to be president of the income-tax commission for the town of Madras.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

#### BATTA.

**Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, March 26.—No. 35.**—The C. in C. directs it to be notified that Govt. has

sanctioned that officers hereafter ordered from the Mount, Poonamallee, and Palaveram to Madras, or vice versa, and from the Mount or Palaveram to Poonamallee, or vice versa, on duty, shall specially receive full batta while so employed.

The underment. officers have been examined in the Tamil and Hindoostanee languages:—

Lieut. C. M. Moberly, staff corps, Madras; qualified as interp. in Tamil.

Capt. R. L. Playfair, staff corps, Aden; qualified for the general staff in Hindoostanee. The moon-shee allowance to be disbursed to Capt. Playfair.

Lieut. R. Steuart, 49th N.I., is app. to do du. till further orders with 10th regt. N.I., instead of with 26th regt. N.I., as ordered in G.O. March 6.

**March 27.**—Lieut. L. H. Isacke, 2nd Eur. L.I., is app. to do du. with 31st regt. L.I.; to join.

With reference to G.O. No. 130, 25th inst., Lieut. E. R. Hudleston, staff corps, is reapp. adjt. 14th regt. N.I.

Lieut. J. T. M. Armstrong, 38th N.I., is app. to do du. with 35th regt. N.I.; to join.

**March 28.**—Capt. F. J. Wilson, 51st regt. N.I., is app. to do du. with 1st regt. N.I., instead of with the regt. to which he was app. in G.O. 6th inst.; to join.

#### Leave of absence:—

Capt. C. W. Cox, 1st regt. N.I., for 6 mo. fr. date of depart.; to Madras.

Lieut. A. T. Woodhouse, 11th regt. N.I., for 3 mo. fr. March 21; to remain at Pres.

**March 25.**—The foll. removals are ordered:—

Surg. maj. C. G. E. Ford, F.R.C.S., from 17th brig. royal art., late 1st batt. art., to act as staff surg. maj., Rangoon, dur. abs. of Surg. maj. W. G. Prichard, m.d., on m.c.

Surg. maj. H. Goodall, doing duty, with 48th regt. N.I., to 48th regt. N.I.

Surg. maj. C. Barclay, 18th regt. N.I., to 25th regt. N.I., to join.

Surg. W. Johnstone, m.d., doing duty 25th regt. N.I., doing duty 17th brig. horse art., and charge of Eur. and Native details at St. Thomas' Mount.

**March 31.**—Capt. T. T. Turton, staff corps, is app. to do duty under orders of the officer comdg. Hyderabad subsidiary force.

Lieut. E. A. Wood, 51st regt. N.I., is app. to do duty with 24th regt. N.I., instead of with the regt. to which he was app. in G.O. 6th March, 1862.

With ref. to G.O. 21st March, 1862, Lieut. J. C. W. Bruce, 48th regt. N.I., app. to do duty 86th regt. N.I., will proc. at the expiration of his leave to join the latter regt.

#### Leave of absence:—

Maj. J. Cadenhead, 14th regt. N.I., from date of dep., Pres. m.c., to obtain a final m.c. to Europe.

Maj. H. D. Slade, 1st (King's) drag. gds., actg. asst. adjt. gen. Hyderabad subsidiary force, from 2nd April, 1862, for 60 days, priv. leave.

Lieut. T. H. B. Brooke, 12th regt. N.I., from date of dep., Presy., s.c., to obtain a final m.c. to proc. to Europe.

Lieut. E. G. Morrogh, 88th regt. N.I., in continuation till Aug. 14, 1862, to remain at Madras under provs. of G.O. 24th April, 1855, No. 116.

Lieut. A. G. Hutchins, gen. list, doing duty 89th regt. N.I., in continuation of priv. leave till 13th March, 1862, to enable him to join.

**April 1.**—Capt. E. L. M. Evans, 51st regt. N.I., is app. to do duty under the orders of the officer comdg. troops in the Straits, with effect from the date (Jan. 29) of his having been detained at Singapore as a member of a gen. court martial.

The appoint. of Lieut. A. Cook, in G.O. July 31, 1860, to be act. qrmr. and interp. of 32nd regt. N.I., is made permanent from that date.

Capt. R. Church, 47th regt. N.I., is app. to do duty with 21st regt. N.I., and Capt. Georges, staff corps, under orders of the officer comdg. centre div.

**April 2.**—Ens. H. L. Berkley, gen. list, having been reported qualified to com. a comp. at batt. exercise, is relieved from doing duty with H.M.'s 1st batt. 18th Royal Irish, and app. to do duty with 38th regt. N.I., to join.

With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, Ens. R. H. T. Hill, gen. list, is app. to do duty with H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, to join.

**April 3.**—The following removal is ordered. Lieut. col. (brev. col.) R. N. Faunce, from 37th regt. grenadiers to 38th regt. N.I.

The servs. of Lieut. G. E. Fryer, of the 21st regt. N.I., having been replaced at disposal of C. in C. in the Fort St. George Gazette of March 28, he is directed to join his regt.

The underment. officer has been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. G. A. Young, 52nd regt. N.I., Rangoon.—Creditable progress.

The Moon-shee allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Young.

**April 4.**—Lieut. D. W. Laughton, of the staff corps, is appd. to act as qrmr. and interp. of the 34th regt. L.I.

#### Leave of absence:—

Insp. gen. of hospitals D. M'Pherson. Hon. Physician to her Majesty, from April 1 to May 30—priv. leave.

Capt. W. Peyton, 9th regt. N.I., in continuation of priv. leave for 1 mo.

Capt. W. G. M. Strickland, 49th regt. N.I., do. du. sappers and miners, from date of departure for 6 mos.—Neilgherries or Mahabeshwar, the first 60 days to be priv. leave.

Lieut. B. H. Preston, 2nd Eur. L.I., do. du., N.I. depot, from April 11 to Oct. 11—Madras, under provisions of G.O. No. 116, dated April 24, 1855.

Lieut. J. Pennyquick, engr., do. du. with sappers and miners from April 9 to Aug. 9—Madras, under the provisions of G.O. No. 116, dated April 24, 1855.

Lieut. J. A. Underwood, 49th regt. N.I., do. du. 19th regt. N.I., from April 10 to May 31—Pres., prep. to resigning the service.

## BOMBAY.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**Bombay Castle, March 28.**—No. 222.—The app. of Lieut. A. Phillips, late of the 29th regt. N.I., to the staff corps, announced in G.O. No. 701, dated Dec. 21, 1861, is cancl.

**March 31.**—No. 229.—Lieut. H. T. Hebbert, H.M.'s 17th regt. N.I., has been appointed 3rd asst. to the pol. agent in Kattywar.

No. 230.—Lieut. J. R. Strutt, of the staff corps, is allowed a furl. to Eur., on m.c., for 18 mos., fr. the date of his dep. fr. Point de Galle.

No. 232.—Maj. E. A. Green, of the staff corps, and brigade maj. at Nusseerabad, has leave to proc. to the Bengal pres. from April 21 to Sept. 21.

**April 1.**—No. 233.—The following officers are appointed probationers in the commissariat dept.:—

Capt. J. F. Berthou, 14th regt. N.I.

Lieut. W. T. Keays, 18th regt. N.I.

**April 2.**—No. 234.—Capt. W. Waddington, staff corps, and asst. superint. Tanna revenue survey, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 6 mo., under new furl. rega.

No. 235.—Maj. gen. Sir T. C. Van Straubensee, K.C.B., is appd. to the divisional staff of the Bombay army, with effect from March 27, v. Maj. gen. Sir J. Michel, resigned.

No. 236.—The foll. order is confirmed:—

**Dated March 15.**—By Lieut. col. Butler, appg. Lieut. Bell, 17th regt. N.I., to receive charge of the commissariat dept. at Nusseerabad, during abs. of Capt. Blowers on m.c.

No. 237.—The underment. gentleman is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appt. as cadet of inf. on this establishment; date of arrival at Bombay, March 27:—

Infantry.—No. 18.—Mr. A. C. Maurice.

No. 238.—Capt. H. A. Woodhouse, staff corps, is appd. asst. superint. of bazaars at Poona.

**April 2.**—No. 88.—Asst. surg. W. Dymock is relieved from duty in the Indian navy, and his services are placed at the disposal of the C. in C.

**Political Dept., April 2.**—Asst. surg. J. Mills, civil surg. at Kolhapoor, received charge of the civil med. duties of that agency, from Asst. surg. Murray, on the 22nd ult.

Lieut. P. Fenwick, offic. asst. resident at Baroda, has been allowed leave of abs. from April 5 to May 20 next, to proceed to Bombay, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Guzerathi language.

**Judicial Dept., March 27.**—Mr. J. King, supy. asst. to the mag. of Ahmedabad, is invested with powers of a subordinate mag. of the 2nd class in that collectorate.

**April 2.**—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to confer upon Mr. Wedderburn, act. 3rd asst. mag. of Dharwar, the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st cl., and the authority contemplated in Section 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

**Revenue Dept., April 2.**—Mr. J. MacFarlan, 2nd cl. dep. coll., Hyderabad, has been allowed prep. leave fr. March 24 to 27, with reference to leave to Eur., granted to him under date Dec. 23, 1861.

Capt. G. A. Laughton, asst. supt. in charge of revenue survey, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has leave of absence, under new furl. rega., fr. Feb. 17 to March 2.

**Financial Dept., March 28.**—The 1st asst. or offic. 1st asst. to the dep. aud. and acct. gen., to be ex-officio secy. to the Govt. Savings Bank.

**Gen. Dept., March 28.**—Asst. surg. DeCrespigny, civ. surg., Ratnagerry, has leave for 1 mo., to Bombay, prep. to m.c. to England, handing over his duties to Asst. surg. Kearney.

**March 29.**—Asst. surg. R. McConnell to be act. civ. surg. at Hyderabad.

**April 2.**—Asst. surg. Colston is perm. to res. the civ. surgeoncy at Kaira.

H.E. the Gov. in Council has app. Mr. W. H. A. Wallinger, supt. mechanical school, Poona, to be a municipal commr. of Poona.

**Pub. Works Dept., March 29.**—Capt. W. A. Baker, Bombay engs., is app. exec. eng. of North Canara.

The undermd. officers have been app. to act as 1st class asst. engs.:—

Lieut. J. D. Swiney.

Lieut. F. Dowden.

Lieut. C. Mant.

Lieut. A. Beton.

**Office of the Principal Inspector General, Medical Dept., Bombay, April 2.**—No. 81.—Asst. surg. MacKenzie, civil surg., Sattara, held ch. of the duties of superint. of vaccination, southern circle, from March 15 to 27.

No. 32.—Asst. surg. Plumpton, civil surg., Tanna, held ch. of the duties of superint. of vaccin., central circle, from March 25 to 28.

No. 33.—Asst. surg. Asher assu. ch. of the duties of superint. of vaccin., south circle, on March 28.

No. 34.—Asst. surg. Beatty assu. ch. of the duties of superint. of vaccin., cent. circle, on March 29.

No. 35.—Asst. surg. Plumpton joined his appt. of civil surg., Tanna, on March 28.

No. 36.—The leave granted to sub asst. surg. Bazoojee Rustomjee, of the Kurrachee Charitable Dispensary, in notification No. 16, dated Feb. 18, is cancl. at his own request.

**Notifications by Revenue Comsrs.:—**

**March 28.**—Northern Div.—Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie, supernu. 3rd asst. coll. of Tanna, gave over ch. of his duties on 22nd inst.

Rao Bahadur Wittul Suddasew Bhiday, dist. dep. coll. of Tanna, assu. ch. of his appt. on 22nd inst., and has been placed in ch. of the Panwell and Carunja Talookas.

**By the Comsrs. in Scinde:—**

**Comsrs.' Office, Kurrachee, March 26.**—Mr. J. MacFarlan, dep. coll., Mahomed Khan's Tanda, left Hyderabad on 21st inst., on the leave of abs. sanctioned in Govt. letter No. 5,473, dated Dec. 23, 1861.

**April 4.**—No. 242.—The following promotion is made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

**Medical Establishment.**—Sen. Asst. surg. J. F. Shekleton, A.B., M.B., to be surg., from Jan. 31, 1862, v. Surg. maj. C. Morehead, retired from the service from 30th idem.

**April 8.**—No. 243.—The underment. officer having completed 12 years' service, four of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt. from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. G. F. Hogg, Feb. 5, 1862.

No. 245.—Mr. T. Thorpe is app. actg. asst. surg. in H.M.'s Indian navy.

Asst. surg. H. T. Dann is relieved from duty in Indian navy, and transf. to the Mily. Dept.

No. 247.—Lieut. F. Stephens, of the 1st regt. L.C. (Lancers), is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., on m.c.

No. 248.—Capt. W. L. Cahusac, of H.M.'s 11th Regt. N.I., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, under the new furl. rega.

No. 249.—Capt. A. Cowper, of the corps of engrs., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, on urgent private affairs, under the new furl. rega.

No. 252.—Capt. M. G. Robison, of the 3rd Eur. regt., and staff officer at Hyderabad, is app. canton. mag. at that station, v. Capt. W. R. Haughton.

No. 253.—The foll. officer, cadet of the season 1847, is prom. to the brev. rank of capt. fr. the date specified opposite his name:—

Lieut. F. W. Knight, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.), April 8, 1862.

No. 254.—Capt. G. A. Laughton, asst. superint. in ch. rev. surv., Hyderabad assg. dista., was allowed leave of abs., under Clause 39 of the new furl. rega., fr. the 17th Feb. to the 2nd March, 1862.

**Political Dept., April 9.**—The servs. of Lieut. J. S. D. Bolton, late 3rd in com. of the Sawunt Waree local corps, have been placed at the disp. of the C. in C.

Maj. H. Green, C.B., pol. agent, Khelat, res. ch. of his dus. on the 21st Jan. last.

**Judicial Dept., April 5.**—Mr. C. M. Harrison, jdg. and sess. jdg. of Ahmednuggur, has leave for 6 mos. to Eur. fr. the 28th inst.

**April 7.**—Mr. T. C. Loughnan, jdg. and sess. jdg. and agent at Poona, is allowed 4 days' prep. leave of abs., under Section XIV., Clause 2, of the civ. and sess. rules.

Maj. C. Walker, superint. of police at Tanna, to be superint. of police at Surat.

Maj. H. B. Hodgson, superint. of police at Surat, to be superint. of police at Tanna.

**Revenue Dept., April 5.**—Mr. F. P. Robertson to act as coll. and mag. of Tanna fr. date of Mr. Morgan's depart.

**April 7.**—Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, act. sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Colaba, to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar.

Mr. A. R. Macdonald to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna.

Mr. C. W. Bell to be act. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna.

Mr. A. L. Spence to be 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar, but to continue to act as asst. judge at Dharwar.

Mr. C. B. Pritchard to be act. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Belgam.

Mr. W. Wedderburn to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Khandeish.

Mr. J. A. Hankey to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Shikarpoor.

Mr. J. H. Grant to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Kaira, but to continue to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. A. A. C. Jervoise to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona, but to continue to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar.

Mr. A. H. Spry to be 3rd asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. F. S. Chapman to be 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona fr. date of Mr. Lindsay's depart., but to continue to act as coll. and mag. of Sattara.

Mr. C. B. Ovens to act as 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona.

Mr. T. Bosanquet to be act. 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. G. Stretzell has been app. 1st inspector in the forest dept. in Scinde.

**April 8.**—Mr. W. Wedderburn is app. asst. to coll. and mag. of N. Canara.

The leave for 6 mo. granted to Mr. A. Rogers, coll. and mag. of Surat, under date Feb. 26 last, is to commence fr. date of sailing of first steamer in May. Mr. Rogers is allowed prep. leave for 5 days.

**April 9.**—Mr. C. M. Hogg to be actg. 3rd asst. coll. and mag. of Surat.

The underment. junior civ. servants passed exams. in the languages specified against their names on the 7th inst.:—

Mr. C. B. Ison, Marathi.

Mr. F. Thelwall, Hindoostanee.

Mr. A. C. Trevor, Hindoostanee.

**Gen. Dept., April 9.**—H.M. has been pleased to appoint Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B., to be Gov. of the Presy. of Bombay.

Mr. W. R. Ferguson is per. to resign the C.S. of H.M.'s Govt. from the 1st inst.

Asst. surg. R. James is per. to resign the civ. surg. at Dhoolia with a view to his servs. being placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

Mr. A. K. Corfield is per. to resign the C.S. of H.M.'s Govt. from May 15.

**Public Works Dept., April 5.**—Capt. J. LeMesurier is app. exec. engr. of the Sukkur and Shadadpoor Canal, and will also perf. the duties of exec. engr., Upper Sind.

Mr. F. Jones, civ. engr., is app. asst. to the coll. of Shikarpoor for canals.

Lieut. F. J. Smith to act as exec. engr., Mitrow canal.

Capt. R. E. F. Cotgrave to act as exec. engr., Central Sind, during the absence of Captain D. Thomson, or till further orders.

**Ecclesiastical Dept., April 7.**—The Sec. of State for India has permitted the Rev. J. D. Gibson, of the ecclesiastical estab., to return to his duty.

**April 9.**—Rev. C. T. Wilson is allowed 2 mos.' privilege leave of abs. from 22nd inst.

Rev. W. Maule will act as chaplain at Colaba during Mr. Wilson's absence.

Rev. C. H. L. Lye, chaplain of Ahmednuggur, has privilege leave for 40 days, from the 21st inst.

**Commissioner's Office (Sind), Kurrachee, March 28.**—Messrs. J. MacFarlan and W. T. Cole, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the deputy collectorate of Mahomed Khan's Tanda on the 20th inst., after office hours.

Mr. H. Ingle, dep. coll. in charge of the Tanda rachee, has been allowed leave of abs. fr. the 21st inst., under Sec. VII. of the proposed new service regulations.

**April 2.**—Capt. R. R. Wallace resumed charge on the 26th ult., of the office of settlement officer at Shikarpoor.

**BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, BOMBAY.**

**Police (Sind) Dept., April 2.**—The underment. officers of the cav. are directed to do du. with the following:—

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Capt. J. Blair, 2nd regt. L.C., is app. to act as 2nd in com. of that corps, fr. date of his joining the squadron stationed at Rajkote.

The underment. officers have been reported qualified in Hindoostanee for staff employ:—

Maj. McGregor, 2nd regt. S.M. horse, and Lieut. D. G. Pitcher, 3rd regt. S.M. horse.

Ens. H. B. Hill, att. to the 4th (King's Own) regt. of foot, is transf. to do. du. with 3rd regt. N.I., and directed to join.

### BIRTHS.

ALDOUS, Mrs. G. N., daughter, at Colombo, March 19.

BALL, Mrs. G., daughter, at Colombo, March 18.

BARRROWS, wife of G. W., son, at Howrah, March 14.

BARTON, wife of G. W., daughter, at Kuttan, March 15.

BEVILLE, wife of Capt., daughter, at Kurrachee, March 20.

BLACKWELL, wife of G., son, at Surat, March 24.

BLEWITT, wife of H., son, at Pulwull, March 14.

BRADON, wife of E. N. C., daughter, at Bhaugulpore, March 18.

BURNELL, wife of G., son, at Furneah, March 16.

BUTTERY, wife of W. H. W., son, at Trincomalie, March 13.

CAMPBELL, wife of C. H., daughter, at Mymensing, March 21.

CASTLE, wife of Capt., son at Calcutta, March 21.

CHATER, wife of A. A., son, at Mymensing, March 16.

COCKBURN, wife of J., son, at Berampore, March 23.

CREWE, wife of A. G., daughter, at Bengal, March 19.

DIAS, wife of J. F., daughter, at Calcutta, April 1.

ELLIOTT, wife of J. B. B., son, at Dinapore, March 23.

FERGUSON, wife of A., son, at Cuddapah, March 8.

FERGUSON, wife of A., daughter, at Khemdalla, April 9.

FERGUSON, wife of W., son, at Colombo, March 14.

GAHAW, Mrs. G. F., daughter, at Madras, March 11.

HAMILTON, wife of G., daughter, at Chindipoogly, April 3.

HEALEY, wife of J., son, at Mussoorie, March 21.

HOLDEN, wife of J., son, at Egutpoora, April 8.

HOOD, Mrs. J., son, at Kandy, March 18.

HORAN, wife of Capt., son, at Fort William, March 24.

HOSHEA, Mrs. D., daughter, March 21.

HOWARD, wife of Dr. J. T., daughter, at Chetterpore, March 11.

JONES, wife of Capt. P. L., son, at Byculla, April 10.

KNOWLES, wife of Rev. S., son, at Budaon, March 18.

LABELLES, wife of Capt. W. R., son, at Bareilly, March 21.

LATAPIE, wife of E. D., daughter, at Calcutta, March 22.

LAZARO, wife of C., son, at Madras, March 18.

MAN, wife of M. K., daughter, at Indore, April 8.

MANTELL, wife of D. G., daughter, at Colombo March 28.

MARDALL, wife of Capt. F., son, at Ramandroog, March 10.

MERCER, wife of J. C., daughter, March 12.

MAYNE, wife of C., daughter, at Chintadrapet, March 9.

McKEON, wife of J., son, at Poonamallee, March 4.

MEAD, wife of Capt. C. J., son, at Shergatty, March 19.

MERSH, wife of Mr., son, at Bellary, March 7.

MOON, wife of J., daughter, at Sholapore, March 28.

MURRAY, wife of Capt. R., son, at Calcutta, March 29.

NEDHEIM, wife of Capt., son, at Benares, March 25.

NEWPORT, wife of Lieut. C. E., daughter, at Ahmedabad, April 5.

PEACHEY, wife of T., son, March 17.

PRESTON, wife of Lieut. B. H., son, at Madras, March 15.

ROSS, wife of Capt., son, at Kurrachee, March 4.

SCOTT, wife of R., daughter (stillborn), at Calcutta, March 13.

SEYMOUR, wife of S. D., daughter, March 18.

SIBTHORPE, wife of Lieut. L. H., son, at Mhow, March 23.

SINCLAIR, wife of Capt. A. Y., daughter, at Poona, March 27.

SKELTON, wife of Rev. T., son, at Delhi, March 28.

STEWART, wife of Capt. D., daughter, at Kandy, March 23.

TAYLOR, wife of H., daughter, at Bangalore, March 3.

TUSON, wife of Rev. H. (twins), at Roorkee, March 25.

WATKINS, wife of W. H., son, at Calcutta, March 24.

WATSON, wife of A., daughter, at Rangoon, March 14.

WILLIAMS, wife of Capt. E., son, at Roorkee, April 1.

WILSON, wife of J. E., son, at Barrackpore, March 27.

### MARRIAGES.

ANDREWS, G. A., to Anna M., daughter of J. Nichol-son, at Calcutta, March 25.

BIRD, Charles, to Elizabeth A. M., daughter of the late S. Surigat, at Gampola, March 19.

BOLDERO, E. J., to Sibella S., daughter of T. Wilson, at Mussoorie, March 18.

BROWNE, E. P. G., to Elizabeth S., daughter of the late Capt. H. J. Z. Pogson, at Rajkote, April 2.

COCKBURN, Capt. H. A., to Lucy M., daughter of A. Tucker, at Meerut, March 20.

DAVIES, D., to Sophia A. M., daughter of S. Phillips, at Umritsur, March 18.

DE CELES, W. J., to Anne E., daughter of G. Orton, March 3.

DUFFIN, C., to Letitia, daughter of J. W. Hayes, at Ootacamund, March 8.

GARDINER, G. S., to Charlotte M., daughter of G. J. Martinant, at Bombay, April 10.

GRAVES, Capt. J. H., to Grace L., daughter of the late J. H. Bartley, at Madras, March 14.

HILDEBRAND, Capt. G. P., to Anne J., daughter of the late W. Davis, at Rangoon, March 13.

LEITCH, W. J., to Anne C., daughter of S. A. Vun-geyee, at Byculla, April 1.

LOCH, Capt. J. L., to Lucy H., daughter of Rev. J. C. Proby, at Bombay, March 29.

MACDOUGALL, J. W., to Margaret, daughter of Col. R. Taylor, March 4.

MADDEN, Lieut. T. D., to Caroline, daughter of Col. A. Wheatley, at Morar, March 25.

MENEZES, A., to Miss D'Gama, at Calicut, March 8.

MOISE, J. A., to Miss R. M. Goode, April 8.

NETTO, J., to Miss Trek, at Calicut, March 3.

O'MEARA, A. L. J., to Mary A. P., daughter of W. G. Browne, at Calcutta, March 21.

TAYLOR, J. C., to Miss M. A. Butler, at Meerut, March 7.

TROUP, C., to Miss Elizabeth M. Birch, at Agra, March 28.

WADDINGTON, G., to Grace, daughter of T. Jacob, at Sharnapore, April 8.

WALSHE, W. B., to Margaret, daughter of S. Barnes, at Sanawur, March 22.

### DEATHS.

BARKER, Bessie, infant daughter of W. P., at Ahmed-nuggur, March 27.

BENISON, Capt. J., H.M.'s 95th Regt., at Ghoorporie, in April.

BICKERS, Clement L., son of E., at Lucknow, March 15.

CHAUMETTE, Henry G., infant son of H. L. D. L., at Calcutta, March 18.

CLARK, Charles M., infant son of R. C., at Colombo, March 17.

CRAIN, Harriet, infant daughter of W., at Coyapoor-mar, March 16.

CRAWFORD, Ethel M., infant daughter of A. T., at Byculla, March 26.

D'SILVA, Thomas, at Black Town, March 15.

EASTHOPE, Edith E., infant daughter of J., at By-culla, April 2.

GILES, Robert H., son of W., at Ballapore, March 1.

GORDON, Percy S. F., infant son of J. H., at Luck-now, March 17.

HATHORN, Alice, infant daughter of Capt. J. G., at Calcutta, March 18.

LAWES, Emily, infant daughter of G., at Kalbadavia, April 2.

McLEAD, Walter A., infant son of W. C., at Coonoor, March 26.

MEIGHAN, Miss Ann, at Bombay, March 13.

MONNIER, Rose A., wife of J. A., at Calcutta, aged 24, March 21.

PEACHEY, Anna K., wife of P., aged 80, March 23.

PERRIMAN, Francis R., at Madras, March 10.

REID, Capt. C. A., late 20th Bengal N.I., at Landon, March 28.

RICHMOND, Anne, wife of S. T., Pusilama, March 25.

RIDDLE, Mary A., wife of A. M., at Bombay, aged 26, April 6.

RITCHIE, the Hon. William, at Calcutta, aged 45, March 22.

RODRIGUEZ, Rozalin A., at Kurrachee, March 11.

SCHOCROFT, Andreas, aged 54, March 23.

SEMLER, Mary A., wife of J., at Calaba, aged 80, April 6.

STEWART, Alexander, at Allahabad, aged 87, March 25.

TUSON, Herbert and Gertrude, twin children of Rev. H., at Boorhee, March 27.

TYNDALL, Capt. J., of the Invalids, at Surat, April 3.

WHYTE, Edward J., infant son of H. F., at Surat, April 2.

### REPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Mooltan*, May 3, 1862.

|                  | Gold.   | Silver.  |
|------------------|---------|----------|
| Malta .....      | £400    | —        |
| Alexandria ..... | 31,500  | —        |
| Madras .....     | 4,773   | —        |
| Singapore .....  | 600     | 42,160   |
| Hong Kong .....  | —       | 89,292   |
| Shanghai .....   | —       | 7,712    |
|                  | £37,173 | £139,164 |

### THE INDIAN ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, PALL-MALL, APRIL 29.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

FROM BENGAL ARTILLERY.

To be COLONELS COMMANDANT.

|                                  |                                |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Gen. James A'hamuty              | Lieut. gen. Richard Powney     |
| Gen. George Swinley              | Lieut. gen. George Edward      |
| Gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., | Gowan, C.B.                    |
| K.S.I.                           |                                |
| Gen. Alexander Lindsay, C.B.     | Major gen. George Brooke, C.B. |

To be COLONELS, having rank as Colonels Comdnt.

|                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Maj. gen. Edward Huthwaite, C.B. | Maj. gen. Sir Archdale Wilson, Bart., K.C.B. |
| Major gen. George Twemlow        | Maj. gen. Augustus Abbott, C.B.              |

To be COLONELS, having rank as General Officers.

|                                 |                                      |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Maj. gen. Charles Grant, C.B.   | Maj. gen. John Theophilus Lane, C.B. |
| Maj. gen. Richard Horsford      | Maj. gen. John Fordyce               |
| Maj. gen. James Alexander, C.B. | Maj. gen. George Campbell            |

To be COLONELS.

|                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| George Henry Swinley     | James Brind, C.B.      |
| James Abbott             | Robert Raikes Knleside |
| Francis Burton Boileau   | Francis Claude Burnett |
| Frederick Gaiskell, C.B. | Arthur Broome          |
| Charles Samuel Reid      | Alfred Haysche         |

To be LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

|                                |                           |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Reginald Edward Knatchbull     | Edward Kaye               |
| Edward William Smyth Scott     | Thomas Brougham           |
| Brev. col. Vincent Eyre, C.B.  | John Eliot                |
| William Barr                   | Henry Lewis               |
| Brev. col. Charles Hogg, C.B.  | Henry Price De Tessier    |
| Brev. col. Frank Turner, C.B.  | Charles Vyvyan Cox        |
| Henry Alexander Carleton, C.B. | Craven Hildesley Dickens  |
| William Henry Delamain         | Henry Hammond             |
| David Reid                     | George Bouchier, C.B.     |
| Robert Warburton               | George Mor, C.B.          |
| John Hall Smyth, C.B.          | James Young               |
| Erle Kyrle Money               | William Olpherts, C.B.    |
| William Maxwell                | Donald Campbell Vanrenen  |
| Henry Edward Lendor Thuil-lier | Frederick William Swinhoe |
| Charles Douglas                | George Elliot Voyle       |
|                                | Alfred Wintle             |

To be CAPTAINS.

|  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Brev. col. Henry Tombs, C.B.                   | George Holland                        |
| Brev. maj. Albert George Austen                | Hungerford Meyer Boddam               |
| Charles Samuel Woodcock                        | John Anthony Anglo                    |
| Brev. major William Alexander Mackinnon, C.B.  | David John Falconer Newall            |
| William Bainbridge Marshall                    | John Edmund Watson                    |
| Walter King Fooks                              | Brev. major Arthur Bunney             |
| Brev. major Charles Vincent Bowie              | William Morton Gowan                  |
| Henry Reginald Courtenay                       | William John Gray                     |
| Frederick Alexander                            | John Stewart Talloh                   |
| Henry John Bannatyne Macleod                   | George Rodney Brown                   |
| Samuel Stallard                                | William Robert Fitzgerald             |
| Brev. major Henry Francis Edward Atley         | Edward Harrison                       |
| Brev. Lieut. col. Henry Le Geyt Bruce          | William Frederick Cox                 |
| Brev. major Donald McNeill                     | Brev. major George Alexander Rennv    |
| Brev. Lieut. col. Edwin Beaumont Johnson, C.B. | Harry Vince Timbrell                  |
| Brev. Lieut. col. Henry Hamilton Maxwell       | Joseph Carncross Griffith             |
| Tyrwhitt Pulman                                | Brev. major Edward Walker             |
| Brev. major Thomas Edward Kennion              | Ellis Walker                          |
| Brev. major Alfred Light                       | Charles Henry Cookes                  |
| Brev. Lieut. col. Charles Harris Hunt, C.B.    | John Alexander Richmond Mead          |
| Brev. major Colin Cookworthy                   | John Fraser Baper                     |
| George Maister                                 | Alfred Hayles Heath                   |
| Brev. maj. William Carmichael Russell          | William Dundas Couchman               |
| Alexander Simpson                              | Brev. major Henry Parlett Bishop      |
| John Ramsay Sladen                             | Frederick Day Urquhart                |
| Charles Stirling Dundas                        | James George Hathorn                  |
| Charles Metcalfe Young                         | Frederick Royle De Bude               |
|  | Brev. major Charles Smith Le-marchand |
|  | Abraham Richmond Fuller               |
|  | Launcelot Machell                     |
|  | Mark Edward Currie                    |
|  | John Hunter                           |
|  | Augustus Darling                      |
|  | Brev. maj. John Sabatier Frith        |

To be SECOND CAPTAINS.

|                                       |                             |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| William Hawtanev Parish               | De Vic Francis Carey        |
| George Bailie                         | Thomas Elliot Hughes        |
| John Fulton                           | Henry Murray                |
| Thomas Henry Salt                     | William Brown               |
| Robert Murray                         | James Randal Martin         |
| Peter Macfarlane Syme                 | Thomas Nicholl              |
| William Alexander Ross                | Charles Walsham Maynard     |
| William Dixon                         | Edward Tierney              |
| George Oliver Rybot                   | Alexander Hadden Lindsay    |
| Affleck Fraser                        | Henry Twisden Forbes        |
| Henry Montague Smith                  | Francis Robert Butt         |
| James Edward Cordner                  | Thomas Parkyn Smith         |
| Walter Delane                         | Arthur Rotton               |
| Edward Simeon                         | Edward Lempiere Earle       |
| Arthur Watt Pixley                    | George Charles Depree       |
| Thomas Pressant                       | George Miller Dobbin        |
| Alfred Digby Dennis                   | Clement John Mead           |
| Brevet major William Todd Brown, C.B. | John Percival               |
| Charles McWhirter Mercer              | Patrick Charles Anderson    |
| David Thomson                         | Mordaunt Martin Fitzgerald  |
| Brevet major Wallis Dowell            | George Rennie Manderson     |
| Morgan Crofton Sankey                 | Henry Moubay Cadell         |
| Jonathan York Worthington             | Charles Vaughan Arbuckle    |
| Henry Richmond Brownlow               | David James Welsh           |
| Brev. major James Shaw Gibb           | Frederick Sleigh Roberts    |
| Francis William Stubbs                | Horatio Otto Hitchins       |
| Alexander Gillespie                   | John Stewart                |
| John Haynes Grant                     | George Cracklow             |
| Brevet major William Wilson           | Edward Lindsay Hawkins      |
| Frederick Ely Smalpage                | John Richard Pearson        |
| Thomas Alexander Drom                 | William Bentinck Cumberland |
| Thomas Netherton Harward              | Charles Hunter              |
| Brev. maj. Andrew Hugh Bogle          | Hungerford Deedes Jackson   |
| Francis Hastings McLeod               | Ferdinand Fitzroy           |
| Sir William Hamilton, Bart.           | George Balfour Traill       |
|                                       | Christopher Hewetson Barnes |



## To be LIEUTENANTS.

John Bonham  
James Alexander  
James Hills  
Minto Elliot  
David MacFarlan  
James Cecil Grove Price  
James Seance  
Henry Archibald Mallock  
Edward Charles William Raynsford  
Robert Roche Franks  
Rawson A. Labie  
Charles Gilbert Robinson  
Charles Somner Sedley Taylor  
George Grant Gordon  
Penton Thomson  
H. well Locke Jones  
Edward Christian Griffin  
Alfred James Wake  
Frederick Vincent Eyre  
Alexander Henry Davidson  
Edward Fraser  
Frederick Eastoe Lewis  
Hamilton Smithett  
Andrew Dume  
Richard Thomas Hare  
Charles Edward Nairne  
Heitor Munro  
William Gully  
Hugh Claiborne  
Buncefoot Pemberton  
William Robert Craster  
Edward Trevor Hume  
Thomas Ryan  
William O'Brien  
Alexander Walker  
Henry Girardot  
William Jackson Stewart  
Alford Dixon  
Fitzherbert Coddington  
Edward Hart Duke  
James Ronald Macleay  
Richard Swanne Robinson  
Anson Swinton  
Henry De Grey Watter  
Edward Henry Ryan  
Charles Alan Bayley  
Percy Burv Banks  
Charles Edward Armstrong  
Keith William Stewart MacKenzie Cameron  
Edward Draper Elliott  
Charles Edward DeLafosse  
Francis William Ward  
George Frederick Backwell  
Charles Arthur Madan Ward  
George Algernon Russell  
Gerald Francis Hamilton  
Montague Wilks Osmansley  
John Arthur Tildard  
John Alves Low  
Christian Syme Jackson  
William Adam Beaver Gillies  
Henry Stephenson Clarke  
Robert James Abbott  
Alexander Samuel Heyland  
Newton Duncann Garrett  
William Henry Wilkins  
Hugh Hildyard Murray  
Thomas James Charles Aylmer  
Studdy  
Willy Albion East  
George Henry Withers Eastbank  
Alfred Richard Tiesell Chilton  
Hugh Ingram Everard Ford  
Montague George Browne  
Robert Henry Palmer  
John Harvey Amond  
William Beckwith Troup  
George Gott Nelson  
Thomas Arnold Davis  
Anthony Hepburn Murray  
Ross Fiddell Lewis  
John Henry Alexander

## FROM MADRAS ARTILLERY.

## To be COLONELS COMMANDANT.

Gen. Edward Mcham Gullifer  
Showers  
Lieut. gen. William Cullen  
To be COLONELS, having rank as Colonels Comdnt.  
Major gen. George Couran

## To be COLONELS.

John William Crogan  
Thomas Kensington Whistler  
Richard Cornwallis Moore, C.B.  
George William Young Simpson

## To be LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

George Rowlandson  
William Adam Orr, C.B.  
Charles John Coxe  
Bladen West Black  
William Kinnaird Worster  
Joseph Lyon Barrow  
Gerard Potter Eaton  
John Desbrisay Mein

## To be CAPTAINS.

Ronald Macpherson  
Wyndham Charles Leopold Baker  
Andrew Vance Falls  
Frederick William Bond  
Charles Alexander Purvis  
Hickman Thomas Molesworth  
Robert George Hunter Grant  
Allan Newton Scott  
William Clarke Francis Gosling  
Edward Thomas Fasken

Pierce Thomas Henry Taylor  
Edward Robert Conolly  
Thomas Walker Bridges  
Digby Willoughby George Fairfield  
Spencer Cargill  
Hugh Latham  
Harold John Kinsman  
Charles Pitt Elberton  
Alfred Edward Garnault  
Henry Grant Young  
Henry Cotton  
James Charles  
Harry Maxwell Mackenzie  
Harry Lancelot Nicholas  
George William Thomson  
Charles Henry Reddy  
William Stuart Alexander  
John Clinton Greene  
Edward Francis Chapman  
Thomas Graham  
Crombie Covey  
Clarence Macpherson  
James Loch  
Benjamin Vaughan Arbuckle  
George Lamb  
James Raymond Johnstone  
Dewar  
John Mylne Young  
Lewis William Taylor  
John Frederick Free  
John Wilton Taylor  
James Andrew Shepherd Colquhoun  
Walter Eust Forbes  
John Forbes Metcalf John  
William Barron  
William James Wemyss Muir  
Lionel Henry Septimus James  
Palmer Boyd  
Albert Berwick Cunningham  
Edward John Macnall  
Frederick Larisy  
Francis Arthur Stubbs  
Guilbert Edward Wyndham  
Millet  
John Philipps Cottam  
Horace George Willis  
Vincent Carue Fisher  
Murray William Daniell  
Edward Albert Anderson  
Harry Leith Mackenzie  
James Waterhouse  
Richard Bazett  
John Butchart  
George Banatyne Wymmer  
John Francis Coatesley  
Samuel Hunter Cowan  
Michael Henry Seward  
Sholto Edmonstone Pemberton  
Robert William Smith  
Charles Harold Thompson  
Arthur Swinton  
Henry Stephenson Hutchingson  
Robert George Swayne Marshall  
George Peploe Brown  
Dunbar Fraser Huyshe  
Arthur John Charles Rawlin  
Frederick Alexander Wilson  
Arthur Comely  
Henry Shakespeare Higginson  
Edward Macfarlane Steel  
Vincent Rivaz  
George Joseph de Lantour  
Charles Edward Salseld  
James Edward Alexander  
Robert Blund Hewson  
Alfred Tritton Waine  
Alexander Dingley Anderson  
Francis Percival Friman  
Hugh Alexander Douglas  
Montague Jocelyn King Harman  
George Swinkly

## To be CAPTAINS—(continued).

Walter Stuart Mann  
Charles Macleod John Thornton  
William Ferguson Beaton  
Laurie  
John de Courcy Sinclair  
George Carleton  
Brev. Lieut. col. Robert Cadell  
Edward William Dance  
Robert Morton  
Napier George Campbell

## To be SECOND CAPTAINS.

George Cayley Robinson  
Francis Cobbe  
Francis Elliot, C.B.  
Brevet major George Godfrey  
Pearse  
George Dangerfield  
Alexander Harry Dawson  
Henry William Lamsden  
Robert Compton Bracebridge  
Highmoor  
Marmaduke Charles Lawson  
John Frederick Adolphus  
M'Nair  
Brevet major Lionel Bridge  
James Smith Bard  
Campbell Cameron  
Horatio Bolen  
Brevet major Lancelot Francis  
Charles Thomas  
Robert Lambert Playfair  
Elmer Minto Playfair

## To be LIEUTENANTS.

Henry Leewin Dempster  
George Hazzard  
John Westrop Watkins  
David Dalrymple Anderson  
Francis Charles Trevor  
Duncan John M'Gregor  
Benjamin Lumsden Gordon  
Joseph George Marshall  
George Agnew Goldingham  
Charles Joseph M'Mahon  
Charles Edward Watson  
Stephen Henry Edward Cameron  
Harry M'Leod  
John Charles Taylor  
William Farar Grey  
John M'Neil  
Henry M'Gaughey Finlay  
John Hovos  
Frederick Edward Hadow  
William Henry M'Cauley  
Francis Henry Thompson  
Francis Stafford Buid  
Henry Poppleman Teasdale Mac  
Carthy  
Horatio Powis Lane  
William Hull Cairne  
Wardlaw Manleyson  
Charles Rind John Backle  
Marmaduke Littlejohn Monckton  
John Ford  
Alexander Wynch  
Isaac Ketchen  
Anthony Percy Barnbridge  
Stapleton Penny  
Henry John Thornton  
Matthews Halcourt Collier  
Bernard Stearns  
Edward Thomas Ouchterlony  
Robert Thomas Hamond  
Charles Edward Pritchard  
Walter McNeill Perwent Wright  
Henry Lind Adams Long  
Holloway William Hastings  
Alexander Galloway Pritchard  
Alexander Macdonald Rawlin  
Archibald Henry Roberts  
Henry Fobett Pritchard

## FROM BOMBAY ARTILLERY.

## To be COLONELS COMMANDANT.

Lieut. general Julius George  
Griffith  
Major gen. Frederick Schaler  
Andrew Rowland  
To be COLONEL, having the rank of Colonel Comdnt.  
Major general William Marcus Coghan.

## To be COLONELS.

Charles Lucas  
Henry Willoughby Trevelyan, C.B.  
Henry Foster

## To be LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

John Pottinger, C.B.  
George Prince Sealy  
Arnold Burrows Kemball, C.B.  
John Richard Hawkins  
William David Atken  
Charles Boudler Fuller  
John Worgan

## To be CAPTAINS.

Hugh Maxwell Douglas  
Anthony Maxtone Murray  
George Hossack  
Brevet major Richard Harte  
Keatinge  
Andrew Aytoun  
Hill Wallace  
Brevet major George Gleig Brown  
Frederick Conybeare  
David James Rindley  
Herbert Bruce Sandford  
John Clements Hailes  
Brevet major Thomas Trenchard  
Haggard

John Ramsay James Robertson  
Richard George Frederick  
Heneagan  
Philip Dossie Horne  
John Richard M'Grath  
John M'Kenzie Macintyre  
George Gunning John Campbell  
William James Bradford  
James Blair

Charles Raikes  
John Beaumont Swete  
Henry Dundas Glag  
Robert Cameron Henehy  
Alexander John Ogilvie  
Patrick St. George Gorme  
George Charles Murray Martin  
Eveart Stephen M'Albin  
William David Foster  
Gustavus Eric Blair  
Hugh Gordon Thomson  
M'Leam Barclay Sablin Lloyd  
Frederick Leys Playfair  
Walter D'Olville Kernek  
Archibald Robertson Glasgow  
Richard Andrew Baker  
Eugene William Childers  
Robert Pope  
Charles Johnston  
Thomas Jenatius Maria Hogg

Burton Yaldwyn  
Kenneth James Loch Mackenzie  
James William Macdougall  
Henry Featherstone Gough  
James Frederick Pierson  
William Hayden  
George Herbert Trevor  
St. John Charles Shaw  
Alexander Chorley Davidson  
Hon. Albert Bouchard de Montmorency  
William Henry Montgomerie  
Matthew Morton Baine  
William Bisset  
Charles Hesketh Alderley Gower  
Patrick Murray R. B. B.  
Albert William O'Connell Winyates  
William Waddell  
William Elliot Lockhart  
George Bean Macdonell  
Charles Edward Reid  
Thomas William Roberts  
Charles Clifford Saxton  
Charles Edwyne Anderson Straker  
William Andrew Warren  
William Richard Charles Brough  
Daniel Vincent Shortland  
William Freeth  
Charles William Breton  
Hos. Harries Sandisq O'Grady  
Robert Thompson  
Arthur Keene Seacome  
James Henry Glegg  
John Graham Pollock  
William Stanley Hebbert  
Robert Alexander  
Percy Sanderson  
David Cowie  
George Fraser Eric Smith Neill  
Charles Robertson Elliott  
Whaley  
James Stuart Fraser Mackenzie  
Archibald Iver Macdougall  
Matthew Richard West  
George Roland Gnaner  
Douglas Wesen Lawrell  
Augustus John Lurie  
Frederick Robertson Twynham

## To be SECOND CAPTAINS.

Charles Edward Henry Cotes  
James Henry Reid  
Walter James Hodgson Stevenson  
Thomas Marshall Harris  
George Napier  
Thomas James MacLachlan  
Brevet Major Richard Pittman  
Thomas Carlisle Crowe  
Charles Shaw de Neufville  
Lucas  
John Henry Porter Malcolmson  
John Braithwaite Hardy  
William de Vitre

## To be LIEUTENANTS.

George Francis Worsley  
John Ritchie  
Charles Henry Sturt  
Thomas Potter Beethon  
John Tasker  
Philip Hamner Harcourt  
Henry Charles Baskerville  
Tomner  
Arthur Carey  
Horace Seymour Kerr Peeble  
Christopher Edward Newport  
John Vibart  
Henry Tainfield Vachell  
Edward Henry Baker  
John Thomas Laisman  
Charles Percy Theobald  
Charles Edward Roxy  
Henry Watts Stockley  
Wallace William Benson  
Thomas Carr Fletcher  
Horace Cowley Brown  
Walter John Finch  
John William Bourbelle  
Eldred Thomas Pottinger  
Baron Henry Pottinger  
John Grerson  
John Henry Lloyd  
Alexander Thomas Wallace  
Arthur Thomas Brisco Stevenson  
Edmond George Battiscombe  
Thomas Hecatote Ouchterlony  
Henry Francis Gibb  
Frederick Boyd Roberts  
Philip Henry Greig

## ROYAL ENGINEERS.

## FROM BENGAL ENGINEERS.

## COLONELS COMMANDANT.

Lieut. gen. Sir John Cheape, K.C.B.  
Major gen. Edward Garstin  
Major gen. Henry Goodwyn

## COLONELS.

Major gen. Alexander Henry Major gen. (Superannuated)  
Edmonstone Boleam (to rank as Colonel commandant)  
Sir Robert Naider, K.C.B.  
Edward Lacey Osmansley  
William Erskine Baker (to rank as Colonel commandant)  
Henry Marion Durand, C.B.  
John Langton

## LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Col. Alexander Cunningham  
Stephen Pott  
Charles Becher Young  
Richard Strachey  
Alexander David Turnbull  
Alfred George Goodwyn  
John Rein Becker, C.B.

## CAPTAINS.

Archibald Impey  
William Donald Alexander  
Robert Short  
Brevet major William Arden  
Comdnt. C.B.  
James Edmund Tennant Nicolls  
Charles James Hodgson  
David George Robinson  
Charles Waterloo Hutchinson  
Brevet Lieut. col. Alexander Taylor, C.B.  
George Sin  
Alexander Fraser  
Joseph Henry Dyas  
Brevet major Henry Drummond  
Charles Pellard

## SECOND CAPTAINS.

Charles Thornton Stewart  
Brevet major Frederick Richard Maunsell  
Frederick Weston Peile  
Brevet major George Edward Watson  
Brevet major James Francis Tennant  
Brevet major Julius George Medley  
Frank Sherwood Taylor  
Edward Davidson  
Lindsay Russell  
Edward Charles Sparshott Williams  
Brevet major John James M'Leod Jones  
Brevet major George Tomkyns Chesney

## LIEUTENANTS.

Aeneas Perkins  
Arthur Moffatt Lang  
Edward Wood Humphry  
Charles Simeon Thomson

Salisbury Thomas Trevor  
George Newman  
John Ludstone Watts  
John Underwood Champaign

## LIEUTENANTS—(continued).

Robert Charles Boileau Pen-  
berton  
Robert Home  
Patrick Murray  
William Jeffreys  
David Ward  
Edward Talbot Thackeray  
John Greenlaw Forbes  
Charles Henry Luard  
John Birney  
George Swinton  
Charles Neave Judge  
George Scott Hills  
John Lefkford  
Ashton Milnes Brandreth  
Henry William Garnault  
Ralph Graham Smyth  
John Philip Steel  
Parry Lambert  
John Magee McNeile  
Colin Campbell Scott Moncrieff  
William Burvill Holmes  
Henry Francis Blair  
John Magee Heywood  
John Heischel  
Robert Claude Daubuz  
Hastings Macween  
Isaac Peat Westmorland  
Arthur Charles Paddy  
Oliver Beauchamp Coventry  
st John  
Arthur Herbert Bagge  
Henry Ravenshaw Thuillier  
Alexander John William Cum-  
mins  
Thomas Claridge Manderson

## FROM MADRAS ENGINEERS.

## COLONELS-COMMANDANT.

Gen. Sir James Lilliman Cald-  
well, G.C.B. Lieut.-gen. Duncan Sim.

## COLONELS.

Sir Arthur Thomas Cotton (to  
rank as Col.-Commandant)  
Charles Edward Faber Edward Lawford  
William Albert B rdwood

## LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

William Henry Horsley Archibald John Maddy Boileau  
Samuel Edgar Owen Ludlow Henry White Hitchins  
Charles Alexander Orr John Carpendale  
John Ouchterlony Francis Hornblow Rundall  
Charles Cornwallis Johnston George Warren Walker

## CAPTAINS.

Edward Henry Francis John Moberly  
Brevet-Major John Cumming John Bean  
Anderson Felix Thackeray Haig  
Charles Edward Dawson Hill Arthur Scott Moberly  
Charles Vaughan Wilkinson Richard Armstrong Roberts  
Edward Archibald Ford Brevet-Major Richard Hieram  
Osborn William Samuel Cham-  
bers  
Peter Pierce Lyons O'Connell John Goldard  
George Vivian Winscom John Frederick Fisher

## SECOND CAPTAINS.

Theodore Emilius Bhagavan James Vertue  
John Mullins William Henry Edgcombe  
Edward Ruth Blagrove Grenville Pulteney de Faignieux  
Joseph Gore Ryves Falconnet  
Jasper Orway Mayne Thomas Beckley  
Henry Thomas Rogers John Norris Hunter  
Richard Francis Oakes Joseph Beatty  
Hew Lindsay Frendergast William Christie  
Brevet-Major John Heron  
Maxwell Shaw Stewart

## LIEUTENANTS.

Hector Tulloch Alexander Jerome Filgate  
John Ord Hasted Henry Meredith Vibart  
Harry North Dalrymple Prender-  
gast Lewis Gower Stewart  
Frederick Augustus Howes Walter Malcolm Roberts  
James Gavin Lindsay Ross Thompson  
William Henry Burton Philip Samuel Marindin  
Harvey Rhodes Faber Alexander Thomas Fraser  
Herbert William Wood John Pennycook  
John Makgill Charles Alexander Sim  
Charles John Smith James Law Lushington Mar-  
tinet  
Henry Robert Mead Robert Percival Pennefather  
Henry Smalley Arthur Robert Edgcombe  
William Tallach Whish Sydneyham Culbourn Clarke  
Patrick Montgomery Henry Cotterill Smith  
David Henry Trail Arthur Frank Hamilton  
William Cunningham William Gordon Cumming

## FROM BOMBAY ENGINEERS.

## COLONELS-COMMANDANT.

William Barclay Goodfellow Major gen. Walter Scott

## COLONELS.

Henry Blois Turner (to rank  
as Colonel commandant)  
Charles William Trouwenheere,  
G.B. Henry Joshua Margary  
Gore Boland Munroe

## LIEUTENANT-COLONELS.

Charles Frederic North William Kendall  
James Henry Burke Michael Kavanagh Kennedy  
William Frederic Marriott Alfred De Lisle  
(Staff Corps) William Rice Dickinson  
Henry Wainwright Bax Bell Charles Scott  
Harry Rivers

## CAPTAINS.

James George Fife Edmund Southey  
Jenkin Jones David Johnson Nasmyth  
Brev. m. j. James Thomas Walker Alexander Davidson  
Alexander Cowper Brevet Lieut. col. John Archi-  
John William Playfair bald Ballard, C.B.  
John Baptist Granville Close Richard Edward Forbes Cot-  
John Augustus Fuller grave  
John Salisbury Trevor Joseph Rogers Sandy  
Henry St. Clair Wilkins Charles James Merriman

## SECOND CAPTAINS.

Robert Selon Sellen Cuthbert Walter Finch  
Brevet-Major Robert Preston Irwin Montgomerie Greig  
Malcolm John Richardson Maunsell  
Alexander Uquhart Hamilton Harry Pim  
Fisch Edward Barnes Holland  
David Thomson John Le Mosnier  
William West Goodfellow William A. ophus Baker  
Henry Frances Honeck John Hubbard White  
Julius George Thomas Griffith Clement Metcalfe Browne

## LIEUTENANTS.

Charles Thomas Haig William Merriman  
James Hills Keith Alexander Jopp  
Charles Bochie Foinman Penny Charles Mant  
Frederick Colvin Mytton Henry Herbert Lee  
Joseph Bonus Alexander Reginald Seton  
Charles Augustus Goodfellow William Maxwell Campbell  
Brown ow Hugh Mathew James Henry Robert Cruik-  
Edward Parry Gambier shank  
Walter Manson George Wingate Oldham  
Henry Cecil Moore Henry Wathen Watson  
Alfred Thom s Mander Ernest Landais Maryatt  
John Downing Swney Charles Frederick Baldwin  
Joseph Herbert Bedford Maxwell James Macartney  
Walter Marlon Ducat Henry Doveton  
George Lane Cockburn Mere-  
wether Bruce Outram Seton  
Peyton Phelps Edward Duxley Twemlow  
Frederick James Smith John Donaldson Cruickshank  
Thomas Freeman Dowden Corland Alexander McGregor  
Augustus Le Mesurier Skinner  
George M edonald Cruickshank

## The Victoria Cross.

## WAR OFFICE, April 29.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her intention to confer the decoration of the Victoria Cross on the undermentioned officers of H.M.'s Indian forces, whose claims to the same have been submitted for her Majesty's approval, on account of acts of bravery performed by them in India, as recorded against their names, viz.:

Lieut. Thomas Cadell, the late 2nd European Bengal Fusiliers, for having, on the 12th of June, 1857, at the flagstaff picket at Delhi, when the whole of the picket of H.M.'s 75th regiment and 2nd European Bengal fusiliers were driven in by a large body of the enemy, brought in from among the enemy a wounded bugler of his own regiment under a most severe fire, who would otherwise have been cut up by the rebels. Also, on the same day, when the fusiliers were retiring, by order, on Metcalfe's house, on it being reported that there was a wounded man left behind, Lieut. Cadell went back of his own accord towards the enemy, accompanied by three men, and brought in a man of the 75th regiment, who was severely wounded, under a most heavy fire from the advancing enemy.

Lieut. Edward Talbot Thackeray, Bengal engineers, for cool intrepidity and characteristic daring in extinguishing a fire in the Delhi magazine enclosure, on the 16th of September, 1857, under a close and heavy musketry fire from the enemy, at the imminent risk of his life from the explosion of combustible stores in the shed in which the fire occurred.

## Official Paper.

## SIR J. P. GRANT'S REPLY TO LORD CANNING.

(Concluded from page 335.)

From V. H. SCHALCH, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Nuddea Division, to the Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal, No. 89, dated Jan. 13, 1862:—

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 3,180A, of the 28th ult., and I have directed the collectors of Jessore and Nuddea to depute their sub-divisional officers to inquire into the relation existing between the planter zemindars of those factories, mentioned in the list furnished by the Secretary to the Landholders' and Commercial Association, which may be situated within their jurisdictions, at the same time impressing on them the necessity of their acting in the spirit of the orders contained in your letter, and of their endeavouring to promote a more healthy state of feeling between the parties.

2. That there exists a decided indisposition on the part of the tenantry to pay voluntarily rent to their zemindars, when these latter are also planters, is undoubted. From what I have been able to ascertain in conversation with both parties, and from inquiries from the local authorities, the position of the parties appears to be this:—The planter zemindar, finding the repugnance of his tenants towards the cultivation of indigo in most instances invincible, has in some estates sought to reimburse himself for the loss of the profit he has hitherto obtained from the manufacture of the dye, by raising the rents generally throughout his zemindary under the facilities afforded him by the recent rent law, and has also exercised largely the power of ejecting those who held as tenants at will for the purposes of taking their lands into his own hands for the cultivation of indigo.

3. From notes by me I find that over 22,000 notices of enhancements of rent have already been issued by the planter zemindars noted in the margin,\* while in the estates in which recourse had not been had to this measure, it will, it is well known, be largely enforced in the ensuing year. Of the number of ejectments I have no reliable data, but they are, I know, very considerable.

4. Though in thus exercising their right, the one party may have acted fully within the law, yet the sudden and wholesale manner in which these measures have been carried out, has naturally united the other in a bond of sympathy and common interest.

5. The ryots believe that these proceedings have been instituted with a view to punish them for their refusal to cultivate indigo, and that a compliance with the planters' wishes to resume the cultivation would at once cause their cessation. Determined to avoid all connection with that obnoxious crop, and irritated at the enhancement of the rent at which they have for years held their tenures, and at their ejectment from some of the most valuable land, they combine to cease the voluntary payment of rent, trusting that delay in receiving their rents and the consequent difficulty of meeting the Government demand for revenue, will drive the planter to pursue a more lenient course towards them.

6. The ryots further allege, in extenuation of their conduct, the demand in some estates of illegal cesses; but they more generally urge that, having little confidence in the teh-sildars appointing the rent, they prefer incurring the costs attending a suit in court, and thereby acquiring an unimpeachable acknowledgment of the payment of their rent, to risking the possible repudiation of the receipts they would receive on a voluntary payment to the teh-sildars.

7. While, then, the ryot has, to a certain extent, fair grounds for refusing payment where an enhanced rate or unauthorised cesses are demanded, no valid excuse exists, as far as I am able to judge, for the more prevalent refusal, founded on the alleged unwillingness of the teh-sildars to receive the rent when offered, or on the fear of the possible repudiation of the receipts they may grant.

8. Such being the position of the two parties, I do not think that any officer of Government acting as a mere mediator, armed with any extraordinary powers, and authorised by either to determine the terms of any agreement would be successful in bringing about a settlement between them. Self-interest would probably suggest more weighty arguments in favour of an amicable arrangement than he could bring. While as exponents of the views of Government, as expressed in your letter under reply, as a means of bringing the parties face to face, the local authorities would prove equally efficient, and their action would be more immediate and simultaneous.

9. As far as has lain in my power I have taken every opportunity to explain to the ryots the false position they are assuming, and to urge them to show no factious opposition to their landlords.

10. I purpose visiting the neighbourhood of the more extensive concerns in both districts within the next month or six weeks, and shall lose no opportunity of giving expression to the views of His Honour the Lieut.-governor on the subject. The arrangements which either have been, or now are in progress, for the location of a sufficient number of revenue officers to dispose, without delay, of rent suits, will greatly facilitate the recovery of the large arrears now outstanding.

11. Should, unhappily, the exhortations of the authorities and their endeavours to induce in both parties a more conciliatory spirit prove unsuccessful, and the measures adopted for enforcing prompt payment of rent through the court have no admonitory effect, I shall then, I trust, be in a position, after receiving the reports of local officers, and after consultation with them, to submit, for the consideration of Government, such suggestions as may appear expedient to meet the difficulty.

12. I will bear in mind the permission conditionally granted in the 4th paragraph of your letter to allow time for the payment of revenue where good cause for such indulgence may be fully established.

From V. H. SCHALCH, Esq., Officiating Commissioner of the Nuddea Division, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, No. 93, dated Jan. 23, 1862.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward, in continuation of my letter No. 89 of the 13th instant, in ori-

\* J. Hills, Esq., 7,500; A. Hills, Esq., 2,000; H. Sibbud, Esq., 3,000; T. Kenny, Esq., 1,600; — Smith, Esq., 6,000; J. White, Esq., 1,300.

ginal, a report from the collector of Nuddea, submitting his views of the state of things as regards the rent question in his district, and the measure he would propose to effect a settlement of the question.

2. The report contains so full and clear an exposition not only of the present aspect of the question, but of the causes which have induced it, founded on a thorough knowledge of the past and present circumstances of the district, that I have deemed it advisable to submit it in full for the information of his Honour the Lieut.-governor.

3. Mr. Herschel's views, it will be seen, as to the present position of the parties, the causes which have led to it, and the probable success attending the appointment of special commissioners, agree in all material points with the opinion I had in those respects expressed in my letter above quoted.

4. Having been but for a short period connected with this division, I did not consider the amount of information I had hitherto been able to acquire of the conflicting interests represented by the planter zemindars and their ryots sufficient to warrant my suggesting any practical remedy for the amelioration of the relations at present existing between them, until I had, by personal intercourse in my tour through the districts, obtained a better insight of the views and arguments of both parties; but when I find that the opinions I had formed on this subject are so fully in accordance with those independently arrived at by an officer of Mr. Herschel's sound judgment, general ability, and perfect knowledge of his district, I have no hesitation in urging on the Government the acceptance of the remedial measure proposed in Mr. Herschel's report.

5. He proposes, in place of the appointment of a special commissioner, as suggested by the Landholders' Society, to act as a mediator between the parties, the appointment of an officer exercising the united powers of a collector, and of a collector and of a civil zillah judge under Act X. of 1859. I would further recommend that he be also vested with the powers of a commissioner of revenue under that Act.

6. By this arrangement the entire executive management, and the judicial control of the machinery for working the rent law, and for the determination of all questions connected with that law, would be united in the one officer, and thus economy and efficiency of power simultaneously secured with uniformity of action. The union of these powers would in no way clash, nor be productive of deprivation of any of the rights and privileges of appeal conferred by law. Additional judge, as he might be termed, could restrict the exercise of his powers as collector to the decision of certain appeals from the deputy collectors, refraining from adjudication of original suits in which, as collector, his decision would be final, so that no right of appeal would be lost. Vested with the powers of commissioner he would dispose of cognate suits under Sections XXV., XXVI., and XXVIII., relative to the ejectment of tenants, measurement of land, and assessment of invalid Lakhiraj tenures, which, though intimately connected with the other suits under the rent law, have been ruled to be of an executive nature, and therefore not judiciously cognisable; and he would be further enabled to distribute his subordinate staff according to the requirements of the district of which his experience, as the general and sole appellate authority (subject, of course, to the supervision of the Sudder Court and the Board of Revenue), would keep him fully informed.

7. That an appointment such as that now proposed would tend to the early and final settlement of the rent question as anticipated by Mr. Herschel, I feel confident, and I am sanguine that the proposal now submitted will be approved of because it affords a practical, and, I believe, certain means of accomplishing the desire of the Government to settle justly and with as little delay as the interests involved will admit of, the dissensions existing between many of the landlords and their ryots in the Nuddea and Jessore districts, for in the latter also would I recommend the appointment of an additional judge similarly vested.

8. I trust that, in recommending these appointments, I may be absolved from all suspicion of desiring to evade any responsibility connected with the office I hold; but the aspect the rent question has assumed, and the importance attached to its early and satisfactory settlement, must sooner or later force on the Government the adoption of exceptional measures to meet the difficulties involved in it, and I can safely affirm that, even if relieved of all connection with it in these two districts, the other duties which I shall, as commissioner of revenue

and circuit, have to perform, will fully occupy every moment of my time.

9. Mr. Herschel supplements the proposal for the appointment of an additional judge by another, for the enactment of a penal clause for the withholding of rent, and for a reconsideration of the law relative to the measurement of lands.

10. Some time must elapse before these alterations in the existing law could be effected, and I would not delay the proposed appointment of the additional judge until this could be done. On the contrary, the experience that such an officer would very shortly acquire would be brought to bear most beneficially on the discussion of these questions, and the results attending his appointment would clearly indicate how far the proposed measures would be required.

From W. J. HERSCHEL, Esq., Collector of Nuddea, to the Commissioner of the Nuddea Division, No. 183, dated the 18th January, 1862.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter, No. 206, dated 10th inst., enclosing copies of correspondence which has passed between the Government of Bengal and the landholders, and Commercial Association.

2. I have seen also in the daily papers copies of correspondence which has passed between the Supreme Government and the Government of Bengal and the Association. I learn that His Excellency the Governor-general entertains a strong impression that some steps should be taken to bring to a close the enormous litigation which is going on, and has suggested for this purpose the re-appointment of Special Commissioners, whose duty it shall be, as far as possible, to act as mediators between the contending parties, and where that is not sufficient to place the disputed point before a Court of Justice.

3. The correspondence has come to me with instruction from his Honour the Lieut.-governor of Bengal (in anticipation, apparently, of any resolution on the general question) to use, to the utmost, the influence in my power to check the evil complained of. This I shall of course do. Meanwhile I avail myself of this opportunity of submitting to you my views upon the state of things at the present moment, believing that, within the last one or two months, the matter has assumed an aspect which admits of a definite action of a kind, perhaps, not exactly such as is contemplated, but which I believe to be necessary.

4. The general impression which the correspondence raises is, that the planter zemindars are beginning to be overwhelmed with the mass of suits which they institute, and that a continuance of such a state of things must end in their succumbing, and that, consequently, they are desirous to submit their cause to arbitration. There is nothing in the correspondence itself to show how far the ryots and the other party in the question are desirous of a similar reference; but I can safely say that they also are weary of the contest, and would be glad of any means of arriving at a settlement; but whether they are equally desirous, with their zemindars, for a reference to special arbitration, is a question which I am unable to answer. They have expressed no opinion upon it, and in the absence of any satisfactory means for their doing so, their wishes on the point cannot be known. Under these circumstances I fear that the success of any attempt to arbitrate between the two parties must be very problematical. How much soever it may be desirable that the questions at issue should be settled in an amicable way, it would, I think, be a grievous blow to the authority and influence of Government if another attempt to arbitrate were followed by results comparatively so slight as were attained by Messrs. Morris and Montresor.

5. I venture to express a decided opinion that any such attempt will fail as the last attempt failed, and for the same reason—viz., that the wishes of one of the parties will not have been consulted beforehand. However excellent the choice may be, the appointment will be looked on with suspicion by those who had no voice in determining the line of conduct adopted; the ryots may yield to the temporary show of authority which sends them such an arbiter; but the sensation will pass away, and the reaction will be worse than the original evil. It has been so in one instance, and I cannot entertain the faintest hope that it will be otherwise this time.

6. Some censure has fallen from his Excellency as to the failure of the last experiment, on the ground that sufficient time was not given to the attempt to conciliate. The attempt, however, is one of the difficulties which are far greater than is believed. I have failed so utterly myself in all attempts of the

kind, that I feel that the censure is as applicable to me as to any one, and if I have long ago given up all such attempts, it is not, I can assure the Government, from any want of sympathy with the disputants, but because I have learned the real evil (and it is nothing less) of making them. They are not only hopeless; they cause a wider breach than before. The interference is necessarily at the request of one party, and no delicacy of handling avails to disguise this fact. The other party submits, but does so with a grudge. It is not possible from such a position to speak to the ryots otherwise than in a tone of command as contrasted with the tone in which advice is suggested to an European gentleman. The difference cannot escape the keen perception of a native. There is no real weight in such an order, and the advice is not always acted on. It is a very short time, indeed, before both are neglected, and the Government officer has a reward for his pains in the mutual distrust of both parties.

7. I must ask the fullest indulgence which can be allowed to a subordinate officer, when I express my earnest hope that all further attempts at conciliation be abandoned, and that, instead thereof, the voice of authority, if any at all, be adopted as the only one which can meet the difficulties of the case in a special way.

8. The difficulties of the case I believe to be greatly different from such as can be met by any attempt to smooth them down. They are real questions of right and wrong, in which the feelings of the parties are kept excited by the magnitude of the interests at stake, and not by the recollection of former disputes. That this has much to do with it is, of course, impossible to ignore, and it doubtless does add energy to the contest, but it does not support it. The ryots are not naturally a vindictive race, that they should have undergone the tremendous pressure upon them of the last few months for the sole purpose of getting finally rid of their opponents in the late struggle. Such a feeling may have, and I have no doubt that it did prompt the first resistance to the planters' usual demand for rent. But it has long ceased to be operative (except where it is kept alive by the continuance of a very slightly reformed system of indigo advances). It was the mere stepping-stone from the indigo to the rent question. All such feelings have been absorbed in the interest attaching to the present one. The zemindaree question is one in which the ryot is a hundred-fold more interested than even that of indigo, and if any cause be sought for the intensity of the present struggle it is not, I think, necessary to look further than to the questions which it has brought to the surface.

9. They are excessively numerous, and it is hard to say which is most important. Neither party can be blamed, in my opinion, for mooring them. If the initiative, on the close of the indigo questions, did lie with the ryots at first, I think there are grounds for saying that, for some four or five years previous to that, a general tendency on the part of the planters had been shown to extend the exercise of their zemindaree rights. Enhancements of rents had been (so far as the cases in court throw light upon the matter) more frequent of late years. After the first check which the ryots received, the planters have steadily taken the initiative. Twenty-five thousand notices of enhancement of rent have been issued in this zillah, and the close of the year only in April prevented the number from being greater. At the present moment it is hard to say what is the limit of the number threatened; 70,000 or 80,000 is a low estimate.

10. An exceedingly great number of suits for ejectment have been instituted. The Ootbundee tenure of the ryots has been challenged and defined in the courts with a precision hitherto unknown, and the definition has been adverse to the ryot, who has learnt that he has not, nor can ever have, any rights of occupancy on such lands. Under this definition many thousands of begahs of chur land, on which ryots have squatted for a generation, have been swept clear; and at the least, 2,000 or 3,000 ryots, in all parts of the country, have been ejected from the land they believed to be theirs in a certain sense.

11. A tactical mistake has been committed by almost every planter, which has, perhaps, done more to encourage the ryots than any other single cause within the present question. In suing for arrears of rent nothing has been omitted from the claim which could possibly be hoped for in the decree. All the petty little ceases and abwabs that have long been levied were included, and in almost every instance thrown out. Late decisions have pronounced every instance inadmissible. The value of this discovery to the ryots must be measured not by its novelty,

for it is no new discovery to them, but by the fact that, coming at this time, the decision of the question is practically final, which it has never been before. Again, the power of the zemindar over waste land has been enforced to an extent which is unprecedented; and partly in pursuance of the general design, and partly in consequence of the law of limitation, an attack on a large scale has been made upon the Lakhiraj holders. The whole of the ryots have been alarmed, too, by the determination generally come to by every planter to measure his estate, and by the rigorous precision with which this has been carried out wherever possible.

12. Then, again, the zemindaree accounts have been examined, and large sums have been claimed in court for arrears of rent, some of such old standing as to make the interest many times larger than the original sum.

13. It appears to me that all this constitutes a tremendous reform, to undertake which immediately after such a desperate struggle showed great confidence in the power of the law, such as the existence of the heavy arrears exhibited alone need not shake. I do not see how it was to be expected that so great a step should succeed, under such circumstances, without very heavy arrears. Their existence must be weighed against the progress made in the revision of the system, and the ultimate profit to be expected.

13½. By the ryots a considerable reform has been insisted on, but in a loose and desultory manner, and with only partial success. They have held and are still holding out against the demand for abwabs and cesses, and have succeeded. They have held and are still holding out against a claim of the zemindar to measure with a rope of his own choosing; they have required that in measuring the Amcen should act, not independently, but in accord with themselves. In some cases this has been conceded, but not always. Lastly, they have strenuously struggled for the concession of reliable receipts, but rarely with success as yet. Before several of the deputy-collectors there are still large numbers of *ex-parte* cases which owe their origin entirely to this difficulty. In one instance, after calling on a deputy-collector to inquire into the origin of these cases, he sent one up; the written declaration of the ryots, that they preferred paying costs under decrees in this way to paying the money to the Gomastah. They stated as their reason that they could not trust him because they were kept out of their receipts too long. Another point of minor importance for which they are struggling (though going the wrong way about it) is for a separation in the receipts between moneys paid on account of different tenures. They have discovered the protection against the sale that is given to one class of tenures above another, and require the receipts to be distinct accordingly. I have not heard whether this has been granted.

14. Looking at all these questions, and at the importance of them, I cannot wonder at the severity of the contest for their settlement. What appears to me more worthy of consideration is that, after such a mass of litigation, they are not yet all settled.

15. This I believe to be the real cause of the perpetuation of the contest, and I believe that the fault lies neither with the planter nor with the ryot, but that it is to be sought partly in the fact that the authority of the legal decisions of the deputy collectors has been weak compared to the interest at stake, and partly in the fact that sufficient time has not been allowed for them to take hold.

16. The former is the main reason I believe. The judicial authority of the courts has been frittered away in the sprinkling of deputy collectors over the country moving about from place to place. The double appeal, partly to the collector and partly to the judge, puzzles the ryot. Under present circumstances it is particularly unfortunate that such a divided jurisdiction should exist. The employment under pressure of suits for a short time, of the moonsiffs at another of the Small Cause Courts, and the distinction in the powers allowed to different courts, have introduced an element of uncertainty, not only in the conduct, but also in the decisions of suits, which the ordinary process of appeal has not sufficed to rectify, and which no amount of supervision within my power has ever enabled me to hear of in time to rectify.

17. This confusion of authorities has been increased very greatly by the appointment of an additional collector, whose decisions do not always agree with those which I had passed. They are more carefully considered, and, therefore, sounder, and doubt is thus thrown upon points which were partially settled.

18. And not only are the people restricted with the cumbrousness of the machine which undertakes to decide their cases, but there is no one officer in the district who is in a position to see the whole state of affairs at one view. The two Appellate Courts see each as much as I do, but neither of them, nor I, can properly see the whole, or judge of the relation of the parts to each other.

19. What the district at present requires is, I believe, the appointment of an additional judge, to officiate also as additional collector, who should have the sole and entire control of all deputy collectors whose cases he should choose to take up. In the double capacity of judge and collector he would alone decide all appeals. What is wanted is a single head, and all authority combined in that head. Influence cannot, I believe, exist without authority; and I may be pardoned if I say, that even an exceptional appointment without positive power is inferior in efficacy to an appointment of recognised power specially created to meet an emergency.

20. Because the judge so appointed is a judicial officer I do not see why he should not consider the cases instituted as indicative of the requirement of the district, and direct their arrangement accordingly. A single appellate officer could do what is impossible now, arrange the order of the original trials and of appeals to himself in such system as to combine the strictness of individual decisions which the general force of executive orders. By receiving constant reports from the deputy collectors, beside the appeals and ordinary references, he could make his authority felt all over the district in a very short time; and if he were, generally, vested with that peculiar power which it is proposed should be given to the special commissioner, of "directing the institution of a suit," I think he would combine all the authority which is necessary to a settlement of the rent question in this district.

21. But here I venture to repeat my impression that any attempt to arbitrate any question, before pronouncing a judicial decision, will totally destroy the influence of the judge. He must hold a strict hand over the deputy-collectors, and not allow them to do amateur arbitration, or to receive any overtures for the purpose, though their reports to the judge should supply him with all information they may have. To ascertain what are the points in dispute on which he should raise issues, the judge should confine himself to receiving written petitions, and calling upon the opposite party for an explanation on such points complained of as he may see fit to treat in this manner, which, of course, would only be points of general interest, in which it is alleged that a legal right has been violated or refused. He should exercise this power with the utmost discretion, refusing to raise issues which appeared either frivolous or out of place, or even those which would involve reforms which (just themselves) could be very wisely deferred for a time; this of course without any bar to the right of individuals to claim such reforms by the institution of suits themselves. But, above all, this power should be exercised without the slightest pretence of amicable interference, but solely from a clear perception that, if the issue be not taken in hand in this manner, it must come to a head in a mass of litigation. If a few issues be treated in this way and thus settled, a refusal to treat others so will have a real effect in stopping the discussion of them.

22. He should, I think, be stationary, or at least move about slowly, and only to head quarters of sub-divisions. He should not, I conceive, at any moment abandon the character of a court of high power. His progressions should be somewhat ceremonial rather than the reverse. The courts of the deputy-collectors, too, should be made much more dignified than they are at present. Lastly, he should remain in office for two years certain.

23. But, besides this, I beg to press still the necessity for a penal law for the withholding of rent, and for a reconsideration of the measurement law. In the hands of a judge, whose whole attention is given to the rent question, and whose control over the deputy collectors would be effective, a law for the imposition of a fine of 25 per cent. could never lead to injustice. It might be made co-temporary with his appointment, and co-extensive. It would give notable weight to his appointment if simultaneously published, and would be only a fair balance to the exercise of his power of aiding the ryots to a correct solution of questions which they now wish decided, but the decision of which they are too ignorant to enforce except by passive resistance.

24. I do not overlook one result of such an appointment as this. It would recognise officially the

existence of a rent question to be made at last taken in hand, judicially tried, and decided in a special manner. It would amount to an admission that the ryots have forced on a reform of the zemindaree system, and thus the example of Nuddea might have had a more rapid spread of the question than is convenient.

25. I have no fear of this result; but even if I had, I do not think it possible to refer the settlement of the question of zemindaree reform in this district without actual injustice. It has gone too far already; the position which the ryots have already—small though their gain be compared to the advance of the planters, is to them one of inestimable value, and has already given them the greater part of what they had a right to expect. It is a position strictly within law, and no measure that I can conceive short of actual repression can prevent their advance practically, to the full limits of the law. It is, I think, better to admit this at once, and then to consider the consequences, the principal of which is that the power of the zemindars will also be exercised to the full.

26. It is, I firmly believe, to the simple attempt of each party to attain these two ends without reference to each others' interest that the continuance of this dispute is owing. However weary they may be, the struggle will never end till all the main points are clearly established and recognised, not in theory only, but in practice. The example to neighbouring districts will come sooner or later, and it cannot, I think, be put off more than a year. Meanwhile, it is the manner in which it is being conducted, the heat of feeling that is kept up, which is doing the real mischief. Of the result itself I have no fear that it will lead to a too rapid spread of the question, for, on the contrary, I think ryots must be peculiarly the sufferers in the eyes of their neighbours. On this ground I think a speedy and decisive settlement of the whole matter most desirable. The sooner it is really known and practically exemplified, what are the relations which the Act guarantees and can enforce, the better for every one. Great though the hardship must be to those who set the examples, I think it would be cheaply endured on the whole; and, as I said before, I think that the greater part of it has already been borne, and that there is no possibility of avoiding the remainder.

27. Before closing this report I think it right to draw attention to the present state of the indigo question. Its influence on the rent question cannot be ignored. It is wrong to say that the latter stands entirely on its own merits, while the former continues to be an object with one of the parties. Putting aside all questions of price and of system, it cannot be denied that, as a body, the planters are still endeavouring to induce the ryots to take advances. It can hardly be said that those ryots who think of doing so treat the question on sound commercial principles. Ease, not profit, is the consideration, and it would be mere affectation on my part to say otherwise. The terms offered may or may not afford a handsome profit; but as a body the ryots do not look at the offer from this aspect, and no argument can alter this fact. It may be that the Association treats their landholding and their commercial interests on totally different grounds. But the ryot is not in a position to do this. His commercial transactions are nil. His landed interests are all in all to him. The planter zemindar derives profit in two ways, the ryot can only do it in one way, and, in considering his conduct, it is unreasonable to require that his relations to the zemindar only should be considered, and the existence of simultaneous relations with the planter be ignored. If it were the fact that all these relations should have been broken off and put out of sight, there would of course be no ground for my argument. But it is not so, and the simple omission on the part of the Association to refer to its existence is sufficient to show that its extinction cannot be asserted. The reverse is rather the fact, for there are clear symptoms that the ryots are yielding at last to the necessity of their case, and are inclined to take advances, or otherwise just about to ask for them. That any interference should be exercised to prevent a culmination of this tendency is too absurd an idea, I hope, to be attributed to it. Any measure which shall tend to facilitate it, otherwise than by rectifying what is wrong in the present machinery of the law, or deficient in the law itself, will not only wear an appearance of injustice, but I am thoroughly convinced that it will fail of its real object, and will weaken the influence of the Government by its failure. (Signed) J. H. CASHMAN.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, May 5, 1862.

## THE INDIAN COURT.

WE shall not yet attempt to describe the many beautiful objects laid out in the Indian Court of the International Exhibition. Our present object is simply to bear witness to the admirable taste and judgment evinced in the arrangement of the many valuable specimens of Oriental art that are there displayed to view. It is no light matter to unpack some hundreds of cases in the midst of the direst confusion, to assort their contents, and finally place those so that each article shall tell its own tale. But this arduous task has been most successfully accomplished by Dr. Forbes Watson and Mr. Moore, and on the opening day no Court in the whole building was in a more advanced state than that which represented the natural and artificial products of British India. Great praise, therefore, is due to these gentlemen for their intelligent and indefatigable exertions, and loud and emphatic were the expressions of admiration uttered by hundreds of visitors as they gazed with delight on the priceless shawls of Cashmere, the gorgeous scarves of Delhi, and the matchless brocades of Benares. Others were attracted by the jewellery, and were naturally surprised by the close imitation of European designs. For others, again, the case of arms possessed greater fascinations, while not a few preferred the Punjab silks, the Calcutta needle-work, or the steel inlaid with gold from Goojerat. Though not so pleasing to the eye, the large collection of natural products may, possibly, prove the most useful from the economic point of view, and it may easily be imagined that many an eye will be anxiously directed towards the specimens of Indian cotton. In future numbers of this journal we shall enter fully into details, but when such high compliments are lavished upon those who were not ready on Thursday last, it would have been the height of injustice not to have alluded to the praiseworthy achievements of Dr. Watson and Mr. Moore, and their intelligent and hard-working assistants.

## ROMANISM IN INDIA.

Two very remarkable addresses were sent to Europe by the last mail from Madras—the one to the Pope, and the other to her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. It would be a very comical, were it not an exceedingly serious, matter that the present occupant of the dilapidated See of Rome should have had the insolence, and the late King of Portugal the supreme impertinence to conclude a Concordat with reference to the ecclesiastical patronage of British India. We desire to speak of Pio Nono with the piteous forbearance usually exhibited to "unprotected females" when venturing out of their depth in the

rushing stream of every-day life. But it is a little too absurd that this poor, obstinate, feeble-minded priest, on the verge of the grave, and with his temporal power dependant on foreign bayonets, should so far forget himself as to hand over the patronage of the Romanist Church in British India to the sovereignty of a petty State whose very existence is due to British valour and magnanimity. It would be idle, of course, to look for gratitude from any nation for whose benefit we have lavished both blood and money, but it might, perhaps, have been expected as a matter of taste that a monarch allied by blood to our own Royal Family would have hesitated to offer an insult to his benefactors and kinsfolk. However insignificant may be the influence of Portugal in temporal matters in time of peace, it is quite possible that in the event of internal disturbances in India, or of a war between England and an ally of that power, grave inconveniences might arise from this otherwise ridiculous Concordat. And what will the Romanised natives think of British supremacy if they find it incapable of preventing themselves from being bestowed like a flock of sheep upon the sovereign of a strip of sea-board? As to Pio Nono, the world has been too long accustomed to his puerilities to be surprised at any eccentricity he may think proper to perpetrate. In all times the bishops of Rome have sought by fair means and foul to extend their spiritual domination, in the hope of improving their temporal income, and it is unquestionably no new thing to find them interfering with the rights and prerogatives of independent potentates. But it speaks well for the Romanist inhabitants of British India, whether Europeans or Natives, that they prefer their allegiance to Queen Victoria to the reverence they owe the Pope. It seems that until the year 1835 the Romanists of the Madras Presidency were utterly unprovided with religious teaching. Portuguese was little understood, and British clergymen were unknown.

"Little instruction," say Sir Charles Wood's memorialists, "was then to be had from books or from the pulpit in the Portuguese language, and none at all in the English language, though the latter was the chief medium through which we sought our livelihood, and was then very generally cultivated by all classes of the community, though not so extensively used, nor so well understood, as at the present time; a small English prayer-book, casually offered for sale, was known to have been eagerly bought up for ten times its original price. Catholic gentlemen of undoubted faith and attachment to the Catholic Church felt ashamed to avow their connection with the then existing state of things, contenting themselves with the performance of such exercises of religion as might be done in private."

Petitions were accordingly forwarded both to the Pope and to the British Parliament, and priests of the latter nation were at once despatched to the East.

"Portuguese priests," continue the petitioners, "are much more unsuited to our wants now than they were in 1834, on account of the rapid progress of all classes of the community, in the knowledge and use of the English language during the last twenty-seven years, and the corresponding neglect of the Portuguese language. Out of 20,000 persons who profess the Catholic religion in our presidency town—viz., 16,260 natives, and 3,740 Europeans and East Indians, exclusive of the garrison of Fort St. George, not more than 920 East Indians adhere to the Goanese priests; they take no interest in the Portuguese language, whilst all—even these and the native adherents of the Goanese (about 2,960 in number) cultivate the English language to the utmost of their abilities and opportunities. It may not be out of place to state that in all British India, out of an aggregate Catholic population of 883,165 souls, the adherents of the Portuguese priests amount at the present day to 91,599."

The British Government has lost no time in notifying to the Portuguese Ambassador in London that they would not recognise the King of Portugal as the protector of the Romish Church in British India; but something more than this must be done to convince both the Pope and the Portuguese monarch that the time has fled, never to return, when the Bishop of Rome could parcel out the kingdoms of the earth by a Bull. Probably the best course would be to induce Portugal to give up whatever territory or influence she may still possess in India in consideration of an equivalent elsewhere. In any case it is absolutely impossible that an effete and imbecile priest, three centuries behind the age, should be permitted to barter the spiritual peace and welfare of well-nigh a million of British subjects for the sake of such miserable advantages as he can obtain from a third-rate sovereign, whose only asylum in time of danger is the deck of a British man-of-war. Whatever may be their shortcomings in other respects, the present Ministry are by no means likely to humour the untenable pretensions of the Papal See, nor do we for a moment anticipate that this ludicrous Concordat will be carried into execution. The very attempt, however, proves that the Romish Church has lost nothing of its aggressive characteristics, and that, however low it may be reduced, it is ever looking around, not merely for a door of escape from present troubles, but for the opportunity of future aggrandisement and increase of wealth.

## THE RENT QUESTION.

THE Indigo Question has assumed a different phase, and now obstructs the path of Government in the form of a Rent Question. In other words, the European planters, finding it impossible to cultivate indigo without imminent risk to person and property, have been compelled to enhance their rents in order to obtain a fair return for their capital invested in land. So long as their tenants were willing to supply a certain quantity of plant at a fixed price, they were content with an almost nominal rent, and even that was allowed to fall into arrears. But now that the mischievous interference of the Bengal Government has destroyed their legitimate calling and occupation, there is no choice left to them but to insist upon their rights as ordinary landlords. Naturally enough the ryots demur to paying more than they have hitherto done, and invent all manner of excuses for declining to comply with the increased demands of the zemindars' agents. The consequence is that numerous ejectments have already taken place, and very many more will follow, unless the enhanced rentals are quietly agreed to. In one district alone at least seventy thousand notices have been served, and it is much to be feared that the ryots will combine to offer a passive resistance to their European landlords. Their object is plain enough. By keeping back the payment of their rents they hope to incapacitate the planters for meeting their own liabilities, and thus force them to reduce their claims or encounter inevitable ruin. It is obviously impossible to recover by legal process the value of each insignificant holding, however large may be the sum they amount to in the aggregate. The costs and the annoyance attending the institution of such suits deter the planters

from having recourse to a remedy that only aggravates the evil from which they have already suffered so much; while those who do venture to claim the protection of the law have little reason to congratulate themselves on the result of their public spirit. The victory may be theirs, but the advantages rest with the defeated, for it is just as easy to draw blood from a stone, or to rob a Highlander of the garment he does not wear, as to extract money from a ryot against his will. This, then, is the state of things in the province of Bengal after a century of British rule. There is no standing ground for the conquering race, no security for their capital, and scarcely safety for themselves. It is now upwards of twelve months since the late Governor-general in Council instructed the Bengal Government to depute a Special Commissioner into the disturbed districts, who, "uninterrupted by any other duties whatever," would "be able to devote his whole time and attention to the adjustment of the differences existing between the landholders and their ryots, which it is impossible that either the Commissioner of the Division or the District Officers could do with a proper regard to the many functions which devolve upon them." This primary and immediate object of the proposed Commission was, whether inadvertently or purposely, overlooked by the Lieutenant-governor, who contented himself with deputing two officers to impress upon the ryots the necessity of paying their rents, and to investigate the actual causes of the estrangement that had taken place between the European planters and the native peasantry. There was, of course, no trouble in tracing this ill-feeling to the disputes arising out of the unprofitable culture of indigo, and in some villages the ryots were induced to pay, or promise to pay, what was due to their landlords. In this manner Lord Canning's instructions were fulfilled to the letter: but certainly not in the spirit which they were intended to convey. The adjustment of differences, in the sense of legal claims, was no doubt partially effected, but this could have been done equally well by the deputy collectors to whom such disputes were, after all, usually referred. It must have been perfectly clear to Sir J. P. Grant that Lord Canning meant something more than this mere mechanical discharge of ordinary duties. There was no need of two, or even of one Special Commissioner, to tell the ryots they must pay their lawful debts; or, if such a necessity did exist, it was a disgrace to the Bengal Government that it did not spontaneously adopt measures for the due protection of property and the prevention of fraud. The Lieutenant-governor, however, declares that no other interpretation could be given to the phrase "adjustment of differences" than the settlement of arrears of rent, and doggedly insists that the Special Commissioners fully and explicitly acted up to the Viceroy's original orders, and that had they attempted to do more than they did they would have done what was expressly forbidden by those orders. He admits, indeed, that "the 'first,' the 'principal,' and the 'immediate' object which the Government of India had in the appointment of the Commissioners was plainly missed;" but this he coolly attributes to "the wording of the orders," which was "such that to all persons not otherwise

cognisant of what was the main object actually in the mind of his Excellency in Council when penning the orders, all the objects of those orders must have appeared to have been fully carried out by the labours of the Special Commissioners." What sort of answer would Sir J. P. Grant himself return to a subordinate who should presume to address him in this manner? What manner of treatment would the unfortunate official receive who should venture to indulge in the sarcastic tone employed by the Lieutenant-governor throughout his lengthy appeal for the reversal of the censure passed upon him by his disappointed superior? It is true that he has some reason to complain of the delay that occurred after the receipt of Messrs. Morris and Montresor's reports before the Governor-general decided upon recording his marked disapprobation of the manner in which his instructions had been evaded and rendered nugatory. But this cannot be held as any excuse for the slightly-veiled tone of disrespect with which he addresses her Majesty's Viceroy. Very likely Sir John may now be correct in saying that, if another Commission is appointed, it will be necessary to issue very precise and definite instructions, as "the matter of difference is too substantial, and of too vital importance to the permanent interests of the parties to be blown away by the common places of reconciliation, however ably and sincerely impressed upon them." It may be so now, but it does not follow that "the common places of reconciliation" would have been no more than an idle breath had they been tried a year ago. Besides, it is not "common places" that Lord Canning proposed to try. He has himself clearly and emphatically explained what were his wishes and intentions. He desired that a man of mark, of real force of character, and familiarly conversant with native habits and modes of thought and speech, should be sent as an apostle of peace to allay angry feelings on both sides: and while persuading the planters to exercise patience and forbearance in the enforcement of their rights, to impress upon the ryots the necessity of fulfilling their engagements, and of showing ready obedience to the law. Whether or not it is now too late to have recourse to any such exceptional means for restoring order and prosperity to the fertile districts of Lower Bengal is a question we shall not pretend to answer; but the experiment was certainly worth trying twelve months ago.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—APRIL 28.

LOCAL INDIAN ARMIES.

Colonel SYKES put the following questions to the Secretary of State for India:—"Whether officers of the local armies of India were liable to be removed against their consent from the regiments to which they belong, and to be sent to any station for the performance of general duty; whether compensation would be granted to officers so taken from their regiments and sent to general duty for the loss of regimental, troop, or company command allowances; whether compensation would be given to officers who have subscribed to regimental retiring funds, in the full confidence of their subscriptions being returned to them on their own retirement; and whether the East India Company's late European Artillery and Engineers have become integral portions of the Royal Regiments of Artillery and Engineers respectively, with the advantages of seniority, suc-

cession, augmentation, &c.?" Since the conversion of regular regiments of the Indian local armies into irregulars, an officer who had come home on furlough, on his return to India, and reporting himself to the Adjutant-general, might be ordered on general duty. He might be sent to a station where there was no duty for him to do, while his own regiment was elsewhere, and only four or five officers with it. The second part of his question was, whether any compensation would be granted to officers so taken from their duty. The right hon. gentleman had stated that the House did not guarantee allowances, but only the gradations of rank. The hon. and gallant member then read the clause in the Act referring to pensions and allowances, and providing that they should be maintained. With regard to the regimental retiring funds, a practice had prevailed for many years of junior officers making a purse in order to buy out their seniors, and this practice had been permitted by the Court of Directors. The officers who had not retired when the amalgamation of the Royal and Indian armies took place lost the large sum which they would have received on their retirement under the old system, and he wanted to know whether the Government would give them some compensation.

Sir C. WOOD said the hon. and gallant gentleman was one of those who pressed upon the House the necessity of reducing the expenses of India. The great source of expenditure was the military expenditure, and if regiments were to be kept up merely in order that captains might have allowances for being in command of companies reduction would be impossible. The effect of the interpretation which the hon. and gallant gentleman put upon the words of the Act would be this—that until the youngest cadet had gone through all the grades, and received the allowances due to each grade, as they stood before any reduction was contemplated, no reduction of the Indian army could take place. Orders had been given to reduce several native regiments, and the consequence was that many officers could no longer have the command of companies or the allowances due to officers who were in command of companies. When an English regiment was disbanded, the officers were put on half-pay. But in the case of these Indian officers they were kept on full pay, and their promotion was not interrupted. The Government were not prepared to give allowances for commands to officers who were not in command of regiments. As to the performance of duty, Indian officers, like officers in the English army and navy, would be bound to serve where their services would best promote the interests of the public. As to compensation for subscriptions to retiring funds, they had always been told that the great merit of the Indian army was that there was no system of purchase. It turned out that there was a system of purchase in the Indian army, and he believed that the substantial injury to the Indian army would arise from the officers being deprived of the benefit of that system of purchase which they disclaimed. No doubt, a certain loss would be entailed upon some Indian officers by the extinction of an irregular and illegal system of purchase; but the Government had endeavoured to mitigate the evil by liberal offers on retirement. With regard to the last question, the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Artillery were engaged as the Royal Artillery, except that they were not liable to be moved out of India without their own consent, and no change was made in the pay, promotions, and pensions.

Colonel GILPIN said that, as to purchase in the Indian army being illegal, it was sanctioned by a minute of the Court of Directors. It was perfectly right not to give allowances for expenses out of pocket to captains of companies who had ceased to hold commands. But the Government might consider the propriety of increasing the amount of bonus on retirement to certain officers who had passed the best part of their lives in the service.

Sir C. WOOD explained that purchase in the Indian army had been declared illegal by a court of law, but he was aware it was as common as

payments in excess of the regulation price of commissions in this country.

Colonel SYKES insisted that purchase was legalised by the order of 29th of November, 1837.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—May 2.

##### THE TAEPINGS.

Colonel SYKES asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether, as the military defence of Shanghai had been ordered by her Majesty's Government, and joint expeditions of French, English, and Tartars appeared to have recently taken place against the Taepings, provision had been made to prevent the Tartar Civil Governor (Taoutai) of Shanghai from executing prisoners taken in conflict with the Taepings. The hon. member read extracts from journals and letters from China, and urged the necessity of interference to prevent the cruelties practised on Taeping prisoners by the Imperial forces, as described in these communications.

Mr. LAYARD said an inquiry had been made by the naval and military authorities at Shanghai, and they were satisfied that the persons executed were pirates and robbers. The military measures adopted at Shanghai were strictly defensive, and as long as English and French officers were engaged in them the hon. member might rely on it no unnecessary cruelty would be inflicted on prisoners. The Government had sent out instructions that no acts of inhumanity were to be permitted.

Mr. WHITE believed that Government was drifting into another China war. What it had done had provoked the hostility of a powerful party in China, and would not prevent the calamities of the rebellion. He did not participate in the gallant member's feelings of affection for the Taepings; but they certainly cherished a most profound respect for British power, and in the instance of a near relative of his had allowed a British subject to leave their lines in perfect security. They respected British property and allowed trade to be carried on with facility. He thought that the joint occupation by the English and French forces was detrimental to British interests. He would suggest that they should declare Shanghai a free port, and leave the Imperialists and the rebels to collect dues on exports and imports passing into or from their lines respectively. The object was one of great importance, and must on an early day be more fully discussed.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE JAPANESE MISSION.**—On Friday last the Japanese Ambassadors had an interview with Earl Russell, by appointment, at the Foreign-office. On coming to this country they had at once notified their arrival to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and asked him to appoint a time to receive them. Lord Russell as promptly returned an answer, fixing Friday at three o'clock, and accordingly the three Envoys, with the Vice governor, two of the chief officers of their suite, and an interpreter, by whom they are accompanied to England, with Mr. Macdonald, an *attaché* of the English Legation in Japan, who is specially deputed to take charge of the Mission, paid the Secretary of State an official visit. An autograph letter from the Tycoon to the Queen had been previously forwarded to her Majesty, as had also to Earl Russell a communication addressed to his lordship by the two Ministers for Foreign Affairs in their own country. The Ambassadors went from Claridge's hotel, in Brook-street, where they are staying, to the Foreign-office, in private carriages. The visit was purely complimentary, and there were present at it, besides Earl Russell, Mr. Layard and Mr. Hammond. In the course of the conversation the Secretary of State told them that he had presented the letter of the Tycoon to her Majesty, and they expressed their grateful sense of the considerate kindness of his lordship for having made arrangements enabling them to witness the ceremony of opening the International Exhibition on Thursday, with which they were greatly delighted. On leaving the Foreign-office they were driven round

Hyde Park, and then returned to their quarters in Brook-street, over which a very handsome flag now floats, and which has been displayed at their special request. The material is of white silk, with a large red disc in the centre, intended to represent the rising sun, their national emblem. It may be well to state that the mission consists of thirty-six persons in all—namely, the three Ambassadors, a Vice-governor, a confidential adviser, eighteen officers, and fourteen servants, besides Mr. Macdonald (not Major, by the way). The principal Minister is a man of fifty-two, and the two others are some twenty years younger. The first two, besides being Envoys, are Governors of provinces in their native country, and the third holds rank there equivalent to an Under-Secretary of State with us. Their primary and ostensible object in visiting Europe is to urge upon the Governments with whom they have treaty powers the gradual and careful opening of the ports of Japan which their Government have stipulated to open for commercial purposes, in preference to an attempt to develop with anything like inconsiderate haste relations of that kind with the Japanese, which might possibly lead to disturbance, and so defeat or unnecessarily retard the ends which enlightened men on all sides have in view. For this purpose they have been empowered to treat with the Governments of France, England, Holland, Prussia, Russia, and Portugal; but they are, over and above, strongly animated with the desire to see as much as possible of the arsenals, camps, dockyards, and the various manufacturing processes in those countries, which they will visit in turn, France now excepted, returning there, however, to embark on their voyage homeward. They will stay with us for about a month, and will visit, among other places, the arsenal at Woolwich, the camp at Aldershot, and several of the manufacturing districts. They have brought with them a number of costly presents for her Majesty, which will be shown in the Exhibition, as will also many of their national products, especially minerals and specimens of their native industry. It may be mentioned that the ambassadors have accepted an invitation to attend the Civil Service Volunteer ball, at Willis's-rooms, this night.—*Times*.

**AILANTHUS SILK.**—Lady Dorothy Nevill has published, in an abridged form, a translation of an account given by M. Guérin Ménéville of a species of silkworm, which has been sent to Europe by the Abbé Fantoni, a Piedmontese missionary in China. These worms feed upon the leaves of the alanthus—the tree of heaven, as it has been called—which will grow upon any soil, and flourish well in towns or by the seaside; in a plantation of above fifteen thousand in France not one died, and in England it is equally hardy. The worms make an elastic opening in the cocoon for the exit of the moth. As yet the cocoons have not been spun off in a continuous thread, owing to their filling with water when placed in the basin, and the thread being broken by the consequent weight, but there is no doubt that a remedy for this will soon be found, and among the fabrics made from the alanthus silk, and sent over by Father Fantoni from China, there are some made with silk in one continuous thread. At present, however, these cocoons are treated like the mulberry cocoons, and yield floss silk, which is manufactured in France under the name of *gallette* or *fantaisie*, and of which there is an immense consumption. Mixed with thread and wool, it is largely employed in manufacturing fancy stuffs. The strength of this silk is immense, and to this is attributable the great durability of the Indian foulards, which are composed exclusively of it. Father Lucarville says, "The silk produced by the alanthus lasts double the time of the mulberry worm, does not spot so easily, and washes like linen." Dr. Sacc, the eminent professor of chymistry at Wesserling, speaking of the castor oil silk, says, "One fact which diminishes the value of this silk is its brownness, which prevents its being used for clear colours; this disappears completely with the silk of the alanthus worm, with which I would engage myself to produce white silk. That clever chymist and weaver, M. de Jongh, finds that the

gloss of the alanthus silk far surpasses any of the other known kinds of *bourre de soi*." The habits of the worm and the whole process are described in these pages with remarkable clearness; and Lady Dorothy Nevill, who at Dangstein, near Petersfield, has made the first trial of the alanthus worm in England, and has succeeded with it, has given all requisite information for those who in this country are disposed to undertake this new industry, concerning which she is warranted in expressing the hope that it may be destined to prove a fresh source of wealth for this country, as it already is for France.—*Times*.

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA.**—A meeting of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, was held on Wednesday, Mr. T. A. Mitchell in the chair, when the report was adopted unanimously, and a dividend declared for the past half year at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax. It was stated that the balance-sheet was taken at an adverse period, the securities being valued at the comparatively low prices of the day, the 31st of December last, and the funds, &c., in India at the then unfavourable exchange. With the view of adding to the stability of the bank, the directors have resolved to recommend the setting aside of a further sum of £5,000 to the reserve, which will then stand at £15,000. Business during the past half-year has been rather unfavourable. The present reduction in the dividend is due to the adverse state of the China exchange, partly owing to the Taeping rebellion, and partly to the state of trade created by the war in America. The last mail, however, brings indications of improvement, and there is a prospect in future of a great expansion of trade both in China and India. The deposits, whence the chief profits of a bank are derived, are now double the amount at which they stood last year. With regard to the liability of £20,000 incurred at Bombay by a former manager contrary to his instructions, the directors have counsel's opinion that in case of loss they can recover against the guarantee society the £5,000 security given by that officer. The parties, however, on whose account the liability was undertaken, remain solvent, and probably no loss will accrue.

**THE BOMBAY GAS COMPANY (LIMITED).**—The best considered new undertaking that has been brought forward during the week is, beyond question, the Bombay Gas Company (Limited). The scene of operations is a most important one, Bombay being the seat of the Government of the Presidency, and possessing a population of no less than 700,000 souls. As the great cotton port of India, its commercial importance must likewise daily increase. The Government has expressed its readiness to deal with the company liberally, and encourage it in every possible way. As soon as the Eastern coal-fields have been developed, the operations of a company of this kind may be conducted at a large additional profit. In the present instance the direction is of a satisfactory and practical character. The capital is £250,000, of which the first issue will be £100,000. The shares were quoted to-day  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  prem. The undertaking has been favourably received, and the applications are stated to be both numerous and respectable.—*From Money Market Review*.

**ASSAM TEA COMPANY.**—The annual meeting of the Assam Company was held on the 2nd instant, Mr. H. M. Kemshead in the chair, when a report was presented stating that the crop of the past season amounted to 933,850 lb., being 53,698 lb. in excess of the preceding year, but 39,112 lb. less than the estimate. The crop of the current season, after allowing for an error in the system of calculation, will, it is believed, be at least 1,000,000 lb. About seven-eighths of the produce of 1860 has been sold, and the net value of the whole crop is estimated at £70,815. Owing chiefly to the general quality of the tea not having proved so good as in previous years, the average price has been 1s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$  per lb., being a decline of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. A great improvement, however, is looked for in the tea of 1861. The additional land brought into cultivation in Assam during the last season is 52 porahs, and in Cachar 4570 acres. The cost of establishing the latter planta-

tions is wholly defrayed out of income, but, as the gardens have now commenced to yield some return, they are expected soon to become not only self-supporting, but to leave a profit in aid of the dividends. The experimental agency for obtaining labour having proved unsuccessful, it has been discontinued, and the former plan of employing native agents has been reverted to. Much competition has been experienced from the demand by other planters, as well as through foreign and colonial emigration. The net profit for the season of 1860 is estimated at £21,530, out of which a dividend has been fixed at 10 per cent., clear of income-tax. Tea cultivation in Assam is stated to be a rapidly extending enterprise. The new measure for the sale of waste lands in India is expected to prove of the greatest importance to the interests of the company. After some discussion the report was adopted.

**SPECIE TO THE EAST.**—The steamer with the outward India and China mail, on the 4th, took £176,337 in specie, distributed as follows:—£400 in gold for Malta, £31,500 in gold for Alexandria, £4,773 in gold for Madras, and £500 in gold and £139,104 in silver for China and the Straits.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 28. Bold Hunter, Crosby, Calcutta; Jasp. r. Taylor, Maulmain; Kohinoor, Summers, Hong Kong.—30. Jane D. Cooper, Howard, Maulmain.—May 1. Diana, Joel, Mauritius; Avonvale, McLaren, Shanghai; Manzie, Trusdale, Posen.—2. Perastr, Jamieson, Alexandria.—3. Robert Ritson, Brouh, Tutuorec.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Mooltan, from Southampton, May 4, to proceed per str. Nubia, from Suez.—For MALTA.—Mr. G. H. Morley, B.N., Mrs. Ansell and infant, Mr. W. Salmon, Dr. J. Jefferson, Dr. J. Middleton, Capt. Arbutnot, Mr. Watson. For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Welsh, Mr. J. Dundas, Mr. J. C. Marweder. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. H. L. Grove, Capt. A. Pritchard, Staff asst. surg. J. A. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Fitzpatrick. For MADRAS from ALEXANDRIA.—Maj. A. Ritherdon, Mr. E. E. L. Franklyn, For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Cresswell, Mr. B. W. G. Weston, Mr. C. Riley. For CAYEN.—Mr. D. T. Stuart, Mr. H. J. Leitch, Mrs. O'Grady, child, and two daughters, Asst. surg. H. Lamb. For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. C. Shruball, Lieut. W. Vicary, R.N., Lieut. Lillierap, For HONG KONG from ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. F. Luddeke. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. F. Dreyer, jun., Mr. W. Gulland.

Per str. Valetta, from Marseilles, May 12, to proceed per str. Nubia, from Suez.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. and Mrs. Fowle and child, Mr. and Mrs. Norman, Miss Worsley, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. Fowler, C.E. For MADRAS.—Capt. Shuttleworth. For HONG KONG.—Mr. and Mrs. D. O. Vail, Gen. Valdes, two ladies and three aides-de-camp. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. A. Heitz, Mr. J. N. Newbery.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

May 12.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. D. Graham, Mr. Lewis, Capt. Hedley, Mr. James Duff Grant, Mr. F. E. Hilton. May 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. F. F. Watkins, Lieut. F. F. Cotton. For MADRAS.—Miss Cherry, Capt. Maccully, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lillington and infant, Mr. Cole. For Ceylon.—Mr. W. Mackillop, Mr. Leake. For SINGAPORE.—Mdm. Tiedmann, Miss A. L. Tiedmann, Miss E. Myer, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wood.

May 27.—For BOMBAY.—Two Misses Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. White, Mr. and Mrs. Couch, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Mr. J. A. Scott.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

BERTHOX, the wife of Comdr. C. H., I.N., of a daughter, at Hulton-lodge, Hulton, Cheshire, April 29. DAY, the wife of A-st.-surg. Horace, H.M.'s Bombay army, of a son, at Bath, April 22. ELGIN, the Countess of, of a son, stillborn, at 122, George-street, Edinburgh, April 28. ST. GEORGE, the wife of Lieut.-col., late of H.M.'s Bengal army, of a daughter, at Brighton, April 25.

### MARRIAGES.

APLIN, Lieut.-col. J. G. R., 48th Regt., to Jane S., daughter of Lieut.-col. John Fulton, late of H.M.'s Bengal army, at Inverness, April 22. GRANT, Capt. C. D., H.M.'s Madras army, to Mary H., daughter of the late William H. Hunt, Esq. at St. Saviour's, Paddington, April 28. INNES, Maj. Percival R., H.M.'s Indian army, to Mary C., daughter of the late Archibald C. Ross, M.D., of Madeira, at Hove, Brighton, April 29. LODDER, Lieut. Edwd. F., R.N., to Georgina D., daughter of John Muir, Esq., at Foley-house, Rothsay, April 29.

### DEATHS.

CHAPMAN, Edward, Lieut., H.M.'s Indian army, aged 29, April 24.

DRY, William, formerly of the H.E.I.C.S., in Amphill-square, aged 56, May 1. GARSTON, John H., son of the late Capt. John F., 66th regt. Bengal army, at 4, Painswick Lawn, Cheltenham, age 12 years and 3 months, April 19. GOTTRUK, Col. Frederic, C.B., late 1st Madras N.I., at 51, Weymouth-street, Portland-place, aged 54, April 28. HUGHES, Mary, wife of Lieut. col. R. R., late of the Bengal army, at 37, Kensington-park gardens, April 26. LAVIE, William, late of the Madras C.S., at West-end, Hampstead, aged 60, April 28. LUDLOW, Henry C., M.D., late of the 2nd Madras Cav., at Clarendon-road, Southsea, Hants, aged 58, April 21. LEIGHTON, Andrew C., son of D. C., H.M.'s Bombay C.S., at Lisdownvarna Spa, county Clare, Ireland, aged 7, April 27. WILSON, Miss M. C., sister of the late Brig. gen. E. P., H.E.I.C.S., at Bishopton, Stockton-on-Tees, April 24.

## India Office.

May 3, 1862.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. M. Lewis.  
Bombay Estab.—Mr. G. Inverarity.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. P. E. A. Chamier, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. S. Ruxton, 56th N.I.; Ens. J. W. Ridgway, Unposted; Capt. A. Le Gallus, Staff Corps; Surg. maj. E. Hure, Med. Estab.; Lieut. J. L. Ferris, 12th N.I.; Lieut. A. H. Taylor, 3rd Eur. Cav.; Surg. J. A. Ian, Med. Estab.; Conductor T. Thrall, Commr. Dept.; Capt. J. M. Evans, 6th Eur. Regt.; Lieut. S. S. Sutherland, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. E. K. Elliott, Staff Corps; Lieut. col. W. Barr, Art.; Lieut. G. R. Gyllis, 18th N.I.; Surg. maj. T. C. Hutchinson, Med. Estab.; Asst. surg. W. Paskett, Med. Estab.; Col. J. M. Tytler, C.B., 37th N.I.; Col. R. Garrett, 64th N.I.; Maj. gen. A. Hall, Ret.; Lieut. col. H. L. Bird, Ret.; Capt. R. A. Trotter, Ret.; Lieut. col. J. F. Hobday, Ret.; Maj. G. N. Greene, Ret.; Maj. gen. J. Graham, Ret.; Surg. maj. A. Campbell, Ret.; Col. A. L. Campbell, Ret. Madras Estab.—Lieut. col. C. C. Johnston, Engrs.; Conductor L. Dunne, Ordnance Dept.; Maj. S. J. Batton, Staff Corps; Capt. G. B. Roberts, Staff Corps; Capt. A. C. Gordon, Staff Corps; Maj. L. H. Holland, Staff Corps; Maj. gen. G. W. Osborne, Ret.; Maj. gen. J. Blaxland, Ret.; Maj. gen. J. M. Madden, Ret.; Col. H. S. Waters, Ret.; Col. A. Pinson, Ret.; Maj. R. Shawe, Ret.; Lieut. col. W. Cantis, Ret.; Maj. gen. J. F. Bird, Ret.; Maj. gen. A. A. McCally, Ret.; Lieut. col. H. Phillott, Ret.; Col. W. Beaumont, Ret.; Capt. W. H. White, 49th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. H. M. Douglas, Art.; Lieut. F. C. Davidson, 19th N.I.; Capt. W. H. Blowers, Staff Corps; Lieut. E. W. West, 28th N.I.; Maj. R. M. Westropp, 14th N.I.; Maj. R. L. Taylor, C.B., Staff Corps; Lieut. J. P. Newton, 11th N.I.; Lieut. W. H. Pye, 31st N.I.; Col. E. A. Guerin, Ret.; Maj. S. C. Baldwin, Ret.; Capt. J. Newall, Staff Corps; Purser S. Barker, Indian Navy.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. B. Madocks, 6 mos.; Mr. W. S. Halsey, 6 mos.; Mr. H. P. Onslow (Unconv.), 6 mos. Madras Estab.—Mr. C. A. Roberts, 4 mos. Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. A. Hankey, 6 mos.; Mr. J. L. Gillett (Unconv.), 6 mos.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. J. Lewis, Advocate general.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. H. W. Spry, Med. Estab.; Lieut. C. L. Woodruffe, 68th N.I.; Lieut. C. S. Lane, 56th N.I.; Lieut. C. S. Pratt, 54th N.I. Madras Estab.—Capt. C. V. Gordon, Staff Corps; Capt. F. W. Bond, Art. Bombay Estab.—Purser J. C. Ibbs, Indian Navy.

### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. E. Ward, 22nd N.I., 6 mos.; Capt. C. Armstrong, 10th N.I., 6 mos. Madras Estab.—Capt. H. J. Neild, 2nd N.I., 6 mos.; Capt. C. E. Lennox, 1st Eur. Regt., 6 mos.; Capt. C. D. Grant, 11th N.I., 3 mos.; Maj. A. Robertson, Staff Corps, 34 mos.; Lieut. G. Murray, 21st N.I., 6 mos.; Lieut. S. New, 33rd N.I., 3 mos.; Lieut. F. H. Tyrell, 3rd N.I., 6 mos.; Asst. surg. G. Smith, Med. Estab., 6 mos.; Asst. surg. J. Ross, Med. Estab., 6 mos.

Bombay Estab.—Maj. J. L. Evans, Staff Corps, 6 mos.; Lieut. G. S. Hawthorn, 24th N.I., 6 mos.; Surg. maj. W. H. Bradley, Med. Estab., 6 mos.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

#### MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. F. Lloyd, Art.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

|  | At per Rupee.   | Actual Sales. |                                       |
|--|-----------------|---------------|---------------------------------------|
|  |                 | In sterling   | Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100. |
| East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ... | Sa. R. 1s. 9½d. | —             | —                                     |
| 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1842-25 (Sic.) ...   | —               | —             | —                                     |
| 2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...   | —               | —             | —                                     |
| 3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...   | —               | —             | 93                                    |
| 4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...  | —               | —             | 91                                    |
| 5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...  | —               | —             | 91                                    |
| 3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...   | —               | —             | —                                     |
| 4½ per Cent. 1854-55 ...   | —               | —             | —                                     |
| 5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...  | 2 0             | 102½          | —                                     |
| 4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...  | —               | —             | —                                     |
| 5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...   | 2 0             | 103           | —                                     |
| 5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...  | 2 1½            | 108½          | —                                     |

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

|          | 60 days' sight. | 30 days' sight. |           | 60 days' sight. | 30 days' sight. |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Calcutta | 1s. 11½d.       | 2s. 0½d.        | Singapore | 1s. 7½d.        | 1s. 7½d.        |
| Madras   | 1s. 11½d.       | 1s. 11½d.       | Hong Kong | 1s. 7½d.        | 1s. 7½d.        |
| Bombay   | 2s. 0d.         | 2s. 0½d.        | Shanghai  | —               | —               |
| Colombo  | 1½ 2 pm         | 2½ 2 pm         |           |                 |                 |

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares. |   | Paid. | Prices.          |
|---------|---|-------|------------------|
| 2.      | India Stock                                       | —     | 978              |
|         | India 5 per cent.                                 | —     | 106½             |
|         | India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.                    | —     | 90½              |
|         | India 5 pr. ct. Enforced Paper                    | —     | 108              |
|         | India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ pr. cent.            | —     | 109              |
|         | India Stock Debentures, 1858                      | —     | 95½              |
|         | India Stock Debentures, 1859                      | —     | 106½             |
|         | " " " 1863  | —     | 100½             |
|         | " " " 1864  | —     | 100½             |
|         | " " " 1864 or 1866                                | —     | 100½ to 100      |
|         | India 5 per cent. for account...                  | —     | 106½             |
|         | India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.                      | —     | 106½             |
|         | India Bonds (£1,000)                              | —     | 27s. to 30 pm.   |
|         | Ditto (under £1,000)                              | —     | 27 to 30         |
|         | RAILWAYS.   |       |                  |
| Stock   | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India guar. 5 per ct. | all   | 102 to 102½      |
| 5       | Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)                      | all   | 5 to 5½          |
| Stock   | Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 pr. ct.)                    | 100   | 102 to 102½      |
| Stock   | East Indian                                       | all   | 103½ to 104½     |
| 2½      | Ditto G. Extension                                | 2     | ½ prem           |
| Stock   | Great Indian Peninsula (gu. 5 pr. ct.)            | 100   | 102 to 102½      |
| 20      | Ditto (New ditto)                                 | 12    | par to ½ pm.     |
| 20      | Ditto Jan., 1862                                  | 2     | par ½ pm.        |
| 10      | Great S. of India (lim.) Scrip                    | 100   | 101 to 102       |
| Stock   | Madras guar. 4½ pr. ct.)                          | 100   | 91 to 93         |
| Stock   | Ditto 5 per cent.                                 | 100   | 101½ to 102½     |
|         | Ditto (guar. 4 pr. cent.)                         | 100   | 94 to 96         |
| 20      | Ortoman Rail. (Smyrna to A din)                   | 13    | 7½ to 8½ dis.    |
| Stock   | Sindus 5 per cent.                                | 100   | 103½ to 104½     |
| Stock   | Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 pr. ct.)      | 100   | 99 to 100        |
| 20      | Punjab (5 pr. ct.)                                | 15    | ½ to 1½ pr       |
|         | BANKS.  |       |                  |
| 100     | Agra and United Service lim.                      | 50    | 88 to 90         |
| 40      | Australasia                                       | all   | 5 to 67          |
| 95      | Bank of Egypt                                     | all   | 2½ to 2½½        |
| 20      | Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China                     | all   | 20½ to 20½½      |
| 25      | Chart. Merc. of India, Lond.                      | all   | 34 to 35         |
| 25      | Ortoman Bank Corporation                          | all   | 51 to 52         |
| 20      | Ottoman Bank                                      | all   | 26½ to 26½       |
|         | MISCELLANEOUS.                                    |       |                  |
| 10      | E.I. and London Shipping B                        | 7½    | 1½ to 1½ dis.    |
| 20      | East India Irr. & Can.                            | 1     | par to ½ pm.     |
| 20      | Madras Irrig. and Canal                           | 1     | 2½ to 3½ pm.     |
| 10      | Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (lim.)                      | all   | 3½ to 4½         |
| 20      | Nerbudda Coal and Iron                            | 5     | 3 to 1½ dis.     |
| 1       | Oriental Gas                                      | all   | 1½ to 1½         |
| 1       | Ditto New   | all   | 1½ to 1½         |
| 10      | Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)                      | all   | 6 to 7           |
| 50      | P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.                          | all   | 69 to 71         |
| 20      | Ditto New   | 30    | 10 to 12         |
| 20      | Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph                        | all   | 19 to 19½        |
| 1       | Submarine Telegraph Scrip                         | all   | 1½               |
| 1       | Ditto Registered                                  | all   | 1½ to 1½         |
| 10      | Ditto   | all   | 4 to 6           |
| 2       | Telegraph to India                                | 1     | ½ dis. to 1½ pm. |



## ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIA OFFICE, 21st April, 1862.

**THE SECRETARY OF STATE for INDIA**  
in COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE.—

That, until further notice, sealed Tenders will be received at the Chief Cashier's Office, at the Bank of England, up to Two o'clock on the FIRST WEDNESDAY in each month, commencing with the ensuing month of MAY, for BILLS of EXCHANGE, payable on demand, to be drawn on the several Governments in India, at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, for the sum of Rupees 30,00,000 in each month, of which not more than Rupees 7,50,000 will be drawn on the Government of Bombay, and Rupees 2,50,000 on that of Madras.

Power is reserved to issue Bills for any smaller amount than Rupees 30,00,000 in any one month, and to carry over the difference to the succeeding months.

No Tender is to be for a sum less than Rupees 10,000, and one-eighth of a penny per Rupee is to be the smallest fraction tendered.

Each Tender must specify the rate of Exchange at which the applicant is prepared to purchase a Bill, or any number of Bills, and the lowest amount of any one Bill is to be Rupees 5,000.

The Secretary of State will not be bound to accept any Tender, and reserves the right of accepting the whole or any portion of a Tender.

In the event of two or more Tenders being equal, and the amount remaining to be allotted not being sufficient to supply both or all, the Bank will be instructed to allot ratably.

On the day following the receipt of the Tenders at the Bank, the parties will, on application at the Chief Cashier's Office, be informed whether their Tenders have or have not been accepted.

If accepted, the amount of payment must be lodged at the Bank on or before the 15th day of each month.

Those applicants whose Tenders shall have been accepted, will be furnished with a Form to be filled up with the particulars of the Bills required, and the Bills themselves, drawn in Duplicate, will be delivered on the day following the payment.

THOMAS GEORGE BARING.

**HAILEYBURY COLLEGE**  
(late East India College),  
NEAR HERTFORD.

HEAD MASTER.

THE REV. ARTHUR GRAY BUTLER, M.A.,  
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THE WELL-KNOWN CLIPPER AUXILIARY STEAM SHIP

**HYDASPES,**  
2,210 tons, 300-horse power,  
Now loading in the Victoria (London) Docks, will leave on the 13th of MAY, embarking passengers at, and leaving Gravesend on the 15th of MAY. This magnificent ship, built expressly for the India trade, has been thoroughly refitted; has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon and a Stewardess.  
The service will be continued monthly by one of the following fast-sailing auxiliary steam vessels, belonging to this Company:—

| Ships.                   | Tons. | Horse power. | Date of Sailing. |
|--------------------------|-------|--------------|------------------|
| Lady Jocelyn .....       | 2,242 | 300          | June 15.         |
| Mauritius .....          | 2,135 | 300          | July 15.         |
| Calcutta .....           | 2,261 | 300          | August 15.       |
| Jason .....              | 2,608 | 350          | September 15.    |
| Golden Plover .....      | 2,768 | 300          | October 15.      |
| Queen of the South ..... | 2,321 | 300          | November 15.     |
| India .....              | 2,365 | 300          | December 15.     |

For freight or passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; the Broker, Messrs. ALFRED BREIT and Co., 150, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; or at the Offices of the Company, 9, Mincing-lane, London, E.C., where also applications for appointments as Midshipmen in this service should be made.

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Subscribers receiving pay in England from her Majesty's Government are informed they must make arrangements for the regular payment of their Donations and Subscriptions to the undersigned; or the Regimental Agents by whom pay is issued will recover the amount upon the Subscriber requesting them to do so; but any arrears from any cause equal to six months' subscription will involve heavy penalties. Indian Officers who have joined the Line are not thereby exempted from continuing their subscriptions to the Madras Military Fund.

By order of the Hon. Committee,  
GRINDLAY and Co., Agents M. M. F.  
Madras Military Fund Office, 55, Parliament-street, S.W.,  
22nd April, 1862.

**INDIA AND CHINA OUTFITS.**  
**WHITELOCK and SON, 166, Strand**  
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Detailed price lists sent by post on application.

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**CURRY OR MULLIGATAWNY PASTE,**  
Curry Powder, Curry Sauce, and Oriental Pickle, may be obtained from all Sauce Vendors, and Wholesale of  
**CROSSE & BLACKWELL, Purveyors to the Queen,**  
SOHO-SQUARE, LONDON.

**TO LATE RESIDENTS IN INDIA.**—**TRUE MADRAS CURRY and MULLIGATAWNY PASTE and CHUTNIES.**—Messrs. BARRIE and Co., Vepery, Madras, to enable their old correspondents returning from India to continue the use of the celebrated Condiments, have made arrangements to forward regular supplies of the above, packed in glass jars for family use, at 1s. 9d. and upwards, which may be had of CROSSE and BLACKWELL, Purveyors to Her Majesty, 21, Soho-square; FORNUM, MANON, & Co., Piccadilly; and of the Principal Sauce Vendors throughout the Kingdom. Each bottle is labelled, and BARRIE and Co., Madras, stamped on the glass.

**DR. ROBERTS'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT,** called "THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND," is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing remedy for wounds of every description, a certain cure for ulcerated sore legs, if of twenty years' standing, burns, scalds, bruises, chilblains, scorbatic eruptions, and pimples in the face, sore and inflamed eyes, sore heads, &c. Sold in pots at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s., and 22s. each.

Also his **PILULE ANTISCROPHULE**, confirmed by sixty years' experience to be, without exception, one of the best alterative Medicines ever compounded for purifying the blood and assisting nature in all her operations. Hence they are useful in scrofula, scorbatic complaints, glandular swellings, particularly those of the neck, &c. They form a mild and superior family aperient, that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. each.

Mr. Northway, Chemist, Great Tower street, London, says, "The Ointment is much valued by Soldiers in Foreign Service."—Oct. 26th, 1857.

Sold wholesale by the Proprietors, BEACH and BARNICOTT, at their Dispensary, Bridport, and by the London Houses; and retail by all respectable Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom, the Colonies, &c. Observe.—No Medicine sold under the above names can possibly be genuine, unless "BEACH and BARNICOTT, Ltd. Dr. ROBERTS, Bridport," is engraved and printed on the Government Stamp affixed to each package.

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# GREAT EASTERN HOTEL COMPANY (LIMITED),

AT PRESENT

## Messrs. D. Wilson & Co., Auckland Hotel and Hall of All Nations.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Incorporated with Limited Liability to the amount of the Shares subscribed, under Act XIX. of the Legislative Council of India.

**CAPITAL—Fifteen Lacs of Rupees (£150,000), in 6,000 Shares of Rs. 250 (£25) each.**

DEPOSIT Rs. 10 (£1) PER SHARE; Rs. 40 (£4) ON ALLOTMENT.

Trustees.—THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, Calcutta.

H. E. BRADDON, Esq., firm of Braddon and Co., Merchants and Agents.  
J. H. FERGUSON, Esq., Merchant and Agent.  
F. JENNINGS, Esq., Agent F. and C. Osler.

Directors.

W. C. STEWART, Esq., firm of W. C. Stewart and Co., Merchants and Agents.  
DAVID WILSON, Esq., firm of D. Wilson and Co.

Managing Director and Secretary.—ALEXANDER CALDER, firm of D. Wilson and Co.

Assistant Managers.—C. H. WILSON, J. C. MANDY, and J. A. GREGORY, of the firm of D. Wilson and Co.

Bankers.—THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK.

Solicitors.—Messrs. LYONS and DODD.

London Agent.—DAVID WILSON, Esq., 5, Laurence Pountney-lane, Cannon-street.

## PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been projected for the purpose of purchasing the stock, outstandings, interest, and goodwill of the business well-known as the Auckland Hotel and Hall of All Nations, opposite Government House in Calcutta, and its branch business and premises at Allahabad, and for conducting the same under a Board of Directors.

Seldom has a better opportunity presented itself for a profitable investment of capital than is afforded by the scheme now submitted to the public for taking over the lucrative business which, for the last twenty-seven years, has been worked so successfully by Mr. D. Wilson and his partners. Mr. Wilson, wishing to retire from the Indian management of the concern, has arranged for the sale to the Company of the entire stock in trade, outstanding debts, furniture, fittings, goodwill, &c., &c., of the business upon most favourable terms, and the Junior Members of the Firm are willing to carry on the same under a Board of Directors, and to take a considerable number of Shares in the Company, so that no doubt can reasonably exist as to the continued success of the undertaking.

The introduction into this country of the Joint-Stock Company's Act, limiting the liability of shareholders to the amount subscribed, opens out in India, as it has done in Europe, a wide field for enterprise and for the employment of much capital hitherto undeveloped and unemployed.

In England and on the Continent, Companies of the nature now proposed, under the system of limited liability, are well supported. Magnificent hotels have sprung up in London, and in several of the great towns in England, such as the "Great Western Hotel," the "Euston Station Hotel," the "Westminster Palace Hotel," the "Opera Colonnade Hotel," and the "International Hotel Company," the latter with a capital of £330,000, besides others, some of which are returning to the shareholders dividends varying from 15 to 30 per cent.; the Boards of Directors of such Hotel Companies being composed of gentlemen of the highest standing and position. If in Europe undertakings of this nature are carried on under such superintendence and with such results, why should not the capitalists of this country avail themselves of the opportunity to erect into a similar Joint-Stock Company a business which has been successfully worked for so many years, and, as evidence of the fact, has amassed a large capital from the profit of its working, besides having paid to retired partners sums amounting to nearly six lacs of Rs. (£60,000)?

Such have hitherto been the results of the working of the business, that, taking its operations for the past two years (although a period more unfavourable could scarcely be selected), and looking at what has been achieved during that time, it is fairly to be presumed that, under the proposed new management and with a healthier state of trade, the profits would return the capital in about six years. The books of the Firm will be open to any Shareholders who may desire to satisfy themselves on this point, and to show the value in which the Shares of the Company should be held, a certificate from Mr. David Wilson will be issued with each allotment, guaranteeing to the holder, during the space of two years, an annual dividend of not less than 12 per cent., in addition to which Mr. Wilson will take one-quarter the whole number of Shares.

Remarkable as the success of this concern has been under private management, it is not unreasonable to expect even greater results when it shall be owned by a large Proprietor in every service in India, and when the Executive shall be under the superintendence of a Local Board of Directors.

Many gentlemen, now retired from the Indian Services and residing in Europe, have expressed a wish to invest largely in the Shares of this Company, but it is the object of the Projectors to place them, as far as possible, in the hands of residents in India, whose interest it will be to support the Company, and whose patronage and influence must naturally be of great advantage to it, and, moreover, being in the country, they will be able to exercise a healthy and legitimate control over the management. The Projectors desire also, if possible, to allot the available Shares to those only who may be seeking a safe and permanent investment for their Capital, and not to mere speculators for the rise in value which, no doubt, will take place after allotment.

This Company differs very materially from all new projects where the business has to be made, and where there must necessarily be more or less of risk, uncertainty, and delay; the capital often having to be subscribed for years before any profit can accrue. In these respects, the position of the Great Eastern Hotel Company will contrast most favourably with such undertakings, and it will be prohibited by the Articles of the Association from speculation of whatever nature beyond the requirements of the business.

Of the Capital—15 lacs (£150,000), in 6,000 Shares of Rs. 250 (£25) each—one quarter, or 1,500 Shares, will, as already stated, be taken up by Mr. David Wilson, and a considerable number by the Directors and by the Junior Members of the Firm, leaving little more than one-half of the Shares to be offered to the public.

The qualification for a Director to be not less than 25 Shares.

### THE GREAT EASTERN.—From the *Indian Empire* of January 15, 1862.

We are not about to write of the Great Failure of which, we conclude, in her original form, we have heard the last. With her upper deck taken off her, and other judicious alterations, it is possible she might make money in good hands, but we should be sorry to have anything to do with her under any circumstances. The Great Eastern that invites our present remarks is to be the name of a new Joint-Stock business, embracing the Auckland Hotel and the Hall of All Nations, belonging to Messrs. D. Wilson and Co., the prospectus of which may be seen in our advertising columns. We do not know whether the great American hotels are individual speculations, or whether they are carried on by companies, but until the Limited Liability Act was passed, we had nothing that could now be called a great hotel in all England. That Act has given birth to many spirited speculations of this character, and others are about which promise to eclipse in magnitude everything that has yet been accomplished. Calcutta is to have its Joint-Stock Hotel, and undoubtedly the business that is daily, and has been for years, carried on by a firm, will give occupation to directors, a managing director, and assistant managers; the complaint of D. Wilson and Co. that we have most frequently heard has been the want of prompt attendance in the public rooms; and it is obvious that such an immense establishment can only be carried on with entire satisfaction by a system of division of labour, which a firm may originate, but cannot, with all the casualties it is exposed to, rigidly carry out. We feel an unusual interest in this prospectus, not for its completeness, or its board, but because it is, as it were, an epitome, and an extraordinary epitome, of the life and labour of one man. We read in the annuities of £150,000 as the purchase money, and in the fact of £10,000 more—the value of the premises—not included—and all made within the recollection of tens of thousands of us around us—a success that is marvellous, and that only extraordinary industry, energy, and natural abilities of no

The Company's Agent in London to be Mr. David Wilson, whose intimate knowledge of the requirements of the business makes this appointment especially desirable. The Agent will, however, be subject at any time to removal at the option of the Shareholders assembled at any general meeting.

Mr. Wilson to have the privilege of appointing a Director to represent himself when absent, so long as he shall hold not fewer than 500 Shares.

Two Auditors to be appointed by the Shareholders at the first half-yearly general meeting, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors on the accounts and on the business done during the period ending on the 30th June, and declaring such Dividend as the Report will warrant; and the other, on or about the 10th of April, for receiving the audited Accounts and Report as to the 31st December and for declaring a Dividend.

The business to be conducted and the accounts to be made up in strict conformity with the provisions of the Limited Liability Act.

The whole of the extensive premises where the business is now carried on, stretching from Waterloo-street to Ranmore Gully, and known as the Auckland Hotel and Hall of All Nations, will be taken on lease for twenty-one years at a monthly rent of Rs. 3,300 (£330), with the option of renewal for a like period at the same rent, or the purchase within two years of the entire premises for 4 lacs and Rs. 30,000 (£43,000). Care will be taken, in drawing out the Articles of Association, that sufficient power be given to the Directors for that purpose or for increasing the Capital, should such an arrangement appear hereafter desirable.

Holders who may be disposed to pay the full amount of their Shares on allotment, will have their proportion of profits calculated accordingly; but as this may not suit all parties, the calls will be made in the following order:—

Ten Rs. (£1), on each Share must accompany the application,  
First Call of Rs. 40 (£4) on allotment,  
Second Call of Rs. 75 (£7.10s) to be made after three months,  
Third Call of Rs. 75 (£7.10s) to be made six months after allotment,  
Fourth Call of Rs. 50 (£5) to be made nine months after allotment,

and all amounts so paid will carry dividends from the respective dates of payment.

Applicants for Shares will be required to pay into the Bank of the Company, to be held in trust for them, Rs. 10 (£1) per Share on every Share applied for; and in the event of the Directors allotting to the applicant a less number than applied for, the amount paid in will be appropriated towards the payment of the first call on the Shares allotted. Should no allotment be made to the applicant, the deposit lodged with the Bankers will be returned without any deduction.

As the public will naturally expect to have some particulars of the bulk of the Capital required for this undertaking, the Directors, after examining the books of the Firm and from other sources of information, believe the following figures to be nearly correct; but the Company will not be bound by them until they have been correctly ascertained:—

|   | Rs.       | £.     |
|---|-----------|--------|
| Outstanding good Debts                                | 4,500,000 | 45,000 |
| Debet 15 per cent. for Contingencies                  | 67,500    | 6,750  |
|   | 3,82,500  | 38,250 |
| Goods, Stock on the Premises                          | 3,50,000  | 35,000 |
| Goods, in transit from Europe                         | 1,45,000  | 14,500 |
| Goods, and Bill Stock at Allahabad                    | 1,60,000  | 16,000 |
| Furniture, Plate, &c.                                 | 1,48,000  | 14,800 |
| Fittings, G.s., Water Pipes, and other Trade Fixtures | 17,800    | 1,780  |
| Steam Engine and Ice Machine                          | 21,000    | 2,100  |
| Purchase of Goodwill                                  | 75,000    | 7,500  |
| House and Premises at Entally                         | 13,800    | 1,380  |
| House and Premises at Allahabad                       | 65,500    | 6,550  |

Forms of Application and Prospectuses of the Company may be obtained of the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, on the premises.

Application for Shares must also be made to the Managing Director of the Company at the Office, accompanied by a receipt for Rs. 10 deposit on each Share applied for, paid to the Bankers of the Company.

mean order could possibly have achieved. Mr. Wilson has well gained the comparative retirement he seeks, and that magnitude of range of buildings, and the wonderful business and connection he is making over, should on every occasion be spoken of, and pointed out to the young adventurer without capital and without friends, as showing what may be accomplished by a man determined to force his way in the world, if he turns advantages as they fall in to good account.

We have heard that this business has made forty lacs of rupees (£400,000); whether this be so or not is immaterial, because its rapid progress is evidence of very brilliant success. It is not twenty-three years since the Waterloo-street portion of premises was a coach-maker's, and many will remember its conversion into the little "Sans Souci," the great success of which was the formation of the fine theatre in Park-street, foolishly allowed by the public to be sold for a sum which multiplied by four would not replace it, its furniture, wardrobe, and appointments. From Waterloo-street the whole frontage to Ranmore Gully has been gradually annexed, at the same time houses have been purchased and pulled down in the rear, and the result is unquestionably the finest block of buildings of a domestic character in the whole city—indeed, there are few cities with anything like it. Then there are the premises and business at Allahabad—valued at Rs. 1,60,000 (£16,000), but included in the present account of the capital; of them we can say nothing, though they will be familiar to many of our readers. We are hardly called upon to account on the prospects of this Company being carried out; it must be considered a settled point, when the share list is to be closed on the 15th ultimo. Mr. Wilson, it will be seen, guarantees for two years a dividend of not less than 12 per cent.

A few Shares having been reserved for the Indian residents at home, any information respecting them can be obtained on application to J. R. WORCESTER, Esq., 5, Laurence Pountney-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.

LONDON:—Printed by RICHARD KIMBLE, Printer, at his Printing Office, Angel-court, Skinner-street, in the Parish of St. Sepulchre; and published by JAMES PEARCE ALLEN, 13, Waterloo-place, S.W., both in the County of Middlesex.—May 5, 1862.



# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XX.—No. 534.]

LONDON, TUESDAY, MAY 13, 1862.

[PRICE 6d.]

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

|                         |          |                        |          |
|-------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| Bengal .....            | April 9  | Burmah (Rangoon) ..... | March 31 |
| Madras .....            | " 14     | Bombay .....           | April 12 |
| Agra .....              | " 5      | Ceylon .....           | " 17     |
| China (Hong Kong) ..... | April 1. |                        |          |

## NOTICE.

**MESSRS. WM. H. ALLEN and Co.** have the honour to inform their numerous friends, and the public in general, that they have REMOVED their seat of business from 7, LEADENHALL-STREET, to 13, WATERLOO-PLACE, S.W. It is, therefore, requested that all letters and communications for the "Indian Mail" may be forwarded to their new address.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE most important intelligence received by the Calcutta Mail of the 8th of April relates to the proclamation of martial law in the Jynteah district. No one is permitted from the first of that month to carry arms on his person, whether defensive or offensive, except the civil and military officers of the Government, or others specially exempted by the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner. Brigadier Showers, Lieut.-col. Richardson, and Major Rowlett have been vested with extraordinary powers for the suppression of "the state of rebellion" which, according to the official Ga-

zette, now exists in Jynteah. Reinforcements have also been forwarded to strengthen their hands.

An impression appears to be gaining ground that the recent disturbances in Assam, Sylhet, and Cachar have been chiefly instigated by Bhootanese emissaries. These troublesome neighbours have likewise fomented a feeling of disquietude among the Thibetans on their frontiers and seem determined to bring down upon themselves condign punishment from the long-forbearing British Government.

We learn by a telegram from Jubal, in anticipation of the next Bombay Mail, that the Persians were masters of Furrah. Should this prove to be true, it is quite clear that Herat has actually fallen, as the former town is one hundred and fifty miles to the eastward towards Candahar. What, then, are we to think of the vigilance of the British Minister at Teheran? That an army of fifty thousand men, adequately provided with cavalry and artillery, could not only be collected, but put in motion without his knowledge, seems scarcely credible on the part of such an able and experienced officer and diplomatist as Sir Henry Rawlinson. And yet Lord Palmerston has positively declared that no official intelligence had been received of the march upon Herat, and added that he himself disbelieved the report. One of two things is clear—either our Minister at Teheran has been sadly negligent of his duties, or the *Delhi Gazette's* correspondent has been instructed by Dost Mahomed to circulate false news in the hope of obtaining a subsidy from the British Government. But the latter alternative is hard to accept, seeing that the truth would certainly be known before the Dost's demands could be either complied with or rejected. We fear, therefore, that Sir Henry has been completely outwitted—for we may not question the strict veracity of the Premier—and that a Persian army has really violated the Afghan territory.

Another telegram sketches the prominent features of Mr. Laing's financial statement, which appears to have been eminently satisfactory, but on that head we must reserve anything we may have to say until the entire statement is before us. For the present we are content to learn that notwithstanding a large reduction of taxation a considerable surplus is confidently expected.

We invite the attention of our readers to an abridged report of the finding of the Sudder Court in the case of the well-known Zemindar Joykissen Mookerjee, whose evidence was mentioned with special favour in the report of the Indigo Commission. This enlight-

ened and Europeanised gentleman has been convicted of forgery and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, with a fine of £1,000 in commutation of labour in irons. Sir Mor-daunt Wells was not so very far wrong after all.

The third reading of the Red Sea Telegraph Bill passed through the House of Commons on Thursday, May the 8th.

In our last issue we inadvertently spoke of the late Mr. Ritchie as if he still held the appointment of Advocate General. The error was the less excusable that in a former number we announced Mr. Thomas Cowie's promotion to that honourable post. We were also guilty of an oversight in not giving due praise to Mr. Aston, deputy-keeper of the Indian Museum, for his intelligent and indefatigable exertions in the arrangement of the Indian Court in the International Exhibition. We have reason to know that his services were most valuable, and were justly appreciated by his superior, Dr. Forbes Watson.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

### MR. LAING'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CALCUTTA, April 16 (via Trieste).

Mr. Laing to-day introduced his Budget, which is highly satisfactory.

The financial year commenced with a deficit of £6,000,000. The present estimates show a surplus of £900,000, although nearly £1,500,000 is to be spent on public works in excess of the estimate for the current year. The revenue of the coming year would amount to £885,000 over the preceding year, if calculated on the same basis of taxation. The military expenditure is reduced to £12,200,000. The surplus is disposed of by increasing the Education grant to £500,000, and by bringing the public assignment up to £4,250,000. The import duties on piece goods and yarns are to be reduced to 5 and 3½ per cent. respectively, with immediate operation.

The Paper-duty is abolished. The rates on beer and claret are reduced one-half, and on tobacco to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. The Income-tax is reduced to 2 per cent., and, as regards small incomes, is abolished altogether. The total repeal of the tax is promised at the close of five years from its enactment. The cash balances for the year closed at £17,690,000.

BOMBAY, April 27.

(By TELEGRAPH FROM JUBAL.)

Furrah has been taken by the Persians.

It is stated that Nana Sahib's nephews have been captured in Cashmere. In the Maha-

rajah libel case a verdict has been given for the defendant. Sir Bartle Frere has arrived, and Sir George Clerk has left.

BOMBAY, April 26.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM JUBAL.]

Shirtings active at previous quotations; 8½lbs. are quoted Rs. 5 13as. Mule twist active and advancing—Broach, Rs. 220. Copper dull and unchanged—Sheathing, Rs. 57. Opium—Malwa—Rs. 1,560 to Rs. 1,585. Exchange on London, 2s. 0½d. Government Securities, Five per cents., 105½; ditto, Five and a Half per Cents., 111. Freight for cotton to Liverpool, 62s. 6d. to 65s.

According to despatches received here Mr. Laing's budget shows a surplus of £1,500,000.

The 2 per cent. tax on small incomes has been abolished.

[A telegraphic error appears to have been made in the summary of Mr. Laing's budget, received *via* Galle, wherein it was stated that the income-tax had been reduced to 2 per cent.]

CALCUTTA, April 25.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO BOMBAY AND FROM JUBAL.]

Shirtings unchanged. Mule twist fair inquiry, and prices steady. Copper sheathing active, but prices unchanged. Tile fair inquiry, but prices barely maintained. Linseed advancing. Rice quiet. Exchange on London, 2s. 0½d. Government Securities, Four per Cents., 93½ to 93¾; ditto, Five per Cents., 104½ to 104¾; ditto, Five and a Half per Cents., 111. Freight for seeds to London, 65s. to 67s. 6d.

### THE BOMBAY MAIL.

ALEXANDRIA, May 12.

The *Massilia* and *Euxine* left here yesterday with the above mail; the former for Marseilles, and the latter for Southampton.

The *Behar* brought the mails to Suez, arriving there on the 10th inst.

### Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

BENGAL.—Capt. James W. Armstrong, at Bengal. Major-General Robert Stewart, late 41st Bengal N.I., at Allahabad, aged 56, March 25.

### Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. G. Morris, Lady Shakespear and infant, Mrs. Ritchie and infant, Maj. Green, Miss Irvine, Mr. A. P. Griffiths, Mr. Morn, Mr. J. Greenacre, Mr. Gould, Capt. O'Brien, Mr. H. A. Cockrell, Mr. R. V. Cockrell, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. R. McKenzie, Mr. C. H. Denham, Lieut. G. Brown, Capt. Hitchens, Mr. C. Campbell, Mr. A. H. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Turnbull and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Finch, Baroness de Fabeck, Maj. and Mrs. Ferris, Mr. J. F. Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. Davidge, Mr. Rantz, Mr. Skiddy, Dr. Stanstreet. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Morar, Mrs. Deschamboux and two children, Mrs. Young and four children, Mr. Maskell and son, Capt. Horan's two children, Mr. and Mrs. Hivonni, Mr. Lemesse, Maj. Campbell. From CEYLON.—Mr. Ailcock, Capt. Locock, Mr. Swan, Mr. Gooch. From HONG KONG.—Mr. S. Marsh, Mr. G. Keppell, Lieut. Col. Elkington, Maj. Gen. Sir J. Michel, Mr. A. Stuart, Mr. J. Smith. From PENANG.—Mr. Paddy. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Jeffry, Mr. Elliott. From MALTA.—Mr. Kirkby.

### Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ripon, May 17.—From HONG KONG.—Mr. Marge-son, Dep. asst. com. Bakkeney, Mr. Hubbard, Col. Mendez, Mrs. Luineux and three children, Mr. Sanderson. From SINGAPORE.—Mrs. Harrison, Capt. Hodson. From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Leslie, Col. and Mrs. Harrington and infant, Mr. Hill, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Lieut. Baillie, Maj. and Mrs. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Blundell, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Capt. Murray, Lieut. Hibbert, Col. and Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. Wollerton, Mr. Betagh, Lieut. Gordon, Mr. Cumille's two children, Mr. Downes, Master Trout, Mrs. Davidson, Lieut. Buckley, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Hare and infant. From MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Ainslie, Mrs. Brannon, Rev. Mr. Murphy, Mrs. Trotter, Mrs. Nelson, Capt. Ritchie and three children, Maj. and Mrs. Tulloch and two children, Mr. R. A. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Archer, Mrs. Chambers, Mrs. Forbes and infant, Maj. and Mrs. Clarke, Mr. Co. Boston. From CEYLON.—Mr. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders and two infants, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Fraiser. From SUEZ.—Mr. A. D. Scud. From MALTA.—Mr. Nye, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Liebert, Mr. Coates, Mrs. and child. From MALTA.—Prince S. Rowan, Countess of S. Rowan, Mr. Langwaski, Mons. Karmavos.

## BENGAL.

### OUR COAL FIELDS.

In these days of railway and steam navigation extension in India, when coal is likely to form so important an article of consumption, it becomes an interesting question to consider whether the ascertained coal-fields in this country will be able to supply the increasing demand for this valuable mineral. On 1st January, 1860, there were 634 miles of railway open for traffic; on 1st May, 1861, the total length of line opened was 1,063 miles, and at the end of that year it was considered that it had been increased to 1,353, while it is expected that during the present year the aggregate will not be less than 2,600 miles. It will thus be seen that the question is one of no common import; and, if in addition to the coal fields already known, any other extensive coal formations do exist in this immense peninsula, there is every chance of their being brought to light through the exertions of the Geological Survey, comprising a small but talented body of men, under the superintendence of Mr. T. Oldham, who are slowly, but surely, disclosing the mineral resources of India. Before entering upon a description of the various coal fields at present worked in this country, we may mention that the geology of India had at various times attracted the attention of such men as Voyagey, Newbold, Franklin, and others; but it was not before 1856 that the duties of the Geological Survey of India were systematised and extended. The attention of the geologists, it was directed, should be confined to such tracts as had already been surveyed and mapped, by either the Great Trigonometrical or Revenue Surveys, by which it was considered that an immense saving of time would be effected. In 1858-59, a year in which there was a considerable interruption in the work, the loss by deaths, amounting to nearly one-third of the establishment, the extensive coal field of Ranigunj was submitted to examination; in 1859-60 the coal fields of the Damuda, Adjai, and Kurharbari were examined; in the North-West Provinces an investigation of the lower range of the Himalayas and Siwalik Hills was carried on, and in Madras the Trichinopoly and Pondicherry districts were carefully considered. In 1860-61 in Bengal the whole area between Monghyr and the Gya, alluvial plains in the Behar, Patna, and Shahabad districts, and portions of Bhaugulpore, Tirhoot, Goruckpore and Azimghur were examined. In Central India the Rewah district was submitted to examination, while in Madras the districts of Cuddapah and Kurnool and an examination of a portion of the flanks of the Nilgiri Hills was carried out. In the North-West Provinces, the Siwalik and Sub-Himalayan rocks continued under investigation, and in Pegu the Hemzada district was taken in hand, and resulted in the discovery of several petroleum wells and salt springs.

Such is a brief sketch of the progress made by the Geological Survey during the last few years, and it is a progress which has been reported to be in every way very satisfactory. Of all the coal fields at present known and worked in India, that of Ranigunj, a district in Bengal, distant about 140 miles north-west from Calcutta, is the largest, embracing an area of 500 square miles. So long ago as 1774, coal was known to exist, and was even worked in 1777. Notices of this field were made in 1829, and again in 1831 and 1838, but it was not till 1845 and 1846 that it was carefully examined and mapped. In 1839 the number of maunds of coal imported into Calcutta from Ranigunj was 10,00,000; in 1846 it was 25,00,000. Since the opening of the railway the number of collieries has greatly increased, as additional facilities are thus afforded for transmission to the principal market, and we find that in 1860 there were no less than forty-two collieries, producing on an average a yearly supply of 78 lakhs of maunds or 282,000 tons of coal. The most important of those now worked are at Harisipur, Babusol, Tapassi, Parassia, and Nimcha.

At the present time there are at work nearly fifty collieries, divided amongst fourteen proprietors or companies, European and Native. These collieries are of various sizes, from that producing an out-turn of 18 or 20 lakhs of maunds (say 60,000 or 70,000 tons) to small quarries a few feet square, worked by half-a-dozen coolies. There are two methods of working, namely, by pits, and by quarrying on the out-crop of a seam of coal. The water in the mine is raised by the same contrivances as are commonly employed in Bengal for irrigation and for wells. The pits are of comparatively small depth, and are very inexpensive; they are invariably circular, and are generally sunk in pairs; the majority do not exceed 100 feet in depth, and no pit yet sunk exceeds 230 feet. The coal seams vary, it would seem, very much in thickness; the thickest is that at Karta, where the bed is 35 feet from top to bottom. The coal is extracted in galleries crossing each other at right angles, square posts or pillars of coal being left to support the roof. The tools used by the workmen are iron bars, large-sized hammers, and wedges. An opening at the side of the end of the gallery is made, and wedges and crow-bars are driven into the points which bring down the coal from the side of the part cut into. Under proper supervision these galleries are kept of even width and straight, but in some under native management the greatest irregularity prevails, the object being to cut coal any how, provided that as much round coal as possible be got. The quality of the coal in the Ranigunj field has been pretty well ascertained by analysis; it belongs to a variety of non-coking bituminous coal, with a large proportion both of volatile matter and ash. Two good samples from two mines were subjected to analysis, and gave the following results:—

|                     | Sisal. | Ranigunj. |
|---------------------|--------|-----------|
| Volatile ... ..     | 38.5   | 36.5      |
| Fixed Carbon ... .. | 51.1   | 52.5      |
| Ash ... ..          | 10.4   | 11.0      |

This result is considered to be a fair representation of the composition of the best class of coal obtainable from the mines. The coal when cut from the mine is carried to the buckets at the bottom of the pit by boys, and raised in iron buckets containing each from 5 to 7 maunds of coals. In a few of the mines steam-power is used, and every year the number of drawing engines is found to be increasing. The steam-engines are mostly small, seldom exceeding 25 or 30-horse power, and the water in the mines is also raised by the same agency, but the majority of mines in the Ranigunj district contain but little water except when first opened. The workmen employed in the collieries are mostly agricultural peasants, some being Hindoos, Mussulmans, Sonthals, &c. The latter are considered to be the best workmen, but are difficult to obtain. It is this want of sufficient labour which restricts the out-turn of coal, which, it is admitted on all sides, might be much larger, were workmen more easily procurable. The miners' pay is high, and is dependent upon the quantity raised; the price per bucket of 6 maunds of coal in 1859-60 being 5 pice. A good miner can get out three buckets a-day, which is nearly 4 annas, but some miners have been known to make as much as 9 annas. The miner's family can also be made available in the work, for picking coal, &c., and a man, his wife, and say three children, can thus earn about Rs. 9 a month. The advantages of this new and rich district are at present numerous; deep pits are unnecessary, owing to the abundance of the mineral near the surface of the ground, and there is an especial immunity from fire-damp, though there is no certainty that there will be a freedom from this danger when in course of time it will be found necessary, owing to the exhaustion of the surface seams, to sink pits to a greater depth. In the Damuda field one great drawback is the liability of the coal to spontaneous combustion, which renders it extremely unfitted for marine purposes; owing also to the non-removal of small coal in several of the mines, conflagrations are not of unfrequent occurrence, and it thus becomes a matter of neces-



sity to raise all the dust, shale, and small coal, and keep the mine perfectly clean.

Besides the Ranigunj coal field, there is a small one in the Rewah territory to the south of the river Soane, but the out-turn is small. The Nerbudda Valley has long been known to contain coal, but owing to its distance from any available market, it has not been worked to any extent. Some years ago a small quantity was brought down by boats to Broach by the Nerbudda river, but the many dangerous rapids which were met with in the route, render this means of communication impracticable for purposes of commerce. The Nerbudda Coal and Iron Company have, however, commenced operations, and as the railway progresses towards that part of India, they will, in all probability, be able to work the mines profitably. In the North-West Provinces no known workable coal would seem to have been found. Seams of lignite occur along the base of the Sub-Himalayas, but it is very questionable whether it will turn out to be of any practicable use. No coal is known to occur in Oude, and the same may be said of the Punjab, except in so far as patches of lignite are concerned, which are met with as in the North-West Provinces. In Scinde some coal is found in irregular patches of variable size in the Synah Valley, and was worked by means of pits by the Scinde Railway Company. It was first established in 1857, and 45,300 maunds were extracted, after which, owing to its irregularity, it was abandoned. No coal is known to occur in the Presidency of Bombay, nor is there any in the Nizam's territory. A small coal field is known to exist in the Nagpore district near Umret, but as it is on the Nerbudda border, it may be considered as a continuation of the Nerbudda deposits. In Madras no coal is found, though it has been said that it occurs on the Godavery or some of its tributaries. As yet, however, nothing but black shales have been met with, and these will not support combustion; they are considered also to be of a different age from the coal-bearing rocks of India.

The total amount of coal raised during 1860 from all the mines in India, excepting those in the Sylhet Hills and the Rewah territory, is put down at 1,00,88,113 maunds, or 370,206 tons, a very insignificant quantity when compared with our English mines, where the annual amount raised is 72 millions of tons. We must not forget to mention that twenty-eight steam-engines are used in the Indian mines, all, with but one exception, being employed in the Ranigunj field. The Indian out-turn is, however, steadily increasing, and we cannot doubt but that as railways extend throughout the length and breadth of the peninsula, the stimulus for producing coal for their use as well as for many of the arts of civilisation which follow in their train, will be increased in a like proportion.—*Times of India.*

#### FLAX IN THE PUNJAB.

None of the Indian Governments, whether local or imperial, show so much for public opinion, or so intelligent a desire to enlighten it, as the Punjab. Whether in the formal returns sent periodically to Calcutta, in the administrative reports published every year, or in the papers called forth by such special events as the famine and the cotton crisis, the Punjab authorities show that they understand what is due to themselves, to India and to England. Their official papers are now doubly valuable, inasmuch as they are free from that extravagance in both statement and style which sometimes distinguished them. The most recent illustration of this is Mr. Thornton's letter to the Calcutta Central Committee of the Punjab contributions to the International Exhibition. The letter is an exhaustive and yet concise Industrial Report, abounding in such information on every product and fabric, as the following, which occurs in an account of the famous Cashmere shawl manufacture: "A woven shawl made at Cashmere, of the best materials, and weighing 7 lbs., will cost in Cashmere as much as £300. Of this amount, the cost of the material, including thread, is £30; the wages of

labour, £100; miscellaneous expenses, £50; duty, £70." It is not, however, with such exquisite specimens of art as shawls that we have now to do, but with so vulgar and yet important an article as flax. At present the new exports from India which attract attention are tea and coffee. Soon such fibres as wool and flax will bulk far more largely than they now do. The flax mentioned by Strabo as a staple of the Punjab in his day, promises to become an important article of export now.

By the Belfast Indian Flax Company, whose agent, Mr. Wightman, is located at Sealkote, a quantity of machinery for preparing flax has this season been sent from England. It has not yet been erected, for want of a building, that placed at the disposal of the manager being so small as to be quite unfitted for his purposes. The great iron wheels belonging to the Mecadam flax breaking and scutching machine cannot enter the doors, nor, if they could, would there be any room for them to work. Dr. Jameson, who has lately returned from Europe, and who during his residence there spent much of his time in examining flax cultivation, has been deputed by the Punjab Government to Sealkote to report on the measures most expedient to be pursued in order to encourage the cultivation of the plant, and the preparation of the fibre. As a temporary measure he has recommended a small sum to be placed at the manager's disposal, to enable him to alter one of the buildings so as to fit it for the machinery, otherwise the flax crop of this season cannot, in a satisfactory manner, be prepared. This would be a matter of regret, as it is of great importance to teach, as soon as possible, the natives how to work the machinery, and through it to show them that the flax grown in the country is capable of producing a very fine fibre. In the neighbourhood of Sealkote, and in the adjoining districts, several tracts have been brought under cultivation with acclimated seed, and the crops presented are equal in length of straw to any produced in Ireland, though not quite so heavy. This, however, can be remedied by thicker sowing. The quantity sown by the zemindars was one maund per acre, a proportion too small to insure a heavy crop. In England the quantity sown to the acre is generally two bushels. Along with the flax raised from acclimated seed there were many fields, the produce of native seed. But the stalk was not more than 1 or 1½ feet high, and though it was not full grown yet it was evident plants fitted to give a fibre useful for the home looms could not be expected.

On the imported or acclimated seed alone, therefore, the success of the undertaking depends. So convinced is Dr. Jameson of this that that season he recommended the Government of the North-West Provinces to import a ton of Russian flax seeds, and he was authorised, when in England, to make arrangements for its importation. This seed reached Calcutta in September last, and is now growing at Sharunpore in a most luxuriant manner. Mr. Wightman, concurring with Dr. Jameson, had also recommended his Company to send him Russian seed; and they forwarded fifteen tons packed in casks by the Cape. But it all failed to germinate, and was, therefore, quite useless to him. Dr. Jameson was allowed to adopt any measure he deemed necessary to ensure the arrival of the flax seeds in good order. He accordingly sent orders to Russia for a ton of fresh flax seeds, to be packed in double number bags, and again well covered, the size of each package limited to 1 cwt. In this manner 1½ tons reached London, where it was again packed in wooden boxes lined with tin, and despatched overland. All the seeds, though they arrived late in the season, germinated, proving the advantage of adopting this route.

The acclimated seed, which was sown only last year by zemindars at Sealkote conditionally on an advance of Rs. 4 per acre, was this season taken from the manager, and that most eagerly, on his own terms, which are as follows:—The acclimated seed given, to be returned by zemindars in kind on the ripening of the crop; the sowing to be undertaken without an advance. The surplus seed to be purchased by the manager

at the rate of Rs. 5 per maund. The flax to be pulled and rotted by the zemindars, but the straw to be carried to the factory at the manager's expense. All good straw to be purchased, if from Russian seed, at 2½ maunds per rupee; if from native seed at 5 maunds per rupee by the manager. All that is now wanted to make the crop a general one is good acclimated seed in sufficient quantity. To encourage the natives Dr. Jameson has recommended that Rs. 500 be given in prizes by the local civil officers for the best specimens of flax straw, and horned scutched fibre; and in order to induce competition, he has suggested that the prizes be open to all the Punjab and North-West Provinces. By the last mail we have received information that specimens of the flax fibre prepared at Sealkote last season, and forwarded to London by Mr. McLeod, were valued by the brokers at £50 and £60 per ton, and that her Majesty's Secretary of State for India had granted to the Indian Flax Company £1,000 annually for two years to purchase flax seed. The only condition is that the directors undertake to raise a sufficient amount to enable them to continue their exertions in promoting the production of flax in the Punjab, for a period of not less than three years, the amount to be afterwards repaid in the event of the cultivation proving remunerating. These conditions are liberal, and if the cultivation be carried on with activity and energy we doubt not it will be attended with success, and prove highly important not only to the Punjab but also to the North-Western Provinces. The subject has excited attention in Madras also, so that in the course of a few years flax should become one of the most important of our Indian exports.—*Friend of India.*

#### TEN LAKHS FOR VERNACULAR EDUCATION.

While in England the most practical thinkers, the most able statesmen, and the most zealous philanthropists are engaged in discussing the question of popular education, in India it is difficult to obtain a hearing on the subject. While in England an Educational Code threatens to become the most exciting question in the House of Commons, in India there is not a member of the Government, except, perhaps, Sir Bartle Frere and Mr. Laing, and not a responsible official in Bengal, who does not despise it. England spends £800,000 a year on education, and India not £200,000 of State money, yet Great Britain has a population of twenty millions, one in every six or seven of whom is at school, while India has a population ten times that number, only five per cent. of whom can read and write, only one and a-half per cent. of whom are properly educated for their position in life. To make the anomaly still more monstrous, the popular education England enjoys had its origin in India, in Dr. Bell, a Scotch chaplain of Madras, who seventy years ago invented the monitorial system, and tested it in the case of young Madrassesees. Mr. Joseph Lancaster copied his plan. Fifty-one years ago it led to the establishment of the British and Foreign School Society and the National Society, at a time when it was impossible to tell how many of the population were at school. In 1818 there was one in seventeen, in 1833 one in eleven, in 1843 one in ten, in 1851 one in eight, in 1858 one in seven, and this year we believe there is one in six, the same rate as Prussia has reached with her compulsory system. Twenty-three years ago the Educational Committee was created, and since 1832 the sum spent by the State has risen from £20,000 to £800,000 last year. These are great results, and as we live in this land which may educationally be well called the land of the shadow of death, we ask—why should a philanthropic Government longer deny the same blessings to the peasantry? We are glad to learn that Mr. Laing proposes to add ten lakhs in his next Budget to the miserable pittance heretofore given for this purpose.

The picture drawn in the "Report and Evidence of the Commissioners on Popular Education" in England, which has led to Mr. Lowe's Revised Code, is most instructive to India. The State helps in the education of two and a-half

millions of children. In all Great Britain there are only 120,395 children untaught, and 100,000 of these are the children of paupers for whom special provision must be made. For the £800,000 spent by the Government there are two millions sterling disbursed by the public. The commissioners found no little difficulty in their inquiries into the state of the lower class of schools taught by persons of the calibre of Indian Gooroomahashoys. One dame denounced such "furring out." Another, asked as to her terms for instruction, wrote, "not understanding the questing, I answer thus a view of reading the Bible." A third declares "my school is of to humbel a cast to meat eyes (of thee publick gaze)." A fourth answered in language similar to that which we once heard from the Gooroo of a Hindoo school, "It is but little as they pays, but then, to be sure, it is but little as I teaches them." It is from such teachers as these that Mr. Lowe would rescue the youth of England by his Revised Code, and we are not astonished to learn, after this, that the schools aided by Government grants are far superior to those which have not trained teachers, the fountain of good education. Not the least remarkable feature in the report is the evidence of the value attached by the most degraded parents to the education their children receive. One commissioner asked an Irishman driving a cart, if reading and writing were of any use to such as him. "Do you think," he replied in pure Milesian, "if I could read and write I would be shoved into every dirty job as I am now? No, sir! instead of driving this horse I'd be riding him." A shrewd rustic in Teesdale declared "in theez Dal t'oonedicated will soon be considered loonateeks." The real success of the national or aided schools of England lies in the training colleges, on which a sixth of the whole £800,000 is spent. These send out annually flocks of certificated masters and pupil teachers, trained in the best methods, and having passed the necessary examinations. We are glad to see that the Revised Code, as explained by Mr. Lowe in Parliament, will leave these colleges substantially as they stand. Meanwhile it will not apply to Scotland, where the evils to be remedied do not exist to such an extent.

The peasantry of India present in many respects analogous features to the lower classes of England, so far as education is concerned. They are more densely ignorant, more profoundly bigoted, and therefore better subjects for an experiment. Their indigenous schools are proportionately worse than the dames' schools, from which the Education Committee is delivering England. The political motive for enlightening them is greater than in the case of England, for they are to us aliens, and enlightenment will produce self-interest which will originate at least passive loyalty. We profess to govern India for India's good—can there be a better means of showing our sincerity than this? We have done much for the upper classes, who, on the Asiatic principle, oppress the lower; are we to do nothing for the masses from whom we cry for cotton and labour? Our plea is that the ten lakhs additional which, we understand, will be given in redemption of the pledge of Government and as an earnest of better things, should be restricted to a national scheme of popular education, so as to carry out Sir C. Wood's despatch of 1854, and Lord Stanley's of 1859, to which he urged "immediate attention." We are aware of the gigantic work to be done. Under the Revised Code England will pay ten shillings annually for every child between the ages of six and twelve that passes a satisfactory examination. The cost is Rs. 4-8, or nine shillings for each boy at school in the Punjab. In that province, with its population of nearly fifteen millions, to educate one in eight would cost Rs. 83,21,967. How much more for the hundred and fifty millions of India! But all that we plead for is a beginning, in one province, in one county, or one sub division if necessary—only let the experiment of a national system be made, which will give the people a desire for a knowledge of their own tongue, and ultimately lead to the development of private effort, so as to cover the land with schools under trained

masters. How pressing the need is, and how hopeful the work, may be conceived from these facts. In 1859-60, of the 52,068 prisoners in the Bengal jails, only 5 per cent. could read and write, and 1½ per cent. were well educated for their position in life. All who know the people of Bengal will admit that the prisoners are at least not inferior to the mass of the population, of whom, therefore, these figures may be considered true. In the Punjab only 498 prisoners could read and write in 1859, but in 1860 the number had increased to 600 out of 23,187 prisoners.

We trust the day is not far distant—we believe it is fast approaching—when the Government of India, having nursed English education into a vigorous growth, will send it out to the world to fight its own way with no other aid but that of grants of money and inspection, and will bring national education to the birth, will nurse it with training colleges, official assistance, and a liberal system, till it too shall be ready to start on its own account and become as hardy as it is in England. As a beginning we plead for the ten lakhs, to be restricted to vernacular schools; we urge Lord Elgin to propound a system if he will not adopt one of those already suggested. Vernacular schools will in time do for the masses what English colleges are accomplishing for the upper ten thousand of the presidency cities. They will dissipate such ignorance as has made the ryots of Bengal a prey to the wildest delusions, will weaken such superstition as keeps them in moral slavery, will dissuade from crimes which are now considered virtues, and will prepare the national mind for a higher faith. When we think of the future which knowledge will render possible to the debased peasant of India, we are tempted to exclaim with Foster, when pleading for popular education in England forty years ago, "We earnestly wish it might please the sovereign ruler to do one more new thing in the earth, compelling the dominant powers in the nations to an order of institutions and administrations that would apply the energy of the State to so noble a purpose."—*Friend of India.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

RAJPOOTANA.—You lately detailed the installation of Sumbhoo Sing on the throne of Meywar; since which nothing has appeared in your columns regarding this part of the empire. Stirring scenes have been enacted in the interim, and it might please some of your readers to peruse a description of what may fairly be called the most interesting and important, not only as a fine spectacle, but also in a political point of view, viz., the royal marriage between the Maharao Rajah of Ulwur and the daughter of the Maharaj Rana of Jhallawar. The presence of Major-general Lawrence, C.B., agent of the Governor-general, who, on his annual official tour, so timed his visit to the latter chief's capital as to witness the event, of course added much to the occasion. It was the more desirable that everything should be done which could dignify this prince in the eyes of the surrounding States, from the fact that it is but comparatively a recent date since the promotion of his family to a throne, and, in consequence, he is considered in the light of an upstart by the proud rajpoot, who delights to honour only those who can trace back their ancestors by centuries. The history of this small principality is one of the most interesting on record, and the moral it teaches will ever be a caution to ruling princes to learn how to govern their own kingdoms; and not, as in the present instance, live in apathetic ignorance of their own affairs, trusting too implicitly, and thus rendering most powerful, an able prime minister. Thus it was with Kotah, whose chief allowed Zalim Sing entirely to control the affairs of his Government; and right well did this able and energetic officer execute the task allotted to him. But it was not to be expected that self aggrandisement was no object to him; and he very naturally desired that something might be done to perpetuate his name. His request was so far acceded to that the hereditary

prime ministership of the State was granted to his heirs. What was the result? On the death of Zalim Sing, and the then reigning king, the latter's successor objected to an arrangement which virtually made him a cypher in his own kingdom; and it was finally settled by the minister receiving that portion of Kotah now known as Jhallawar, with the title of Maharaj Rana. The present chief, Pirthee Sing, father of the bride, evinced much loyalty during the mutinies, saving the lives of many Europeans who fled to him for refuge. His own troops proved faithless; and Tantia Topce took possession of many of his guns, horses, and treasure, causing him to pay a large sum to save his capital from being sacked. The wedding-day was fixed for the 24th January. The bridegroom, his Highness the Maharao Rajah of Ulwur, an intelligent lad of about seventeen years of age, had arrived at a village, some eight miles off, days before. It would have been, however, beneath his dignity, and contrary to Rajpoot etiquette, to have entered Jhallaputun a moment sooner than the day previous to the ceremony; it was therefore arranged that he should enter in state on the 23rd. The bride was scarcely eleven years of age; and the affianced couple never set eyes on each other until the marriage vows were about to be uttered. The ceremony of "pesh-waiee," or welcoming, promised to be one of the most imposing; and it was necessary for the father of the bride to go out in state four miles to meet his future son-in-law. The concourse assembled was immense. All the arrangements were well managed, and each chief was accompanied by the political agent attached to his Court. The Ulwur procession, in pomp and splendour, far outshone that of Jhallawar. The former chief prides himself on the caste and beauty of his horses; and his stud, consisting principally of Arabs, seen to the best advantage by the richness and really tasteful elegance of their trappings, seemed well worthy to occupy a royal stable. The line of elephants, covered with cloths of embroidered gold, and surrounded by hundreds of the most gaily dressed horsemen and foot retainers, while the eye, turn whichever way it would, rested on thousands upon thousands of eager lookers on, was a sight seldom witnessed; and, finally, when the two chiefs with their retinues met, the effect was most striking. A cloth was spread upon the ground, and, amidst the salvos of their artillery, they dismounted and embraced, and on resuming their seats, the cortège moved on. Your time need not be taken up with details of the morrow's scene; suffice it to add, that the bridegroom's procession to claim his bride equalled that of the day before, and, it being night, the illuminations and fireworks perhaps added to the effect. On both occasions, as is usual in India when a matrimonial alliance is formed between people of rank and wealth, the bridal party showered silver along its path, and the Rajah himself gold mohurs. No accidents appear to have taken place, but to a spectator it seems barely possible that the line of huge elephants, threading the narrow intricate streets of a native town, could make a passage through this frantic tumultuous sea of people, where to have fallen would have been death, without crushing numbers under foot. By the good advice of Lieut. Impey, the political agent attached to his Court, the young Ulwur chief wisely determined to dispense with the foolish and extravagant custom of "barah." This ceremony means that a large inclosure is made, and any mendicant on the spot enters therein. Money is then brought, and to each person filing out in succession some is given. Lakhs of rupees are thus squandered, and the result is to congregate all the riff raff of the country. At Jhallawar, however, this practice was discontinued, and it is said that General Lawrence warned his subordinate political officers to use their utmost endeavours to prevent this class of people attending the wedding. Such an example will conduce greatly to the lessening of marriage expenses. Many ladies and officers from Neemuch were present, and what with dinners, illuminations, fireworks, and hunts, each rajah vied with the other in trying to please.—*Correspondent of the Friend of India.*



**SUTTEE IN MEYWAR.**—The Chief of Beechewar, in Meywar, having lately died, one of his wives submitted herself to the suttee. The authorities heard nothing of it until all was over, and inquiry is being made with a view to the punishment of those concerned.

**GWALIOR.**—Our letters from Gwalior inform us that on the appointed day forty-three minute guns were fired from the ramparts of Gwalior as a token of respect to the memory of the late Prince Consort, and that all the shops were closed for that day. We also hear that Government have impressed upon the Durbar the necessity of at once putting a stop to the intrigues and plots which Rao Sahib has been lately carrying on in Oorjein, and that the quartermaster-general has written to the brigadier commanding the Gwalior brigade relative to the propriety of increasing the force at Ruttunpore to four hundred bayonets, and reducing the force at Seraye. The Agent, however, has expressed an opinion that it would not be advisable at present to leave Seraye without a detachment, and so the matter stands.

**PESHAWAR, March 26.**—The 21st Hussars have now more than their full complement of men, all the drafts and volunteers having joined. The regiment, however, is very short of horses. More rain has fallen, and the harvest promises to be first-rate. Prices of grain, however, still remain high.

**FOOD AND ITS EFFECTS.**—In accordance with instructions received from home, and confirmed by the Supreme Government, the Principal Inspector-general in the medical department has called upon all medical officers holding civil appointments to furnish the fullest information possible regarding the nature, quantity, and mode of preparation of the different alimentary substances consumed by the industrial and labouring classes in their respective districts, as well as the influence apparently exercised by such diet on the health of persons in the enjoyment of full liberty. They have further been called upon to supply similar particulars respecting the diet in use in the prisons under their charge, and its effects on the health of the convicts. The above inquiry, if zealously carried out, will, we have no doubt, add much to our present knowledge of a very important and interesting branch of the science of social economy, especially as it is proposed to publish the result in such a form as to make it available to all those in Europe who may be engaged in investigating this and similar subjects. One thing, however, we are pretty certain of, and that is, that the inquiry will not fail to show that the prison diet is equal, if not superior, to that of the free labourer.

**IMPORTANT SHIPPING CASE.**—Below will be found a decision given in the Supreme Court by the Chief Justice, in a case of great importance to the mercantile world, and of interest to the legal profession. It appears, on the statement of the case, that could this decision possibly have gone the other way, every river craft afloat—steamer, flat, pinnace or dinghy, might have been summarily seized on such claims, and sold by the Admiralty Court. The jurisdiction given to the Small Cause Courts by Act I. of 1859 would have become a dead letter, and the costs enormous. In the present case the amount of wages claimed was about Rs. 600; and the bail demanded for the plaintiffs' costs alone was upwards of Rs. 800. "In the Supreme Court, Vice-Admiralty side. In the matter of the Inland river cargo flat called the *Kallegunga*. In this case an application had been made to the Vice Admiralty Court by the Serang Moohammed Allee, on behalf of himself, four seconnees, one bandarry, one topus, one tindal, and ten lascars, for wages and diet money due for the months of September, October, and November, 1861, on a voyage from Calcutta to Dacca, Cachar, and other places; it being admitted that the voyage from Calcutta to a short distance beyond Dacca was within the ebbing and flowing of the tide, but that the rest of the voyage was beyond tidal influence. The case was heard before the Chief Justice as Commissary of the Vice Admiralty Court on the 1st of April, and this morning his Lordship delivered judgment. The flat had been the pro-

perty of Mr. Cleghorn, now an insolvent, but Baboo Heerololl Seal is now the mortgagee in possession. The vessel had been arrested by the Bailiff of the Vice Admiralty Court for the amount claimed by the applicants. We cannot give the judgment in detail, but will state the leading points ruled by the Chief Justice. 1st. That the suit was not barred by Act I. of 1859, sec. 57, the aggregate sum claimed exceeding 500 rupees. 2nd. That a large portion of the voyage having been performed within tidal influence would (if the Vice Admiralty Court had jurisdiction) entitle the applicants to recover, notwithstanding a part of the voyage was beyond tidal influence. 3rd. That although Bengal was not divided into counties, as was the case in England, yet still as the river ran inland, with districts on each side, having courts of justice, it ought to be considered as if it were *infra corpus comitalis*. It did not come within those cases which were *interfluxum et refluxum maris*, and which were alternately covered and not covered with water, where there is a *divisum imperium*, and the Admiral and Common Law have jurisdiction by turns, one upon the water, the other upon the land as the tide ebbs and flows, but when the water is entirely within a county the common law claims the jurisdiction. The King v. forty-nine cases of brandy 3rd Haggard 283. This case must be treated as wholly within the body of a county, and therefore the Vice Admiralty Court has no jurisdiction. 4th. Mr. Peterson has argued that the present Vice Admiralty Commission gives the Court jurisdiction, and he relies upon the words that the jurisdiction given is "as well in, upon, or by the sea or public streams, fresh waters, ports, rivers, creeks, and places overflowed whatsoever within the ebbing or flowing of the sea or high water mark, as upon any of the shores or banks adjoining to them or either of them, &c.;" but all this must be governed by the following words, that the Court "do hear and determine according to the civil and maritime laws and customs of our High Court of Admiralty of England in Calcutta." Now what those laws and customs were is fully pointed out in Cummins' Digest 510 FI; the case in Haggard, and particularly by the case on which Mr. Clark relied, *Ross v. Walker*, 2nd Wilson 264, where a prohibition was granted against the Admiralty from proceeding in a case for wages brought by a pilot for navigating a ship from Gravesend to Deptford, it being done within the body of a county where the admiral has no jurisdiction, 15 R 2, C 3. The rule to quash the writ was made absolute without costs. The fiat to be released, the mortgagee undertaking not to bring any action of trespass for the illegal seizure. Mr. Peterson for the mariners, Mr. Longueville Clarke for the mortgagee."

**FORGERY IN THE N.W.P.**—They can forge in the Upper Provinces as well as in Bengal, though probably, in the case which has more immediately called forth this remark, some Bengalee in office employ in the North-West Provinces was the operator. It appears that the frauds and surreptitious acquisition of money which have lately taken place in the Meerut Pay-office were effected through the agency of forgeries, which were performed in a sufficiently able and adroit manner to accomplish their object without soon attracting attention or arousing suspicion. It is considered—and we think with justice—that the defalcations having occurred in this manner in the Meerut Pay-office, to a very great extent exonerates Captain Elderton from the blame which would have attached to him had the same results been attributable to carelessness or want of strict official supervision. The most able and vigilant officer or man of business may be made the victim of a forgery, as it is the action of another, perfectly uncontrollable by the individual through the agency of whose name a fraud is accomplished.

**DELHI, March 25.**—General Wheeler left last evening for Meerut, having completed the inspections. Major Bunbury and the officers of the 82nd gave the General and lady a ball on the 23rd, which was a very brilliant affair, and went off with great spirit. The 82nd deserve great praise from the community for their indefatigable

exertions to promote gaiety in dull Delhi, and it seems to be all that they are likely to get, for the entertaining is all on their side. The gas-lighting experiment, as far as the generating of gas goes, has been completely successful; it has already been burnt, and I believe to-morrow or next day will see a grand illumination for the benefit of the native population and others who have never seen inflammable air; no doubt they will be duly astonished. We are indebted to the laudable exertions of the Rev. Mr. Evans, Baptist missionary, for the establishment of a Temperance Society in H.M.'s 82nd. A large number of the men and some officers have already joined it, and I have no doubt a still larger number will avail themselves of its unmistakable benefits. On Thursday next I believe our deputy-commissioner proposes to give a lecture on China and the Chinese, on which occasion tea and toast will be (very appropriately) served out to the members and their families, and the evening's entertainment will conclude with the magic lantern exhibition. A few such men as Mr. Evans distributed among our European troops would effect a vast deal of good in the army. Our weather is variable; clouds and sunshine succeed each other rapidly, and the few drops of rain we get do no harm to the crops, and cool the atmosphere. We are now at the close of March and punkahs are not in use; it has been a wonderfully cool season. Mr. Grant's patent is being made available for the use of the barracks in the Fort. We are to have some changes in our Civil administration here. Mr. Macnaughten, assistant commissioner, is, I believe, transferred to Bengal, and Mr. Leslie Saunders comes in his place; Lieut. De Kantzou is also coming here as assistant commissioner. The examinations take place on the 1st.—*Englishman*.

**SAUGOR AND NERBUDDA TERRITORIES.**—We (*Englishman*) drew attention some time ago to the sudden and unexpected orders for the occupation of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories by Madras troops, and their abandonment by the Bengal regiments cantoned in these military stations. Again, a few days since, we described the inconvenience and confusion which had arisen from the arrival of the Madrassese, whilst the Bengalees had no orders to march, and were in ignorance of their destination. By this time the Bengal regiments, the 3rd Cavalry and 25th Punjab Infantry, are in the middle of the wild and hot country marching "towards Agra," and by the last accounts from Jubbulpore, the 25th Punjab Infantry were awaiting the arrival of the 10th Madras N.I., upon which the former corps will march "towards Mirzapore." This marching through India in the month of April "towards" some place has a nice, loose, and free-and-easy sound upon paper; but it is a very different thing indeed to those who are out in such an atmosphere as makes them feel as if there were but a sheet of the said paper between them and the tropical regions of the other world. This Saugor and Nerbudda re-occupation and military relief business has been sadly mismanaged somewhere—at Madras, we suppose. We have not calculated how long the two Bengal regiments, which started on the 22nd and 24th of March, will be moving "towards Agra," but we fancy that the 25th P.I. will be moving "towards Mirzapore" until about the 1st of May. But even when it was determined that the Bengal troops must march in the middle of the hot season, no proper consideration appears to have been shown, for the telegraphic order to move, which reached Saugor on the 11th of March, was not published at Jubbulpore till the 20th.

**THE MAHARAJAH OF PUTTIALA**, before leaving the Presidency, applied to his Excellency the Viceroy for permission to return to his own territories, alleging as a reason for so doing, that the climate of Calcutta was such as to endanger his own health and that of the members of his suite; and that recent disturbances in his dominions rendered his presence needful. His Highness also expressed a hope of being able to resume his seat in the Viceregal Council before the next cold weather if no objections were entertained to his doing so.

**DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.**—The *Englishman* gives full particulars of the cyclone which passed over some villages about twenty miles from Rampore Beaulah in the beginning of April. Such a scene of desolation has rarely been witnessed. In one village alone one hundred people were killed and thirty-five wounded, besides sheep, dogs, and other animals. Nothing escaped. Immense trees and clumps of bamboos were torn up by the roots and carried to a considerable distance. Of the huts which composed the villages there is not a vestige left. One native was found hanging dead in a large tree, into which he had been whirled by the wind, and even fish were found lying at some distance from the river banks. A tract of country five miles long by two and a half wide is laid waste as if by fire, and the stench arising from the dead bodies is described as fearful. In fact, an eye-witness assures us that the appearance of the entire district baffles description. Much loss of life also took place on the river, where several boats were seen to go down with every soul on board. Rampore Beaulah seems to be especially unfortunate just now. Another very melancholy accident occurred there the other day, and has thrown quite a gloom over the station. Mr. Cockburn, and a Mr. Smith (who was engaged in surveying some property belonging to Messrs. Watson and Co.), were drowned in a wheel near Shikarpore while out duck-shooting. It was at first thought they had been caught in the storm, but it seems that their boat upset, from some other and as yet unexplained cause. Mr. Cockburn was a very fine young man, and had been only four months in the country.

**BENGAL WORKS published in 1861 :—**

|                             | No. of Works. | No. of Copies. |
|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Educational ...             | 54            | 1,67,700       |
| Political ...               | 26            | 35,500         |
| Dramatic ...                | 9             | 9,500          |
| Novels and Tales ...        | 18            | 19,700         |
| Religious ...               | 7             | 15,500         |
| Anatomy ...                 | 8             | 9,000          |
| Legal ...                   | 3             | 13,000         |
| Ethical & Philosophical ... | 3             | 6,500          |
| Astronomy & Astrology ...   | 5             | 18,000         |
| Art ...                     | 1             | 1,000          |
| Games, jests, &c. ...       | 3             | 2,500          |
|                             | 137           | 2,97,900       |

There is reason, moreover, to believe that this list does not comprise more than from one-half to two-thirds of the publications of the year. Besides this, a list of twenty-nine Bengalee periodicals has been obtained, of which three appear daily, one tri-weekly, one bi-weekly, thirteen weekly, three fortnightly, and eight monthly.

**MR. GOWER'S TRACTION ENGINE.**—When Lord Canning was at Allahabad he took the opportunity of testing the merits and powers of Mr. Gower's traction engine, which has now been a good deal talked about, and ridden in by every male and female celebrity that has visited that city since the engine's completion. The viceroy was satisfied, and straightway granted a Government loan of ten thousand rupees: for Mr. Gower felt a weakness in the "sinews of war," and twenty thousand were required. After fruitless endeavours to realise the remaining ten thousand from natives, who trust no Adam Warners, or untried Wickas, Lord Canning, in the name of the Government, has again come forward, and Mr. Gower has got his twenty thousand rupees. He will now be able to bring out the new engine, which has been constructed at home, and set to work in earnest.

**DR. ANDERSON**, the officiating superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, who was lately deputed to Ootacamund, to convey thither certain specimens of the cinchona obtained from Java, has returned to the Presidency, and submitted to the Government the result of his inquiries into the subject of introducing the cinchona into India. The Governor-general has thanked Dr. Anderson and approved of the proposed experiments at Darjeeling.

**SIR CHARLES NICHOLSON**, late Governor of Queen's Land, Australia, has been on a visit to Lucknow. He has been paying a flying visit to Agra and Delhi, and is now on his way to England.

**SAUGOR, March 21.**—It is with extreme astonishment and surprise that I heard from a poor European travelling from Cawnpore to Jubbulpore that he had been waylaid, robbed, and beaten severely within six miles of Jhamsie, and more astonishing still is the fact that these robbers were headed by a white man, who spoke English with such fluency and purity that no doubt can be entertained as to the land of his birth. Not knowing what to do, the poor fellow, after being robbed and beaten, proceeded on his journey in company of some native "Tamasha-wallas," who since have protected and cared for him well.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**METEOR AT DINAPORE.**—About a quarter to seven o'clock P.M., 15th March, a meteor of extraordinary splendour was observed by several persons. Its course was from north-west to south. At the end of its transit it seemed to divide at one extremity into two distinct tails, each of which burst like a rocket, throwing out globules of coloured fire.

**GORUCKPORE, March 22.**—Maharajah Jung Bahadur is still hunting in the Terai, and the other day he presented the Rajah of Bulrampore with two elephants, a pony, and several birds and dogs in return for some presents formerly received. Our Collector, Mr. Probyn, is, I hear, now shooting in the western Terai in opposition to the remonstrances of the Nepaulese Kirdars. The matter has been brought to the notice of the Maharajah, who, having possibly learned something of the game laws, has addressed the Nepal Resident on the subject.

**MR. W. S. SETON-KARR**, and **MR. WALTER MORGAN**, Master in Equity of the Supreme Court, Calcutta, have been appointed by Sir Charles Wood to be Judges of the Amalgamated Supreme and Sudder Courts at the Calcutta Presidency; and **MR. JOSEPH GOODEVE**, Acting Master in Equity during Mr. Morgan's absence, succeeds to the appointment vacated by his promotion to the higher office.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 2. Peerless, Major, Liverpool; Delangle, Gondelin, Clyde, Sumbard, London; Soobloo Salam, Abid, Bombay.—3. Thunder, Fowler, Hong Kong; Lorenza, Hamlin, Kurrachee; Futhel Reymany, Cassey, Bombay.—4. Sir Jas. Melvil, Dixon, Newcastle.—5. Smyrna, Llana, Calcutta (put back from sea leaky).

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Peerless.—Mr. Benjamin.  
Per Clyde.—A. Powell, K. Poost.  
Per str. Thunder.—From CHINA.—Mrs. Greg, Messrs. Hills, Chinkers, Ezeiel, and Moses. From SINGAPORE.—Capt. Earl, Mr. Turner, Messrs. Gregory, Steward, and Mackintyre. From PENANG.—Mrs. Anthony, two Misses Anthonys, two Masters Anthonys, Mrs. Avertion and child, Mrs. Pearson, Miss Ross, Mr. Martin, Rev. Father Johannes.  
Per Futhel Reymany.—Mrs. Ca-sey and child.  
Per Sir Jas. Melvil.—Capt. Perry.

### DEPARTURES.

March 28. Guide, Butler, Port Blair.—29. Arratoon Anear, McBeach, Galle and Bombay; Admiral Casy, Pignombiano, Burbon; Lady Charendon, Wikie, Colombo; William Cole Tothill, Mauritius.—30. Melicete, Gould, Bombay; Belle Isle, Cole, Bremen; Dushaway, Castor, Colombo; Ellenborough, Withers, London; Queen of the East, Bolton, Madras; Sir W. Eyre, Blakey, Havre; Lizzie Bliss, Pierson, Moulmein.—31. Regent, Hamblin, Galle.—A. F. C. Clarke, Duncan, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Bengal.—For MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. L. Bowring, Mr. Lecombe, Mr. Master, Col. Mrs., and Miss Eyre, Mrs. and two Misses Sawers, Sir Mordant Wells. For GALLI.—Mr. Groube, Lieut. Hubbert, Mr. Riordan, Capt. E. P. Campbell. For BOMBAY.—Capt. H. Fraser. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. T. Thornhill, Mr. G. Thornhill. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Williamson. For SEZ.—Mr. W. Clarke, C.E.; Mr. J. W. Mirfield, Mr. and Mrs. Matheson, Mr. C. Keane, Col. Seymour, Gen. Sir R. Garrett, K.C.B., Mr. C. Stephenson, Maj. Poore. For MALTA.—Maj. S. H. Davies, Capt. F. J. Davies. For MARSEILLES.—Maj. and Mrs. Ferris, Mr. C. Campbell, Mr. Runtz, Mr. R. V. Cockerell, Mr. H. A. Cockerell, Mr. and Mrs. Finch, Lieut. Greaterex, Lieut. O. Beirne, Capt. Hitchens, Maj. Green, Sir A. H. Lawrence, Bart., Mr. B. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Davidge, Mr. G. G. Morris, Mr. Ferguson, Baroness de Faheck, Lieut. G. P. Brown, Mr. J. T. Dodd, Mr. and Mrs. George Turnbull and child, Mr. Gould, Mr. J. Greenacre, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Hare and infant, Lady Shakespeare and infant, Mrs. Ritchie and infant, Messrs. Irvine, Mr. S. P. Griffiths. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Col. and Mrs. Hanington and infant, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Hill, Dr. and Mrs. Anderson, Capt. O'Brien, Lieut. C. H. Baillie, Mr. Woomwell, Maj. and Mrs. E. W. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Bunnell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Alexander and children, Capt. Murray, Col. and Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. Woolaston, Mr. Beugh, Lieut. W. Gordon, Mr. Cuniffe and two children, Master Troup, Mr. Downes, Mrs. Davidson, Mr. Dods, Lieut. Buckley.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 25, 1862. (By Telegram.)

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                 | Sell.      | Rep. |
|---------------------------------|------------|------|
| Transfer 4 per cent. ....       | Nominal.   |      |
| New Company's Rupees 4 do. .... | 93½ to 93½ | 0    |
| 3rd Sicea Rupee 4 do. ....      | —          | 0    |
| Public Works 5 do. ....         | 104½       | 104½ |
| Ditto 5 do. ....                | 111        | —    |
| New 5½ do. ....                 | —          | —    |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) .... | 5½ per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days) ....  | 8½ per ct. |
| Interest on Deposit of Government Paper ....  | 7 per ct.  |
| Do. on Open Cash Credit Accounts ....         | 7 per ct.  |
| On Deposit of Goods, &c. ....                 | 8½ per ct. |

### EXCHANGES.

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight ....     | 2 0 11-16 |
| Ditto with Documents, do. ....            | 2 0½ 2 0½ |
| American Bills under credit, do. ....     |           |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight ....       |           |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight ....            |           |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight .... | Nominal.  |

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

|   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 4 per cent. Stock Receipts ....               | Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70 |
| 4 ditto Government Paper ....                 | 100 " 76                 |
| 4 ditto ditto ....                            | Co.'s Rs. 100 " 76       |
| 5 ditto ditto ....                            | 100 " 95                 |
| 5½ ditto ditto ....                           | 100 " 95                 |
| New Treasury Bills ....                       | 100 " 95                 |
| On goods three-fourths of approved valuation. |                          |

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

|   | Paid up.  | Present value at Co.'s Rupees. |
|---|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Bank of Bengal ....                           | 4000 each | 7800 to 7850                   |
| Agra Bank (Limited) ....                      | 500       | 800 to 835                     |
| Oriental Bank ....                            | £25       | No sales.                      |
| Hooghly ....                                  | 1000      | 950                            |
| Delhi Bank ....                               | 500       | 550 to 560                     |
| Commercial Bank ....                          | £250      | No sales.                      |
| Calcutta and Burmaah ....                     | £500      | 500 nom.                       |
| Mercantile Bank ....                          | £1000     | 1000                           |
| Sinia Bank ....                               | £500      | 550                            |
| People's Bank ....                            | 75        | Par.                           |
| India General Steam ....                      | 1000      | 1180 to 1300                   |
| Ganges Company ....                           | 500       | 520 to 535                     |
| Bengal Coal Company (Limited) ....            | 1000      | 1800 to 1810                   |
| Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) .... | 600       | 740 to 750                     |
| Hooghly (Eastern) ....                        | 1000      | 950 to 975                     |
| East India Coal Company (Limited) ....        | 100       | 60 to 65                       |
| Bengal Printing Company (Limited) ....        | 100       | 165 to 170                     |
| Bengal Tea Company ....                       | 100       | 130 to 135                     |
| Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited) ....      | 50        | 55 to 57                       |
| Bonded Warehouse Association ....             | 445       | 630 to 635                     |
| Calcutta Docking Company ....                 | 700       | 1235 to 1250                   |
| Oriental Gas Company (Limited) ....           | 10        | 16 17 each.                    |
| Assam Company ....                            | 200       | 460 to 470                     |
| East India Railway Company ....               | 215       | 214 to 215                     |
| East India Copper Co. (Limited) ....          | 1000      | 11 dis.                        |
| Calcutta Auction Company (Limited) ....       | 75        | 28 to 30                       |

### PRICES OF BULLION.

|                                  |                                |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Sovereigns ....                  | each, Rs. 10 3½ to 10 4½       |
| Doubletons ....                  | " 32 6 to 33 1                 |
| Madras Gold Mohurs ....          | " 15 9 to                      |
| Old Gold Mohurs ....             | " 20 4 to 20 6                 |
| New Gold Mohurs ....             | " 15 8 to 16 0                 |
| China Gold Bars ....             | per sicca wt. Rs. 16 5 to 16 0 |
| Gold Dust (Australia) ....       | " 15 15 to 16 0                |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 .... | "                              |
| Spanish Dollars ....             | per 100 Rs. 224 0 to 225 0     |
| Mexican ditto ....               | " 220 8 to 221 6               |

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £3 2s. 6d. to £3 5s. per ton.  
To Liverpool, nominal.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE DOVETON COLLEGE** is the only educational institution in Madras which does not flourish. In order to spread a knowledge of the Bible amongst the masses of Madras, Mr. Peter Cator, a retired lawyer, has established a system of prizes, which is to continue in operation for some years. There is to be an annual examination in religious subjects, open to all, and those who stand at the head of the list are to receive prizes. The distribution of the first lot of books, &c., took place the other day, the Bishop occupying the chair.

**MADRAS UNIVERSITY.**—A convocation of the Senate of the Madras University was held at the Banqueting-hall, on Friday, the 28th of March, for the purpose of conferring degrees on the successful candidates, who had been examined previously. The Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Fellows were in attendance at the hall precisely at half-past four P.M., the candidates standing in front of the seats occupied by the members of the senate. After the usual questions had been put to those on whom the degrees were to be conferred, those intended for the B.A. degree were

presented by the Rev. A. R. Symonds; those for the B.L. degree by J. B. Norton, Esq. The Chancellor then presented to each of them a diploma and a hood. They were afterwards addressed by the Rev. R. Halley, Principal of the Doveton College, who called upon them to be careful that their future conduct should be such as to add to the honour which they had just received; that they should jealously guard themselves against any action likely to cast a breath of suspicion upon their characters; and that they should so carry themselves amongst their fellow subjects as to show that they had fully taken advantage of the opportunities which had been presented to them, and by means of which they had raised themselves to the proud position they now occupied. We may mention in this place, that one of the graduates of the University died on Tuesday the 8th April. We refer to Mr. W. Grant, B.A., who, for his charity and kindness of heart, will be long remembered in Madras. He was, perhaps, the most learned of all students who have graduated in Madras. A first rate mathematician, and a generally well read man, he succeeded in gaining the respect of all with whom he came in contact. He was an ornament to the East Indian community, for whose benefit he was always ready to undertake any amount of labour, and his loss will not be easily replaced.—*Madras Athenæum*.

**FRIEND-IN-NEED SOCIETY.**—On the 31st of March, the Governor, Sir William Denison, presided at the annual meeting of the Friend-in-Need Society. There were a great many people present, including the Judges, &c.; and several speeches were made, in which the claims of the Society were duly set forth. The Society has been in existence for many years, and during that time has done a vast amount of good. It relieves and employs the lower classes of the European and East Indian communities, and in short does what ought to be done by a board of guardians. It will be seen from the report to be found elsewhere, that the finances of the society are not very flourishing. Since the mutiny in the Northwest, the pensioners of the society have increased greatly, but the income has not grown at the same rate. Many people, therefore, have begun to cry out for a poor rate, as the charitably disposed are now called upon to do more than ought to be expected from them. The Governor at the meeting spoke against any attempt to obtain a poor rate, and urged upon all the necessity for renewed exertions in the collection of subscriptions.—*Athenæum*.

**TENASSERIM PROVINCES.**—We understand that the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah has recently reported to Government the completion of the re-organisation of the police in the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, and the return of Captain Duncan to Rangoon. On receipt of this report the Supreme Government expressed their entire satisfaction with the result, and bestowed great praise on Captain Duncan and his subordinates for the rapid and efficient manner in which the task entrusted to them had been completed; remarking that, although the whole of the satisfactory events reported could not be attributed exclusively to the re-organisation of the police, there was nothing which would so much conduce to the rapid and prosperous development of trade as a trustworthy and efficient police establishment to which the people could look for protection with confidence; an object which, there is every reason to hope, has been attained in the Tenasserim and Martaban provinces, owing to the energy and judgment displayed by Captain Duncan. With reference to internal communication, a proposal has been made by Captain Duncan to open up two roads to the Shan frontier, and this proposal has been warmly supported by the local government. As we hoped, the police posts and patrols have succeeded to a great extent in putting down the raids which were formerly so frequently made into the Shan and Kareem frontier States, and the route thence to Moulmein is now open, a circumstance which has caused a very large influx of traders into Moulmein. It has also had a beneficial effect on the supply of teak timber, which has been higher this year than ever it was before, and has created

such a great improvement in the trade of Moulmein that there have been as many as a hundred vessels loading at one time in Moulmein harbour, sixty of which were European. As a natural consequence on this impetus given to trade, the local revenue has considerably improved, and it is expected that it will for this year show an increase of twenty per cent. on the preceding year. All this speaks strongly in favour of Captain Duncan's proposal, more especially as by it a large proportion of the trade from Younan and the independent Hill States, which at present goes to Ava and Bangkok, would by its introduction be diverted to Moulmein.—*Englishman*.

**VERNACULAR EDUCATION.**—On the 29th of March, the Chief Justice, Sir Colley Scotland, presided at the anniversary of Patcheappah's Institution. The patron, Mr. Norton, addressed the meeting in a long speech. An essay on the importance of Hindoo female education, written by one of the scholars of the institution, was read, and the writer thereof was rewarded with the presentation of a medal from Mr. Zillhardt. There are upwards of eight hundred native scholars in the above school, many of whom will ultimately proceed to the presidency college, for the purpose of preparing themselves for the B.A. degree. If the Mofussil were as well provided with schools and schoolmasters as is the Presidency town, India would soon cast off the bonds of darkness with which her people have hitherto been bound down, and would gain that position to which she is well entitled. But we now see education gradually spreading itself over the whole country, so that in a few years time there will be scarcely a single town or village of importance which has not a school in which the rising generation may receive benefits denied to their fathers. The educational grant for the whole of India is not more than one-sixth of that set apart for the national schools in England, yet great progress has been made; and if, as is said, an additional ten lacs are to be set aside this year for the educational department, we may fairly expect that the good which will arise from such a wise act on the part of our rulers will be enormous.—*Athenæum*.

**NOTICE TO MARINERS.**—A lighthouse has been erected at Allepey, in Travancore, and stands in lat. 9 deg. 29 min. 48 sec. N. and long 5 hours 5 min. 25 sec. E. of Greenwich, the light of which will be exhibited on the night of the 28th of March, 1862, and every night thereafter from sunset to sunrise. The Allepey light will be known to mariners as a revolving light producing a bright flash once every minute. The lantern is elevated one hundred and thirty-one feet above the level of the sea. In clear weather the flashes of the light will be seen at the distance of six leagues, and at lesser distances according to the state of the atmosphere, and to a near observer in favourable circumstances the light will not wholly disappear between the flashes. The anchorage in the roads is with the light bearing from N.E. to E.N.E. in four to four and a half fathoms soft mud, where the water is perfectly smooth.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

March 22. T. B. Wales, Linesha, Calcutta.—25. str. Golden Fleece, Western, London.—28. General Caulfield, Richards, London; Regina, Calcutta; London; str. Jason, Hurst, Calcutta; Tubal Cain, Duncan, Rangoon; Leonadie, Morcan, Co. Canada; str. Moulmein, Ashton, Negapatam.—29. Lorie, Lonspruetz, Cardiff.—30. str. Coringa, Gray, Calcutta.—31. Rose, Davies, Pondicherry.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Golden Fleece.—Mr. R. Stoko, Lieut. Sharpe, Lieut. Laughton, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Watts, Mr. R. H. T. Hill, Mrs. Ranking, daughter, and two children, Capt. and Mrs. George. Per General Caulfield.—C. T. Longland, Esq., Serg. Villiers. Per str. Jason.—Mr. Woodward, Mr. J. P. Carstairs and lady. Per Tubal Cain.—Lieut. col. Heatty, Capt. T. H. Charleton, Lieuts. R. B. Clarke and F. H. Dyke, Ens. L. S. R. Ducey, Surg. H. G. Gordon, Apoth. Peral, wife, and five children. Per str. Moulmein.—Lieut. Stedman, Miss Penford. Per str. Coringa.—Capt. Highmoor, Mr. and Mrs. J. Young, Col. Archer, Mrs. and Miss Archer, Maj. S. Stewart, Mrs. Pascal, Mr. Taylor.

### DEPARTURES.

March 24. Eliza, Walter, Amherst.—25. Moulmein str., Ashton, Pondicherry and Negapatam.—26. Koska, Nizca, Straits.—29. Jason str., Hurst, London.—April 1. Coringa str., Gray, Bombay via Northern Ports; Moulmein str., Ashton, Calcutta; 1. Dolphin, Dixon, London; S. G. Glover, Kolum, Calcutta.—2. Nonpareil, Leonhard, Mauritius.—3. H.M.'s str. Coromandel, Butt, Rangoon; Rose, Debris, Marseilles via Northern Ports.—5. H.M.'s ship Tubal Cain, Duncan, Negapatam; Northumberland, Small, London; Golden Fleece str., Western, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Coringa.—For PONDICHERRY.—Mr. Spielmann, Mons. Lemol. For COLOMBO.—Messrs. Underwood, Brothers, A. D. Reid. Per str. Moulmein.—For MASULIPATAM.—Mr. G. Boswell, Miss Smith. For COCONADA.—Mr. F. P. Langston. For VIZAGAPATAM.—Mr. Andrews. For POOREE.—Lieut. J. L. Porteous, Mrs. Kent Stevenson, Maj. F. J. B. Priestly, Lieut. Rideout. Per Northumberland.—Mr. McCree.

## CHINA.

**HONG KONG, April 1.**—The rebel doings and the movements made against them by the English and French admirals are still the principal topics of discussion in China. It will be remembered that while the insurgents were yet far away from foreign ports, and making no decided movements to approach them, the allies guaranteed them perfect neutrality so long as they kept clear of foreign settlements. Ningpo and Shanghai were especially named as under our protection, and the rebels were warned that any movement which threatened those ports would be considered as cancelling our promise to remain neutral; the navigation of the Yang-tse was also to be free from interruption. Whether this was merely intimated to them in the shape of a promise that we should regard on the conditions named, or determined by a more formal agreement, either verbally or in writing, is best known to Sir James Hope or Mr. Harry Parkes. It was reported at the time, on what authority we cannot recollect, that the insurgent chiefs at Nanking, where the interview took place, had given a verbal reply that they would not attack cities in whose immediate neighbourhood the foreign nations possessed settlements. This was at the time of the admiral's first trip up the Yang-tse river. Our position thus became very clearly defined; we bound ourselves to a qualified neutrality—qualified rather to interpret our ideas of neutrality in the case than to gain advantages in return for our concessions. The fall of Ningpo freed us from that pledge; and if, as may be fairly believed, the insurgents had given a pledge, as reported at the time, the capture of that city was a violation of their promise. Another visit was then made to Nanking, Mr. Parkes being detained in China—when just about to embark for England on leave of absence—in order to join the admiral as before, and repeat the warning previously given, doubtless again accompanied by the promise of non-interference, should the caution be regarded. The caution, as we have already recorded, has not been regarded, and the admiral, free from his promises, has engaged in active hostilities against all rebel forces found within a radius of twenty miles from Shanghai; it is understood that no hostilities will for the present be extended beyond that range.

On the 13th ult. a rebel fleet, with provisions and munitions, was dispersed and partly destroyed by our gunboats, some distance up the river, where their presence was deemed hostile to the safety of Shanghai. On the 14th ult. an Imperial force encountered the rebels at Soeking, an unwall town between Shanghai and Tsing-poo. The fight was at first likely to be in favour of the insurgents, but the arrival of Colonel Ward and his force of disciplined Chinese gave the Imperial party a complete victory. The engagement is said to have been sharp, as the rebels, though finally routed, made a desperate resistance. The defeated force fell back upon Tsing-poo, which is twenty-five miles from Shanghai, and forms their nearest head-quarters.

Admiral Hope is continually out with parties, either reconnoitring, or driving off the enemy. The fight near Ming-Hong, in which our own forces took part on the 27th February, has been fully described by a correspondent of the North

*China Herald.* We quote the concluding part of his letter:—"From inquiry and observation the number of Taeping rebels holding the place could not have been less than six thousand; of these between six and seven hundred were killed, and upwards of three hundred taken prisoners. The streets and houses presented an awful spectacle, the bodies in some places lying in heaps, and the plain beyond the village was strewn with those who were shot down in the flight. The practice of Bradshaw's mountain howitzers was good, as soon as the range was obtained, but the rockets were a failure. The French guns also played with great effect. Every one engaged behaved with coolness and courage, advancing gradually, and getting through the before-mentioned formidable obstacles forming the outer defences, through the trench, and right up the breastwork long before the guns were silenced. As for the Chinese organised under Colonel Ward, they seemed to know no fear, and perhaps exposed themselves too much. The loss of this force was one officer very badly wounded, about ten rank and file killed and forty wounded, some severely. Two or three English marines were wounded; but, from their being kept better under cover, the foreign portion of the force suffered slightly in comparison. The British admiral himself, accompanied by Mr. Alabaster, the Consulate interpreter, was right in front, directing the attack in that part, while Ward and his men vigorously assailed the enemy on the left. After all was over, the village was set on fire, and the foreign troops embarked for Shanghai."

In the Foreign Settlement of Shanghai the foregoing facts form the leading subjects of public attention. The admiral's conduct is censured by a few, but approved of by many more. In addition to the corps of volunteers at present organised—viz., an infantry and a mounted corps—it is proposed to have an artillery corps.

From Pekin there is no intelligence of importance.

The three Northern ports are still, by the last advices, closed up with ice. By this time, however, they are likely to be open, the new steamer *Undine* having recently gone from Canton to Tien-tsin, having on board 100 of the successful candidates at the late literary examinations.

From Hankow we hear that trade is promising well. The cold weather was abating. The Imperialist "braves" quartered in the neighbourhood have been very troublesome—so much so that a complaint has been forwarded by the foreign residents to H.B.M. consul at Shanghai. They have been equally so at Kiu-Kiang.

From Nankin a correspondent of the *North China Herald* says that the Imperial forces are appearing on the opposite bank of the river, and seem to meditate hostilities against the holders of the ancient Ming capital.

From Ningpo we have news to the effect that a rebel fleet is preparing to capture Chusan; this step will be a dangerous one for the Taipings. Eight hundred of the French troops from Saigon are about to leave Hong Kong for Ningpo (it is supposed), and the probability is that the city will be taken under Allied protection, in the same manner as Shanghai, and thus the intimation conveyed to the insurgents that we meant to protect both places will be made good. We hear that a thousand of our own troops are at present on their way from India, so that decisive action appears to have been determined upon. Certainly this is better than half measures.

From Amoy, Swatow, and Foochow, we have no particular news, except that at the latter port the Hamburg barque *Tuisco*, full of tea, for Australia, got on shore in dropping down the river, and will have to discharge her cargo for repairs.

At Canton some alterations have been made in the importation of opium, steamers only being now permitted to bring opium into that port.

In Hong Kong the chief matter of interest is the volunteer movement, which is still in a healthy state.

From Japan we learn that there has been a destructive fire in the foreign settlement of Yokohama, which has caused to one or two merchants very considerable loss. The Second Minister of

Foreign Affairs, who is also a member of the Gorogio, was lately set upon and assaulted by a band of assassins; he escaped with his life. The matter is considered by some to have a political significance.—*Overland China Mail.*

## CEYLON.

COLOMBO, April 16.—The fortnight has been marked by extreme heat, so intense as to be unwelcome to all save those who have had coffee to prepare and ship. Since our last four ships have sailed for England with coffee as follows:—Plantation, 11,748 cwts.; native, 4,875 cwts.; total, 16,623 cwts. Our exports of the great staple are thus up to 388,000 cwts., of which nearly three-fourths are plantation kinds. If we include the cargoes of the *Queen of England* and the *Hastings*, which have cleared since the statement was made up, our total exports since the 1st October, 1861, will stand as follows:—Plantation, 297,752 cwts.; native, 103,331 cwts.; total, 401,083 cwts., so that we have already reached the extreme limit of four hundred thousand, fixed by some of our friends. We have five and a half months to make the additional 100,000 contended for by us, and we feel convinced that the result will be rather over than under this mark. We may add that the *Percy Douglas*, ready for sea, will probably raise our export of coffee to 410,000 cwts. The export of plantation is still far a-head of previous years, but in consequence of the falling off in Native as compared with 1858-59, the total exports are a couple of thousand of cwts. below those to the same period of that season. At the end of this season we shall probably find our account as follows:—Plantation, 360,000 cwts.; Native, 140,000 cwts.; total, 500,000 cwts., "more or less"—our opinion being in favour of "a little more."

The steamer which takes this mail from our shores will carry away a number of passengers from Ceylon, including Mr. J. P. Green (sailed in the *Ottawa*) and Mr. R. B. Carson, both members of our mercantile community, &c. Following steamers are expected to take many of the older residents from our shores, the attraction of the Exhibition year being of course great. We now hear that Mr. C. P. Walker, District Judge of Galle, is likely to proceed to England on leave, in which case there will be further changes in the service.

The Governor and a considerable number of the leaders of society are still absent in the hill country, avoiding the heat and dust of Colombo, and enjoying the coolness of Newera Ellia and Kandy.

Ferguson's "Ceylon Directory," which is now in the hands of the binder, embraces the main figures connected with the trade of Ceylon for 1861, a year distinguished for the largest export of coffee (648,000 cwts., valued at £1,656,000), and the largest import of rice (4,181,000 bushels, valued at £836,000) ever yet included in the annual Customs accounts of Ceylon. In 1837 we exported only 34,154 cwts. of coffee, valued at £106,999; while our import of rice in that year was only 650,042 bushels, valued at £149,543. The increase in the total value of our trade has been in proportion. The value in 1837 was as follows:—Value of imports (including £39,000 specie), £595,000; Value of exports (including £9,000 specie), £327,000; total, £922,000, or considerably under a million. In 1861 the figures were: imports (including £1,371,000 specie), £3,663,000; exports (including £421,000 specie and £219,000 imports re-exported), £2,706,000; total, £6,369,000. So that in twenty-four years the increase has been exactly sevenfold. So much for the coffee enterprise, the introduction of British capital and the operation of British energy in Ceylon. On full consideration, and remembering the coffee consumed in the Island, we feel that the figures for land under coffee should be raised to 150,000 acres—of which 50,000 are under native coffee. It is still certain that little more than one-fifteenth of the Island of Ceylon is cultivated.

With the expansion of the coffee and rice trade, and the advance of the island generally, has

followed a great increase in cart traffic. We have no figures earlier than 1850, but since that year the number of annual cart licenses has very nearly doubled. The figures which represent immigration and emigration show that in nineteen years a million of men, women, and children of the labouring classes, have come over to Ceylon from Southern India, whence also we have imported immense quantities of rice and cattle.

There is still a large blossom expected in many districts, but the successive blossomings which have already occurred are fast setting into green berries. The prospects for "Next Year" still continue exceedingly good.

Besides the changes in the service to which we have adverted, there are changes impending amongst the military, and in the ranks of the Legislative Council. The head-quarters of H.M.'s 50th are to be removed from Kandy to Colombo. Mr. Nicol has resigned his post as member of the Legislative Council, and Messrs. Robertson and Comarasamy are likely to visit England. Unless an offer is made for the construction of our railway we believe the measures of chief importance next session will be those for the registration of births, marriages, and deaths, and for the registration and transfer of lands.

The health of the country is as good as the great heat will permit.—*Colombo Overland Observer.*

## THE STRAITS.

THE MALAY PENINSULA.—It is very remarkable that, notwithstanding the length of time British settlements have existed in close vicinity to or upon the Malay Peninsula, large tracts of the interior of the country are still wholly unexplored, and that our information regarding the Peninsula generally is of a very imperfect nature. The maps of a great part of the Peninsula are mere guess work, even the coasts being very inaccurately laid down in many places. Yet we have been settled on Pinang, at the north end of the Peninsula, for the last seventy-six years; on Singapore, at the south extremity, for forty-three years, and at Malacca, on the mainland and about the centre of the country, for thirty-eight years, besides a previous temporary occupation lasting for several years. The country, too, is not a sterile or arid desert offering no attractions to the explorer. On the contrary, it is rich in vegetable, animal and mineral productions, and is everywhere pierced by rivers of considerable size. Its mineral treasures alone of gold and tin are so abundant that it is strange no attempt has yet been made to effect a systematic and scientific survey of them. The most detailed account of them which exists is that given in the second part of Anderson's "Considerations relative to the Malay Peninsula," the information contained in which is very meagre and vague, and mostly derived from native information; and it is, besides, now nearly forty years old. The limited exploration which has been made has been almost entirely by private persons, and not at the instance of the Government of the Straits Settlement. From whatever cause may have arisen this want of curiosity regarding countries so close to our settlement, and on the resources of which the prosperity of our local commerce depends to a considerable extent, it is time that this apathy were abandoned, and that the Straits Government took steps for acquiring an accurate knowledge of the present condition and resources of the different States composing the Malay peninsula.—*Overland Singapore Free Press.*

SARAWAK.—It was reported that Lanun pirates had appeared off the coast, and Captain Brooke was about to despatch three gun-boats to cruise off Tanjong Sirik and try to intercept them.

KEDAH.—The *Zephyr* has brought Kedah close to Pinang, and our European residents are beginning to take advantage of the means thus afforded of visiting a State purely Malay in everything but its civilisation, which places the chiefs and popula-



tion of Kedah so much above those of Pera. Two parties have lately visited the celebrated Elephant Rock, and the last and most numerous have also succeeded in ascending Kedah Peak, Gunong Jerai.

**PROGRESS IN SIAM.**—The King of Siam appears to be very earnest at present in his desire to introduce European habits and institutions into his capital. Very recently he engaged an English lady as governess for the Royal family, and he is still advertising in the Singapore papers for a band-master. The steamer *Chow Phaya*, which left Singapore March the 30th, carried with her a superintendent and deputy superintendent of police and fifty Malays, as the nucleus for a police force at Bangkok. The Siamese Government was desirous that the policemen should be natives of India, and applied to the Straits Government for assistance in engaging them, but it was found that Act XXIV. of 1852 would render the parties hiring these men liable to punishment as crimps, and therefore only Malays could be taken.

**EXERCISING THE CHOLERA.**—The Chinese in Singapore have been expending large sums on processions and other ceremonies with the view of driving away the cholera. As long as the comfort and convenience of the rest of the population is not interfered with, there seems no great objection to the Celestials propitiating the choleraic influences in the mode which seems best to them. But they have not placed any restraint upon their indulgence in noise and crowded processions, and have made the principal route to the square through Circular-road and Kling-street a scene of confusion and danger. On the 14th April Circular-road was completely obstructed by processions,—joss paper was burnt at the sides of the street, while crackers were incessantly exploded in all directions. Many persons were unable to reach their offices, others who tried to pass through the crowd were exposed to great danger from the state of fright into which their horses were thrown by the crackers which were cast before them, or amongst their feet. No attempt was made apparently, by the police to exercise any control over the affair.

**NETHERLANDS INDIA.**—By the Dutch mail steamer we (*Singapore Free Press*) have Batavia papers to the 31st March. The rainy season in Java was unusually prolonged, and much mischief was still being occasioned by the rivers overflowing their banks, and destroying the roads, crops, &c., and carrying away bridges and embankments. The *Handelsblad* states that in the eastern part of Java, in the residences of Bezuki, Proboling, Pasuruan, and Sourabaya—thus in the most flourishing provinces of Java, where, as it is wont to be remarked, the forced culture system has spread so much wealth—a famine prevails at the present time; rice was selling at more than double the usual price, and had risen to 18f. per picul. The news of this came quite unexpectedly, and the *Handelsblad* blames the Government for not having known what was likely to happen and taken preventive measures in time. The true state of things appears to have come so suddenly upon the local authorities that they were obliged to telegraph the news to Batavia. Rice was being despatched from all places where there were stocks, and the Resident of Sourabaya had persuaded the Chinese rice merchants not to ask more than 12f. a picul for what they had on hand. The rice harvest was not expected for two months. The crops on Bali and Lombok had turned out very indifferent, and instead of 2f. to 3f., the usual prices, it was selling there at 6f. to 7f. per picul. A telegram received from Sourabaya states that pirates were harassing the coast near Menado. They had captured 200 persons and had also taken a schooner of the value of 12,000f. The steamer *Relch* had been unsuccessful in finding the pirates. On the 19th February some fighting took place between militiamen and soldiers; several persons were wounded on either side. Private letters from Batavia state that a report prevailed that the pirates had plundered Menado, captured 200 men, and looted the Government offices and treasury.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, March 17.*—No. 1,492.—Notifications.—Mr. A. R. Young has res. the C.S. from 24th inst.

*March 21.*—No. 1,493.—Leave on m.c. for 3 mo., from date of departure of s. s. *Jason*, has been granted to Mr. J. S. Carstairs, an unpassed civil servant.

No. 1,494.—Appointments.—Capt. R. Murray, director of telegraphs of the western div., to offic. as director of telegraphs in the eastern div.

Mr. C. Galbraith, supt. of the Punjab circle, to offic. as director of telegraphs in the western div.

*Foreign Dept.*—No. 627.—Lieut. R. C. Burn, Asst. comr. of the 1st cl. in British Burmah, has leave for 6 mo. from such date as he may avail himself of it.

No. 629.—Mr. A. Shakespear to be agent, Gov. gen., at Benares, in succession to Mr. F. B. Gubbins, C.B.

No. 631.—The foll. arrangements are made in the Oude commission consequent on the departure, on leave, of Maj. F. A. V. Thurburn, dep. comr. of Mahomdee:—

Mr. H. G. Ross, asst. comr. of Lucknow, and city mag., to offic. as dep. comr. of Mahomdee from the 1st inst., dur. the abs. of Maj. Thurburn, or till further orders.

Capt. R. Ouseley, dist. superint. Oude police, to offic. as asst. comr. 1st cl., and to assu. ch. of the office of city mag., exercising the powers of a mag.

Capt. Ouseley rel. Mr. Ross and assu. ch. of the city magistracy on the 27th ult.

No. 633.—The foll. appts. are made in the British Burmah commission, with effect fr. 10th ult.:—

Maj. F. W. Ripley, dep. comr., 3rd cl., to offic. as dep. comr., 2nd cl., at Akyab.

Mr. T. Shephard, dep. comr., 4th cl., to offic. as dep. comr., 3rd cl., at Ramree.

Maj. R. T. Leigh, asst. comr., 1st cl., to offic. as dep. comr., 4th cl., and as town mag. of Akyab.

Maj. F. G. Crossman, asst. comr., 3rd cl., to offic. as asst. comr., 1st cl., in room of Maj. Leigh.

No. 634.—Capt. W. Cadell acted as dep. comr., West Berar, from July 6 to Sept. 13, 1861.

*Financial Dept., March 20.*—Notifications.—Mr. A. Grote, a member of the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, to be a Govt. director of the Bank of Bengal.

No. 328.—The foll. order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

No. 178.—*Dated March 8.*—Granting leave of absence to Eur., on m.c., to the undermentioned officers:—

Capt. H. F. Waddington, Bengal staff corps, dep. comr. of the Jubbulpore div., Mundlah, for 20 mo.

Lieut. G. R. Grylls, late 18th regt. N.L., for 18 mo., under new regts.

No. 331.—The foll. order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

No. 157.—*Dated March 3.*—Granting leave of abs. to Eur., on m.c., to Lieut. H. A. Justice, Madras staff corps, 2nd in com. 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent, for 20 mo.

*March 20.*—No. 66.—Lieut. col. R. Strachey, of engr., sec. [vide Notification No. 63, dated March 15, 1862] to the Govt. of India, in the public works dept., ass. ch. of his office on the 8th inst.

No. 67.—Transfer.—Capt. W. E. Marshall, 1st cl. asst. engr., is transf. from Bengal to the Punjab.

*March 21.*—No. 68.—Appointments.—The appt., by the Govt. of the Straits Settlements, of Capt. J. F. A. McNair, exec. engr. of Singapore, to offic. as chief engr., in addition to his other duties, pending the arrival of Col. Collyer's successor, is confirmed.

No. 69.—Capt. J. Mayne, Madras engr., is app. sec. to the Govt. of the Straits Settlements, in the public works dept., with powers of chief engr.

No. 70.—Lieut. col. S. Pott, of engr., is re-app. to the public works dept. as an exec. engr. of the 1st cl., and posted to the Punjab.

No. 150.—Appointment.—Capt. G. J. Neblett to offic. as supt. of the dock yard until further orders.

*Home Dept., March 19.*—No. 1,560.—Appointment:—

Surg. maj. A. C. Macrae, M.D., to offic. temp. as surg. to the Vice Roy, in addn. to his other duties at the presy.

No. 1,561.—*March 25.*—Mr. G. J. Moberly, superint. of electric telegraphs, is app. to the charge of the Madras circle.

*Foreign Dept., March 25.*—No. 81.—The leave to Lieut. C. J. O. Fitzgerald, in G.O. dated Sept. 30 last, No. 5,676, is cancl., and that officer has been allowed 60 days' priv. leave from Nov. 9 last.

No. 645.—General.—Dr. J. B. Fleming is app. to be residency surg. at Hyderabad, v. Dr. G. Smith, resigned.

No. 647.—Col. H. M. Durand, C.B., offic. secy. to the Govt. of India, in the Foreign Dept., to be secy. in that dept. from the 24th inst.

*Financial Dept., March 25.*—No. 47.—Notifications. Mr. R. C. Tulloh, offic. asst. civil paymr., Bengal, received charge of that office from Baboo Khetter Mohun Chatterjee on the 20th inst.

Mr. G. W. MacLeod, head asst. in the office estab. of the account. gen. to the Govt. of India, to offic. as head asst. in the office estab. of the civil paymr., Bengal, until Mr. Tulloh's return.

No. 48.—Mr. W. Balmain received charge of the office of the dep. aud. and account. gen., N.W.P., from Mr. L. C. Probyn, on the 22nd inst.

*March 24.*—No. 346.—The undermd. officer has rep. his return from England:—

Capt. H. Philipotts, late 15th regt. N.I., assist. to Gov. gen.'s agent, Kapootana, on leave for 15 mo., from Dec. 27, 1860; date of arrival at Bombay, March 12.

No. 347.—Asst. surg. D. Wright is app. 3rd assist. surg. to the general hospital at Allahabad, with effect from March 16, 1861.

*Army Commis. Dept.*—Promotions:—

In succ. to Maj. T. James, apptd. exam. of commia. stud. and clothing depts.:—

Capt. E. M. Martineau, sub asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class, to be sub asst. comsy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. E. A. Grubb, appl. sub asst. comsy. gen. 2nd class (by G.O. No. 243, dated March 4), is brought on the regular estab. of the dept.

Capt. J. Sykes, sub asst. comsy. gen., 1st class, to offic. as dep. asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class.

Lieut. J. V. Hunt, sub asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as sub asst. comsy. gen., 1st class.

Lieut. R. S. Graves, late 66th, or Goorkha, regt., offic. in the dept., to offic. as sub asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class.

Dur. the abs. on sick leave, to Eur. of Capt. W. Bruges, sub asst. comsy. gen., 1st class, or until further orders:—

Lieut. G. L. Keir, sub asst. comsy. gen. of the 2nd class, to offic. as sub asst. comsy. gen., 1st class.

Lieut. G. Mitchell, of the late 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., offic. in the dept., to offic. as sub asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class.

Dur. the abs. on sick leave, to Eur. of Maj. T. H. Sibley, asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class, and actg. comsy. gen., 1st class, or until further orders.

Maj. J. S. Macabean, asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as asst. comsy. gen., 1st class.

Capt. J. Leven, dep. asst. comsy. gen., 1st class, to offic. as asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class.

Capt. A. Mackenzie, dep. asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as dep. asst. comsy. gen., 1st class.

Lieut. W. D. Hogg, sub asst. comsy. gen., 1st class, to offic. as dep. asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class.

Lieut. O. M. Graham, sub asst. comsy. gen., 2nd class, to offic. as sub asst. comsy. gen., 1st class.

*Public Works Dept., March 25.*—No. 71.—App.—

Lieut. G. R. Gibbs, of H.M.'s 20th regt., is app. to the public works dept. as a prob. asst. engr. and posted to the Punjab.

*Home Dept., March 26.*—No. 1,606.—Notification.

—The Rt. Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. E. Thornton to resign the C.S. from Jan. 11.

No. 1,607.—The servs. of Asst. surg. J. F. Pettin-gal, in med. ch. of the Arracan local batt., are placed at the disposal of the mil. dept.

*Foreign Dept., March 28.*—No. 674.—Lieut. R. A. Cole, junior asst. to the comr. of Mysore, has priv. leave for 10 days fr. 8th inst.

*Financial Dept., March 27.*—No. 50.—Mr. J. M. Erskine, offic. dep. aud. and acct. gen., N.W. Provs., availed himself, on 10th inst., of the leave of absence granted to him in Notific. No. 29, dated 27th ult., making over ch. of his office, temp., to Mr. L. C. Probyn, offic. civil paymr., N.W. Provs.

*March 28.*—No. 51.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. C. H. Lushington, Sec. to the Govt. of India, in the financial dept., has 1 mo. leave from 1st prox., prep. to resigning H.M.'s C.S.

Appointment:—Hon. E. Drummond, aud. gen. and acct. gen. to the Govt. of India, to offic. as sec. to the Govt. of India, in the financial dept.

Mr. R. P. Harrison, dep. aud. and acct. gen. to Madras, to offic. as aud. gen. and acct. gen. to the Govt. of India, and to be also a Govt. director of the Bank of Bengal, and a member of the Calcutta Mint Committee.

*Public Works Dept., March 28.*—No. 72.—Appt.:—

Capt. G. Price, civil architect, Calcutta, is app. to offic. as superint. engr. presy. circle, v. Col. E. L. Ommaney, who has gone to England on sick leave.

*Home Dept., March 29.*—No. 1,567.—Appointments.—To be asst. superintendents in the electric telegraph dept.:—Messrs. T. R. M. Bence, C. T. M. Naylor, P. Lonergan, W. St. Albion, W. R. Brooke, R. B. Flindell, C. B. P. Gordon, W. S. Stuart, J. S. Harris, B. F. Ffinch.

No. 1,670.—Lieut. S. S. Sutherland, comdt. of the Nursingpore dist., military police batt., availed himself, on Feb. 18, of the prep. leave for 6 weeks

granted to him in notification of the foreign dept., No. 482, dated 4th inst.

No. 1,671.—Mr. W. T. Blandford, asst. on the geological survey, has obtained leave of abs. for 6 mo., under sec. VIII. of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

No. 1,673.—The undermentioned transfers have been sanctioned:—

Mr. E. Fairlie, of the C.S., attached to the Bengal division of the pres., to the N. W. Provs., the Punjab and Oude.

Mr. F. B. Peacock, of the C.S., attached to the N. W. Provs., the Punjab and Oude, to the Bengal div. of the pres.

*Foreign Dept., April 1.*—No. 92.—Capt. R. M. S. Annesley, com. Meywar Bheel corps, has obtained 1 mo.'s prep. leave to Bombay fr. 15th ult.

No. 687.—General.—Lieut. E. R. C. Bradford, com. 1st regt. Central India horse, is app. to be political asst. in Western Malwa, with effect from Nov. 7, 1860, in add. to the com. of his regt.

No. 688.—Rev. Dr. J. J. Carshore, chaplain of Tounghoo, British Burmah, has obtained leave of abs. for 1 mo. fr. 21st inst.

No. 53.—*March 29.*—Notification.—Mr. H. Sandeman, offic. civil paymr., Bengal, to be an auditor of the accounts of the administrator general of Bengal, under sec. XXXV. of Act VIII. of 1855, for the remainder of the year 1861-62, v. Mr. G. Moultrie.

No. 54.—Notification.—The Hon. E. Drummond assu. ch. of the office of financial sec. to the Govt. of India fr. Mr. C. H. Lushington this forenoon.

*Mily. Dept., March 28.*—No. 374.—Staff.—The foll. officers having applied for admission to the staff corps, constituted by Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, are app. to the Bengal staff corps, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Secy. of State for India:—

Capt. (brev. col.) J. M. B. F. Tytler, c.n., late 87th N.I., comdt., late 9th irreg. cav.

Capt. H. A. Cockburn, late 53rd N.I., late 2nd in com. of Meade's horse.

Capt. J. M. Mackenzie, late 58th N.I., late adjt. 58th N.I.

Lieut. W. C. Mitchell, late 4th N.I., adjt. of his late corps.

Lieut. R. J. Walker, 61st N.I., 2nd in com. of the late 14th Punjab inf.

Lieut. Q. D. Parsons, 6th Eur. regt., late adjt. of late 11th irreg. cav.

Lieut. J. Liston, 10th N.I., late do. du. officer and act. adjt., late 12th Punjab inf.

Lieut. G. H. Basevi, late 27th N.I., qrmr. gen's. dept.

Lieut. C. A. De Kantzow, 48th N.I., late comdt. of late 3rd regt. Mayne's horse.

Lieut. H. C. P. Rice, 73rd N.I., late do. du. officer and offic. adjt. of 4th Punjab cav.

Lieut. O. I. Chalmers, 4th Eur. inf., late asst. commr. of Jubbulpore div.

Lieut. F. P. W. Freeman, 53rd N.I., late do. du. officer of late 3rd Sikh cav.

The underment. officer, having completed 20 years' serv., 6 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be maj., fr. Feb. 18, 1861, under Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. (brev. col.) J. M. B. F. Tytler, c.n.

The underment. officer, having completed 12 years' serv., 4 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt., fr. Feb. 18, 1861, under Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. G. H. Basevi.

#### REGIMENTAL INTERPRETERS.

No. 375.—H.E. the Gov.-gen. in Council is pleased to direct that, until further orders, whenever it is found necessary, owing to the absence of any qualified regimental interpreter, to appoint a "passed" officer to be station interpreter, such officer shall receive the full staff allowance (Rs. 60 a-month), the allowance for stationery (Rs. 10 a-month), and also the moonshee allowance (Rs. 30 a-month), unless, in regard to the last item, there should be any regimental moonshee at the station, in which case his services are to be made available when required.

2. The appointment of such a station interpreter would only be necessary at a large station, as a general rule; and on his appointment the duties of unpassed interpreters with regiments at the station would cease, the station interpreter performing all the duties requiring a qualified officer.

3. When the appointment of an unpassed officer as station interpreter is unavoidable, he will receive half the staff allowance, or Rs. 30 a-month, the stationery allowance, and also, when the services of a regimental moonshee are not available, the moonshee allowance of Rs. 30 a-month.

*April 1.*—No. 376.—The underment. officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on furl.:—

Capt. H. O. Hitchins, art., for 2 years, new regs.

No. 377.—The foll. proms. are made in the ordnance commiss. dept., with effect fr. Jan. 10, in succ. to Lieut. col. Voyle, comy. of ord. 1st cl., who vacates on prom.:—

Capt. L. Machell, comy. of ord. 2nd cl., to be comy. of ord. 1st cl.

Capt. J. C. Griffith, comy. of ord. 3rd cl., to be comy. of ord. 2nd cl.

No. 380.—The foll. order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

No. 205, dated March 21.—Granting leave of absence to Europe, on m.c., to Lieut. col. E. K. Elliot, Bengal staff corps, chief commsr. and Gov. gen.'s agent, Central Provs., for 20 mo.

No. 381.—With ref. to the notification issued from the home dept., No. 1,607, dated 26th ult., the serv. of Asst. surg. F. J. Pettingal, in med. ch. of the late Arracan local batt., are placed at the disposal of the C. in C.

No. 383.—The undermd. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave, on m.c.:—

Lieut. F. Hibbert, late 35th regt. N.I., for 15 mo., under new regs.

*Home Dept., April 3.*—No. 1,728.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to re-attach to the Bengal div. of the presy. of Fort William Mr. W. G. Young, C.S., who rep. his ret. from furl. on 1st inst.

No. 1,729.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to re-attach to the N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oude, Mr. H. B. Henderson, C.S., who rep. his ret. from furl. on this date.

*Foreign Dept., April 2.*—No. 695a.—Mr. J. T. Wheeler, asst. sec., foreign dept., assu. charge of his duties this day.

*April 4.*—No. 95.—The serv. of Lieut. C. Beadon, at present adjt. of 2nd corps, Central India horse, are placed at disp. of Punjab Govt. for civil employ.

No. 126.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to vest Mr. F. Read, superint. of forests in Oude, with powers of a sub. mag., 1st class, for punishment of offences against forest rules.

No. 704.—Dr. T. Dillon, political agent at Munipore, assu. charge of his duties fr. Capt. R. Stewart on 21st ult.

No. 705.—Maj. H. Rigg, offic. cantont. jt. mag. of Rangoon, is perm. to resign his appointment fr. Jan. 1 last.

Maj. A. L. Steele, brigade maj., is app. in add. to his other duties, to offic. as cantont. jt. mag. of Rangoon fr. Jan. 1 last, the date on which he received ch. of his office fr. Maj. Rigg.

No. 707.—Asst. surg. D. Kearney, Madras medical estab., assu. civil med. ch. of the station of Shwegyeen, British Burmah, on Nov. 22 last.

No. 708.—Capt. C. P. Hildebrand, offic. mag. of Rangoon, British Burmah, has obtained priv. leave of absence for 1 mo., fr. March 1, the date on which he made over ch. of his office to Mr. T. J. Fallon, asst. commsr.

Mr. Fallon made over charge of his office of asst. commsr. Meehlee, to Myooke Moung Sam on Feb. 7.

No. 709.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appt. in the Oude Commis.:—

Lieut. H. O. Fisher, asst. commsr., 3rd class, to be asst. commsr., 2nd class.

No. 711.—Rev. C. Parish, chaplain of Moulmein, British Burmah, has obtained leave for 15 days, on m.c.

No. 712.—Lieut. T. Cadell, dep. Bheel agent and political asst. in Nimar, officiated as political agent in Nimar fr. Oct. 24 to Dec. 15 last, in add. to his other duties.

No. 713.—Maj. J. B. Dennys, dep. commsr., Saugor, central provs., made over charge of his office to Lieut. H. F. Newmarch, asst. commsr., on March 7.

No. 714.—Dr. J. E. Dickinson, civ. surg. of Rangoon, resumed charge of his duties from Asst. surg. Codrington on Feb. 24.

No. 715.—Mr. J. H. Master, dep. commsr., central provs., has priv. leave for 3 mos., from 15th ult., the date on which he made over charge of his office to Lieut. C. H. Plowden, asst. commsr.

No. 716.—Major J. C. Haughton, superint. of Port Blair, to offic. as commsr. of Assam and agent to the gov. gen. on the North-East frontier.

*Financial Dept., April 2.*—No. 55.—Notification.—Mr. R. P. Harrison assumed charge of the offices of auditor gen. and account. gen. to the Govt. of India from the Hon. E. Drummond on the forenoon of the 1st inst.

*Military Dept., April 2.*—No. 384.—The servs. of Brev. maj. J. G. Medley, of the corps of engrs., are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Dept.

*April 3.*—No. 386.—The servs. of Capt. W. C. Green, of the late 60th N.I., late offic. dep. paymr., Umballah, are placed at disposal of the C. in C., the pay office at that station having been abolished.

No. 387.—The following order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

No. 210, dated March 24, 1862.—Granting leave of abs. to Eur., on m.c., to Lieut. S. S. Sutherland, of the Bengal staff corps, and comdt., Nursingpore mily. police batt., for 15 mos.

*April 4.*—No. 389.—The foll. proms. and alteration of rank are made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Promotions.—Lieut. J. F. L. Fisher (staff corps), late 19th N.I., capt., 14th Jan., 1862, v. Capt. L. E. Newhouse, dec.

Ensign J. A. Temple, gen. list, lieutenant, 28th Feb., 1862, v. Lieut. W. E. M. B. Ramsay, late 17th N.I., deceased.

Ensign G. H. Jackson, gen. list, lieutenant, 17th March, v. Lieut. J. G. S. Matheson, 1st Eur. Bengal fus., prom.

Alteration of Rank.—Lieut. D. M. Strong, gen. list, from 23rd Nov., 1861, v. Lieut. W. F. Bell, late 40th N.I., dec.

H. H. Rankin, gen. list, from 28th Nov., 1861, v. Lieut. C. Grant, late 45th N.I., dismissed.

J. G. Maclean, gen. list, from 6th Dec., 1861, v. Lieut. H. P. W. Lynch, late 59th N.I., prom.

H. I. Baylis, gen. list, from 8th Dec., 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. T. Norgate, late 69th N.I., pro.

Lieut. Ewen Charles Davidson, gen. list, from 9th Dec., 1861, v. Lieut. P. S. Lumsden, late 60th N.I., prom.

Lieut. Francis Edwin Wiggins, gen. list, from 13th Dec., 1861, v. Lieut. A. W. Christian, late 22nd N.I., dec.

Lieut. Ernest George Cattermole, gen. list, from Jan. 1, 1862.

Lieut. Charles Edward Shepherd, gen. list, from 7th Jan., 1862, v. Lieut. E. Stevenson, 3rd Eur. regt., ret.

Lieut. John Mowbray Trotter, gen. list, from 14th Jan., 1862, v. Lieut. J. F. L. Fisher, late 19th N.I. (staff corps), prom.

No. 391.—The leave to Eur., on m.c., granted to Capt. O. L. Smith, Bengal staff corps, dist. superint. of police in Oude, in G.G.O. No. 315, of April 5, 1861, is ext. for 5 mos.

No. 392.—The undermnt. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs., on m.c.:—

Lieut. col. J. H. Maxwell, of the corps of engrs., chief engr., central provs., dept. public works, for 8 mos., under the old reg.

No. 393.—Maj. T. Green, of the late 48th regt. N.I., is perm. to proc. to Eur., under old reg., for the residue of the furl. on the same account granted to him in G.G.O. No. 902, dated Sept. 4, 1855.

No. 394.—The undermnt. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl.:—

Lieut. W. Gordon, of the late 47th regt. N.I., for 3 yrs., under the old reg.

No. 395.—H.M. has been pleased to app. the undermnt. gentlemen to be cadets for the cav. and inf. in H.M.'s Indian mily. forces at the presy. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the serv., and prom. to rank of cornet and ens., respectively, leaving the dates of their commiss. for future adjustment:—

Cav.—Mr. R. Bartholomew; date of arr. at Fort William, April 2, 1862.

Inf.—Mr. A. S. Roberts; date of arr. at Fort William, April 2, 1862.

No. 396.—The undermnt. officers have rep. their ret. fr. England:—

Mr. J. P. Clarkson, late 44th regt. N.I.; date of arr. at Fort William, April 2, 1862.

Capt. (brev. maj.) C. J. S. Gough, late 5th Eur. L.C.; date of arr. at Fort William, April 2, 1862.

Capt. C. M. Longmore, Bengal staff corps; date of arr. at Fort William, April 2, 1862.

Surg. maj. F. J. Mouat, M.D., F.R.C.S., of the med. dept., insp. of Jails, lower provs.; date of arr. at Fort William, April 2, 1862.

No. 397.—The undermnt. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave, on m.c.:—

Lieut. J. Loch, of the regt. of art., for 18 mos., under new regs.

Lieut. H. W. Shoubridge, of the gen. list, inf., for 18 mos., under new regs.

*Public Works Dept., April 4.*—No. 74.—Transfs.—The following transfs., recommended by the chief commsr. of the central provs., are sanc.:—

Mr. F. Robins, asst. engr., 1st class, from Mundla roads to Nagpoor Eastern road div.

Lieut. H. G. Puckle, asst. engr., 2nd class, Nagpoor div., to 3rd div., Great Deccan road, when relv. by Capt. W. D. Chapman.

Mr. F. J. Williams, prob. asst. engr., at present employed on Jubbulpore and Saugor road, to 1st div., Great Deccan road.

Lieut. H. J. Nuthall, asst. engr., 1st class, Mundla roads' div., to be employed on the Nagpoor cotton roads.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

No. 725a.—*March 14.*—Mr. R. Abercrombie to offic. as commsr. of revenue and circuit of the Chittagong div.

Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple, coll. of Dinapore, to be also mag. of that district, but to continue to offic. as add. judge of Dacca and Chittagong.

Mr. H. B. Simson to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Dinapore, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of that dist.

*March 15.*—Capt. J. L. Loch to be asst. commsr. of Sumbulpore.

*March 18.*—Lieut. A. Andrew, asst. commsr., Assam, is empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, or by any Supreme Court of Judicature; to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions or Supreme Court; and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

The foll. dep. mag. is empowered to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of

Sessions; to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions; and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose :—

Mr. W. Sarson, of Chittagong.  
Mr. H. A. R. Alexander, mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom, has leave fr. 20th inst. to 9th prox., prep. to Eur., on furl., making over charge of his office to Mr. H. L. Harrison.

**ERRATUM.**—In the appt. notified in the *Gazette* of 26th ult., for "Lieut." R. C. Birch read "Capt."

**March 18.**—No. 843b.—Appointments:—  
Mr. E. Jackson to be addl. officer in Nuddea, with the powers of a comr. of revenue, under regu. 1 of 1829, of civil judge and of coll. of land revenue in the above-mentioned dist., for the purpose of the trial of all suits, and the conduct of all proc. under Act X. of 1859.

Mr. C. H. Campbell to be an addl. officer in Jessore, with the powers of a comr. of revenue, under regu. 1 of 1829, of civil judge and of coll. of land revenue in the above-mentioned dist., for the purpose of the trial of all suits, and the conduct of all proceedings under Act X of 1859.

Mr. A. T. Maclean to be joint mag. and dep. coll. in Nuddea.

Mr. J. Tweedie to exercise the powers of a mag. and dep. coll. during the time he may be in charge of the sub div. of Baneengunge.

**March 20.**—Mr. A. W. Russell to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Jessore.

Mr. W. H. Brodhurst to offic. as addl. judge of Tirhoot and Sarun.

Mr. W. M. Beaufort to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Sarun.

Mr. F. M. Halliday to offic. as mag. and coll. of Chumparun.

Mr. C. T. Metcalfe to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Tirhoot.

Mr. F. Tucker to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Shahabad.

Mr. F. B. Simson to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Purneah.

Mr. C. F. Harvey to offic. as mag. and coll. of Dacca.

Mr. W. V. G. Taylor to offic. as mag. and coll. of Backergunge.

Mr. J. Ward to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Dacca.

Mr. J. P. H. Ward to offic. as mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad, but to continue to offic. as under sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mr. J. W. Garstin, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to the charge of the sub div. of Buxar, and to exercise the full powers of a mag. in Shahabad.

**March 22.**—Native Dr. Sheik Asgur Allie to the temp. charge of the charitable dispensary at Chuddiglee, dur. the abs. on leave of sub Asst. surg. Hurriah Chunder Surma.

Mr. R. Barclay, jun. sub. asst. revenue surv., 3rd class, 3rd or eastern div., to be jun. sub. asst. revenue surv., 2nd class, from Jan. 1 last.

**March 24.**—Mr. A. Abercrombie, offic. judge of Tipperah, for 4 weeks, prep. to proc. to Eur. on furl., making over charge of his office to the principal Sudder Ameen of the dist.

**March 26.**—No. 932.—Appointments :—

Mr. R. Abercrombie to offic. as comr. of revenue and circuit of the Dacca div.

Mr. R. H. Russell to be civ. and sess. judge of Midnapore.

Mr. E. Jackson to be civ. and sess. judge of Jessore.

Mr. F. B. Kemp to be civ. and sess. judge of Backergunge.

Mr. G. A. Pepper to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Tipperah.

Mr. H. Hankey to offic. as mag. and coll. of Noacolly.

Mr. E. D. Lockwood to offic. as mag. and coll. of Beerbhoom.

Mr. J. B. Worgan to charge of sub-div. of Baraset, and to exercise the powers of a mag. and dep. coll. in 24-Pergunnahs.

**March 27.**—Mr. F. H. Elphinstone, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to ch. of sub-div. of Kotechandpore, and to exercise the full powers of a mag. in Jessore and Nuddea.

The following officers of the Sonthal Pergunnahs are respectively empowered, under sec. 38 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act 25 of 1861), to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the Court of Sessions, or by any Supreme Court of Judicature, to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such Court of Sessions or Supreme Court, and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose :—

Mr. A. W. Cosserat, asst. comr. at Rajmahal.

Mr. J. Scott, asst. comr. at Godda.

**March 29.**—Mr. M. Little, dep. coll., railway dept., to be also dep. mag. and dep. coll. in the Burdwan div., and to exercise the powers of a subord. mag. of the 1st class, as described in sec. 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act 25 of 1861), in any or all of the districts of that div.

**April 1.**—Mr. C. F. Carnac to be insp. gen. of police for the Bhanganpore div.

Maj. R. L. Thompson to be dep. insp. gen. of police for the Bhanganpore div.

Maj. J. R. Pughe to be dep. insp. gen. of police for the Burdwan div.

Maj. H. Raban to be dep. insp. gen. of police for the Patna div.

**March 26.**—Leave of absence :—

Mr. H. M. Reid, offic. comr. of Dacca, for 1 mo., to appear before the standing medical committee at the Presy.

**March 28.**—Mr. R. V. Cockerell, mag. and coll. of Midnapore, for 15 mos., on m.c., under clause 1, sec. 6 of the covenanted absentee rules.

Maj. E. T. Dalton, comr. of Chota Nagpore, for 15 days, prep. to proc. to Europe on furl.

**March 22.**—No. 905b.—Appointments.—Mr. J. E. Howell, dep. mag. of Tirhoot, is empowered, under Section XXXVIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861), to hold the preliminary inquiry into cases triable by the court of sessions or by any supreme court of judicature; to commit or hold to bail persons to take their trial before such court of sessions or supreme court; and to exercise all the powers necessary for such purpose.

**March 24.**—Mr. W. H. Brodhurst, offic. addl. judge of Tirhoot and Sarun, to offic. also as addl. judge of Shahabad.

**March 25.**—Dr. A. Fleming to offic. as civil surg. of Howrah.

Mr. J. S. Rochfort to be supt. of salt chowkies of the Baugundy div.

Mr. H. W. J. Bamber to be supt. of salt chowkies of the Bulloah div.

**March 26.**—Leave of absence :—

Mr. A. Abercrombie, offic. judge of Tipperah, priv. leave for 3 mo., under orders of the home dept., dated 25th March, 1859.

Mr. R. H. Perkins, civil asst. surg. and asst. salt agent of Hidgellee, for 3 mo., under Section XII. of the covenanted absentee rules.

**March 24.**—The transfer of Mr. F. H. Elphinstone, dep. mag. and dep. coll. to Sarun, notified in the *Gazette* of the 15th inst., is cancelled.

**Public Works Dept., March 28.**—No. 46.—Transfer.

—Mr. W. Gatehouse, overseer, is transf. from the Dinapore div. to the 2nd div. of the Grand Trunk Road.

**Appointments :—**

**March 28.**—No. 970b.—In modification of the orders of May 22 last, the following judges of the Small Cause Courts are vested, respectively, with the powers of a dep. coll. under Act X. of 1859 :—

Nuddea.—Mr. W. Wright, of Chooadangah; and

Mr. H. S. Thompson, of Bongong.

Jessore.—Mr. J. Weston, of Magoorah.

In modification of the orders of Sept. 30 last, Mr. O. Temple, judge of the Small Cause Court at Koosteah, is vested with powers of a dep. coll. under Act X. of 1859.

**April 1.**—Mr. C. D. Field to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Tipperah.

Mr. A. T. Maclean to offic. as mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad.

Mr. H. Beveridge to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade in Nuddea.

**April 2.**—Brig. gen. St. G. D. Showers, comdg. presy. div., to be comr. of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills.

**April 4.**—Mr. H. D. H. Fergusson to offic. as a member of the Board of Revenue, and as special comr., for the presy. town of Calcutta.

**Leave of Absence :—**

**April 1.**—Mr. P. A. Humphery, offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Mymensing, for 1 mo. in ext.

#### TRIAL BY JURY: ASSAM.

**March 28.**—It is hereby notified that, in conformity with Section CCCXXVII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to order that in all the dists. comprising the Assam div. the trial of all offences by the Court of Sessions shall be by jury.

**April 1.**—The app of Mr. J. P. H. Ward, of the 20th ult., to offic. as mag. and coll. of Moorshedabad, notified in the *Gazette* of the 26th idem, is cancelled.

**April 4.**—Messrs. W. S. Seton-Karr and J. A. Crawford, of the C.S., reported their return to the presidency on the 1st instant on the steam-ship *Bengal*.

The servs. of Rev. F. O. Mayne are placed, temp., at disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Dept.

**April 2.**—The following officers are app., respectively, to be comms., under Act XI. of 1857, in the Jynteah territory for the trial of all crimes and offences punishable under the said Act :—

Brig. gen. St. G. D. Showers, comr.

Maj. E. A. Kowlatt, dep. comr.

Lieut. col. W. Richardson, comdg. 44th Regt. N.I.

**ABOLITION OF THE RAEPURE ROAD DIVISION.**

**Public Works Dept., April 1.**—No. 47.—The Raepure Road division is abolished as a separate charge, with effect from the 1st prox., and the works and establishment in that division are placed under the executive engineer of the Mahanuddy division.

**April 4.**—No. 52.—Appointment.—Mr. H. Ackers, temp. asst. supervisor, Hidgellee div., is app. permanently to public works dept., Bengal, as an asst. supervisor.

**No. 53.**—Transfers.—The underment. asst. engrs. 2nd cl. are transf. fr. Nuddea Rivers' div. to divisions specified opposite their names.

Mr. B. Black, to Berhampore div.

Mr. F. R. Butt, to Hidgellee div.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

**March 5.**—The Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. F. B. Gubbins to res. the C.S. fr. 11th inst.

**Nynee Tal, March 15.**—No. 52a.—The notific., No. 115a, dated Jan. 18, in which Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac was app. to be judge and sess. judge of Allyghur, will have effect fr. Jan. 22.

**Gen. Dept., March 17.**—No. 595a.—Asst. surg. H. Cookson offic. as civ. asst. surg. of Bijnour fr. Dec. 4, 1861, to Feb. 15, 1862.

**March 18.**—No. 606.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the foll. appts. consequent on the ret. fr. the serv. of Mr. F. B. Gubbins, with effect fr. 12th inst. :—

Mr. A. Shakespeare to be comr. of the 5th or Benares div.

Mr. J. F. D. Inglis to be judge and sess. judge of Moradabad, continuing to offic. as judge and sess. judge of Bareilly until further orders.

Mr. R. H. W. Dunlop, C.B., to be mag. and coll. of Bareilly.

**Allahabad, March 19.**—No. 481.—The foll. notific., issued by the Govt. of India, in the Home Dept., is republished :—

**March 14.**—No. 1,854.—The Right Hon. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to re-attach to the N.W.P., the Punjab, and Oude, Mr. R. M. Edwards, C.S., who rep. his ret. fr. furl. on 12th inst.

**March 22.**—No. 493.—Six mo. leave of absence, together with 10 days' prep. leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation, is granted to Mr. C. B. Denison, mag. and coll. of Mirzapore, fr. April 10 next, or fr. the date on which he may make over ch. of his duties.

Mr. T. T. Hogg will offic. as mag. and coll. of Mirzapore dur. abs. of Mr. Denison, or until further orders.

**No. 312.**—The servs. of Asst. surg. A. P. Tomkyns are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N. W. Provs.

**No. 326.**—The underment. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs. on m.c. :—

Surg. J. Irving, M.D., of the med. dep., civil surg., Allahabad, for 15 mo., under the new regs.

Asst. surg. J. C. Corbyn, M.B., of the med. dept., superint. Meerut central prison, for 15 mo., under the new regs.

**Public Works Dept., Railway Branch.**—No. 88.—

**March 26.**—Notification.—Maj. J. St. J. Hovenden, of engrs., appd. by the Govt. of India, in public works department's notification No. 20, dated Jan. 28, to offic. as dep. consulting engr. to Govt., N. W. Provs., joined the office of the consulting engr. to Govt., N. W. Provs., at Allahabad, on March 9.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

**General Dept., March 12.**—Appointment.—No. 475.

Asst. surg. G. Henderson, to the civil med. charge of Shahpoor.

**No. 476.**—Transfer.—Asst. surg. G. A. Watson, from the civil med. charge of Shahpoor to that of Goojrat.

**March 13.**—Nos. 487-8.—Promotion.—Mr. L. Cowan, and Mr. F. E. Moore, extra asst. comms., to be asst. comms., 3rd class.

**No. 489.**—Appointment.—Mr. J. W. Smyth, asst. comr., is confirmed in the app. of personal asst. to the judicial comr., in succession to Mr. T. H. Thornton.

**No. 490.**—Transfer.—Mr. F. Macnaghten, asst. comr., from Delhi to the Loodiana dist.

**No. 491.**—The leave for 6 mos. granted to Mr. F. H. Cooper, dep. comr. of Delhi, in P.O. No. 2,360, dated Nov. 14 last, is cane. at his own request.

**No. 495.**—Appointment.—Lieut. C. A. De Kantzow is app. an asst. comr. of the 3rd class in the Punjab, and posted to the Delhi dist.

**March 14.**—No. 497.—Appointments.—Col. Sir H. B. Edwards, K.C.B., of the Bengal staff corps, to be comr. and agent to the lieut. gov. in the Cis-Sutlej States, from the date of his receiving charge from Mr. Brandreth.

**No. 498.**—Mr. E. L. Brandreth, comr. of Delhi, to offic. as comr. of the Rawalpindia div.

**No. 499.**—Capt. F. R. Pollock, dep. comr. of Dera Ghazee Khan, to offic. as dep. comr. of Umritsur.

**No. 500.**—Transfers.—Mr. A. Levien, asst. comr., from the Sirsa to the Hissar dist., from the date of his return to Hissar.

**March 15.**—No. 504.—Transfers.—Mr. L. Cowan, asst. comr., from the Goorgaon dist., to Kusoor in the Lahore dist.

**No. 505.**—Mr. A. J. S. Donald, extra asst. comr., from Kusoor in the Lahore dist., to Pind Dadun Khan in the Jhelum dist.

**No. 506.**—Mr. A. J. S. Donald, extra asst. comr., from Kusoor in the Lahore dist., to Pind Dadun Khan in the Jhelum dist.

**No. 507.**—Mr. A. J. S. Donald, extra asst. comr., from Kusoor in the Lahore dist., to Pind Dadun Khan in the Jhelum dist.

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**No. 545.**—Mr. A. J. S. Donald, extra asst. comr., from Kusoor in the Lahore dist., to Pind Dadun Khan in the Jhelum dist.

**No. 546.**—Mr. A. J. S. Donald, extra asst. comr., from

No. 506.—Capt. H. P. Babbage, asst. commr., from Pind Dahan Khan in the Jhelum dist., to Attock in the Rawalpindie dist.

No. 508.—Asst. surg. C. O. Daniell, M.D., from the civil medical charge of Hoshiarpore to that of Dharmasala.

General Dept., March 17.—No. 534.—Major S. F. Graham, dep. commr. of Thanosur, to offic. as dep. commr. of Kohluk.

March 19.—No. 544.—Transfers.—Lieut. R. H. Hudleston, asst. commr., from the Huzira to the Peshawur dist.

No. 545.—Lieut. C. V. Jenkins, asst. commr., from the Peshawur dist. to the Huzira dist.

No. 546.—Appointment.—Asst. surg. J. McL. Pemberton, in civil med. charge at Goordaspoor, is app. to the charge of the med. duties at Dalhousie.

March 21.—No. 571.—Transfer.—Capt. W. G. Davies, asst. commr., from the Thanosur to the Umballa dist.

Judicial Dept., No. 212.—Appointment.—The following officers are confirmed in their apps. of judges of Small Cause Courts, from the dates they respectively entered on the duties:—

1st Grade.—Mr. T. H. Thornton, and Capt. C. A. McMahon, asst. commrs.

2nd Grade.—Mr. L. Berkeley, Mr. F. R. Scarlett, and Mr. J. C. Murphy, extra asst. commrs.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Camp, Mogah, Feb. 27.—No. 35.—The C. in C. in India is pleased to make the foll. proms. and appointments, until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

27th Foot.—Ens. J. M. V. Cotton, to be lieut., by purch., v. Lloyd.

66th Foot.—Lieut. J. Healy, from 83rd foot, to be lieut., v. Strickland, who exchanges.

71st Foot.—Ens. H. B. Wilson, to be lieut., by purch., v. Boulnois.

80th Foot.—Lieut. S. G. Huskisson, to be adjt., v. Cranford.

Head Quarters, Camp Loodianah, March 1.—The servs. of the underment. officers are placed at the disposal of Govt. for employ. in the Punjab irreg. force:—

Lieut. F. E. Lewes, royal art.

Lieut. R. J. Abbott, royal art.

Capt. and brev. maj. E. D. Radcliffe, being supern. to the estab. of capt. of the service companies of the 88th regt., will proc. to England immediately, for the purpose of joining the depot companies, report. himself on arrival to the adjt. gen. Horse Guards.

Lieut. col. H. A. B. Campbell, royal art., is transf. from the com. of the royal art. at Mooltan to that at Ferozepore, and will according proc. to the latter station.

Official notification has been received of the underment. officers recently prom. in their regts., having been posted to the batts. specified:—

1st Foot.—Maj. Gore, 1st batt.

Capt. Seagrim, 2nd batt.

Lieut. Moberly, 1st batt.

18th Foot.—Capt. Hotham, 1st batt.

Rifle Brig.—Lieut. hon. J. Abercromby, 4th batt.

Lieut. Patten, 1st batt.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B.:—Granting leave to England to quar. W. Connell, 1st batt. 4th foot, under new rules, m.c.

Dated 25th idem, confirming the appt. of Lieut. Terry, to act as adjt. to the 3rd batt. 60th rifles, during the illness of Lieut. and Adj. Forbes.

Pres. div. order, dated Jan. 14th last, direct. Lieut. J. A. Brock, H.M.'s 82nd regt., to do duty with the detach. of volunteers of the 1st batt. 6th foot, at Chinsurah.

Oude div. order, dated Jan. 6 last, direct. Staff Asst. surg. Ramsay, arr. at Allahabad with invalids, to proc. to Cawnpore and take med. charge of drafts proc. to the upper provs., with effect from Dec. 17, 1861.

Lucknow brig. order, dated Jan. 30 last, at the recommendation of the dep. ins. gen. H.M.'s hospitals, directing Asst. surg. Chappell, 48th regt., to do duty as a temp. arrangement, with the 2nd drag. guards.

Royal art. regtl. orders:—

Dated 3rd ult., direct. the underment officers to join and do duty until further orders, with the two new batteries of garrison art. ordered to be raised at Meerut.

Capt. E. Harrison, with No. 6 baty. 16th brig.

Lieut. F. P. W. Freeman, with No. 6 baty. 16th brig.

Lieut. F. A. Douglas, with No. 5 baty. 25th brig.

Lieut. G. Swinley, with No. 6 baty. 16th brig.

Lieut. (unatt.) W. Cliff, with No. 5 baty. 25th brig.

By officer com. Cawnpore art. div., dated Dec. 27, 1861, app. 2nd Capt. C. W. Maynard, B. baty., 5th royal horse brig., adjt. to the div., in addition to his other duties.

By officer com. 1st batt. 7th fus., dated April 20, 1861, app. Capt. G. Wedderburne, qualified to act as musketry instructor, during the abs. on leave of Ens. Keyser.

#### Leave of absence:—

6th Dragoons.—Maj. hon. C. W. Thesiger, to England, from March 27, 1862, to June 26, 1863; Capt. hon. E. R. Bourke, to England, for 15 mo., from date of embarkation; and Lieut. W. V. King, to England, for 12 mo., from date of embarkation.

8th Hussars.—Cornet T. Coates, to Calcutta, for 2 mo., from March 1, m.c.

R. A., 2nd Royal H. Brig.—Lieut. col. C. V. Cox, to Calcutta, from Feb. 20 to April 20, m.c.

R. A., No. 5 Baty., 11th Brig.—Lieut. C. W. Townsend, to Calcutta, from Feb. 22 to May 22, m.c. 7th Foot, 1st Batt.—Maj. T. Tryon, to Calcutta, for 2 mos., from Feb. 4.

23rd Foot 1st Batt.—Surg. P. S. Laing, to Calcutta, for 2 mos., from date of leaving Lucknow, m.c.

52nd Foot.—Capt. G. C. Fraser, to Calcutta, from Feb. 15 to April 14, m.c.

54th Foot.—Capt. W. E. F. O'Brien, to Calcutta, for 1 mo., from date of leaving his regt., and to England, for 7 mos., from date of embarkation.

77th Foot.—Maj. H. Kent, to England, and the West Indies, from March 23, 1862, to Sept. 23, 1863.

93rd Foot.—Lieut. col. R. L. Ross, C.B., to Bombay or Kurrachee, for 1 mo., from date of leaving the regt., and to England, for 15 mos.

94th Foot.—Capt. O. D. L. Priaulx, to port of embarkation, for 1 mo., from date of leaving the regt., and to England, for 15 mos., fr. date of embarkation. Rifle Brigade, 3rd Batt.—Capt. E. Fortescue, in ext., from Dec. 20, 1861, to March 15, 1862.

H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C. has been pleased to grant leave of abs. to the underment. officers:—

48th Foot.—Lieut. Goddard, from Nov. 30, 1861, to June 6, 1862, m.c.

90th Foot.—Lieut. Carter, from Nov. 30, 1861, to March 13, 1862, m.c.

93rd Foot.—Lieut. Hay, from Dec. 12, 1861, to June 14, 1862, m.c.

At the recommendation of the officer in charge of the insp. gen.'s office, H.M.'s hospitals, Asst. surg. Dr. d'Altera, royal art., will proc. at once to Raneegunge and assu. med. charge of 6th battery 14th brig. roy. art., to which he has been appd. Should the battery have left Raneegunge en route to Barrackpore, Dr. d'Altera will lose no time in joining it on the march.

#### TRANSFER OF UMRITSUR STATION.

Head Qrs., Camp Loodianah, March 12.—With the sanction of Govt., it is announced that the station of Umritsur is transf. from the Sealkote div. of med. superintendence to that of Lahore.

The Peshawur division order, dated Nov. 29 last, app. Capt. J. G. Sparke, Bengal staff corps, to com. of Fort Michnee, in room of Capt. W. R. Wallace, late 51st regt. N.I., is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed.

Head Qrs., Camp, Dourahaka Seria, March 13.—The following orders are confirmed:—

Deli garrison order, dated May 3, 1861, directing Ensign (now lieut.) H. Grimes, gen. list, arrived in com. of volunteers, to rejoin 54th foot at Cawnpore, by horse dawk, at the public expense.

Lucknow brigade order, dated Oct. 1 last, app. Lieut. T. B. Boileau, late 4th Eur. inf., to be station interpreter, in add. to his other duties, as a temp. measure.

The following Presidency division order is confirmed:—

Dated 28th idem.—Appointing Capt. A. E. Osborn, late 45th regt. N.I., to do duty at the presy., from Nov. 11 last to Jan. 11 last.

#### Leave of absence:—

Late 74th N.I.—Capt. W. F. N. Wallace, from April 20 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie.

The following order is confirmed:—

Artillery regimental order, dated 25th ult., directing 2nd Capt. J. E. Corder to proc. and assu. com. of the Eurasian and Native Christian comp. of art. in Assam.

The following Meerut division order is confirmed:—

Dated 11th idem.—Appointing Asst. surg. C. Prentis to med. chg. of the brigade and divisional staff, v. Surg. R. S. O. Thring.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By the officer comdg. 12th (Kelat i-Ghilzie) regt. N.I., dated Nov. 28 last, app. Lieut. W. J. Parker, late 4th regt. N.I., to be a paid doing duty officer with former corps, as a temp. arrangement, with effect from 27th idem, v. Lieut. G. T. Jones, late 35th regt. N.I., directed to do duty with H.M.'s 34th foot.

By Brev. col. E. Darvall, comdg. 107th foot, dated Jan. 25 last, app. Lieut. M. A. D. Orchard to be asst. instructor of musketry to the regt.

Morar station order, dated 5th inst., directing Lieut. A. W. Graham, gen. list, inf., to do duty with 31st (Punjab) regt. N.I.

Dinapore station order, dated 12th inst., directing Asst. surg. J. G. Pilcher, attached to 38th foot, to proc. from Dinapore to Darjeeling in med. chg. of the invalids of the season.

#### Leave of absence:—

Late 1st Eur. L.C.—Brev. major Sir J. Hill, Bart., from March 15 to May 15, to presy., prep. to furl.

Late 2nd N.I.—Major N. C. Boswell, from March

10 to March 25, prep. to submitting an application for furl. to Europe.

Late 48th N.I.—Major T. Green, from Feb. 28 to April 30, to remain at Calcutta, prep. to avail himself of the unexpired portion of his furl.

Gen. List (Cav.)—Lieut. A. W. Roberts, from April 1 to Sept. 30, to Calcutta, to study the native languages.

Head Qrs., Camp Ughana, March 15.—The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated Jan. 31 last.—Directing Ensign C. Young, gen. list, to do duty with wing of H.M.'s 43rd L.I., at Dum-Dum.

Dated 2nd idem.—Directing Surg. A. Fleming to afford med. aid to a detach. of 18th (Alipore) regt. N.I., at that station.

Dated 5th idem.—Directing Asst. surg. F. S. Sillifant, 21st (Punjab) regt. N.I., to afford med. aid to a detach. of 33rd (Allahabad) regt. N.I., left at the station.

Head Qrs., Camp Umballah, March 17.—The following orders are confirmed:—

By Lieut. col. G. Bennett, 20th foot, dated 4th ult., assu. com. of the station of Goruckpore, and directing Ensign J. Whybrow, 20th foot, to act as station staff, as a temp. measure, v. Capt. W. F. F. Gordon, of said regt., proc. to Benares.

By Capt. J. W. Hoggan, comdg. a detach. of 25th (Punjab) N.I., dated 22nd ult., directing Asst. surg. P. Cullen to receive med. chg. of parry, v. Asst. surg. J. J. McDermott, civil asst. surg., Dumoh.

Head Quarters, Camp Umballah, March 20.—With reference to G.O., No. 284 of 11th inst., Brigdr. P. Harris is posted to Barrackpore, and directed to join.

Lieut. col. H. E. S. Abbott, late 73rd regt. N.I., is perm. to do gen. duty at Darjeeling, with effect from Jan. 1 last.

In continuation of G.O. of 11th inst., the following officers are app. to do duty at the Nynee Tal Convalescent Depot, during the ensuing hot season:—

Brev. major A. Cassidy, H.M.'s 2nd drag. gds.

Brev. capt. A. R. D. Mackenzie, late 1st Eur. L.C.

Lieut. A. H. Thomson, late 3rd Eur. inf.

With the sanction of Govt., and under the provisions of G.O., No. 1,113 of Sept. 1, 1857, the underment. officers have been perm. to count as service for retiring pension the periods of sick leave specified opposite their names:—

Capt. E. L. Earle, art., from Oct. 4, to Dec. 31, 1857.

Capt. W. Graydon, late 16th N.I., 18 mo., from March 17, 1861, to Sept. 17, 1862.

The underment. officer has been perm. by the Sec. of State for India to count as service for retiring pension the period of sick leave specified opposite his name, in extension of the 15 mo. granted him in G.O.C.C. of Aug. 9 last:—

Capt. A. M. Mackenzie, late 56th N.I., 3 mo., from Jan. 11, to April 11, 1860.

Orders confirmed:—

Dated 3rd ult.—Directing Asst. surg. J. H. Thornton to proc. in med. chg. of a wing of 28th (Punjab) N.I., ordered to Sylhet.

Appointing Cornet W. F. C. Plowden, gen. list, to do duty with 2nd drag. gds.

Dated 4th idem.—Directing the underment. officers to do duty with 33rd (Allahabad) regt. N.I., on departure of 6th foot:—

Lieut. W. G. Cubitt, late 13th regt. N.I.

Lieut. G. D. Reid, gen. list, inf.

Ensign C. Young, gen. list, inf.

Dated 6th idem.—Directing Lieut. H. M. Evans, late 6th Eur. regt., to join without delay the depot at Chinsurah, for duty with a detach. of volunteers, proc. up country.

Dated 7th idem.—Directing the underment. officers of the gen. list to do duty with the corps specified opposite their respective names:—

Ensign E. G. Serle, 52nd foot, at Jhansie.

Ensign A. R. Badcock, 38th foot, at Dnapore.

Ensign A. J. Shepherd, 71st foot, at Sealkote.

Directing Lieut. G. D. Reid, attached to 33rd (Allahabad) regt. N.I., to join the depot at Chinsurah, for duty with a detach. of volunteers proc. up country.

Dated 10th idem.—Directing Lieut. S. S. Boulder-son, late 37th regt. N.I., to do duty at presy.

Peshawur brigade order, dated Sept. 27, 1860, app. Capt. W. J. Ward, 2nd in com. of 17th irreg. (now 7th Bengal) cav., to act also as station interpreter at Peshawur.

Dum-Dum station order, dated July 3 last, app. Lieut. (now capt.) R. B. Hill, late 60th N.I., attached to Lahore light horse, to act as station interpreter, in room of Capt. A. Simpson, art.

Head Qrs., Camp Umballah, March 20.—Saugor station order, dated 27th ult., directing Asst. surg. N. J. Grant to proc. in med. chg. of No. 1 batty. 16th brig. R.A., until relieved, or until the batty. reaches Nagode, and then to rejoin his regt., 12th Bengal cav., at Nowgong.

By Capt. C. Reay, comdg. 3rd regt. N.I., dated 28th ult., app. Lieut. R. Blair, late 32nd N.I., to offic. as adj. to former corps, v. Capt. R. A. Nowell, proc. on leave.

Leave of absence:—

Gen. List, Inf.—Lieut. G. C. de Lautour, from April



15 to July 15, to Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the native languages. Lieut. H. F. Leighton, from April 1 to Sept. 30, to Calcutta, to study the native languages.

Orders confirmed:—

Mooltan garrison and station order, dated 5th inst., directing all reports to be made to Maj. T. F. Wilson, C.B., comdg. 7th Bengal cav., during abs. on duty of the brigir. comdg.

Barrackpore station order, dated 6th inst., directing Surg. A. Fleming to make over med. chg. of the station staff and Ishapore foundry estab. to Asst. Surg. F. S. Sillifant, 21st (Punjab) N.I., and to report himself to the principal inspector gen. med. dept., at Calcutta.

Benares station order, dated 15th inst., directing Asst. Surg. G. S. Sutherland to afford med. aid to No. 4 batty. 14th brig. R.A.

Gwalior district order, dated 16th inst., directing Lieut. J. Liston, late 10th regt. N.I., to continue to do duty with 36th (Bareilly) regt. N.I., on being relieved from his app. of offic. 2nd in com. by Capt. P. G. Scot, late 12th regt. N.I.

### Military Letters.

#### PAY TO GENERAL OFFICERS—STAFF CORPS.

No. 330.—The following paragraphs of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 51 of the 15th ult., are published for general information:—

1. I have received and considered in Council your letter No. 337, dated Dec. 9, 1861, forwarding copies of a letter No. 2761, dated Sept. 25, 1861, from the Government of Bombay, and of your reply, intimating that it was intended that the three years during which an unemployed general officer of the staff corps, who may not be required to remain in India, is (by p. 97 of G.G.O. No. 332 of April 10 last, and para. 33 of my Despatch No. 27, dated Jan. 18, 1861) to be allowed to receive pay on the Indian scale, should be the first 3 years after his promotion to that rank, or after his ceasing to be employed, as the case may be.

2. The reply is entirely in accordance with the intentions of H.M.'s Government.

### The New Currency.

Financial Dept., Fort William, March 19.—No. 43.—Act XIX. of 1861 having come into operation on the 1st inst., it is important to guard against any misapprehension among Treasury officers as to the wishes of Government in regard to the action of district officers generally in promoting the introduction of the new currency.

The new currency notes are now a legal tender in certain districts, as specified in the notification cited in the margin [Financial notification No. 1, dated 3rd January, 1862], and must necessarily be received when tendered, in payment of demands of Government of every description; but silver can only be demanded as of right in exchange for notes at the several presidency towns whence they have been issued.

It is the desire of Government that, as far as possible, every facility may be afforded by local officers for cashing notes, and that every legitimate means may be employed to promote, generally, the free circulation of the new currency; but it is equally their wish that there may be an entire absence of any thing which could be construed into a desire to force the circulation, or in any way interfere with the free action of the community in resorting, at their own time, and in their own way, to the use of the currency notes. Officers will recollect that the Government have no direct interest in forcing the paper currency, and that any Act which leads to such suspicion will only retard the period when confidence may be fully established, and the community reap the benefit of an improved circulating medium.

It may be expected that there will be a tendency to employ the new notes to a considerable extent as a means of remittance and for small amounts among private parties, and in localities distant from banks, it may be desirable that the Government should give facilities for this purpose; but it would be very objectionable if this were carried so far as to interfere with the legitimate operations of private enterprise, or with the system of supply bills to which the public are accustomed.

Much, in matters of this description, must necessarily be left to the discretion of the local officers; but, without incurring risk of inconvenience, it may be prescribed, generally, as the rule to be observed:—

1st. That notes are to be received in payment of all demands of Government, but are for the present to be paid only when parties receiving payment do not object.

2nd. That notes are to be cashed at places where there are no branch banks acting as agents for the Government currency, and then only to a limited extent, and for small sums as an accommodation to private parties or travellers, at the discretion of treasury officers.

3rd. That supply bills are to be paid generally, at the option of the holders, either in coin or notes,

subject to such instructions as may, from time to time, be received from the deputy auditor and accountant-general.

4th. That notes should never be returned to the presidency except under the direct instructions of the deputy auditor and accountant-general.

5th. That a report as to the progress of these measures should, from time to time, be furnished to Government, and should the local officers foresee any difficulty as likely to arise, they should at once report it.

Published by order of H.E. the Governor-general in Council.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Public Works Dept., Fort St. George, April 8.—Lieut. J. Pennycook, Madras engs., doing duty with sappers and miners, to act as 2nd asst. dist. engr., during employ. of Lieut. Wood on other duty. Maj. S. Stewart, act. dist. engr., Vizagapatam, delivered over charge of that dist. to Capt. C. P. Moberly on March 26.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. W. Fisher, coll. and mag. of North Canara, delivered over charge of the dist. to Mr. Goldfinch on 29th ult.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. H. D. Cook, civil and sess. judge of Calicut, delivered over charge of the court to the offic. sub judge on 31st ult.

Mr. R. White, acting and civil sess. judge of Honore, assn. charge of the court on 2nd inst.

Mr. W. A. Symonds, prob. asst. direct. of revenue settlement in the Salem dist., has priv. leave of abs. for 1 mo., from the date of his leaving his station.

Home Dept., March 25.—No. 1,561.—Mr. G. J. Moberly, supt. of electric telegraphs, is app. to ch. of Madras circle.

### STAFF.

April 8.—No. 146.—The undermend. officers having applied, before the 21st Oct., 1861, for admission into the staff corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of 16th Jan., 1861, are app. to the Madras staff corps, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India.

Capt. F. Applegath, 33rd regt. N.I., late exec. engr. dept. public works.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) F. J. H. Helbert, late 5th regt. L.C., late asst. to the Gov. gen.'s agent in Central India.

No. 147.—Mr. R. Stokoe, who arrived at Madras 25th March, 1862, is admitted upon the estab. as a cadet for the inf., and prom. to the rank of ens., leaving date of his commission to be settled hereafter.

Leave of absence:—  
Revenue Dept., April 11.—Mr. W. H. Arbuthnot, asst. to coll. and mag. of N. Arcot, for 1 year, to No. 28, April 17, 1867.

Military Dept.—Mr. E. Mahoney, compiler, pay dept., for 12 mo., to Eur.

Appointments:—  
Judicial Dept.—Capt. J. Temple, 12th regt. N.I., to act as a mag. of police for town of Madras dur. abs. of Mr. Maskell.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. T. A. N. Chase to act as sub coll. and jt. mag. of Godavery dist. dur. employ. of Mr. R. E. Master on other du.; to join immediately.

Mr. W. D. Horsley to act as sub coll. and jt. mag. of Kistna dist. dur. employ. of Mr. A. P. Hodgson on other du.; to join on Mr. Chase's assuming ch. of Godavery sub collectorate.

Mr. R. K. Puckle, dep. director of revenue settlement, to offic. as spec. asst. to coll. and mag. of Trincomopoly.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Rev. F. G. Lugard to act as jt. chaplain of St. George's Cathedral dur. abs. of Rev. R. Murphy.

Public Dept.—Mr. F. N. Maltby is perm. to res. the Madras C.S. fr. 1st prox.

Judicial Dept.—Capt. H. P. Hawkes, sub-asst. comy. gen., to be jt. mag. of Wellington and Coonoor.

Mr. B. A. Blake, dep. coll. Bellary, is vested with full powers of a mag.

Mr. F. S. Child, acting civ. and sess. judge of Guntur, received charge of the court from the sudder ameen on the 7th inst.

Mr. M. Cross, acting 1st judge of Madras Court of Small Causes, resu. his duties on 11th inst.

Public Works Dept.—Lieut. Col. F. H. Rundall assumed ch. of the office of asst. to chief engr., from Lieut. Col. J. Outcherlony, on April 2.

Capt. F. J. Moberly, dist. engr., South Canara, delivered over ch. of the dist. to Lieut. H. Smalley on March 31.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Rev. B. O'M. Deane, chaplain of Bellary, has priv. leave for 30 days from 28th inst., to Lingasoooor.

Mr. Supervisor Bance, of the Kistna dist., has 3 mo.'s cumulative priv. leave.

Military Dept., April 11.—No. 149.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and alterations of rank, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Infantry.—Sen. maj. J. E. Hughes (retired list) fr. 47th regt. N.I., to be lieut. col. v. Cotton, prom. to maj. gen.; date of commission, Nov. 14, 1861.

47th Regt. N.I.—Maj. H. D. Innes, Capt. R. W. Duff, and Lieut. E. J. Wynch, to take rank fr. Nov. 14 last, in succ. to Hughes, prom.

Infantry.—Maj. E. A. H. Webb (staff corps), from 38th regt. N.I., to have the regtl. position of lieut. col. v. Hughes, ret.; date of comm., Jan. 1.

38th Regt. N.I.—Senior Capt. G. H. Saxton (staff corps), to have the regtl. position of major; Senior Lieut. F. F. R. Bishop to be capt.; and Ens. E. H. Eyre to be lieut., in success. to Webb, prom.; date of comm., Jan. 1.

Infantry General List.—Sen. Ens. A. W. L. Anderson to be lieut., v. Shelley, of the 31st regt. L.I., cashiered; date of comm., April 1.

The undermd. officers are perm. to proc. to Europe under regs. of 1854:—

Maj. J. Cadenhead, 14th regt. N.I., on m.c., for 20 mo., and to embark fr. Madras.

2nd Capt. (brev. maj.) J. H. M. S. Stewart, engs., 2nd class dist. eng., Kurnool, and acting dist. eng., Vizagapatam, on m.c., for 20 mo., and to embark ir. Madras.

Capt. A. W. Ritherdon, staff corps, 1st asst. dist. eng., public works dept., on m.c., for 20 mo., and to embark fr. Madras.

Lieut. F. P. Rowley, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., doing duty 44th regt. N.I., on furl., fr. June 27 to Dec. 24, without pay.

April 11.—No. 150.—The appoint. of Maj. W. J. Tweedie, 35th regt. N.I., to be 1st asst. adjt. gen. of the army, in G.O. No. 126, of March 21, is can.

Appointments:—  
Maj. E. A. B. Travers, staff corps, to be 1st asst. adjt. gen.

Maj. T. C. Longcroft, staff corps, to be an asst. adjt. gen., v. Travers.

Capt. A. R. Clephane, staff corps, to be a brigade maj., v. Longcroft.

April 11.—No. 153.—The foll. notifications from the Calcutta Gazette are republished in G.O.:—

Foreign Dept., Fort William, March 25.—No. 645.—Dr. J. B. Fleming is app. to be residency surg. at Hyderabad, v. Dr. G. Smith, res.

March 28.—No. 674.—Lieut. R. A. Cole, jun. asst. to the consur. of Mysore, has priv. leave for 10 days, from 8th inst.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Judicial Dept.—Messrs. W. F. G. Irvine and A. G. Smyth to be auditors of the accts. of the administ. gen. for 1862-63.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Lieut. col. G. DeSausmarez, 21st regt. N.I., to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Vellore.

Public Works Dept.—Lieut. J. Makgill delivered over charge of the Timnevelly dist., to Capt. G. M. Payne on March 21.

Revenue Dept., April 3.—Under Section 30 of Act XXVIII. of 1860, the Gov. in Council is pleased to vest Mr. T. Pritchard, asst. director of revenue settlement in Kurnool, with the powers contained in sections 5, 6, 7, and the latter part of section 9 of the said Act.

Mr. F. Walthew to be coll. of income-tax for the town of Madras, fr. 1st inst., without prejudice to his appt. as secy. to the income-tax commission.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE—CIVIL SERVICE.

The foll. miscellaneous circular, issued by the Sudder Court, is published for general information:—

1. By orders of Govt., dated April 29, 1856, and May 6, 1859, judicial officers were permitted to absent themselves from their stations during the adjournment of their courts on the civil side, provided no delay occurred in commencing the trial of criminal cases when committed by the magistracy.

2. Arrangements being now authorised under the Code of Criminal Procedure for the substitution of periodical sessions in lieu of daily sittings in the Courts of Session, the Govt. have approved of the adjournment being extended to the criminal side of the courts, and have granted judicial officers permission to leave their stations for the whole period of the adjournment. Such officers as have charge of gaols will make due provision for the care of the gaol during their absence, communicating the same to the Inspector-general of Gaols.

3. The Govt. have further authorised the courts of the district moonsiffs being adjourned for one month in each year, on the understanding that the number of cases which those officers are expected to decide during the year shall not be diminished.

4. The several courts will in future be adjourned simultaneously from the beginning of May in every year.

C. F. CHAMBER, Registrar.

Sudder Court, March 10.

April 4.—No. 142.—Lieut. W. Rawlins, of the staff corps, is granted leave, under regulations of 1854, to remain in Bengal for 8 mo. from date on which he was rel. from the duties of dist. superint. of pol., Goorgaon.

So much of G.O., No. 353, dated Oct. 11, 1861, as fixes the date of rank of Ens. F. W. Nicolay, is can.

The underment, gentlemen, who arrived at Madras on the dates specified opposite their names, are admitted upon the estab. as cadets for the inf., and prom. to rank of ens., leaving dates of their commission to be settled hereafter:—

Mr. R. H. T. Hill, arrived at Madras on March 25.  
Mr. F. W. Nicolay, arrived at Madras on March 29.  
STAFF.—No. 143.—The underment officer having applied, before Oct. 21, 1861, for admission to the staff corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, is app. to the Madras staff corps, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State of India.

Lieut. A. Cook 32nd regt. N.I., staff app., late quar. and interp. 32nd regt. N.I.

No. 144.—The underment officer, who was admitted provisionally to the Madras staff corps, in G.O. No. 373, dated Oct. 25, 1861, is now app. thereto, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India, and having completed 12 years' service, four of which were on permanent staff employ, is prom. to the rank of capt. from Feb. 18, 1861, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

2nd Capt. R. L. Playfair, art., staff appt., asst. to pol. resident and comdt. at Aden.

Head Qrs. Choultry Plain, April 5.—Lieut. H. C. Macdonald, 35th regt. N.I., whose servs. have been re-placed at the disposal of the C. in C., is directed to join his regt.

With ref. to G.O. No. 48, dated 11th May, 1859, Ens. F. W. Nicolay, of the gen. list, is app. to do duty with 2nd Eur. L.I. To join.

April 7.—Lieut. J. B. Taylor, 9th regt. N.I., is app. to do duty with 34th regt. L.I., to join on the exp. of the leave granted him in G.O. Jan. 17, 1862.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. W. G. Money, 3rd regt. L.C., from April 8, 1862, for 30 days, to remain at Pres., priv. leave.

Lieut. H. C. B. Barnett, 44th regt. N.I., from April 26, to Sept. 25, 1862, Cuddalore and Pondicherry.

Lieut. A. Anderson, gen. list, doing duty 35th regt. N.I. from date of dep., Pres., prep. to obtaining a final m.c. to proc. to Eur.

Lieut. F. W. Buller, cav., gen. list, doing duty with H.M.'s 17th lancers, from March 31 to Dec. 31, 1862, Ootacamund, s.c.

Lieut. P. D. Henderson, 2nd L.C., from date of exp. of priv. leave for 4 mo., Madras.

April 8.—The G.O. dated March 14, 1862, directing Capt. S. G. Prendergast, Eur. vets., to join the Eur. inf. vet. company, is cane.

April 9.—Capt. R. Church, 47th regt. N.I., is app. to do duty with 31st regt. L.I., instead of with 21st regt. N.I., to which he was app. in G.O. dated April 1, 1862.

As a temp. arrangement, Capt. J. S. Martyr, of the staff corps, is app. 2nd in command of the Pegu sapper batt.

The foll. removal is ordered:—

Asst. surg. D. Campbell, from late 51st regt. N.I. to F trp. horse brig. of art.

April 10.—The foll. removals and postings are ordered:—

Surg. maj. H. Goodall, fr. late 48th regt. N.I. to 21st regt. N.I.

Surg. maj. J. B. Stevens, fr. 3rd regt. N.I. to 18th regt. N.I.

Surg. W. Forrester, fr. late 51st regt. N.I. to 3rd regt. L.I.

Surg. H. Nott, L.R.C.P.E., fr. late 50th regt. N.I. to 16th regt. N.I.

Surg. J. H. Blackwell, fr. late 49th regt. N.I. to 12th regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. J. Chisholm, M.D., late 47th regt. N.I. to 2nd regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. J. A. Cox, M.D., fr. do. du. 33rd regt. N.I. to 23rd regt. L.I.

Asst. surg. C. Smith, M.D., to 40th regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. J. Henderson, M.D., fr. do. du. H.M.'s str. *Coromandel* to 33rd regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. J. Kees, M.B. and L.R.C.P.L., fr. late 52nd regt. N.I., to do du. dept. of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Pegu div., until further orders.

A-st. surg. W. P. Kelly, fr. late 45th regt. N.I. to do du. dept. of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, S. div., until further orders.

A-st. surg. W. Farquhar, M.D., fr. 40th regt. N.I. to do du. art., Singapore.

Lieut. A. Cuppage, 102nd Royal Madras fus., is app. adjt. of the Eur. inf. depot, v. Seton, who is perm. to res. the appt.

Lieut. G. E. Fryer, 21st regt. N.I., is granted priv. leave for one mo. from date of his relief from police du., for 60 days, at the expiration of which he will proc. and do du. with 8th regt. N.I. till Dec. 1.

April 11.—Capt. W. R. Shakespear, of the staff corps, is app. to act as dep. asst. adjt. gen., N. Div., dur. absence in Europe of Capt. G. B. Roberts.

The foll. postings are ordered:—

Maj. T. C. Longcroft, asst. adjt. gen., to Pegu division.

Capt. A. R. Clephane, brig. maj., to Thyetmyo.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. W. Boardman, 13th regt. N.I., from date of expiration of priv. leave to Sept. 16—Neigherries.

Capt. A. Child, 8th regt. N.I., from March 28 to July 31—Neigherries, m.c., subject to provisions

contained in para. 5, page 290, General Regulations of the Army.

Capt. T. Moxon, 45th regt. N.I., from date of departure—Madras, m.c., to obtain a final m.c. to proc. to Eur.

Lieut. C. N. Cherry, 2nd L.C., from date of expiration of priv. leave to June 30—Hingolee.

Lieut. E. W. C. H. Miller, 8th regt. N.I., in contin. of priv. leave to June 1—Madras.

2nd Apothecary A. D'Rosario, late H.M.'s 43rd regt. of foot, from April 1 for 8 mo.—Madras and Vellore.

## BIRTHS.

ATWELL, Mrs. J., son, at Kandy, April 2.

BAKER, wife of Capt., son, at Chiculda, March 11.

BAKER, wife of E. E., daughter, at Howrah, April 3.

BELL, wife of J. R., daughter, at Colpetty, April 5.

BURN, wife of M. H. S., daughter, stillborn, at Madras, March 22.

CASHAN, wife of A. B., son, at Madras, March 22.

CASPERZ, wife of R. B., daughter, at Colombo, April 13.

CRISPEY, wife of B., son, at Chilaw, March 28.

FERNANDO, wife of R. G., daughter, at Colombo, April 5.

JUDGE, wife of W. J., daughter, at Darjeeling, March 30.

LAFFREY, wife of H., daughter, at Madras, March 19.

MAINWARING, wife of Maj., daughter, at Ramandroog, March 10.

MURHEAD, wife of J., son, at Calcutta, March 21.

MURPHY, wife of J. C., son, at Delhi, March 9.

TAYLOR, wife of Capt. F. S., daughter, at Calcutta, April 10.

WITTEBORN, wife of J. H., son, at Newera, March 31.

WILKIN, wife of H. J., son, at Umballa, March 27.

WILKINSON, wife of A. T., son, at Coonoor, March 26.

WOOD, wife of B., son, stillborn, at Rajmahal, April 5.

## MARRIAGES.

CHRISTOFFELZ, L. P., to Stella G., daughter of the late R. Twigg, at Vepery, March 21.

GORMAN, J., to Miss Mary A. Parkinson, at Madras, March 4.

LEGGAT, G. R., to Catherine A., daughter of T. Pritchard, at Ootacamund, March 20.

PHILIPS, R. H., to Mary S., daughter of Maj. G. Proudfoot, at Zercand, March 26.

THOMPSON, E., to Emily, daughter of Maj. J., at Calicut, March 18.

## DEATHS.

ARMSTRONG, Capt. James W., at Bengal.

COCKBURN, Samuel E., drowned at Moiskoondy, March 30.

DUFRETER, Capt. Paul, "Ville de Paris," at Singapore, April 4.

Rose, David O., infant son of J., at Colombo, March 29.

STEWART, Maj. gen. Robert, late 44th Bengal N.I., at Allahabad, aged 36, March 25.

SULLIVAN, Mary J., at Madras, March 21.

YOUNG, Eliza, at Bellary, March 18.

## WAR OFFICE.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'S REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

May 6.

23rd Foot.—Major C. Elgee, from a depot batt., to be major, v. Jervoise, who exch.; Ensign J. Napier to be lieutenant, v. W. Romilly, who ret.; A. F. Ramsbottom, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Napier. The promotion of Ensign Hay to be dated Oct. 30, and not Oct. 29, 1861, as previously stated.

24th Foot.—T. Rainforth, gent., late lieutenant, Worcester militia, to be ensign, without purch., v. Story, prom.

67th Foot.—2nd Capt. W. Stevens, fr. h.p. paymr., late land transport corps, to be capt., v. Brev. major H. Collette, who ret. on h.p.

72nd Foot.—Capt. G. Fowler, late 86th foot, to be paymr., v. paymr., with hon. rank of major, R. Webster, transf. to coast brig. R.A.

77th Foot.—Capt. A. W. Williams, from military train, to be capt., v. F. J. Butts, who exch.

89th Foot.—Lieut. A. G. Fraser, from 22nd foot, to be lieutenant, v. Bishop, who exch.

### EXPORT OF BULLION.

| Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. <i>Delta</i> , May 12, 1862. |         |         |
|---|---------|---------|
|   | Gold.   | Silver. |
| Alexandria .....  | 180     | —       |
| Bombay .....  | 27,360  | 33,580  |
|   | £27,540 | £33,580 |

MELVILLE, Jean Bonamy, eldest daughter of the late Phillip Melville, Lieutenant Governor of Pondicherry Castle, Cornwall, at Grove-hill, Camberwell, May 10, aged 68.

### CHARGE OF FORGERY AGAINST BABOO JOYKISSEN MOOKERJEA.

SUDDER COURT.—MARCH 31st, 1862.

[CRIMINAL SIDE.]

PRESENT.—C. B. Trevor and H. V. Bayley, Esqs., Judges.

Government and Kally Kisto Chowdhry v. Joy Kisto Mookhopadhy.

Crime Charged.—Causing or procuring the forgery of a pottah.

Counsel for the Prosecution.—Messrs. Clarke and R. V. Doyne, and Baboo Sumbhoonath Pundit.

Counsel for the Prisoner.—Messrs. A. T. T. Peterson and J. Newmarsh; and Baboos Ramapershad Roy and Baney Madhub Banerjee, committing officers.

The prisoner was brought to trial at the Sessions held by Mr. J. E. S. Lillie, Additional Sessions Judge of Hooghly, who, not having agreed in opinion with the Law Officer who sat with him on the trial (the former acquitting the prisoner and the latter convicting), referred the case for the orders of the Sudder Nizamut Adawlut.

REMARKS BY THE SUDDER NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.

The trial of Joykissen Mookerjee, for causing or procuring forgery, has now again come before us in consequence of a difference of opinion between the Sessions Judge of Hooghly and the Law Officer who sat with him; the former would acquit the prisoner of the crime of which he stands charged—the latter finds him guilty of that crime.

Having disposed of four legal objections raised by the prisoner's counsel, the Court proceeded as follows:—

The charge against the prisoner is that of having, to use the words of clause 3, section 4, regulation 2 of 1807, procured or caused a forgery of a pottah, in the name of Petumbur Bose, dated 18th Assar, 1267, or 30th June, 1860.

The prisoner pleads not guilty.

The direct evidence connecting Joykissen Mookerjee with the forged pottah consists of the depositions of four persons—Ramessur Ghose, Tarachand Koylea, Moodhoosuden Ghose, and Kisto Ghose. The material evidence of Ramessur Ghose, as given on the 11th December 1861, was to the effect that, on a day in the month on which the *collaruth* occurred, and after that festival, he was summoned by one Oodub Sirdar at his house about half-past seven o'clock in the morning; that he was kept for some time with some others in the ten-annas cutcherry, and then Kisto Goomashta and Oodub Sirdar took him, with Tarachand Koylea, Sreemunto Sirdar, and Nusiram Bagdee, to Joykissen Mookerjee's cutcherry at Ooterparah, where they arrived about nine or half-past nine; that Kisto and Oodub Sirdar did not tell him anything, but merely said that the Baboo has called you; that on being brought before Joykissen Mookerjee he told witness that the Dhurs had already given him an *ijara*, and ordered him to sign a pottah which was lying on the table, and to be a witness; that he (witness) objected, saying the Dhurs are not present, therefore he could not become a witness to that pottah. That Joykissen Mookerjee said: "I am already farmer of the 10-ans. share of Muklah; if you do not become a witness I will put you to all sorts of trouble and drive you away from the village;" that he (witness) then signed through fear; that Joykissen told Tarachand, Sreemunto and Nusiram also to sign the pottah; but he only with his own eyes saw Tarachand Koylea sign the pottah; that it was about nine or ten a.m. when he signed the pottah, and afterwards, at the order of Joykissen it was given to Kishto Gomashta, and a Brahmin, and was taken to Serampore to get the aforesaid pottah registered; that he (witness), Tarachand Koylea, Kishto Gomashta, a Brahmin, and two Nugees, of Joykissen went together in the carriage to Serampore; that on arriving there he told Kishto Gomashta that he could not speak a falsehood, and if he was taken before the hakim he would speak the truth; that on this Kishto Gomashta and the two Brahmins consulted and went towards the magistrate's cutcherry; that shortly after Kishto Gomashta brought two or three men and said to

him (witness) and Tarachand Koylea, "you may go home," and that they went home accordingly; that he did not complain to the magistrate immediately of the force that had been used towards him. 1st, because he was under the impression that as he had not been required to appear at the registry office, he would not be required to give evidence; 2nd, from fear of Joykissen Mookerjea; and 3rd, because that fear was only removed on the deputation of the police jemadar to the village, when he was inclined to present the petition; that there was a confusion at the village from the date of his return from Serampore; that five or six days afterwards he saw the Dhurs, Hureehur and Dulal, in Muklah, conversed with them, and told them of his having been forcibly made to sign the pottah, and of his having been carried to Serampore; that he had also about the same time a conversation with Kalikisto Chowdri about his having taken the farm of the five annas of Muklah, and that he can swear that he did not sign the pottah at Muklah; that in the evening of the day previous to that on which the petition was presented to the foudzary, a nugdee of Joykissen Mookerjea came to fetch him, but he did not go with him; that he gave instructions to Lokenath Roy—Mooktear having gone to him, of his own accord, to prepare the petition, telling him what to write—but the Mooktear did not read out to him what he had written; that he had once before gone to register a deed for Joykissen Mookerjea, but he does not recollect what the deed was.

The material evidence of Tarachand Koileah, the next witness, given on the 6th April, 1861, was to the following effect:—One or two days after the *ooltaruth*, Oodub Sirdar, a Nugdee, about seven or eight o'clock in the morning, called him; that Kissen Ghose Gomashita and Oodub Sirdar took him, Ramesar Ghose, Sreemut Sirdar, and Nusiram Paik, whom they had previously collected one by one at the cutcherry of Joykissen at Ooterparah; that he did not know when he left his house for what purpose he was called, but when he arrived there Joykissen said that Doolihurn Dhur had granted him a lease of five-annas of Muklah, and desired him to be a witness; that he (witness) said that he did not know where Doolah was, nor when he granted the lease—how, then, could he be a witness? that the Baboo thereupon said that he granted the lease and had gone;—"don't you fear, but be a witness," adding also that he was the farmer of the ten-annas share, and if he (witness) did not put his signature he would remove his house; that witness can recognise and does recognise the pottah marked B to which he affixed his signature; that being in great fear he did not remember whether any other person signed before him or not; but he only saw Ramessur sign his name; that he was in the cutcherry about two hours when Joykissen ordered that he and Ramessur should be sent to the Register of Deeds at Serampore; that, consequently, they were taken by Kishto Gomashita and the unknown person and two or four Nugdees. He forgets, while in a carriage drawn by horses belonging to Joykissen Mookerjea, that he objected before Kissen Gomashita to go for the purpose of registration to Serampore; but was compelled to go by Kristo Ghose and the Nugdees, according to Joykissen's order; that he stood near him whilst Kishto Ghose and the unknown person carried the pottah into the Registrar's office with a Mooktear whom he did not know; that he and Ramessur remained in a carriage under a fir tree for two hours, and when Kishto Gomashita came out he told them to go home; that he, witness, told the Dhurs some days afterwards, but whether before or after he presented the petition to the magistrate he does not remember; that he knows Joykissen Mookerjea very well, and therefore is quite certain in saying that he saw the Baboo in the cutcherry of Ooterparah; that he did not sign the pottah in five annas cutcherry of Muklah; that Nussiaou is a mal-paik of the five-annas share of the Dhurs, and Sreemunt was sometimes employed by the Dhurs; that he does not remember whether he saw Bogwan Mirdah's name on the pottah or

not; that Ramessur, on his being told to sign the pottah, refused, and he refused himself; that the petition represented by him to the magistrate was written by Lokenath Roy, to whom he (witness) stated all particulars; that the petition was not read out by Lokenath before he signed it; and that he went to Lokenath of his own accord, and that he was not recommended by Rajkissen Mitter; that the delay in the presentation of the petition occurred through fear, which was removed by the deputation of the jemadar of the thannah to the village; that he was not put in charge of any Nugdees on the night preceding the presentation of the petition.

The deposition of the third witness, Mudoosudhun Ghose, given on the 12th of December, 1861, was on material points to the effect:—That one day about evening time, in the month of Assar last year, about three or four days after the *ooltaruth*, he was taken alone by Oodeen Nugdee from his own house to the cutcherry house of Joykissen Mookerjea; that he saw there Petumber Bose, and two other parties whom he does not know; that Joykissen Baboo pointed Petumber out by name, and said that he had taken an ijara of five-annas share in Muklah, in the ostensible name of Petumber, and that he had made him (deponent) a witness, and that he declined to become a witness, and said he should not be able to become a witness; and thereupon the Baboo said, "What fear is there; you will have to go whenever the authorities send for you." Still he stated he should not be able to become a witness; that nothing more occurred and he returned home; that he never before that day had been in Joykissen's house nor in his service, nor been a witness for him, nor had Joykissen told him anything before that time; that Joykissen did not ask him to set his mark to the pottah; that as he in April last said he did it, it may have been so, but, on recalling the matter to memory, he (witness) is sure that on his refusal to set his mark, the Baboo told him he himself had set it; that these circumstances he told to Kissen Paik, and to Tarachand Koila, and Narain Ghose, some three or four days after he had mentioned this to Nussarian; that he told no one else; that he told the circumstance to Narain and Tarachand on their passing his house, after he had told this to Nussarian; that there are four Moodoosunduns in Muklah, including himself; that he mentioned in his former deposition, as in the present, that the Baboo pointed out Petumber Bose to him.

The fourth witness, Srikrishno Ghose, could not be found when summoned on the remand of the case. But the material portion of Joykissen Baboo sent for him one day and told him that he had taken a farming lease of five-annas share of Muklah in the name of Petumber Bose, and had made him a witness thereto, and had had the deed registered; that he, witness, said that he did not witness the execution of the deed, neither were the Dhurs present, or he would be unable to become a witness; whereupon Joykissen said that, "If you are summoned before any Hakim you must say that the deed was executed in your presence;" that he refused to do so, and went away; and that Joykissen then said that he had already a farming lease of ten-annas share, and that if he would not consent he would punish him (witness), and drive him from the village; that after this communication with Joykissen he went of his own accord with Nusiram Paik to the Dhurs, and communicated it first to Hurryhurdhur at his house in Chinsurah, and that the Dhurs said they had farmed out the five-annas, not to Joykissen but to Kally Kisto, and desired him to pay rent to the last-named person; that he told the Dhurs what had occurred before he filed the petition in the Criminal Court at Serampore; that the Dhurs did not call him when they went to Muklah to give possession to Kally Kisto, and that he does not remember whether he was at home or not when they gave possession; that he directed to Mooktear the purport of the petition, but the Mooktear did not read it out to him, and there are words in the petition which he did not dictate; that the delay in filing the petition was in

consequence of his being an illiterate man, and of his having to consult some people; that he never saw Tarraknath, Petambur Gomastah at Muklah. But Kisto, the gomastah of the ten-annas share sometime in Srabusa, and Abador demanded the rent of the same five-annas share in the name of Petumber Bose, that the five-annas cutcherry was in Kallykissen's possession from the end of Asin, but is now left unoccupied.

On an attentive consideration of all the circumstances connected with the conduct of these four witnesses, we arrive at the conclusion that there is not the least ground to suspect them of being parties voluntarily, or under fear, to a conspiracy against Joykissen Mookerjea; their petition of the 14th July is that of persons wishing to avoid, if possible, the consequence of an offence which they had committed, either voluntarily or involuntarily, without accusing the prisoner at the bar. The step of presenting a petition at all they must have taken probably with the advice of the Dhurs, and we see nothing to lead us to think that the evidence of these witnesses was affected by the delay which occurred before they were made witnesses; that evidence in the main is in accordance with their statement in the petition of the 11th July, and the delay which occurred seems to have been caused more from the apathetic proceedings of the magisterial authorities than from the act of the prosecutor; for after these witnesses had been once charged with forgery, it was for the authorities, and not for the prosecutor, to remove them from the dock to the witness-box, though eventually they were so removed on the application of the prosecutor.

But the evidence against the prisoner does not rest on the unsupported testimony of these four witnesses. It has been urged by the counsel for the prosecution that all the circumstances connected with the forged document assist and support the present evidence, and lead irresistibly to the presumption that the forgery of the pottah in Petumber's name was caused and procured by the prisoner; that, from the evidence, it is clearly proved that up to the present time Petumber Bose is his servant; that under the circumstances Petumber could have had no personal benefit in forging the pottah; and that the only person whose object was served by the forgery was Joykissen Mookerjea; that it was impossible that Petumber unaided could have done what was done; that the machinery employed belonged all to Joykissen, and not to Petumber; that the prisoner made common cause with Petumber though he had ample knowledge to put him on inquiry; that it follows by irresistible inference from those proven facts that Joykissen was a party to the forgery. All these allegations of the counsel for the prosecution are met and denied by the counsel for the prisoner. It, therefore, only remains for us to state the result at which we have arrived, after a consideration of the contending arguments of counsel.

That Petumber Bhose was a servant of the prisoner up to 1264 is admitted, and that he has since regarded Joykissen as his patron and visited him at Ooterparah we think undoubted; but the evidence for the prosecution has failed to put before us distinctly the fact that he at the time of the execution of the pottah in his name was in any particular service of Joykissen Mookerjea; he was simply a hanger on of his, and a frequent visitor at Ooterparah. To this extent the evidence reaches, and to any probable inference derivable therefrom, but no further.

Again, having held that the pottah in the name of Petumber Bhose, alleged to have been executed on the 18th Assar was a forgery, it follows that it must have been executed with a view of opposing that actually granted to Kally Kisto on that date; but there was no contention, nor is it pleaded that there could be any between that person and Petumber; and it is most unlikely that Petumber unaided would have attempted by forgery to oppose a *bona fide* pottah granted by the Dhurs to Kally Kisto with Hureehur Mookerjea as security; what, then, was the contention between them must have been between the prose-

cutor and some one who had an object in the satisfaction of his own strong will; and the record points only to one such person, and that person the prisoner at the bar.

Again, we are entirely of opinion that it was most improbable that Petumber unaided should have done what he has done. That he, an unknown and uninfluential person, should have been able to procure support to a pottah which has been declared to be a forgery from strangers is improbable; and that he should, himself unknown, moreover, have embarrassed his case with double proof by introducing the Amulnamah witnessed to by strangers to him, is more improbable. Such conduct could only have been pursued by parties having larger influence in Muklah. The two parties with such influence in Muklah are the Dhurs and Joykissen Mookerjea. It was clearly not pursued by the former; it is therefore a probable inference that it was by the latter.

That the prisoner made common cause with Petumber Bhoose, and at the same time separated his case from him, seems to us to admit of no doubt, and this seeming by contradictory conduct is reconciled by his counsel by the consideration that Joykissen Mookerjea saw that he was from the very first aimed at by the prosecution; that he consequently supported Petumber Bhoose's pleas as a defence to himself, believing in their truth, but, as it appears, having been deceived by him, and he also entered upon a separate plea of personal ignorance of the whole matter. It was quite possible for Joykissen Mookerjea to have consistently adopted the line of conduct which his counsel alleged to have been his, but he has not done so. He states in his defence, as facts within his own knowledge, that Petumber Bhoose, in the month of Bysack, came to him at Ooterparah to ask him whether he had any objection or not, or to his taking a lease of the five-annas, and he replied, "None at all."

Now this statement is, on our finding, regarding the pottah of Petumber Bhoose, a clear falsehood, told with the object of supporting the forged pottah of Petumber. It is not, as suggested by the learned counsel for the defence, an admission strongly evidencing innocence; in making it, therefore, Joykissen has pledged himself to the truth of that pottah, and by that act has made common cause with the forger; and it follows that he has laid himself open to the inference as to guilty knowledge of the forgery which such joint action warrants.

What, then, is the defence by which the prisoner meets the foregoing evidence adduced against him? The defence is that the whole case is one great conspiracy against him, concocted by the prosecutor, assisted by the prisoner's brother and nephew, Rajkissen and Hurrihur Mookerjea, and that he was totally ignorant of the forgery of Petumber Bhoose, and was, in fact, deceived by him; that the forgery was, as far as he is concerned, motiveless, and his connection with it is not supported by any credible evidence.

That the brother and nephew of the prisoner are deeply mixed up in the prosecution, and that between those persons and the prisoner a deadly feud exists, cannot admit of doubt. That, again, Hurrihur Mookerjea has, subsequently to the date of which the *ijarah* pottah in favour of the prosecutor Kalikisto was executed, taken a putnee lease from the Dhurs of Muklah, paying them a large premium and a rent which, during the pendency of Joykissen Mookerjea and Kalikisto's leases, will entail upon him a loss of Rs. 1,000 a-year, is undoubted; but this enmity, and this transaction, so favourable to the Dhurs, do not of themselves necessarily prove a conspiracy to accuse Joykissen Mookerjea falsely of the offence of which he stands charged, that enmity and the transaction above noted may together stand as cause to the effect seen in the position of the prisoner; but they may also form together the means by which a charge of an offence actually committed by a most powerful person has been substantiated. Which of these conclusions is the correct one it is now the Court's business to determine. On consideration of the conduct of the Dhurs throughout this prosecution, we see no reasons for receding from the opinion which we have all along

entertained of it. It seems to us to be in the main clear and straightforward, and their evidence throughout seems to us to disclose things very much as they actually occurred. The original petition presented by them was presented not with the view of making Joykissen Mookerjea a criminal but of preserving their own right; and though the incident in the railway station detailed by Meglall in his first petition as being but remotely connected with the present charge has not been proved by other testimony to be correct, still we see no ground for discrediting it, or thinking that it is merely an early step of a series of steps by which the conspiracy against Joykissen Mookerjea was at last matured. Viewing the conduct of the Dhurs in this light, and considering the enmity existing between Joykissen Mookerjea and his relatives, the putnee lease taken by Hurrihur Mookerjea from the Dhurs is quite intelligible. It is a transaction entered into to bind the Dhurs to his (Hurrihur Mookerjea) interests, and to prevent their yielding to possible and probable solicitations on the other side. Though European nations do not regard with favour transactions, entered into with such motives, still amongst the natives of the country such conduct is not unfrequent, and it is not necessary, looking to the standard of action to brand such conduct, however objectionable, with the harsh epithets which one would be inclined to use, when looking at it from a different and higher standard. If the circumstance of the Dhurs allowed them to take advantage of the offer of Hurrihur Mookerjea, the position of this last person as the representative of one side in the family feud would entirely account for his making it. Considering, then, the conduct of the Dhurs, of Hurrihur Mookerjea, and the ostensible prosecutor, Kalikisto, in what appear to be their proper light, we see not the slightest grounds for attributing to these parties a conspiracy against Joykissen, under which conspiracy the evidence of the four witnesses was given alone, and all the auxiliary circumstances have been concerted and brought to bear upon him.

But in addition to the conspiracy raised against him by the prosecutor, Hurreehur Mookerjea and the Dhurs, prisoner in his defence pleads that he has been the victim of another conspiracy—a conspiracy entered into by Petumber Bhoose and his own ryots to deceive the Dhurs, and deceiving him also as to the genuineness of the pottah alleged to have been executed in his favour by the Dhurs; that whilst labouring under that deception, he had joined in a defence with Petumber Bhoose, which at most must be considered as expressing his belief in the truth of those matters within the knowledge of Petumber Bhoose, and not within his own cognizance; but that being undeceived by the verdict of the court as to the nature of that pottah, he was simply to relinquish his former erroneous belief and to fall back upon a simple denial of any knowledge concerning that pottah or the means by which it was prepared.

There is one fact pleaded by Joykissen Mookerjea, which, if credited, connects him with a knowledge of all Petumber Bhoose's proceedings as to the farm of the five-annas share of Muklah on the 6th of the month of Bysack, if, as alleged, Petumber, when going according to agreement with Taruknauth Ghose to meet the Dhurs at Muklah on the 6th Bysack after the Dhurs had agreed to give him the five-annas share of Muklah in farm, though it right to call in on the prisoner, his own master, at Ooterparah, for the purpose of asking whether he had any objection to his taking the lease. It is quite clear that not only Petumber's desire to take it, but the Dhurs willingness to give it, must have been communicated to the prisoner. If so, he must in Bysack have had full information of the particulars of the fraud which Petumber was then concocting. Nevertheless, we are required to believe that, notwithstanding the information actually communicated to him in Bysack by Petumber, and with the means of further information in his possession, he remained completely deceived by the artful contrivances of his old servant, up to the date on which the Court's sentence, declaring the deed a forgery, was passed, a victim of a deception assisted and supported by his, Joykissen's,

own servants and ryots, and with consummate effrontery played off before him on the 6th Bysack, 1267. We do not believe, we think it right to say, one word regarding this pretended ignorance. To believe it would be to believe what, considering the position of the prisoner in Muklah, is a moral impossibility; but, it is unnecessary to pursue this point further, for we totally disbelieve the statement of the prisoner, that Petumber Bhoose went to him in Bysack at all. From the evidence on the record we believe that the concoction of the pottah in favour of Petumber Bhoose was done in a hurry after information of the lease granted by the Dhurs to the prosecutor had been acquired, that is between the 18th and 20th Assar, 1267; and that statement was made by the prisoner solely with a view of assisting the false statement of Petumber Bhoose. By making it the prisoner has identified himself with the entire cause of falsehood pleaded by Petumber Bhoose; and consequently, any plea of ignorance of the act of Petumber Bhoose or of deceitful practice by that party towards the prisoner, entirely fails.

The evidence of witnesses Lokenauth Roy, Ramcalpo Chuckerbutty, Lukhinarain Chuckerbutty, Odit Sirdar and Kisto Sirdar, which the prisoner has adduced to contradict that, for the prosecution is of no avail, and leaves it untouched in any essential particular.

In opening his remarks, Mr. Newmarch dwelt much and forcibly on the intelligence and degree of European civilisation which characterised his client, the prisoner before them, and which has led him to perform duties to his countrymen, and to endeavour to diffuse amongst them that intelligence and civilisation by founding libraries, dispensaries, schools, and municipal institutions, and, in fact, has led him to put himself at the head of the public spirit of his countrymen; and, the counsel added, that if his client were found guilty it would be a damning fact to his community, the more so as the blow would be inflicted by the hands of a brother and nephew.

In cases where a reasonable doubt exists as to guilt, the Court would give some weight to good general character; but in a case like the present, where there is no room for doubt, such general character can avail nothing: it can only tend to cause regret that one who undeniably has done so much public good for his countrymen should, in the instance before the Court, have shown himself so totally forgetful of his duty to himself as to allow himself to rush into crime through the instrumentality of poor and ignorant tools.

On the whole evidence, then, we find the prisoner guilty in the words of Clause 3, Section 4, Regulation 11 of 1807, of procuring the forgery of a pottah in the name of Petumber Bhoose; and we sentence him to five (5) years' imprisonment, with labour, without irons—the labour, in consideration of his age and position in life, commutable to a fine of Rs. 10,000.—*Englishman*.

DAJEE SAHEB KIBEY, the well-known Sewker of Indore, has been presented with a Khilut by the Hon. Mr. Frere, on behalf of the Government. The interesting ceremony took place in the Town-hall, in the presence of the Hon. Mr. Robertson, Mr. Venayekrow Wassudew, Oriental translator to Government, and a number of visitors. The Khilut consisted of a pearl necklace, a mundil, a pair of gold border shawls, a piece of kinkob, a shela, two pieces of mahamoodies, and a number of silver China articles of superb make and workmanship. Paa-sooparie, rose-water, nose-gays, &c., were then distributed. Dajee Sahab Kibey received the Khilut in a very polite manner, and thanked the hon. gentleman who presented it. Dajee Sahab belongs to the old and renowned family of Tattia Jog, of the time of Sir John Malcolm. This family has always exercised much influence with the chiefs of Indore and the political residents for the good of the people and the welfare of the State. It will be remembered that Dajee Sahab Kibey was honoured with an invitation at the Governor general's Darbar at Allahabad, where he was publicly thanked by the Viceroy for his services to the British Government.—*Bombay Gazette*.



## To Correspondents.

We have received a letter, signed "A Hindu," objecting to a paragraph, headed "Nawab of the Carnatic," which appeared in our issue of the 15th April. The signature was superfluous. The assumption, self-sufficiency, and impertinence displayed in the said epistle are quite conclusive as to its native paternity. We are willing, however, to investigate the merits of the case itself more closely than we have hitherto done, and should we find ourselves in error shall have no hesitation in rendering full justice to the distinguished client of our correspondent.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

TUESDAY, May 13, 1862.

## THE SUEZ CANAL.

To be, or not to be—that is the question still asked and unanswered with regard to the Maritime Canal across the Isthmus of Suez. According to M. de Lesseps, success is a certainty. In fact, in a few months more the waters of the Mediterranean are to find their natural exit down the Red Sea instead of returning to the Atlantic by the way they came, through the Straits of Gibraltar. At a recent meeting of the shareholders, in Paris, he was loudly applauded as he recounted his triumphs over shifting sands, apathetic workmen, and mud without cohesion. The time was at hand when the sarcasms of milord Palmerston and the ungenerous incredulity of selfish and perfidious Albion would be alike rebuked by the spectacle of gallant barks laden with the wealth of Ophir, or of the Isles of Tarshish, serenely navigating the canal which was destined to be the great highway of nations that had outlived the insensate rivalries of their nonage. Then, we are told with untiring persistency that many thousands of acres along the banks of the canal are to be restored to their pristine fertility, and the desert made to blossom with the rose. The picture of the undertaking in its present state was sufficiently alluring, but the future prospect was bathed in the roseate hues of an eastern morning. Unhappily for the shareholders, the ingenious Frenchman appears to have drawn largely upon his imagination for the facts he enunciated, and to have utterly confounded what he desired with what he knew. Owing to the unseasonable curiosity of an intelligent but unsentimental English gentleman, the actual condition of the works at the close of 1861 has been revealed to the world, and M. de Lesseps' idealistic descriptions become as valueless from a practical point of view as the idle fancies of an habitual dreamer. It so happened that Mr. Percy Badger\* had resolved to spend the winter in Egypt; and having no particular occupation on hand, he came to the conclusion that a visit to the Suez Canal might dispose of a few days not altogether unprofitably. Having applied in a straightforward manner to M. de Lesseps himself for permission to explore the works, his request was immediately granted, and throughout his journeyings the utmost kindness and hospitality were invariably exhibited by the French assistants. Not the slightest attempt was ever made to conceal from him the nakedness of the land, or to turn him aside from any investigations that might militate against the prospects of the undertaking. On the contrary, every facility was

afforded for following out his own plans, and Mr. Badger gratefully acknowledges the perfect fairness and courtesy he experienced from every servant of the Company. And yet the temptation must have been very strong to hide from the outer world the knowledge of the fact that nearly one-half of the entire capital had already been expended without producing any tangible results. But let us hear what Mr. Badger has to say on this subject.

On the 6th December he left Cairo and travelled by railway to Zagazig, "a large town comprising many well-built houses, a good bazaar, several mosques, two steam cotton factories, and a number of spacious warehouses." In the channel of the ancient canal of Arsinoë now flows the modern El Wadi Canal, which the Isthmus Company are extending to Lake Timsah, with the intention of subsequently continuing it even to Suez. The valley itself, or Wadi Tomeilat, properly begins at Abbasee, "a large village, with a mosque, extensive stabling for cattle, barns, and many *sâkias*, or wells for irrigating wheels." The cultivable area of the El Wadi is estimated at upwards of 120,000 acres, which, with proper management, might be converted into one vast garden. This fine estate has been sold to the Company by the present Pasha for £84,000, including a palace recently erected, and all the *sâkias* and buildings upon the property. Mr. Badger is of opinion that this bargain "will prove more remunerative than the prospective advantages of the maritime canal." European improvements are about to be introduced, the land is to be brought under tillage, groves of trees are to be planted, and new mosques are to be built at Abbasee and Tell-el-Khir—no doubt to the entire satisfaction of those who formerly derived so much pleasure from taunting the East India Company with their alleged support of false religions. A colony will ere long be established in this fertile and pleasant valley, and French influence fairly rooted in the interior of the country. In this neighbourhood Mr. Badger overtook crowds of fellahs on their way to the works, for the most part mere lads, torn from their villages and compelled to labour for their daily rations. M. de Lesseps, indeed, has always given out that no compulsion was exercised towards the workmen, who cheerfully offered themselves for the sake of the good and regular wages they received. They themselves assured Mr. Badger that they would gladly pay to be allowed to remain at home, and it frequently happens that at the expiration of their term of servitude they hasten back to their families without so much as asking if any money is due to them. A new arrangement, moreover, was about to be made, by virtue of which the Company were to pay the Viceroy, and he was to settle with the fellahs—in what manner may be easily imagined. The result, however, will partially compensate his Highness for the large sum he has invested in this visionary scheme.

The actual operations of the Company commence at the Râs el Wâdi. Here begin the two newly excavated canals: the navigable one, sixteen feet wide, and from three to four feet in depth; and the *canal alimentaire*, five feet wide, and two to three deep, intended to provide the labourers on the larger canal with fresh water, and at present terminating in a small lake, or reservoir, at Bir Abou Ballah, about fourteen miles to the eastward.

A very characteristic circumstance is mentioned by Mr. Badger with reference to a group of mounds, covering ancient ruins, not many miles from Râs el Wâdi. The Arab name of Tell el Maskoota has been changed by the French into Ramsès, as if it were on the site of the Ramesis of Scripture. The next station, or Mahfar, would then be the Succoth of the Hebrews, and a spot now called Roobet el Booz, near Lake Timsah, would be identified with Pihahiroth, where the Israelites encamped before crossing the Red Sea. The object of this elaborate falsification of landmarks is simply to suggest that the Red Sea formerly came as far north as the Bitter Lakes, and that, consequently, there will be no great difficulty in bringing its waters back to their ancient bed.

It was at El Gisir—or El Seuil, as it is called by the French—that Mr. Badger first struck the proposed Maritime Canal. Only a few years ago this was an absolute desert, wholly uninhabited, but now there is a resident population of 250 Europeans, and about 1,000 Arabs—the number of the latter varying according to the progress made in the works:—

"The Frank quarter comprises two broad streets of single-storied houses, with verandahs running along the front, besides numerous offices, workshops, warehouses, and other public edifices, all of solid materials, and remarkably neat in outward appearance. *Le Bureau des Campements* is an extensive building, with two rows of offices attached to it. The blacksmiths' department, as also that of the carpenters, and *La Scierie* (in all which steam-engines are employed), are on a grand scale, with a large staff of mechanics attached. Then there is the public butchery and bakery, and a commodious hospital, with suitable quarters for the surgeon and his assistants. Adjoining the latter, a neat church is being built, with a cross surmounting the roof in front, and something very like a crescent over the apse, whether a fancy of the architect, or a designed concession to Islamism, I cannot say. Other structures for pious purposes are in contemplation, among which is a home for a sisterhood of the *Sœurs de la Charité*. All this is independent of the Arab quarter, which is situated a short distance from the European, and occupies a considerable site. Here also there are a number of small well-built houses and shops, a good bazaar, and a vast assemblage of the ordinary native reedhuts. The bazaar seemed plentifully supplied, many petty merchants finding it profitable to frequent it even from Cairo to Alexandria, besides the more regular traders from the nearer places on the cultivated borders of the opposite desert. A Cadi is maintained by the Company to administer justice among the Arabs, and a Mufti or Imam to conduct their religious services. These latter will shortly be celebrated in a large mosque, which is being built at the Company's expense, not far from the native town."

This long but interesting extract fully illustrates the extraordinary faculty for organisation possessed by our neighbours across the Channel. Fortunately, this talent for combined operation, so important for the purposes of military conquest and occupation, is not equally well adapted for success in colonisation, which depends upon individual action and self-reliance. But it is evident that the French are gradually gaining a secure standing point in the eastern districts of Egypt. Not only have they obtained possession of the Wâdi Tomeilat, but by means of their *canal alimentaire* they will ere long become virtual masters of Suez, while their deference to the religious faith and ceremonials of the inhabitants is already winning the hearts of the Arab population. Well, then, might Lord Palmerston declare that "the object which some of the promoters of the canal scheme have in view may probably be accomplished, even if the undertaking in its entirety is never executed." Thus far, certainly, very little progress has been made in excavating that canal. El Gisir is

\* A Visit to the Isthmus of Suez Canal Works. By G. Percy Badger: Smith, Elder, and Co.

situated on the plateau of sand which extends eight miles in a northerly direction from Lake Timsah, and it is here that the works may be said to end, for to the southward nothing has been done beyond marking out the course of the future channel. The canal itself is to be one hundred and eighty-two feet in width, but as yet only a few disconnected excavations have been made over one-half of that breadth, and in no instance to a greater depth than eight feet, though the depth of water proposed is twenty-six, and to attain which on the plateau it will be necessary to make a cutting of from thirty to eighty feet deep. To the south, it is said, the plateau of Serapeum will present equal difficulties, besides several of smaller extent. As yet the Maritime Canal is represented by the *Rigole*, a channel of twenty-two feet wide and four deep, and which can hardly be said even to exist across the marsh or lake of Menzaleh, where the embankment crumbles away as fast as it is thrown up. M. de Lesseps, indeed, affirms that at the depth of six feet below the bottom of the lake the soil consists of extremely tenacious clay, and it may be that he is justified in making such an assertion, but at present the clay remains undisturbed. Near Port Saeed not a trace of the *Rigole* was observable, "not a spot visible large enough to afford standing-room for a straggler from the flights of wild duck, cranes, waterhens, and other fowl, which skimmed incessantly across the lake." Port Saeed itself "contains an European population of 1,500 souls, including many families. The houses are erected in regular lines intersected by wide streets, and many of them are goodly structures not devoid of an air of comfort as well as taste. In these are located the officers and other employes of the company, and not a few are tenanted by independent tradesmen, and other resident traffickers, who are liberally supplied with suitable quarters at the Company's expense." Of course, there is a restaurant, cafés, billiard-rooms, and the other adjuncts of French civilization; but the safe approach to the canal is very little further advanced than when this point was first selected as its embouchure. It is proposed to run out two piers at least two miles into the sea, but thus far only one has been taken in hand, and of that no more than one hundred and fifty yards have been constructed. There is even good reason to fear that the obstruction to the current caused by the piers when completed will result in a bar that will effectually close the mouth of the harbour, in spite of steam dredges and other contrivances. In short, as we have all along insisted, the entire scheme is but "the baseless fabric of a dream," and one that is likely to leave many a wreck behind. As a commercial speculation it is an utter illusion, to use no harsher a term, though it may very possibly answer the covert purposes of its projectors and supporters. Private individuals may be ruined, but M. de Lesseps and the Emperor Napoleon III. have views too large and comprehensive to be affected by any such paltry considerations. France wills it—let the world obey.

#### A NATIVE GENTLEMAN ON TAXATION.

A SHORT time ago a Bill was referred to the Select Committee of the Viceregal Council of

Calcutta, having for its object the consolidation and amendment of the law relating to Stamp Duties. The Committee reported in favour of the Bill, with the exception of the Rajah Dinkur Rao Rugonauth Bahadoor, who stated his objections in a separate Minute, which for many reasons is worthy to be reproduced. In the first place, the style is remarkably piquant, while the reasoning is plausible but feeble. The paper, however, is chiefly noticeable as showing an educated native's opinion on taxation, and also evincing a decided adaptability for the duties of an Opposition. The Rajah begins by laying down as a rule that all taxation should be simple, and then protests against a multitude of enactments on the same subject, which only confuse and harass the people. The Government itself has recognised the inexpediency of obstructing commerce by numerous small taxes, and yet it retains the Stamp Duties and similar taxes which constantly interfere with the routine of business, and do not "leave the people free to perform their occupations." Nothing can be done without paying a tax of some kind, and in many instances the taxes themselves engender other taxes. The Income-tax may be a heavier burden than Stamp Duties, but then it is only for a time, whereas the others are permanent. In England, it is said, taxes are willingly paid, but the Rajah doubts if this can be true of direct taxes. Evidently he has heard something of the "ignorant impatience of taxation" which has been attributed to our countrymen, and is therefore little disposed to credit their cheerful acquiescence in the tax-collector's demands. But, he adds, if they do happen to be partial to direct taxation, they greatly differ from the people of Hindostan, who have "a special dislike" to it. He might have added that the English pay for their own independence and self-government, while the Hindoos are called upon to pay in order that they may be held in dependence and governed by an alien race. However, he politely omitted to draw that obvious distinction, and quietly remarked that "the subjects will not be pleased to pay any such taxes." The Income-tax, he thinks, ought to embrace all other kinds of taxation, and should be increased or diminished as may be required by the exigencies of the State. No doubt the Government must be placed in a position to provide for all its necessary expenses; but this may be done without needlessly offending the prejudices of the people. The Stamp Duties, "falling upon learned and ignorant people of every class," are not calculated to give satisfaction, and should, therefore, be withdrawn. Possibly the worthy Rajah might find that an Income-tax which varied in amount every year would be as little palatable as a number of small taxes which do not fall upon all alike, but principally on those who, being more or less engaged in business, may be supposed to possess sufficient capital to make them interested in the preservation of order and perfect security. As his Protest is a curiosity in its way, it is here subjoined, *in extenso* :—

SEPARATE REPORT OF THE HON. RAJAH DINKAR RAO RUGONAUTH BAHADOOR.

I entirely disagree to the passing of this Bill. It is my opinion that taxation should be simple; a great variety of kinds of duties and taxes should not be imposed on the people. The detailed objections that occur to me are as follows.—

1. It is said that this Bill is a consolidation and

amendment of the former Acts; but this is not its meaning, for in it, to a greater or less extent, the Stamp Duty is increased. It is plain that this Bill is not for consolidation and amendment only, but for increasing the Stamp Duty.

2. It is only a short time since three Stamp Acts (XXXVI., XL., and LI. of 1860) have come into force. It is proper to alter laws when essentially required. The object of this Bill is supposed to be to explain the Stamp Laws to the people. But before the people can have made themselves acquainted with the former Acts, they will receive another on the same subject. Some of the people are learned, and some are ignorant. How are they all to get themselves acquainted with all these new Acts, and on what should they place their confidence as a settled law? If in this matter they make any mistake in using the stamps, they will have to pay a fine. In such a state of things they must be bewildered and harassed.

3. The Government, in consideration of the comfort of the people, and that there should not be any obstruction to commerce, has dispensed with Road Taxes, and Customs Duty on many articles, and levied it only on a few things. This is a sound policy; but it is clear that such taxes as these Stamp Duties and other similar taxes are opposed to this policy, because they lead to constant interference, and will not leave the people free to perform their occupations.

4. It is well known how much all classes of people complained against the Income-tax, though they submitted to it from the necessity of the case. The Stamp Duty is a kind of tax open to the same class of objections, that it constantly interferes with the tax-payers.

5. The people are required to pay several kinds of taxes, such as Income-tax, License-tax, Land-tax, Municipal-tax, Customs Duty, Chowkedaree, and many others. The present Bill not only leaves all these, but also taxes many of the transactions connected with them, such as receipts, leases, &c.

6. It will be seen from the above that very few are left free to perform their occupations without perpetual taxation.

7. Though the Income-tax is on a larger scale in comparison to the Stamp Duties, yet the effect of both to obstruct a man's business is the same. It will also be seen that the Income-tax is a temporary impost, but these Stamp Duties will perhaps be permanent.

8. It is said that people in England pay willingly numerous kinds of taxes. I should doubt if this be true of direct taxes. But, even if it be so, it is to be observed that there is a difference between their customs in this respect and those of the people in Hindostan, who have a special dislike to direct taxation.

9. It is evident that the subjects will not be pleased to pay any such taxes; but the Government has to provide for the extraordinary expenses of the State. It is therefore compelled, for a temporary purpose, to impose such taxes. For this reason it has already levied the Income-tax, wherein all sorts of incomes are included. As all man's profits are embraced in the Income-tax, it is not consistent to impose on him any other tax. When it is incumbent on the Government, in order to make up a deficiency, to increase such taxation, the people no doubt must obey. But they will, I think, deem it better and more easy to pay once for all any tax which may be right in principle and properly assessed, rather than be harassed with several kinds of taxes and duties. They will wish, after having paid one tax, to be left to follow their several occupations unmolested.

10. Though the Government is compelled to impose taxes to make up what is deficient, yet it is right and proper that the Government should consider what taxes may be most easily paid by its subjects, and what will give them least cause of dissatisfaction. I do not think that the Stamp Duty on the general transactions of life, falling upon learned and ignorant people of every class, is such a tax.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 6.

HERAT.

MR. GRIFFITH asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether, with respect to events now occurring at Herat, any proceeding or operation diplomatic or military, would be undertaken, either by the English or Indian Government, which would have a tendency to pledge this country to any act of hostility against Persia, or to any step for or against any of the other Powers of Central Asia, without the full knowledge and consent of Parliament and the country?

LORD PALMERSTON: The only answer I can give to the hon. member is that neither her Majesty's Government nor the Indian Department have received any information whatever tending to show that any such operations against Herat have been

undertaken by the Shah of Persia. And, putting all the circumstances together, we are inclined entirely to disbelieve the report.

#### CEYLON.

Mr. LYALL called attention to the expediency of transferring the government of Ceylon from the Colonial to the Indian Government. After a disquisition upon the political history of the island, its government, revenue and expenditure, trade and commerce, he argued that the change he proposed, which was a mild one, would, among other advantages, relieve the mother country of the military expenditure—£110,000 a year—with very slight addition to the military charges of India; Ceylon, moreover, having a surplus revenue. He concluded by moving for certain papers.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE, remarking that the reasons assigned by Mr. Lyall for the transfer of the colony from one department to another were not founded upon its ill-government, urged that its flourishing state, and the content of all classes of its population, showed that it was not likely the colony would be a gainer by the change. The Government did not think it their duty to make such a proposal; but if the people of Ceylon thought they would gain by the transfer, and Parliament approved it, the Colonial-office would be quite ready to hand the administration of the colony to another department.

Lord STANLEY was of opinion that, upon the whole, it was better to leave the administration of Ceylon as it was. Among other reasons upon which he founded this opinion were the increase of labour and responsibility which the transfer would cast upon the already overburdened Indian Government, and the absence of any desire for the change on the part of the people of the colony.

The motion for the papers was agreed to.

#### BRITISH FORCES IN INDIA.

Mr. PEEL obtained leave to bring in a Bill to authorise payments for a further period out of the revenues of India, in respect of retiring pay and pensions of her Majesty's British forces serving in India.

#### RED SEA AND INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S BILL.

This Bill passed through Committee.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—MAY 12.

##### THE BISHOP OF COLOMBO.

Earl POWIS called attention to the fact that, in the recent notice of the translation of the Bishop of Colombo which appeared in the *Gazette*, it had been stated that the right reverend prelate had been "consecrated." That not being usual in the case of a translation, he wished to know whether it was the intention to introduce a new principle in such cases.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE explained that the right rev. prelate had not been re-consecrated, and that the error had arisen in sending the notice to the *Gazette*. It would be remedied in the next number of the *Gazette*.

#### MADRAS RAILWAY.

The report of the directors states that they may now congratulate the shareholders on the completion of their main or south-west line, 406 miles in length, from Madras to Beypoor. During the half-year ending the 31st of December last, the opening of additional sections increased the mileage of this line under traffic to 271 miles. The 1st of April was fixed for opening sixty-five miles more, and on the 1st of May it was intended to open the remaining intermediate portion of seventy miles, thus completing the 406 miles from coast to coast. Of the north-west line twenty-seven miles are now open for traffic, and a further opening will take place in the course of the year. During last year 1,124,817 passengers were carried on the company's lines without the occurrence of any accident. The works on the Bangalore branch were proceeding satisfactorily. During the half-year ending the 31st of December, on the eastern division, the receipts for 2,712 first-class passengers, amounted to £1,216; for 14,540 second class passengers, to £1,846; and for 424,104 third-class passengers, to £18,470—the total number carried being 442,440, and the re-

ceipts £21,541. The entire number of passengers carried on the south-west line in the half-year was 512,733, of whom 53½ per cent. were of the third-class. The total traffic receipts on both lines amounted for the half-year to £56,187, and the expenses to £38,984, or 69 per cent., including £12,077 for maintenance, leaving a net balance of £17,503. The receipts for carriage of railway materials formed 19½ per cent. of the gross receipts of last year. The mileage averaged 240 miles,—the receipts per mile £230; the receipts per train mile, 4s. 8½d., and the expenses per train mile, 3s. 2½d., against 3s. 9½d. and 2s. 11½d. respectively at the corresponding period of the preceding year. The capital account shows that £5,020,515 had been received, and £3,192,873 expended, leaving a balance of £1,827,642. The interest account states that £917,126 had been received from the Government for guaranteed interest, and that £93,899 of net revenue had been paid by the company to the Government in reduction of the advances for guaranteed interest.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LATE DR. WOLFF.—The Rev. Joseph Wolff, whose decease is announced to have taken place a few days since at the vicarage of Isle Brewers, near Taunton, of which parish he was incumbent, was of Jewish parentage, being the son of a rabbi, and was born in 1795. While still a youth, he became a Christian convert, and was sent to study at the Collegio di Propaganda at Rome. During this period he avowed certain objections to the doctrines of the Catholic faith, which led to his being banished by ecclesiastical authority from Rome; and his education was subsequently completed at Halle, Vienna, and Cambridge, where he was for a short time a pupil of the late Rev. C. Simeon. In 1837 he was ordained a deacon by the Bishop of New Jersey, United States, and a priest in the following year by the Bishop of Dromore, Ireland. The celebrity of Dr. Wolff, however, was chiefly connected with his various missionary expeditions, more particularly to Bokhara, his declared object being partly a search after the lost ten tribes of Israel, and partly to obtain the release of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly from the hands of their inhuman captors. The results of his wanderings in that remote and inhospitable region were subsequently published, and attracted sufficient attention to ensure the sale of several editions. He also published his "Travels," from time to time, in six volumes, and an autobiography, the profits of which he devoted to the re-building of the spire of Chichester Cathedral. Among his literary and theological honours was that of Doctor of Theology in America, and the degree of LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin. He was nominated to the living of Isle Brewers in 1845, which he held to the period of his death. He married Lady Georgina Walpole, sister of the late Earl of Orford, by whom he was left a widower in 1859. His son, Mr. Drummond Wolff, filled the post of private secretary to Mr. Disraeli while that gentleman was in office.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS.—These interesting foreigners appear to have been much pleased with the House of Lords, and are said to have been even "amazed" at its magnificence, as well as at the labyrinth of lobbies, committee-rooms, libraries, and the like through which they were conducted. The greatest part of the afternoon of the 4th instant they spent at the Zoological Gardens, in which they manifested extraordinary interest and pleasure. The native draughtsman who accompanies them busied himself without intermission during the visit in sketching, with great rapidity and fidelity, beasts and birds which struck his fancy, while another of their retainers took copious notes of all he saw. They have visited Lancaster's gun factory, by which they were particularly attracted. In fact, machinery of all kinds has a sort of fascination for them, and they never tire of watching every exhibition of it of which they are afforded a sight. At the International Exhibition they seemed to take

especial interest in the sewing machine. They expressed a wish to see it put through its motions, and graciously informed the bystanders that it was already familiarly known at Jeddo, where the Tycoon's principal lady was an adept in its manipulation. They were subsequently taken to the pianos, where some waltzes were played for their entertainment. They did not, however, go into very great raptures about the music, but watched the motion of the hammers with great curiosity. On Wednesday they visited Woolwich and seemed much struck with all they saw. Their usual coolness, which is often evidently constrained, forsook them, and one of them clapped his hands at witnessing the various forms into which wood was cut in the carriage department. On Sunday, attended by some of the principal officers of their suite, they paid a visit to Kew-gardens, returning by way of Richmond Park in the evening to their quarters at Claridge's Hotel. On Saturday they went to see the London Docks, the Thames Tunnel, and the Tower. With the docks they are said to have been greatly struck, as affording a clearer insight into the immense extent of our commercial relations than they had previously been able to realise. They afterwards took lunch with some of the authorities. At the entrance to the Thames Tunnel they were received by Mr. Mason, the superintendent, who explained, through their interpreters, the circumstances attending and the machinery employed in its construction. On being conducted over the Tower they were amazed with the enormous quantities of arms stored there. In the evening they were present at the assembly of Lady Palmerston, at Cambridge-house. On Friday, at half-past three o'clock, they went in state to the Foreign-office, by appointment, and had an interview with Earl Russell, to whom they delivered the autograph letter addressed by the Tycoon to her Majesty. The Marquis of Lansdowne was present at the ceremony, as were also Mr. Layard and Mr. Hammond. The interview lasted about half an hour, and in the course of the conversation the Ambassadors, through their interpreters, said they were delighted with all that they had seen in England, and with the courteous reception they had everywhere experienced. On the same day they paid a lengthened visit to Buchanan's archery warehouse in Piccadilly. Mr. Buchanan took great pains to explain the nature and virtues of the various rare woods employed by him. He also instructed his visitors in the English method of shooting, while they in turn exhibited the mode adopted by themselves in Japan. On Thursday they were invited to lunch with a select party at Grosvenor-house, by the Marquis and Marchioness of Westminster, and were afterwards present at an assembly held by the Marchioness. On Saturday Dr. Mitukury and Dr. Matski-Ko-an, accompanied by Otah, an officer of the mission, paid another visit to King's College Hospital. They were received by Mr. W. H. Smith, the chairman, Mr. Fergusson, Mr. Moody, Mr. Cheese, Mr. Sambrooke, and Dr. Guy, and afterwards proceeded to the operating theatre, which was unusually crowded on the occasion. Among the distinguished foreign visitors were Dr. Despine, Dr. Duchenne, Sir Joseph Olliffe, and others. The Japanese occupied the reserved seats. A number of important operations were performed (as usual, under the influence of chloroform) by Mr. Fergusson and Mr. Bowman. At the conclusion the Japanese visitors expressed their gratification with the attention shown to them by the hospital staff, and presented them with pipes, specimens of coins, china, drawings, and autographs. They seemed to receive with much pleasure the *cartes de visite* and autographs offered to them in return by the medical men connected with the hospital. The Ambassadors intend shortly to pay a visit to Liverpool, where, it is said, they will be entertained at a banquet by the Mayor and corporation.—*Times*.

BILLS ON INDIA.—The monthly supply of £300,000 bills on India drawn by the India Council was offered on the 7th for public tender, in the usual manner, at the Bank of England. The minimum price declared was the same as on former occasions—namely, for bills on Calcutta,

1s. 11½d. per rupee; and on Bombay and Madras, 2s. The amount tendered for at and above the minimum rate was about £275,000, but the tenders for bills on Bombay being in excess of the total to be drawn on that presidency, applicants will in that instance receive only about one-half of the sums sought. The tenders for bills on Calcutta and Madras will be accepted in full.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

May 5. Daniel Rankin, Rankin, Calcutta and West Indies; Amalia, August, Singapore.—8. Malabar, Moller, Shanghai; Lady Jocelyn str., Calcutta; Kathay, Stoddart, Manila; El-lora str., Killock, Alexandria.—10. Cowper, Stevens, Calcutta; Eden, London, Ceylon; Berwickshire, Jeffrey, Foo-chow-foo; Middlesex, Cammell, Calcutta; Priar Tuck, Darlington, Calcutta; Utopia, Kern, Calcutta and West Indies.—12. Had-dington, Browne, China and New York; Caroline, Passare-ang, Clarence, Watson, Calcutta and West Indies; Alpine, Rose, Calcutta; Chelunga (transport), Cooper, Hong Kong and Mauritius; Lansdowne, Richardson, Shanghai; West Derby, Sargeant, Calcutta.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, May 12.—For Grant, Mr. F. F. Hilton, Capt. Conynghere, Capt. Southey, Mrs. Betham and two children, Dr. Seward, Mr. A. C. Scott, Asst. Surg. Adey.

#### PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

May 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. F. F. Cotton, Mr. E. S. Mott, Dr. Spry, Mr. J. C. Ross, Mrs. R. Thomson, Miss Hewatt, For MADRAS.—Miss Cherry, Capt. Macaulay, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Lillington and infant, Mr. Cole, Mr. Rayne, Dr. Hester, Lieut. Stephens, For CEYLON.—Mr. W. Mac Kilryan, Mr. Leake, Maj. and Mrs. Hook and infant, For SINGAPORE.—Miss Tiedmann, Miss A. L. Tiedmann, Miss E. Myer, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wood, Lady M. Bol. For HONG KONG.—Mr. J. R. Walkinshaw, Mrs. Jones, Mr. Girdlestone. May 27.—For BOMBAY.—Two Misses Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. White, Mr. and Mrs. Couch, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Mr. J. A. Scott, Mr. J. Cope Ibbs, Mr. G. M. Cruikshank, Mr. E. de C. Williams. June 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. G. Hadow, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Parry and infant, Mr. Alves, Ensign Copeland, Miss Bendall, Mr. Allen Cunningham, Capt. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge, For MADRAS.—Lieut. col. J. B. and Mrs. Spurgin, Mr. A. V. Hamilton. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Greenlinton and infant, For HONG KONG.—Mr. N. J. Ede, Mr. W. A. Whyte, For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Jno. Small. June 12.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Hedley. June 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Maj. A. D. Dickens, Mr. J. F. Watkins, Lieut. H. Thompson. June 27.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. A. B. Reid.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

BIGNOLD, the wife of Capt., of a son, at Harford Lodge, Norwich, May 5. LEE, the wife of David H., late of Calcutta, of a daughter, at 117, Princes-street, Edinburgh, May 6. MITLAND, the wife of Lieut.-col. H. D., retired list Bengal Army, of a daughter, at St. Andrews, Fife, April 30. SHAW, the wife of Charles F. H., Bombay Civil Service, of a son, at Burnham, Somersetshire, April 27.

#### MARRIAGES.

BIRD, Robert, M.D., H.M.'s Bengal Army, to Margaret, daughter of the late John Cunningham, Esq., at the Presbyterian Church, Regent-square, May 6. BISSON, Frederick S. de C., to Mary K., daughter of Henry Holmes, Esq., late of the H.E.I.C.'s Service, at St. George's Church, Camberwell, May 8. DAWES, Col. Michael, late of H.M.'s Bengal Artillery, to Harriet E., daughter of the late Admiral the Right Hon. Lord William FitzRoy, K.C.B., at St. Michael's, Chester-square, May 8. GRANT, Capt., C.B., H.M.'s Madras Army, to Mary R., daughter of the late William H. Hunt, Esq., at St. Saviour's, Paddington, April 28.

#### DEATHS.

CARSTAIRS, Jane M., wife of William, late Medical Staff H.M.'s Indian Army, Bombay Presidency, at West Port House, Cupar Fife, May 7. HUGHES, Jane H., widow of the late Alexander R., Capt. Madras Infantry, at Torre, aged 81, April 27.

## India Office,

May 10, 1862.

#### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

##### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Lord W. M. Hay, Mr. C. T. Davidson, Mr. B. Sapte, Mr. Thomas Jones (Uncovenanted) Dr. R. Stuart (Uncovenanted). Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. Gibbs.

#### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

##### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. J. H. Ravenshaw, 6 mos.; Mr. C. J. Wingfield, 6 mos.; Mr. C. P. Hobhouse, 6 mos. Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. M. Salmon, 6 mo.

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|         | India Stock Debentures, 1859 .....                      |       | 108½           |
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|         | " " " 1864 .....  |       | 100½           |
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| Stock   | East Indian .....                                       | all   | 104 to 104½    |
| 20      | Ditto G. Extension .....                                | 2     | ½ prem.        |
| Stock   | Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.) ...            | 100   | 102½ to 102½   |
| 30      | Ditto (New ditto) .....                                 | 12    | ½ to ½ pm.     |
| 20      | Ditto, Jan., 1862 .....                                 | 2     | par ½ pm.      |
| 100     | Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip .....                    | 100   | 101½ to 102½   |
| Stock   | Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.) ...                           | 100   | 92 to 94       |
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| 20      | Punjab (5 per ct.) .....                                | 15    | ½ to ½ pm.     |
|         | BANKS.  |       |                |
| 100     | Agra and United Service lim. ....                       | 50    | 88 to 90       |
| 40      | Australasia .....                                       | all   | 64 to 66       |
| 25      | Bank of Egypt .....                                     | all   | 22½ to 23½     |
| 25      | Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China .....                     | all   | 20½ to 20½     |
| 25      | Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., & China .....             | all   | 34 to 35       |
| 25      | Oriental Bank Corporation .....                         | all   | 51 to 52       |
| 20      | Ottoman Bank .....                                      | all   | 24½ to 25½     |
|         | MISCELLANEOUS.  |       |                |
| 10      | E.I. and London Shipping B .....                        | 7½    | 1½ to 1½ dis.  |
| 20      | East India Irr. & Can. ....                             | 1     | par to ½ pm.   |
| 20      | Madras Irrig. and Canal .....                           | 1     | 2½ to 3 pm.    |
| 10      | Mediterr. Ext. Tel. (Lim.) .....                        | all   | 3½ to 4½       |
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SPECIE TO THE EAST.—The amount of specie that was sent by the steamer with the outward Bombay mail on the 12th was £81,120, of which £180 in gold is for Alexandria, and £27,360 in gold, and £33,580 in silver for Bombay.

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"The production of this book has indelibly stamped the name of Edward Mayhew as the greatest benefactor the horse ever had. He and he alone, of the many veterinary writers whose works are before the public, has hit upon the quality of information, and the form to convey it, which the public have so long desired. We think it a suggestion worth the notice of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that they should come to some terms with the publishers for a portion of the work to be reproduced, in the form of a pamphlet, to be given away to every groom, coachman, carter, and cabman, in fact all men (who have not means to buy one) whose business is among horses. It would be an act worthy of such a philanthropic body, and quite in keeping with its object—viz., to prevent cruelty. We regret that our limited space will not admit of us quoting the parts to which we allude, but there would be no difficulty in compiling such a pamphlet, for the whole work teems with the most wholesome advice to every class, from the peer to the costermonger. There is no animal in creation more adapted nor more willing to serve man than the horse; but, we regret to say, that there is no animal whose natural history, capabilities, and general treatment are so little understood. The poor creature is frequently suffering from chronic disease, or temporary infirmity, while his master continues to whip him to his work, and exact his pound of flesh to the very utmost, for pleasure or for profit. But although there are thousands of brutes in human shape, who wilfully torture horses, yet there are hundreds of thousands who do so through sheer ignorance of his nature, and symptoms of disease or infirmity under which (at the time) he is often suffering. To such men as these the 'Illustrated Horse Doctor' would be worth its weight in gold, as its precepts would often save a valuable horse from premature death, and serve the cause of humanity at the same time. Every form of disease and symptom is not only illustrated by a master hand, so that the complete novice may at once see (by comparing the suffering animal to the particular illustration that bears upon its case) with what disorder his horse is afflicted, while the causes and treatment are detailed with a clearness and simplicity that is quite refreshing to those who have perused other veterinary books, the contents of which are generally mystified by high-flown language and technical terms, while the prescriptions, being in Latin, are quite unintelligible to the class who have most to do with horses. The test for glanders and spavin, which have been the cause of innumerable disputes between vendor and purchaser, and the cause of some of the most eminent professionals giving their evidence in courts of law in direct contradiction to each other is clearly illustrated and explained, as are also many important disorders which many writers have left unnoticed. The subject of 'breaking down,' upon which thousands of our readers desired information after the misfortune to Dundee, is treated with an excellent illustration representing a horse after its affliction, with the jockey dismounted. There are upwards of four hundred illustrations in the work, each a faithful representation of the whole, or part, of the body of the horse during the symptom or progression of the disorder to which it applies; and we need only mention the names of the Messrs. Dalziel as a guarantee that they are executed in the best possible manner. Indeed, we unhesitatingly pronounce the 'Illustrated Horse Doctor' the very best and most useful book of its class ever published."—*Sporting Life*, July 17, 1861.

"One of the most valuable works that we possess upon the subject, all the diseases to which the horse is liable being lucidly described, and the remedies stated very clearly. The wood engravings, which are numerous, well illustrate the text, and serve to complete the character of a work which all who possess a horse must desire to be master of also."—*News of the World*, June 24, 1860.

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| 21   | 2 5 11           | 2 11 11          | 36   | 3 7 9            | 3 16 6            |
| 24   | 2 9 3            | 2 15 6           | 39   | 3 14 5           | 4 3 11            |
| 27   | 2 12 11          | 2 19 9           | 42   | 4 1 11           | 4 12 5            |
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| 21   | 2 10 3           | 2 16 9            | 36   | 3 13 6           | 4 2 11            |
| 24   | 2 13 11          | 3 0 11            | 39   | 4 0 4            | 4 10 7            |
| 27   | 2 18 1           | 3 5 7             | 42   | 4 8 2            | 4 19 6            |
| 30   | 3 2 8            | 3 10 9            | 45   | 4 17 1           | 5 9 7             |

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## PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been projected for the purpose of purchasing the stock, outstandings, interest, and goodwill of the business well-known as the Auckland Hotel and Hall of All Nations, opposite Government House in Calcutta, and its branch business and premises at Allahabad, and for conducting the same under a Board of Directors.

Seldom has a better opportunity presented itself for a profitable investment of capital than is afforded by the scheme now submitted to the public for taking over the lucrative business which, for the last twenty-seven years, has been worked so successfully by Mr. D. Wilson and his partners. Mr. Wilson, wishing to retire from the Indian management of the concern, has arranged for the sale to the Company of the entire stock in trade, outstanding debts, furniture, fittings, goodwill, &c., &c., of the business upon most favourable terms, and the Junior Members of the Firm are willing to carry on the same under a Board of Directors, and to take a considerable number of Shares in the Company, so that no doubt can reasonably exist as to the continued success of the undertaking.

The introduction into this country of the Joint-Stock Company's Act, limiting the liability of shareholders to the amount subscribed, opens out in India, as it has done in Europe, a wide field for enterprise and for the employment of much capital hitherto undeveloped and unemployed.

In England and on the Continent, Companies of the nature now proposed, under the system of limited liability, are well supported. Magnificent hotels have sprung up in London, and in several of the great towns in England, such as the "Great Western Hotel," the "Easton Station Hotel," the "Westminster Palace Hotel," the "Opera Colonnade Hotel," and the "International Hotel Company," the latter with a capital of £350,000, besides others, some of which are returning to the Shareholders dividends varying from 15 to 30 per cent.; the Boards of Direction of such Hotel Companies being composed of gentlemen of the highest standing and position. If in Europe undertakings of this nature are carried on under such superintendence and with such results, why should not the capitalists of this country avail themselves of the opportunity to erect into a similar Joint-Stock Company a business which has been successfully worked for so many years, and, as evidence of the fact, has amassed a large capital from the profit of its working, besides having paid to retired partners sums amounting to nearly six lacs of Rs. (£60,000)?

Such have hitherto been the results of the working of the business, that, taking its operations for the past two years (although a period more unfavourable could scarcely be selected), and looking at what has been achieved during that time, it is fairly to be presumed that, under the proposed new management and with a healthier state of trade, the profits would return the capital in about six years. The books of the Firm will be open to any Shareholders who may desire to satisfy themselves on this point, and to show the value in which the Shares of the Company should be held, a certificate from Mr. David Wilson will be issued with each allotment, guaranteeing to the holder, during the space of two years, an annual dividend of not less than 12 per cent., in addition to which Mr. Wilson will take one-quarter the whole number of Shares.

Remarkable as the success of this concern has been under private management, it is not unreasonable to expect even greater results when it shall be owned by a large Proprietor in every service in India, and when the Executive shall be under the superintendence of a Local Board of Directors.

Many gentlemen, now retired from the Indian Services and residing in Europe, have expressed a wish to invest largely in the Shares of this Company, but it is the object of the Projectors to place them, as far as possible, in the hands of residents in India, whose interest it will be to support the Company, and whose patronage and influence must naturally be of great advantage to it, and, moreover, being in the country, they will be able to exercise a healthy and legitimate control over the management. The Projectors desire also, if possible, to allot the available Shares to those only who may be seeking a safe and permanent investment for their Capital, and not to mere speculators for the rise in value which, no doubt, will take place after allotment.

This Company offers very materially from all new projects where the business has to be made, and where there must necessarily be more or less of risk, uncertainty, and delay; the capital often having to be subscribed for years before any profit can accrue. In these respects, the position of the Great Eastern Hotel Company will contrast most favourably with such undertakings, and it will be prohibited by the Articles of the Association from speculation of whatever nature beyond the requirements of the business.

Of the Capital—15 lacs (£150,000), in 6,000 Shares of Rs. 250 (£25) each—one quarter, or 1,500 Shares, will, as already stated, be taken up by Mr. David Wilson, and a considerable number by the Directors and by the Junior Members of the Firm, leaving little more than one-half of the Shares to be offered to the public.

The qualification for a Director to be not less than 25 Shares.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—From the *Indian Empire* of January 15, 1862.

We are not about to write of the Great Failure of which, we conclude, in her original form, we have heard the last. With her upper deck taken off her, and other judicious alterations, it is possible she might make money in good hands, but we should be sorry to have anything to do with her under any circumstances. The Great Eastern that invites our present remarks is to be the name of a new Joint-Stock business, embracing the Auckland Hotel and the Hall of All Nations, belonging to Messrs. D. Wilson and Co., the prospects of which may be seen in our advertising columns. We do not know whether the great American hotel is a mere individual speculation, or whether they are carried on by companies, but until the Limited Liability Act was passed, we had nothing that could now be called a great hotel in all England. That Act has given birth to many spirited speculations of this character, and others are about which promise to eclipse in magnitude everything that has yet been accomplished. Calcutta is to have its Joint-Stock Hotel, and undoubtedly the business that is daily and has been for years, carried on by a firm, will give occupation to directors, a managing director, and assistant managers; the complaint of D. Wilson and Co. that we have most frequently heard has been the want of prompt attendance in the public rooms; and it is obvious that such an immense establishment can only be carried on with entire satisfaction by a system of division of labour, which a firm may originate, but cannot, with all the casualties it is exposed to, rigidly carry out. We feel an unusual interest in this prospect, not for its completeness, or its soundness, but because it is, as it were, an epitome, and an extraordinary epitome, of the life and labour of one man. We read in the announcement of £150,000 as the purchase money, and in the fact of £10,000 more—the value of the premises—not included—and all made within the recollection of tens of thousands of persons around us—a success that is marvellous, and that only extraordinary industry, energy, and natural abilities of no

The Company's Agent in London to be Mr. David Wilson, whose intimate knowledge of the requirements of the business makes this appointment especially desirable. The Agent will, however, be subject at any time to removal at the option of the Shareholders assembled at any general meeting.

Mr. Wilson to have the privilege of appointing a Director to represent himself when absent, so long as he shall hold not fewer than 500 Shares.

Two Auditors to be appointed by the Shareholders at the first half-yearly general meeting, and a re-election of Auditors to be made once in two years. Auditors to be eligible for re-election. No Auditor to be a Shareholder.

It is proposed that the accounts should be closed and audited once in each year; but that two half-yearly general meetings should be held, one on or about the 10th of October, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors on the accounts and on the business done during the period ending on the 30th June, and declaring such Dividend as the Report will warrant; and the other, on or about the 10th of April, for receiving the audited Accounts and Reports to the 31st December and for declaring a Dividend.

The business to be conducted and the accounts to be made up in strict conformity with the provisions of the Limited Liability Act.

The whole of the extensive premises where the business is now carried on, stretching from Waterloo-street to Rameemuddy Gully, and known as the Auckland Hotel and Hall of All Nations, will be taken on lease for twenty-one years at a monthly rent of Rs. 3,300 (£330), with the option of renewal for a like period at the same rent, or the purchase within two years of the entire premises for 4 lacs and Rs. 30,000 (£43,000). Care will be taken, in drawing out the Articles of Association, that sufficient power be given to the Directors for that purpose or for increasing the Capital, should such an arrangement appear hereafter desirable.

Holders who may be disposed to pay the full amount of their Shares on allotment, will have their proportion of profits calculated accordingly; but as this may not suit all parties, the calls will be made in the following order:—

Ten Rs. (£1), on each Share must accompany the application,

First Call of Rs. 40 (£4) on allotment,

Second Call of Rs. 75 (£7.10s) to be made after three months,

Third Call of Rs. 75 (£7.10s) to be made six months after allotment,

Fourth Call of Rs. 50 (£5) to be made nine months after allotment,

and all amounts so paid will carry dividends from the respective dates of payment.

Applicants for Shares will be required to pay into the Bank of the Company, to be held in trust for them, Rs. 10 (£1) per Share on every Share applied for; and in the event of the Directors allotting to the applicant a less number than applied for, the amount paid in will be appropriated towards the payment of the first call on the Shares allotted. Should no allotment be made to the applicant, the deposit lodged with the Bankers will be returned without any deduction.

As the public will naturally expect to have some particulars of the bulk of the Capital required for this undertaking, the Directors, after examining the books of the Firm and from other sources of information, believe the following figures to be nearly correct; but the Company will not be bound by them until they have been correctly ascertained:—

|  | Rs.       | £.     |
|--|-----------|--------|
| Outstanding good Debts                               | 4,500,000 | 45,000 |
| Deduct 15 per cent. for Contingencies                | 67,500    | 6,750  |
|  | 3,82,500  | 38,250 |
| Goods, Stock on the Premises                         | 3,50,000  | 35,000 |
| Goods, in transit from Europe                        | 1,45,000  | 14,500 |
| Goods, and Bill Stock at Allahabad                   | 1,60,000  | 16,000 |
| Furniture, Plate, &c.                                | 1,48,000  | 14,800 |
| Fittings, G.s, Water Pipes, and other Trade Fixtures | 17,800    | 1,780  |
| Steam Engine and Ice Machine                         | 21,000    | 2,100  |
| Purchase of Goodwill                                 | 75,000    | 7,500  |
| House and Premises at Entally                        | 18,800    | 1,880  |
| House and Premises at Allahabad                      | 62,500    | 6,250  |

Forms of Application and Prospectuses of the Company may be obtained of the Managing Director, at the Office of the Company, on the premises.

Application for Shares must also be made to the Managing Director of the Company at the Office, accompanied by a receipt for Rs. 10 deposit on each Share applied for, paid to the Bankers of the Company.

mean order could possibly have achieved. Mr. Wilson has well gained the comparative retirement he seeks, and that magnificent range of buildings, and the wonderful business and connection he is making over, should on every occasion be spoken of, and pointed out to the young adventurer without capital and without friends, as showing what may be accomplished by a man determined to force his way in the world, if he turns advantages as they fall in to good account.

We have heard that this business has made forty lacs of rupees (£400,000); whether this be so or not is immaterial, because its rapid progress is evidence of very brilliant success. It is not twenty-three years since the Waterloo-street portion of premises was a coach-maker's, and many will remember its conversion into the little "Sons Society," the great success of which was the foundation of the fine theatre in Park-street, foolishly allowed by the public to be sold for a sum which multiplied by four would not make it, its furniture, wardrobe, and appointments. From Waterloo-street the whole frontage to Rameemuddy Gully has been gradually annexed, at the same time houses have been purchased and pulled down in the rear, and the result is unquestionably the finest block of buildings of a domestic character in the whole city—indeed, there are few cities with anything like it. Then there are the premises and business at Allahabad—valued at Rs. 1,60,000 (£16,000), but included in the present account of the capital; of them we can say nothing, though they will be familiar to many of our readers. We are hardly called upon to speculate on the prospects of this Company being carried out; it must be considered a settled point, when the share list is to be closed on the 15th ultimo. Mr. Wilson, it will be seen, guarantees for two years a dividend of not less than 12 per cent.

A few Shares having been reserved for the Indian residents at home, any information respecting them can be obtained on application to J. R. WORCESTER, Esq., 5, Laurence Pountney-lane, Cannon-street, E.C.

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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XX.—No. 535.]

LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 19, 1862.

[PRICE 6d.]

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|                         |          |                        |          |
|-------------------------|----------|------------------------|----------|
| Bengal .....            | April 18 | Burmah (Rangoon) ..... | March 31 |
| Madras .....            | " 22     | Bombay .....           | April 26 |
| Agra .....              | " 22     | Ceylon .....           | " 18     |
| China (Hong Kong) ..... | April 1. |                        |          |

## POSTAGE.

*Via Southampton* (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
1 oz. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 6d. | 4 oz. 4s. 6d.  
1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 3 oz. 3s. 6d. | 5 oz. 6s. 6d.  
Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent *via Southampton*, under 1 lb. 4d., under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 1/2 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 1/2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.  
Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.  
*Via Marseilles* (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
1 oz. 6d. | 1 oz. 1s. 9d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d.  
1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 2s. 6d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.  
Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.  
Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.  
Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:  
*Via Southampton*.  
1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 2s. 6d. | 2 ozs. 4s. 6d. | 3 ozs. 6s. 6d.  
*Via Marseilles*.  
1 oz. 1s. 3d. | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 1/2 oz. 2s. 9d. | 1 oz. 3s. 6d.

## NOTICE.

MESSRS. WM. H. ALLEN and Co. have the honour to inform their numerous friends, and the public in general, that they have REMOVED their seat of business from 7, LEADENHALL-STREET, to 13, WATERLOO-PLACE, S.W. It is, therefore, requested that all letters and communications for the "Indian Mail" may be forwarded to their new address.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE Bombay Mail of the 26th April places us in possession of Mr. Laing's Financial Statement, which will be found in another page. For the first time for many years a surplus is confidently reckoned upon, and of an amount altogether unprecedented in the annals of British India. Should peace be maintained, Mr. Laing anticipates a balance in his favour of £1,428,623, which he disposes of to the entire satisfaction of both Europeans and natives. In the first place he raises the grant for Education, Science, and Art to half a million, and that for public works by £380,000. He then abolishes the Income-tax of two per cent. on incomes not exceeding £50 per annum—a tax that produced only £350,000, at a cost of collection estimated at £100,000, and which weighed heavily upon upwards of 600,000 individuals. The import duties are also reduced to five per cent. upon manufactured cotton goods, and to three-and-a-half per cent. on yarn, while that on beer is cut down to two annas per gallon, and on tobacco from nearly one hundred to twenty per cent. *ad valorem*. On light wines, again, the duty is lowered from three rupees to one rupee and a-half per gallon, and the ten per cent. import duty on paper is entirely removed, as well as the three per cent. export duty on coal and iron, the produce of India. These reductions amount to £475,000, and bring down the estimated surplus to £128,814, after allowing for the £524,813 increased grants for public works and education. Further deducting the £250,000, net proceeds of the 2 per cent. Income-tax, there remains a small margin of £179,814, which, as Mr. Laing justly remarks, "is as low as it is prudent to go." Nor, indeed, would he have ventured to sail so close to the wind, were it not that after paying all that may be due to England on the transactions of the current year, he fully expects "to arrive at the 30th April, 1863, with a cash balance of £16,607,660." The revenue for 1862-63, it may be added, is set down at £43,796,200, showing an increase of £885,110 over that of the preceding year. This brief analysis must suffice for the present, but we shall probably revert to the subject in a future number.

The news from Afghanistan has not yet been contradicted, nor has any explanation been given of Mr. Alison's unaccountable negligence in not apprising the Government of the concentration of Persian troops on the frontiers of that country. Furrak appears to

have fallen an easy prey to the invaders, who, by the latest accounts, were in full march upon Candahar. The aged Ameer is said to have gone forth from his capital to oppose the further progress of the enemy, after declaring his resolution to wrest Herat from Sultan Ahmed Jan, or die beneath its walls. Great allowance, however, must be made for the exaggerations of the native news-writer, on whose authority alone any intelligence has apparently reached this country as to the movements in Central Asia.

Sir Bartle Frere arrived in Bombay on the 24th April, and two days afterwards assumed the government of that presidency, on the departure of Sir George Clerk for England.

The Khasiahs are reported to have made another inroad into British territory, but were met by Mr. Inglis, a tea planter, at the head of a small body of rural police, and after a short contest driven back to their own fastnesses.

The Supreme Court of Bombay delivered judgment and verdict in the great Maharaj libel case on the 22nd of April. The Court disagreed: the Chief Justice, Sir Mathew Sausse, for the plaintiff, the Maharaj, on the plea of libel, but finding the justification established—damages five rupees, without costs; the Puisne Judge, Sir Joseph Arnould, for the defendant, Kursondas Mooljee, on all the pleas.

## CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

ALEXANDRIA, May 18.

The *Valetta* and *Mooltan*, with the above mails, left here to-day at sunset for Marseilles and Southampton respectively.

The *Nubia* brought the mails to Suez, arriving there yesterday.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

Maj. George Miller, H.M.'s Ind an Army, at 18, New Ormoud street, Queen-square, May 11.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Ausley, Major Goldsmith, Powasjee Shapoorjee, Shano zee Manockjee, Mr. E. D. Sassoon, R. Sassoon and child, Capt. Wright, Lieut. Col. McIntyre, Mr. Hathaway, Maj. Stewart, Lieut. Croxford, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming and infant, Mr. De Rontet, Col. Kirby, Capt. Waddington. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Kulshe. From MALACCA.—Mr. Haremoos, Mr. W. Young, Mr. De Graves, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Davis, Visct. Sanden, Miss L. Harvey, Mrs. Lankester and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Antorinides, Miss Demetrius, Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon, Capt. Heathcote.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. *Euxine*, May 25th.—Mr. Taylor, C.I. and Mrs. Marriott and child, Mr. and Mrs. Mackinnon, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, child, and servant, Mrs. G. C. Ro-s. Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, two sons, and two daughters, Miss Cursetjee Cama, Mr. Twyford, Mr. Harrison, Lieut. R. G. Hurlock, Capt. and Mrs. Jones and two children, Col. and Mrs. Travers, Bombay, Mr. Elliot, Mrs. Thorne, two infants, and a European servant, Mr. Blackett, Surg. maj. Durham, Mr. Johns, Mrs. Burns and child, Col. Wilby, Lieut. Murphy.

## BENGAL.

## MR. LAING'S BUDGET.

CALCUTTA, April 17.

In the Council-room, Government House, every available seat was occupied at about half-past ten, and it is unnecessary to say that many more unsuccessfully sought orders of admission. All the members were present with the exception of Bajah Dinkur Rao.

The Viceroy having taken the Chair,

Mr. LAING rose and said—

In bringing forward the Budget of the Government of India for 1862-63, the first point is to state the result of that of 1861-62.

The circumstances of the last Budget were remarkable.

A chronic deficit, continued with scarcely an intermission for 20 years, had added £50,000,000 to the national debt of India. That deficit had been increased by the effects of the mutiny, until, in the three years from 1857 to 1860, it reached the enormous average of £12,000,000 a year, and all the efforts of the Government, aided by the imposition of new taxes which convulsed Indian society, had still left us in 1860-61 with an apparently hopeless deficit estimated at £6,000,000.

This state of things had caused a general and wide-spread alarm, and so affected credit that a loan was well-nigh impossible, while the steady decline of the cash balances seemed to be bringing us rapidly to the point where, without a loan, the expenses of the State could no longer be met.

Under these circumstances the Government of India applied itself vigorously to the further reduction of expenditure—so vigorously that, as I shall presently show, out of an expenditure of £29,000,000 open to revision, a saving of £5,000,000 was effected in a single year. Then, as often happens when a patient suffering from a lingering malady resolutely breaks off his old habits, nature comes to the aid with its restorative powers, and, in a wonderfully short time, he passes from prostration to health. So, in our case, the famine was mercifully arrested; the growing prosperity of the country gave buoyancy to the revenue, the produce of stamps surpassed expectation, and the aspect of affairs changed so suddenly that, after finding myself in January struggling with an apparently hopeless deficit, I was able, in April, to my own great surprise, and I believe that of everyone else, to produce a budget in equilibrium.

If the feeling here was one of astonishment, in England it amounted almost to incredulity.

Indian estimates had been for years proverbially fallacious, and when I went home in June, the first thing every one said to me was, "Surely, this is too good to be true." Even high official authorities thought that I had been too sanguine, and estimated my deficiency at upwards of £1,000,000.

My reply was that time would show; but knowing how carefully the estimates had been taken on the safe side, I felt confident that, provided the military reductions which had been ordered were carried out, the result would confirm the Budget.

It has more than confirmed it, and if things had remained as they were in April, there would have been a large surplus.

As it is, although we have spent £1,458,140 more than was contemplated in April, on public works and opium advances, and have given up the licence tax, we have no deficit.

This result is so vitally important that I am anxious you should understand the process by which the figures are arrived at, and judge for yourselves how far they can be relied upon.

We are now in April, the last month of the financial year, and we have returns of the actual receipts and expenditure nearly perfect, in all cases, for nine, and in most for ten or eleven months.

I will not say that these returns are absolutely perfect, for our financial machinery is new, and you must make new accountants, or make them understand novel forms, in a day. Reforms are

being introduced by which we hope to make the machinery of financial administration as perfect in India as it is in England; but in the meantime it is greatly improved, and with returns of all the more important actual results for ten months of the year carefully checked, the margin of possible error in our revised estimates must be very narrow.

Moreover, there is one test which may be applied with unerring accuracy, in ascertaining the general result of our financial situation, viz., that of the cash balances.

If a man makes all his receipts and payments through his banker, and contracts no debts or obligations, the balance in his bank-book at the end of the year must show whether he has or has not lived within his income.

So, in our case, we have incurred no fresh debt during the present year, our outstanding liabilities have diminished rather than increased, and therefore the state of our cash balances affords an answer of mathematical certainty to the question whether we have or have not realised an equilibrium.

But, as in taking the sun's altitude to ascertain a ship's place on the waste of water, certain corrections are necessary, so, in finding the financial latitude of the ship of the State by the cash balances, we must be careful to distinguish between what is real and what is only apparent.

I fear these details are wearisome, but the importance of firmly establishing our actual financial position is so vital that I must ask your forbearance.

## THE POSITION.

The apparent aggregate cash balance in the different Treasuries of India on the 30th April, 1861, was £14,608,121.

On the 31st March, 1862, it was £17,690,000, and I will assume it to continue at the same amount up to the close of the financial year on the 30th April, though it showed a large increase in April last year.

The apparent increase of balance during the year is therefore £3,082,000.

But, in the first place, we ought to deduct from the cash balance of last year, a certain amount, not properly belonging to it, consisting of bullion deposited at the Mint for the purpose of coinage. It seems that at Bombay a practice has grown up of leaving large sums of bullion for a considerable time at the Mint, and using the certificates as a sort of large bank notes. The amount of such outstanding certificates, on the 30th April, 1861, was £330,000, and in the balance of the 31st March, 1862, there is no such amount, the operations of the new Currency Act having led to a discontinuance of the practice.

This makes the increase of true cash balance during the year equal to £4,012,000. But from this must be deducted what we owe to England on the balance of transactions of the year.

Our revenue is all received in India, but of our expenditure nearly one-fourth, or about £9,000,000, takes place in England.

This is met to the extent of about £6,000,000 by expenditure on railways, the capital for which is raised in England and retained there, and to a smaller extent by other payments made by India on account of the Imperial Government.

The balance, which, according to the most careful estimate I can make for the current year is £3,000,000, is due to England, and ought to be remitted or set aside for remittance.

In addition to this a remittance of £1,000,000 in bullion was received early in the financial year from England, under the apprehension that the famine might have involved us in serious difficulties. Of this £700,000 only has been returned up to the present time, so that in the entire transactions of the year we owe England £3,300,000.

This reduces the true increase of cash balance on the 31st March, 1862, over the 30th April, 1861, to £712,000. But I am aware of no other corrections, and am totally unable to assign any reason other than that of *bona fide* excess of income over expenditure why the cash balance should show any increase. This indicates a result better by £570,000 than is shown by taking the aggregate of the separate estimates of re-

venue and expenditure revised with the experience of ten months' returns of actual results.

In using the figures, therefore, of this revised estimate, I think you will feel that I am very near the truth, and, if anything, rather within it.

Now, what results do these figures show?

First as regards expenditure, which is the key-stone of our financial situation, I invite your attention to the salient fact that out of a total of £29,000,000 of expenditure which was open to revision, we have, in one year, effected an actual saving of upwards of £5,500,000.

The interest of debt, the home expenditure, payments under trustees, and the costs and charges of collecting the revenue, are not susceptible of reduction. On the contrary, the latter charges tend necessarily to increase with the growing prosperity of the country, and the increase of revenue.

Deducting these, the aggregate of military, naval and civil expenditure of every description, was £29,365,066 in 1860-61, and £24,293,787 in 1861-62, the difference being £5,071,279.

And out of this we shall have spent fully £750,000 more on useful public works in 1861-62 than in the preceding year.

The larger part of this great saving is in military expenditure, which has been reduced from

£20,909,307 in 1859-60;

£15,279,005 in 1860-61;

to £12,800,000 in 1861-62.

This is the fruit of the measures by which the native armed force, including military police, has been reduced in two years from 350,000 to 130,000 men, and the European army, in round numbers, from 90,000 to 70,000. I cannot refrain, however, from stating publicly how much the Government of India has been indebted to Colonel Balfour and his colleagues of the Military Finance Department for the satisfactory result we have been enabled to realise.

I have pleasure also in stating my conviction that this large saving, and the further saving which I shall presently show for the ensuing year, have been attained without any sacrifice of efficiency or of the comfort of the soldier. On the contrary, I believe that what with the improvements of modern science in armaments and sanitary arrangements; the increased facilities for moving troops and supplies by roads, railways, and steamers; the concentration and secure hold of all fortresses, arsenals, and artillery; and the weeding out of elements of weakness and danger in the native army; at no moment of our previous history did our military power in India ever stand on such a sound and secure basis as it does at the present day.

The other reductions in the current year have been £126,000 in the navy and marine, and about £1,500,000 in the various branches of civil expenditure chiefly under the head of miscellaneous and contingent expenses.

If we compare the actual expenditure of 1861-62, not with the results of 1860-61, but with the Budget estimate of last April, there is an increase of £1,714,370, of which £1,458,140 is accounted for under the two heads of opium advances and public works.

We shall pay £714,000 more for opium advances than was estimated, owing to the advance of price to the cultivator, and the large increase of cultivation.

As regards public works, it was intended that £510,000 should be transferred to local budgets, and provided for by local taxation. This intention has not been carried out, for a very obvious reason, viz., that new constitutions having been given to the three Presidencies, it would have been manifestly improper to anticipate the action of the local Legislative Councils, in a matter which is so peculiarly their province.

I am strongly as ever in favour of the principle of local taxation for local objects. In fact, if this great empire were to have the roads, the schools, the local police, and other instruments of civilisation which a flourishing country ought to possess, it is simply impossible that the Imperial Government can find either the money or the manage-

ment. The mere repair of the roads where anything like a sufficiency of good roads has been made, is a matter altogether beyond the reach of any central bureau.

It is of the first importance to break through the habit of keeping everything in dependence on Calcutta, and to teach people not to look to the Government for things which they can do far better themselves.

It is, however, in entire accordance with this policy not to force local taxation upon them by an Imperial fiat, but to leave each Government, with the aid of its own Legislative Council and of its own officers, to work out the problem in its own way, subject only to an Imperial control.

In the mean time we give as much as we can afford towards public works, so as to make whatever may be raised from local sources a clear addition.

In the present year we have not only taken upon ourselves £500,000 which was to have been provided from local taxes, but we have further assigned another £500,000, of which half will probably be spent in the course of the year, viz., £380,000 on account of the 1 per cent. Income-tax, and £120,000 as a special grant for cotton roads.

Apart from these two unforeseen causes of expenditure, viz., opium and public works, the net increase of actual expenditure of 1861-62 over the budget estimate will not exceed £256,130, a result which, in a total Indian expenditure of 36,463,000, will not be considered as inaccurate for a first attempt at a Budget.

The revenue, on the other hand, shows an increase of £1,616,492 on the Budget estimate.

Of this £870,000 arises from land, including sayer and alkarry; £340,000 from stamps; and £370,000 from customs; arising in each case from the estimates in April having been taken with too wide an allowance on the safe side.

Income-tax has yielded almost exactly the estimated amount, or £1,912,990 instead of £1,948,094.

Salt shows a decrease, which can, however, be satisfactorily shown not to have resulted from any falling-off of consumption, but from a large decrease in the stock of duty-paid salt.

All the other branches of revenue show continued buoyancy.

On the whole, therefore, the result is, that although we have remitted the Licence-tax and spent £1,458,000 more than we expected on opium and public works, we arrive at April 1862 with as nearly as possible the same result as we promised in April 1861, viz., with a substantial equilibrium, or as the cash balances indicate, with a surplus of £700,000.

#### THE ESTIMATES.

Now for the year 1862-63. As the simplest plan, I will begin by taking the Budget as it would stand, with no changes of taxation, and no special addition to last year's grants for public works and education.

The revenue of 1861-62 is £12,011,000,—that of 1862-63 is estimated at £13,796,200, showing an increase of £885,110.

The most important point in this estimate is to know how opium has been taken.

The latest price was Rs. 1,471 per chest. I have assumed that, with the increased supply coming forward after the 1st of January next, prices may gradually fall to Rs. 1,000 a chest, and that, taking the year through, from the 1st of May, 1862, to the 1st of May, 1863, we may realise, on the average, half way between that limit and the present price, or Rs. 1,237 a chest; but, to keep on the safe side, I have taken it at Rs. 1,200.

I believe this to be a fair and moderate estimate, especially as the price is no longer a speculative one, but is apparently based on the *bona fide* demand of the China market, and has been remarkably steady for some months.

The principal heads of increase in revenue are land, £400,000; stamps, £300,000; and public works, £200,000; the two latter not so much from assumed increase of receipts in 1862-63 as from finding on closer investigation that the actual receipts of 1861-62 had been greatly under esti-

mated. Of the increase in land revenue, £110,000 is a mere transfer from another head, and the remainder is mainly owing to the cessation of the famine in the North-West and Punjab.

The other branches of revenue generally show buoyancy; but, wishing to keep on the safe side, I have, generally speaking, taken them at the figures indicated by the actual results of 1861-62. The general result is that the revenue of 1862-63 would be better than that of 1861-62 by £885,100, supposing no changes to be made in existing taxation.

The total Indian expenditure of 1862-63 is £35,905,521, as against £36,463,309 in 1861-62, or less by £557,788, assuming for the moment no extra grants for public works and education beyond those of this year.

This expenditure may be readily analysed into two parts, as we did in comparing 1861-62 with 1860-61; the first consisting of charges beyond our control, as interest on debt, home charges, and cost of collection; the second of charges open to revision, like those for the Army, Navy, Police, Law and Justice, and Civil Administration.

The former class of charges amounted to £11,043,173 in 1860-61; £12,169,522 in 1861-62; £12,350,500 in 1862-63;

And they will be £11,043,173 in 1860-61; £12,169,522 in 1861-62; £12,350,500 in 1862-63;

The main causes of increase in 1862-63 are, the extension of opium cultivation; of revenue surcharges owing to more work and better administration; of mint charges, owing to copper coinage; and of stamps, owing to increased revenue.

The second class of charges open to revision amounted to £29,365,066 in 1860-61; £24,293,787 in 1861-62; and £23,454,087 in 1862-63, or £839,700 better in 1862-63 than in 1861-62, which was itself £5,071,279 better than 1860-61.

The greater part of this improvement is owing to our military expenditure, which again shows a reduction.

The cost of the army defrayed in India stands as follows for the last four years:—  
£20,000,307 in 1859-60;  
£15,838,980 in 1860-61;  
£12,800,000 in 1861-62;  
£12,200,000 in 1862-63.

The saving of £600,000 next year, as compared with 1861-62, is due partly to further reductions of the native force, and partly to the down more nearly to the established strength.

Since the commencement of the present year, the Government has ordered, in addition to the large reduction of last year, the reduction of eight Madras native regiments, eight corps of Bengal military police, and some other reductions, which will have the effect of bringing the total native armed force of every description down to about 125,000.

A still larger saving results from the absorption of European supernumeraries.

During the year 1861, we have had, on the average, fully 4,000 European soldiers in India above our established strength, who cannot cost, including everything, less than £ per head. We have had, also, to provide in 1861-62 for a home military charge almost identical with that of 1860-61.

A reduction is at length effected in this charge, and I am too happy to receive it to scrutinise closely whether it might have been made earlier.

I certainly thought that although it would have been unreasonable to expect England to take back regiments without notice, it was not too much to hope that when the established strength of Europeans for India had been determined upon at home within a very narrow margin of its present amount, as long ago as the autumn of 1860, steps might have been at once taken to stop recruiting and bring the depôts in England down from the excessive strength at which they have been kept for English, not Indian objects, so that the finances of India, then in a very critical state, might have received more effectual aid at an earlier period.

However, "all's well that ends well." We have surmounted our crisis and at length got the European force nearly down to its established strength,

and have assurances from home that recruiting is suspended for all regiments still in excess. I have no wish, therefore, to prolong controversy, and although perfectly ready to prove and justify every word I have said on the subject, I am ready, speaking for Indian finance, to let "by-gones be by-gones."

At the same time I am not sorry that public opinion in England has been directed to the subject, and that the Secretary of State can now reckon, as I believe he can, on the support of influential interests, in resisting any attempts to revive the practice, so pleasing to an English Chancellor of the Exchequer, and so displeasing to an Indian one, of keeping 10,000 or 15,000 additional soldiers in England at the charge of India.

The expense of the navy and marine is brought down to £472,000, or £150,000 lower than it was last year, and £576,221 lower than it stood at in 1860-61.

Other charges nearly balance each other. We save £135,000 in police, and spend £110,000 more in the extension of law courts and the administration of justice.

Miscellaneous and contingent expenses are diminished while salaries and superannuations are slightly increased, the cause in each case being mainly a more accurate classification.

The general result is, that we are better, in our voluntary expenditure, by £38,700, and worse in our involuntary expenditure by £281,912, making us better in our total Indian expenditure by £557,788.

On the balance of home charges and receipts, as shown by the estimate sent by the Secretary of State, a copy of which I lay on the table, we have £43,771 less to provide than was estimated for in 1861-62.

But, on the other hand, we have £200,000 more to provide for the excess of railway guaranteed interest over net traffic receipts, a result which is not surprising with such a great extent of unfinished line in course of construction.

This concludes the comparison of 1862-63 with 1861-62.

We are in all £1,286,662 better than in 1861-62, and as the revised accounts of that year showed a surplus of £142,821, we have a surplus in 1862-63 of £1,429,483, irrespective of the changes now to be proposed.

#### THE SURPLUS.

In the first place, we propose to give £146,453 more than will be spent this year to education, science and art, bringing the grant for these objects up to £500,000.

This amount will not appear inconsiderable when it is recollected that it is more than England gave for education ten years ago, and is even now in a larger proportion to our total expenditure than the present English grant is to that of England. At the same time, it is a small sum compared with the magnitude of the field which we wish to reclaim from ignorance; and I am persuaded that no member of this council will grudge the money for such an object. I will not touch on the mode of applying this increased grant, for any attempt to do so would lead me too far from the proper object of what is merely a financial statement.

As regards public works we propose to provide as follows:—This year, as I have shown, we have provided for £1,000,000 more than was estimated for in April, and have given from Imperial Revenue, first, an original grant of £3,680,000; secondly, an extra grant of £120,000; and thirdly, £380,000, on account of the 1 per cent. Income-tax.

The latter goes to the local governments, in aid of their local funds, and is spent by them, subject only to our general control. They have not spent £300,000 of this money, owing to the late period to which the allotment was made, and, strictly speaking, we might postpone a second year's allotment until twelve months after the first one, and thus throw the bulk of it into 1863-64.

But we think it better to credit the local Governments with the £300,000 standing over from 1861-62 out of the surplus balance of that year, and credit them at once with the further £380,000 due for 1862-63. This will place the Imperial

Government in advance instead of in arrear to the local Governments under the Income-tax Act, and give those Governments an opportunity of commencing as much useful work as they can profitably undertake by the next cold season. It will give them, with their own local funds proper, a very large sum of upwards of £1,000,000 available for 1862-63 irrespective of Imperial assignments; but we trust to them not to hurry forward work so as to cause useless expense, especially as any portion of this local money remaining unspent at the end of the year will be carried forward as a balance to the credit of their local funds, and will not affect their next year's assignment.

For the Imperial assignment which is spent under the direct control of our Public Works Department, we propose to give £200,000 beyond last year's assignment of £3,680,000.

We shall thus give in all £4,260,000 for public works from Imperial revenue, and shall provide for an expenditure from all sources, Imperial and local, of over £5,000,000 in the year, of which not above £500,000 will be for military works.

This absorbs another £380,000 of our surplus, and with the increased grant for education, leaves a surplus of £903,510.

The question how to apply this surplus is one for the gravest consideration.

At all hazards we must keep clear of a recurrence of financial embarrassments; and on the other hand, investing as we do so largely in public works, it is not politic to keep up objectionable taxes for the sake of retaining a further money surplus, which would only invite to extravagance.

The question is, can we, or can we not, safely apply our present surplus in relief of taxation?

To answer this it is absolutely necessary to look beyond the present year, and take a general view of Indian Finance.

#### OPIMUM.

In any estimate of the financial prospects of India, opium necessarily demands our first consideration. We are deriving a net income of £1,000,000 a-year from this source, and if, as is sometimes asserted, this income is altogether precarious, our position is still one of great hazard.

I have thought it right, therefore, to take every means in my power of thoroughly satisfying myself on this head before I ventured to propose any reductions of existing revenue.

The result is, that I can see no reason why the revenue derived by India from opium should be considered more precarious than that derived by England from gin or tobacco.

I believe the cry of the precariousness of the opium revenue has originated very much from the strong aversion felt to it in certain quarters on moral grounds.

This is not the place to go into any lengthened argument as to the moral bearings of the question. I have heard the most contradictory opinions advanced, in perfect good faith, by respectable men who had been in China, some denouncing opium as a deliberate poisoning of the Chinese for the sake of filthy lucre, others contending that it had produced a most beneficial effect by substituting a comparatively tranquil stimulus for the wilder excitement of intoxicating drinks, which led to bloodshed and crimes of violence.

My own belief is that the truth lies between the two extremes, and that opium is neither very much better, nor very much worse, than gin.

This much seems certain in speculating on the probable continuance of a demand for opium in China. Every civilised or semi-civilised race of mankind seems to affect some peculiar form of nervous stimulant, and as the natives of Northern Europe take to alcohol, so the Chinese take to opium. Possibly, in each case, the craving is for something to supply an innate want. The Englishman, the Dane, the German, and the Russian, resort to that, the specific effect of which is to raise the spirits, and produce temporary exhilaration.

The Chinese, whose greatest deficiency, as shown by the whole history, religion, and litera-

ture of the race, is in the imaginative faculties, resorts to that which stimulates the imagination and makes his sluggish brain see visions and dream dreams.

Be this as it may, the fact is certain, that under all circumstances and in all climates, as the Englishman is a drinker of beer, so is the Chinaman a smoker of opium.

We have, therefore, at the bottom of our opium revenue one of those great natural instincts of a large population upon which English Chancellors of the Exchequer confidently rely for half their revenue.

It is, of course, theoretically possible, in the case of gin, whisky, rum, and tobacco, that the exhortations of the temperance advocates in the former case, and of the ladies in the latter, might, at any moment, so far prevail, as to induce the population generally to abstain from habits which are in many cases pernicious, and in many more wasteful and disagreeable.

Should they so prevail, the finances of England, and, indeed, of almost every country of the civilised world, would collapse far more suddenly and hopelessly than ours would in India by the failure of opium.

But, as I have said, an English Chancellor of the Exchequer goes on with equanimity, relying on a taxation of 400 or 500 per cent. *ad valorem* on spirits and tobacco for £20,000,000 of his revenue, and while this is the case, I can see nothing in any general considerations as to opium to prevent us from doing the same.

The question is altogether a specific one of selling price and cost of production. Is there anything in the actual condition of our opium revenue to render precarious the continuance of that which has gone on steadily growing for the last ten or fifteen years?

With the short supply and excess prices of the last two years no doubt this was the case.

We were not in the least degree weaning the Chinese from the use of opium, but we were stimulating the production of a native article, which, although inferior in quality, was fast entering into competition with us.

But the question is not one of maintaining a price of 2,000 or even 1,500 rupees a chest for Indian opium.

Measures have already been taken which will increase the average production of Bengal opium to about 50,000 chests a year, while that of Malwa exceeds 40,000; and the question is, at what price is China likely to take this quantity off our hands?

On referring to the returns of the last ten years, I find the following results as to the supply of Indian opium exported to China each year, the average price, and the approximate amount, which China has paid to India each year for opium.

| YEAR.                             | No. of Chests. |        |        | Average price of Calcutta Sales. | Approximate sum paid for Opium by China. |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|--------|--------|----------------------------------|--|
|                                   | Bengal.        | Malwa. | Total. |                                  |  |
| 1852-53                           | 35,521         | 27,111 | 62,632 | Rs. 1,104                        | £ 6,900,000                              |
| 1853-54                           | 42,463         | 28,473 | 70,936 | 1,187                            | 6,200,000                                |
| 1854-55                           | 49,979         | 24,672 | 74,651 | 711                              | 5,250,000                                |
| 1855-56                           | 49,393         | 25,959 | 75,352 | 84                               | 6,250,000                                |
| 1856-57                           | 42,272         | 39,389 | 81,661 | 691                              | 6,300,000                                |
| 1857-58                           | 40,128         | 39,797 | 79,925 | 1,351                            | 10,240,000                               |
| 1858-59                           | 30,871         | 42,000 | 72,871 | 1,487                            | 10,500,000                               |
| 1859-60                           | 22,253         | 44,002 | 66,255 | 1,675                            | 11,500,000                               |
| 1860-61                           | 21,263         | 40,703 | 61,966 | 1,921                            | 11,750,000                               |
| 1861-62                           | 24,963         | 36,000 | 60,963 | 1,600                            | 11,200,000                               |
| Average of first 5 yrs., 1852-57. | .....          | .....  | 71,033 | 885                              | 6,120,000                                |
| Average of last 5 yrs., 1857-62.  | .....          | .....  | 70,600 | 1,593                            | 11,000,000                               |

This table shows, that notwithstanding great fluctuations of price and of supply from year to year, the opium trade with China is amenable to certain general laws.

There has been a progressively increasing demand, which, being met by a stationary supply of about 70,000 chests a year, has, in ten years, nearly doubled the price, and called into existence a supplemental native supply, estimated by those

acquainted with the trade at from 20,000 to 30,000 chests, selling at perhaps two-thirds of the price of Indian opium.

There is conclusive evidence, therefore, that as matters stand, China requires every year a supply of 100,000 chests of opium, and is prepared to spend from £12,000,000 to £15,000,000 on the article.

When I say China, I mean that part of the vast empire with which we have commercial relations, for of the interior we know very little. It is probably supplied largely by native opium, as the late expedition saw an extensive poppy cultivation above Hong-Kow.

Now, to maintain our existing revenue, all we require is, not to maintain existing prices, but that China shall one year with another take from us either 80,000 chests at Rs. 1,000 a-chest, or 100,000 chests at Rs. 800 a-chest. We can produce opium in Bengal, even with the present high price to the cultivator, at Rs. 400 a-chest, and experience has proved that with a pass duty of Rs. 400 a-chest, Malwa opium admits of rapid extension.

In fact, the cultivation of opium is so profitable to the ryot, and so popular, that we can get almost any quantity we like at those prices, especially in our own territories, where the profit to the cultivator is not curtailed by excessive land assessments, transit duties, profits to middlemen, and usurious interest on advances.

This year our net revenue from opium is at a low point, for we are paying a high price for double the production which we are bringing into the market.

Our gross receipts are about £6,000,000, but we are paying, not £1,000,000, which would suffice for the quantity we have to sell this year, but £2,000,000, for the crop which will only come into the market next year.

The conclusion, therefore, is irrefragable, that there is no risk of our actual opium revenue diminishing, unless, the demand in China should so far fall off as to be unable to spend £8,000,000 a year on Indian opium, while this year, and for the average of the last five years, they have been spending £11,000,000.

Should they continue to spend £11,000,000, our net revenue from opium must infallibly improve; and if, as some think, Indian opium, if it could be sold at about 450 dollars a chest in China, would almost supersede the native article, there is really no limit to the progressive increase of revenue from this source. I think myself, viewing the matter as dispassionately as I can, that the probabilities are rather in favour of an increase than a decrease of opium revenue for the next few years; but I am satisfied if I have established that the existing revenue is not more precarious than any other revenue depending on a widely diffused artificial taste among a vast population.

This being so, I proceed to examine what are the prospects of the other great branches of Indian revenue, and here the result is most satisfactory.

#### ELASTICITY OF THE REVENUE.

The total revenue of India, ten years ago, was £29,210,000—it is now £43,750,000.

The average revenue of the three years before the mutiny, or 1850-55 to 1856-57, was £31,980,000—that of the three years, 1860-61 to 1862-63, is £43,203,000.

We have therefore an increase of £14,500,000 a year in ten years, and of £11,000,000 a-year in five years.

Of this increase not quite £1,500,000 is due to opium, and about £5,000,000 to new taxes, as the Income tax, and enhanced duties on salt, stamps, and customs. Another £1,000,000 may be due to acquisitions of territory.

There remains, therefore, an increase of £7,000,000 in ten years, or £1,500,000 in five years, which is due solely to the elasticity of existing revenue. Land, for instance, including sayer and abkarry, and salt, irrespective of enhanced duty, have each risen upwards of £2,000,000 in the last five or six years.

It is an incontrovertible fact, therefore, that the progressive increase of ordinary Indian



revenue has averaged £700,000 a year each year for the last ten years, and that the tendency of this rate is to increase rather than diminish. Nor can it be doubted that if, during this period, £5,000,000 a year had not been added by new taxation the increase of the old taxes must be somewhat greater.

I confess that I was hardly prepared myself for this result.

I came out here under the impression of the gloomy and almost despairing views of Indian finance which were universally prevalent a year ago, and it is only by degrees, and as the result of close inquiry, that the conviction has forced itself on my mind that the revenue of India is really buoyant and elastic in an extraordinary degree.

I know of no other country of which it can be said that her ordinary revenue is increasing by £750,000 a year, while her expenditure has in one year been reduced by £4,000,000; and that she is maintaining an equilibrium, while expending out of revenue upwards of £4,000,000 a year on public works, and another £1,000,000 for interest on unfinished railways.

Nor can I see any reason, looking to the future, why, if by the blessing of Providence, peace be maintained, this prosperity should not go on increasing. On the contrary, we are apparently commencing a period when, by the opening of communications, the improvement of agriculture, the extension of commerce, and the tranquillity resulting from a strong Government directing all its energies to peaceful pursuits, India will enter on a career of material prosperity hitherto unexampled.

Without speculating, however, on any such future advance, it is enough to say that, under existing circumstances, the Government feel justified in dealing with any surplus shown by the estimates as a *bona fide* surplus available for improvements or remissions; and that they do not think it would be good policy to maintain, in addition to the large expenditure on public works, which is really a sinking fund admirably invested, a further cash surplus, against remote contingencies, which would only be a temptation, both here and at home, to relapse into extravagance.

There is one objection, however, to any reduction of existing taxes, which I am anxious to meet, in order to show that the Government is not acting without a full consideration of all circumstances.

It is this, that a war, or some unforeseen event, may suddenly cause increased expenditure, and that it is imprudent to part with any established tax, which, in such a case, might be needed.

I quite agree that it is wrong for a Government to speculate on financial policy, and to leave itself bare of resources in case of difficulty.

But what are our reserves, and how should we be prepared to face a crisis if it arose?

In the first place, we have got, and if prudent shall always keep, a very large cash balance beyond our immediate wants.

Under the old system a cash balance of £10,000,000 sufficed, and with railways, an improved currency, and arrangements with banks, we could carry on the ordinary business of the Government with perfect ease, with a balance of £7,000,000 or £8,000,000.

Now we have actually got over £17,000,000, and after allowing for all liabilities to the home Government or otherwise, fully £14,000,000 of this is our own undoubted property. We could, therefore, in case of need, get over two or three little wars, or the first year of a great war, without either loans or new taxes, and I earnestly trust that no Government of India will ever leave itself without this, which is the first and best of all reserves, an available £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 in hard cash, on which it can lay its hands at any moment.

Beyond this the credit of a Government is its reserve, and if, by two or three years of tranquillity, we raise our funds to a comparatively high level, as we infallibly shall do, our money power, in case of an emergency, is proportionately increased.

And if driven to resort to increased taxation, it would be easy, with the experience of the Income-

tax, to frame a measure partly Poll-tax and partly Licence-tax, to produce £1,500,000 or £2,000,000 a-year. The duty on salt could also be raised, and, in case of need, the Customs duties again increased, so that probably £3,000,000 or £4,000,000 a-year could, at any moment, be raised by new taxation, which would be submitted to readily, as the country had learned from experience to trust the assurances of the Government that war-taxes would be repealed with the return of peace.

Moreover, at least £2,000,000 a year of our expenditure on public works is optional, and could be suspended in an emergency.

I trust we may never be driven to such a measure, but the reserve is not the less there if needed, and I know of no other State, not even England, which possesses such a reserve to the same extent.

I hope, therefore, that I have satisfied the Council that the Government has not been unmindful of the maxim, "*si vis pacem para bellum*," and that whatever reductions we propose may be accepted with a safe conscience.

I have now established two points:—

First.—That we have a surplus for the ensuing year of £903,814, after allowing for additional grants for public works and education.

Secondly.—That there is nothing in the general circumstances of Indian finance which should make us hesitate to use this surplus for purposes of remission.

I have dwelt upon the second point at a length which must, I fear, have wearied the Council, but many watch these statements with interest, and it is important, both for myself personally, as I may not have another opportunity of expressing my general views respecting Indian finance, and, what is of far more consequence, it is important for the credit of the Government to show that in proposing to remit taxes, in little more than twelve months after we were supposed to be in a state of hopeless insolvency, we are not acting on a spasmodic impulse, but on a comprehensive and deliberate review of the whole circumstances of our position.

#### REMISSIONS—THE IMPORT DUTIES.

I proceed to state, what is of more immediate interest, how the Government propose to deal with this surplus of £900,000.

Three taxes were proposed as special measures to meet the late financial crisis; the Income-tax, the Licence-tax, and the enhanced Customs duties on manufactured goods.

Of these, the two former pressed directly on the native population and European residents of India, while the latter pressed mainly on English interests, and on the operations of commerce.

The Licence tax, which would have affected 5,000,000 of native traders, artisans and mechanics, representing, with their families, a population of not less than 20,000,000, has been arrested after it had become law.

Even if the produce of the two remaining imposts had been the same, so that it had been equally easy to repeal the Income-tax or the enhanced import duties on manufactures, the claim of commerce to the next share of remission might have been urged with some plausibility.

But in fact there is no such choice, for one is possible and the other is impossible. The Income-tax produces £1,800,000, while the enhanced duty on piece goods and yarns produces less than £500,000. At the rate of importation for the last nine months, the difference between a ten per cent. and a five per cent. duty on piece goods for all India is not quite £450,000 a-year.

This being the case, the time has evidently arrived when the extra duty imposed to meet an emergency should be remitted, unless we are prepared to retain it as part of our regular financial system.

Some think this ought to be done, and no less an authority than his Honour the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal has recorded an opinion that a 10 per cent. duty on imported manufactures is "one of the most legitimate sources of revenue we have."

The Government, however, are of a different opinion, for two very plain and obvious reasons.

Firstly, the duty applies almost exclusively to British manufactures. Now, as long as England and India remain parts of our great empire, it is impossible to apply precisely the same rules as if they were separate and independent countries. I have opposed, as stoutly as any one, any attempt to ease English finance unduly at the expense of India; but I cannot deny that England, having founded the Indian Empire, and being ready to sustain it, and having given up all pretensions to exact a tribute, as Holland does from Java, or Spain from Cuba, and all claim on a monopoly of the Indian market and carrying trade, may, with some reason, ask India so to levy the necessary revenue as not to interfere injuriously with trade between the two countries.

In fact, so completely has England given up those claims which other countries have enforced on their dependencies, that speculative reasoners have even argued that the parent State would be better without its Foreign and Colonial Empire.

That is an opinion which no practical Statesman will for a moment entertain. But it cannot be denied that, apart from moral and political consideration, the extension of commerce is the most direct and palpable advantage derived by England from the possession of India.

A heavy import duty, therefore, on trade between England and India, comes very near in principle to a transit duty between different parts of the same Empire; and what is more important than any theory, it is a tax which, in practice, is not likely to be permanently maintained.

To those who argue this point on abstract grounds and overlook the practical considerations arising from our actual position with regard to England, I would simply put two questions—Do you believe that if Ireland found it more convenient to tax Manchester goods than to levy a poor rate, she would be allowed to do so? or do you believe that if it were found that 25 per cent. would give India a better revenue than 10 per cent., we could raise the duty to that amount with the slightest chance of retaining it? But, secondly, there is another argument, even more conclusive, against the permanent retention of a 10 per cent. duty.

Either the clothing of the people is a proper subject for taxation, or it is not. If it be so, on what possible principle can we impose a considerable duty on clothing which comes from abroad, and levy no duty at all on clothing produced at home?

It is the old question of the Corn Laws over again. Free-trade does not mean that there shall be no taxes, but that taxes shall be levied solely with a view to revenue, and not partly for revenue and partly for protection.

That every Customs duty on an imported article should have a corresponding Excise duty on similar articles produced at home has, therefore, become an axiom, and it only admits of one exception, where the amount of import duty is so moderate that it does not seriously affect trade, while it makes it obviously inexpedient to establish an excise machinery for the sake of levying a trifling duty.

This is the case with regard to corn in England, where a duty of 1s. per quarter, equal to 5 per cent. on the cheaper sorts of foreign grain, is retained; and it is precisely our case with regard to piece goods.

We cannot dispense with Customs duties on our imports generally, and, while this is the case, no reasonable man can object to our retaining an old accustomed duty of 5 per cent. on manufactured goods; but when this is raised to 10 per cent., which in effect may often amount to 15 or 20 per cent. on the cost price of the article at home, no one who is not prepared to abjure the principles of free trade can deny that this is a rate which, if it is to be maintained, requires us at once to impose a countervailing excise duty on every loom in India.

The Government do not think that this would be desirable.

We do not wish to discourage manufactures in India. On the contrary, I believe there are many manufactures in which India is calculated to excel.

With cheap raw material, cheap labour, and many classes of the native population patient, ingenious, and endowed with a fine touch and delicate organization, I see no reason why the interchange between India and Europe should be confined to agricultural produce against manufactures, and why, in course of time, manufactures of certain descriptions where India has a natural advantage may not enter largely into her staple exports.

But because I desire to see this, I am the more anxious not to bestow on Indian manufactures the fatal boon of a temporary and precarious protection.

Whatever step they make forward in fair competition with Manchester will be a solid and substantial advance, but they will never thrive while the progress of one year creates the panic of the next, by changes, or rumours of changes, in a protective duty of so high an amount as necessarily to form a vital element in all their calculations.

I may add this, that although the benefit to India, generally, from a reduction of this import duty, is not so palpable and immediate as from the remission of a direct tax, it is not the less real.

There can be no question that the population of India are, on the whole, insufficiently clothed, and that whatever may be the case under the temporary conditions of an over-stocked market, an extra duty of five per cent. on imported cotton clothing does, in the long run, raise the price of all cotton clothing in India to the consumer to a level higher by one rupee in every twenty than it would have stood at otherwise.

It is certain also that the export trade, on which so much of the prosperity of India depends, depends itself very much on the import trade. The more we take from England the more will England take from us; and a cessation of imports would soon translate itself into a reduced price to the ryot for his oil-seeds, his cotton, and his jute.

This is especially important at a time when India is hoping to secure the largest share of a trade of £20,000,000 a year in raw cotton, thrown suddenly open by the failure of the American supply.

For these reasons the Government of India has determined to reduce the import duties on piece goods and yarns to the old rates of 5 and 3½ per cent. respectively.

The question arises when this reduction should take place.

All public interests point to its being immediate. Trade must be paralysed to a great extent by a prospective reduction, and if, for a period of several months, purchasers hold back and stocks accumulate in bond, there is every reason to apprehend a greater fall of price than could possibly be caused by an immediate reduction.

This could only be met by fixing a very distant period for the reduction, but I confess that, in the present state of things in Lancashire, I should be very unwilling to postpone, for a single day, any benefit they may get from this reduction.

The only argument I know of for delaying the reduction is that there are large stocks of duty-paid goods.

Now I must say the holders of such goods have had fair warning. I have repeatedly stated in public in the course of the last year that the Government of India did not consider the 10 per cent. duty as a permanent one, and in reducing the duty on yarn twelve months ago, we gave a practical proof of our intention to reduce the duty on piece goods at the first possible moment. The state of the cash balances has shown for months past that such a result was possible, and, since the remission of the Licence-tax, no one could doubt that it was highly probable, or rather, almost certain.

Throughout this period we received memorials from the Chambers of Commerce of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, urging reduction, and either expressly deprecating delay, or making no allusion to it.

It is only at the last moment that memorials have been received from a few highly respectable firms at Calcutta and Bombay, asking that the

reduction should be postponed for a long period, or, in the latter case, I may say indefinitely, until the state of the market is changed. Other firms in Calcutta have sent a counter-memorial for immediate reduction.

It appears, therefore, that opinions here are divided, and that the opinion in favour of delay is apparently not a very clear and decided one, or it would never have left itself to be expressed as an after-thought at the last moment. Moreover, it is apparently confined to merchants who might have bonded, but who preferred paying duty, and who, therefore, probably, were on the right side when the duty was raised, three years ago.

And what is more material, the merchants and manufacturers in England, who, I apprehend, would generally bear the loss if there is a fall of price consequent on the reduction, which I do not expect, have not only asked for delay, but have pressed most earnestly in all the reports I have seen of their proceedings for an immediate reduction of the whole 10 per cent.

Under these circumstances the Government see no sufficient reason to depart from the usual and accustomed course in such cases, which is clearly best for the interest of the public; and I accordingly propose that the reduction of the duty shall take effect from the passing of the Act on Wednesday next.

Under ordinary circumstances I should expect a large part of the loss to be recovered from increased importation; but, with the market still over-stocked and the price of raw cotton extremely high, I do not calculate on any improvement for the ensuing year, though I have no doubt that, with the first favourable change in the trade, a large portion of the loss will be recovered.

#### PAPER DUTY.

The same arguments for reduction as in the case of piece goods do not apply to other articles of the tariff which are not extensively produced in India as well as imported. A moderate duty, such as 10 per cent., on such articles, is not an objectionable mode of raising revenue. There are, however, a few articles in the tariff where relief is required, and may be given at a trifling cost to the revenue.

Paper is taxed 10 per cent. on its value, and yields little more than £10,000 a-year. Now I am not going to enter on the large question, which for two years agitated the British Parliament, whether a tax on paper is so obnoxious as a tax on knowledge, that it ought to be repealed even at the risk of creating a deficit. It is enough to say that a duty on the raw material, "Paper," is indefensible, while the manufactured article "Books," are admitted free, and that practically cases have arisen where, owing to this anomaly, it has been cheaper to send manuscripts of works intended for Indian circulation to be printed in England than to print them here. We do not propose to tax books, and therefore we place paper on the free list.

I may add that though I should not have been prepared to give up a large existing revenue from paper without a clear surplus, I have real pleasure in finding that the state of things in India enables us to give any contribution, however trifling, towards cheapening the cost of an article which enters so largely into the statistics of elementary education, and of the diffusion of knowledge through the press.

I pass to a very different subject, that of beer.

The duty before 1859 was 5 per cent. *ad valorem*; it has since been 4 annas per gallon, which, I find, has averaged nearly 20 per cent. on the value of the beer imported. The importation has greatly fallen off, and though this may be attributed mainly to the excessive importation of 1859, which glutted the market, still it cannot be denied that a duty of nearly 20 per cent. is excessive, and calculated to check seriously the importation of an article which, in this climate, is to many European constitutions almost a necessary.

Accordingly, I propose to reduce the duty by one-half, or to 2 annas per gallon; and here again I feel a very disinterested pleasure—for I am no beer drinker myself—in being able to propose any boon, however slight, to the class who have perhaps suffered more than any other from re-

cent taxation, that of Europeans residing in India.

The reduction at the present rate of imports will not cost above £10,000 a year.

From beer to tobacco the transition is easy and natural.

The duty on tobacco is so absurdly high that it is clear we are driving all but the superior sorts out of the market, and losing revenue. The duty of 1 rupee per seer is fully 100 per cent. on ordinary American tobacco, and its effect has been to reduce the importation in three years from 1,200,000 lbs. to about 360,000 lbs., a striking proof of the impolicy of excessive import duties. I propose to reduce the duty to 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, which I have no doubt will cause a slight gain rather than a loss to the revenue.

The duty on light wines is also so high as to be almost prohibitory as regards the cheaper descriptions. I propose to reduce it from three rupees to one and a-half rupees per gallon, in the case of light wines declared of less value than twelve rupees per dozen.

There are some other slight reforms in the tariff which do not appreciably affect revenue, and are made with a view to correct anomalies.

For instance, there is an export duty of three per cent. on coals and iron the produce of India. This is as yet of no great practical importance, but it is manifestly wrong that a cargo of Ranee-gunge coal should be burdened with an export duty, if shipped to Ceylon or Java to compete with coal from England.

There can be no reason why carriages should be imported free, while all the chief materials used in carriage making pay an import duty.

These, however, and any other minor matters, can be dealt with in Committee on the Customs Bill, and for the present it is enough to state that the total effect of the reductions proposed in Customs duties may be taken at £475,000 for the ensuing year.

This reduces my surplus to £428,814.

#### THE INCOME TAX.

One question only now remains for consideration, viz., how to deal with the Income-tax.

Some action is requisite, for the Act of last year, continuing the first year's assessments, will soon expire, and it is necessary to provide before August whether the notices and forms of return prescribed by the original Act shall or shall not be again issued.

Upon this point there is, I believe, no second opinion among men practically acquainted with India, that they ought not to issue. It is admitted on all hands that the alarm, the vexation, the oppression, and the extortion, inseparable from calling for complicated returns of individual incomes, in a country like India, are a far greater evil than the tax itself, and that, assuming such a tax to be indispensable, a rough classification at fixed rates, somewhat on the plan proposed by my hon. friend, Mr. Harington, would have been infinitely preferable to any attempt to ascertain individual incomes.

Accordingly, I had thought last year, when it seemed certain that both an Income-tax and a Licence-tax would be required to maintain an equilibrium, that the opportunity of passing the Licence-tax Act should be taken to mould the two together into one measure, on the principle of fixed classification.

Circumstances led, during my absence, to the Licence-tax being passed in the form originally proposed, and a temporary Act was passed continuing the existing assessments under the Income tax for one year.

Since then financial prospects have materially improved, and we have been able to arrest the Licence-tax on the very eve of its imposition, thus saving 5,000,000 of tax-payers from the incidence of a direct tax, and the annoyance of classification.

The situation of matters with regard to the Income-tax is thus materially changed. If we were now imposing it for the first time, or if it were clear that it would be permanent, I should have no hesitation in recommending that it should be commuted into a tax on the principle of Mr. Harington's Bill, and probably made over to the local

Sootlan, one of the sons of Bahadoor Shah, ex-King of Delhi, a lad of twenty years, is now on trial for being a ringleader in the rebellion. He was captured at Jeypore. Crops cutting well. Gram selling in the city at 28 seers, barley at 28 and 29.

**CAPTURE OF THE RAO SAHIB.**—The *Lahore Chronicle* states "on authority, that Punda Rung Rao, otherwise called Rao Sahib, a nephew of the Nana's, who is supposed to have been with Tantia Toppe and taken a prominent part in the events of the mutiny, has been captured in the Jummoo territory by Mr. McNabb, with the assistance of the Maharaja."

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 7. Nouvelle Accession, Roby, Bourbon; Fatty Allum, Sheber, Mauritius; S. G. Glover, Kellum, Boston; Rangoon, Melville, Moulmein.—8. Maulmein, Ashton, Negapatam; Golden Fleece, Weston, London.—14. R. B. Forbes, Bolland, San Francisco; Union, Leory, Reunion.—15. Nemesis, Castle, Suez; Maritana, McLean, Liverpool; Raritan, Rowe, Moulmein.—16. Leocadie and Anna, Moreau, Madras; Brewster, Dunbar, Boston; Punjab, Cowin, Mauritius.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per S. Glover.—Mr. Johnson.  
Per Rangoon.—J. Dacosta, Lieut. and Mrs. Ingram, C. J. Comew, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, J. E. McLaughlin, Mr. Harper, Mr. Peters, Mrs. Crossman, Mrs. Green, Miss Howard, Capt. Tucker.

Per Moulmein.—Mr. J. Bennett, from Madras; Capt. Chesapeake, Mr. Smith.

Per Golden Fleece.—Mr. J. Wetherall, Miss Macrae, Mr. Abbott, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell and infant, Mrs. Alcock and infant, Lieut. Owen, Ens. Wroughton, Mr. Mayne, Mrs. Pole, Mr. Ross, Dr. J. Kelly, Ens. W. C. Erskine, Mr. Kenny, Mr. Sedley, Mr. McEwen, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Gordon Grant, Lieut. Simeon and wife, Capt. Freun, Mrs. Hamilton and two infants, the Misses Garstin, the Misses Abbott, Mr. Clark, Mr. A. C. B. Withers, Dr. and Mrs. Barker and infant, Mrs. Wyman and two infants, Mrs. Strachan, Lieut. A. Fleck, Capt. and Mrs. Hammer and infant, Col. and Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Perrean, Mr. Nicholson, Miss Sheehy, Mr. Sheety.

Per Maritana.—Mrs. McLeon.  
Per str. Nemesis.—Lieut. Carter, Staff asst. surgs. Bracken and Baxter, Asst. surg. Lewer, Messrs. Atkinson, Waterson, Armstrong, McDonald, Downes, Robin, Richards, Archer, Higginson, Rogers, Trethewey, Tingey, and Robeem, Dr. and Mrs. Furlong, Mrs. Chapman, Miss Merklots, Mrs. Roberts, Messrs. Freelock, Eschback, Parker, Kingscote, Plowden, Stretel, Haste, McLeod, Morreri and Kirnan and son. From Madras.—Mr. and Mrs. Riley, Capt. and Mrs. Mayne, Mrs. Mason.

### DEPARTURES.

April 3. Octavia, Dale, London; George Kendall, Cox, Liverpool; Burnah, Gray, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein; Eliza, Kammerling, Boston; White Eagle, Williams, London.—4. Moulmein, Jackson, Rangoon and Moulmein; Euxine, Mulcolmsen, Colombo; Charles Cooper, Jordan, Boston; National Eagle, Mathews, Boston.—5. H. M. Hayes, Upton, London via Mauritius; Merchantman, Mitchell, London; Tenasserim, Tully, Liverpool.—6. Argo, Gerritz, Hamburg.—7. Beaver, Morice, Singapore; Emigrant, McLean, Akyab; Hydaspes, Irwin, Akyab; Alice Maud, Gibbs, Kurrachee; Bushire Merchant, Jones, Mauritius; Etoile de la Mer, Ravilly, Nantes.—8. Constantine Kalli, Ranipal, Bourbon.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 25, 1862. (by Telegram)

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                            | Sell.    | Buy.     |
|----------------------------|----------|----------|
| Transfer 4 per cent.       | Nominal. |          |
| New Company's Rupees 4 do. | 93½      | to 93½ 0 |
| 3rd Suez Rupee 4 do.       | —        | 0 0      |
| Public Works 5 do.         | —        | —        |
| Ditto 5 do.                | 104½     | 104½     |
| New 5½ do.                 | 111      | —        |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) | 5½ per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days)  | 8½ per ct. |
| Interest on Deposit of Government Paper  | 7 per ct.  |
| Do. on Open Cash Credit Accounts         | 7 per ct.  |
| On Deposit of Goods, &c.                 | 8½ per ct. |

### EXCHANGES.

|                                      |           |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight     | 2 0½      |
| Ditto with Documents, do.            | 2 0½ 2 0½ |
| American Bills under credit, do.     |           |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight       |           |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight            |           |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight | Nominal.  |

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

|                            |               |              |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 4 per cent. Stock Receipts | Sa. Rs. 100   | Co.'s Rs. 70 |
| 4 ditto Government Paper   | 100           | 76           |
| 4 ditto ditto              | Co.'s Rs. 100 | 76           |
| 5 ditto ditto              | 100           | 95           |
| 5 ditto ditto              | 100           | 95           |
| New Treasury Bills         | 100           | 95           |

On goods three-fourths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

|                     | Paid up.  | Present value at Co.'s Rupees. |
|---------------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Bank of Bengal      | 4000 each | 7800 to 7825                   |
| Agra Bank (Limited) | 500       | 800 to 825                     |
| Oriental Bank       | £25       | No sales.                      |

|  |       |              |
|--|-------|--------------|
| Hoogly                                   | 1000  | 950          |
| Delhi Bank                               | 500   | 550 to 560   |
| Commercial Bank                          | £250  | No sales.    |
| Calcutta and Burmah                      | £300  | 500 nom.     |
| Mercantile Bank                          | £1000 | 1000         |
| Sindia Bank                              | £300  | 550          |
| People's Bank                            | 75    | Par.         |
| India General Steam                      | 1000  | 1180 to 1200 |
| Ganges Company                           | 500   | 520 to 525   |
| Bengal Coal Company (Limited)            | 1000  | 1800 to 1810 |
| Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) | 600   | 740 to 750   |
| Hoogly (Eastern)                         | 1000  | 950 to 975   |
| East India Coal Company (Limited)        | 100   | 60 to 65     |
| Bengal Printing Company (Limited)        | 100   | 165 to 170   |
| Bengal Tea Company                       | 100   | 120 to 125   |
| Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)      | 50    | 55 to 57     |
| Bonded Warehouse Association             | 445   | 620 to 625   |
| Calcutta Docking Company                 | 700   | 1225 to 1250 |
| Oriental Gas Company (Limited)           | 10    | 16 17 each.  |
| Assam Company                            | 200   | 460 to 470   |
| East India Railway Company               | 218   | 214 to 215   |
| East India Copper Co. (Limited)          | 1000  | 11 dis.      |
| Calcutta Auction Company (Limited)       | 75    | 28 to 30     |

### PRICES OF BULLION.

|                             |               |                  |
|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Sovereigns                  | Each, Rs. 10  | 3½ to 10 4½      |
| Doubloons                   | "             | 32 6 to 32 3     |
| Madras Gold Mohurs          | "             | 15 2 to          |
| Old Gold Mohurs             | "             | 20 4 to 20 0     |
| New Gold Mohurs             | "             | 15 8 to 16 0     |
| China Gold Bars             | per sicca wt. | Rs. 16 5 to 16 0 |
| Gold Dust (Australia)       | "             | 15 15 to 16 0    |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 | "             | 220 8 to 221 6   |
| Spanish Dollars             | per 100 Rs.   | 224 0 to 225 0   |
| Mexican ditto               | "             | 220 8 to 221 6   |

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £3 Os. 0d. to £3. 6s. per ton.  
To Liverpool, nominal.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

SIR WILLIAM DENISON has terminated his great literary labours in two publications, which the *Madras Observer* recommends to an intelligent public—"A Lecture on Systems of Education," and "Remarks on Essays and Reviews." We are glad to observe the Christian tone of the former. It was originally delivered to the young men of Sydney. The writer draws these conclusions from a review of the educational policy of all civilised countries—that the only practical mode of carrying out a proper system of training schoolmasters is by the establishment of Normal schools; that experience, as well as theory, is opposed to the separation of education into two distinct elements, secular and religious; and that the application to any people, of a system which treats these two elements as separate and independent, is likely to produce the most injurious effects upon the national character.

**MADRAS MAGDALEN ASYLUM.**—We see from the report of the Madras Magdalen Asylum that in the course of 1861, five women were admitted, of whom one was a European. The women are employed in needle-work. The income of the asylum was Rs. 1,948, and the expenditure Rs. 2,120. The committee have room for twenty inmates, but complain of want of support. We regret that the same reason led to the extinction of the Calcutta Asylum. The class intended to be reformed is on the increase in the presidency towns and large stations. The mortality of the mutinies, among the rank and file of the army, added to it.

**CANNANORE, March 30.**—There has been a great fracas between the Queen Beebe and the "Rajah of Cannanore." The Rajah sent a person to relieve the "Karistan" of the Laccadive Islands, and that person has written to say that he could not find any books or records to which he could refer for the past accounts of the islands, so the personal property of the late "Karistan," who lately arrived at Cannanore, underwent a strict scrutiny. Whether anything was found we are unable to say, but the assistance of the police was called to the landing of the same. The Rajah, who used formerly to ride in a bullock coach, now drives out in an open phaeton and pair of chesnut horses, the only pair in Cannanore. Cannanore is about to become a place of some note hereafter, as two printing presses are on their road from Bombay, and a talented gentleman is proposing to start a newspaper, to be styled the *Cannanore Kaleidoscope*, should sufficient inducement offer.—*Cochin Courier*.

**ROYAL PRESENTS.**—The *Bangalore Herald* has heard that Dr. Campbell, Durbar Surgeon to his

Highness the Rajah of Mysore, is the bearer of an autograph letter, together with a sword and other valuable presents, from her Majesty the Queen, to be presented to his Highness in the usual state. The officiating Commissioner, with his staff, have gone to Mysore to be present on the occasion.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**DEPARTURE OF SIR GEORGE CLERK.**—Sir George Clerk embarked from the Apollo Bunder on the afternoon of the 24th April, at a quarter past five o'clock. On his arrival at the Bunder a salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery. Sir George was accompanied by the new Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, Hon. W. E. Frere, Captain Clerk, A.D.C. There were a great many gentlemen present to witness the departure of the late Governor, amongst whom we noticed Sir Matthew Sausse, Sir Joseph Arnould, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Hon. J. D. Inverarity, Hon. A. D. Robertson, Hon. M. R. Westropp, Brigadier Liddell, C.B., Colonel Turner, Colonel Marriott, Colonel Barr, Mr. M. J. Shaw Stewart, Dr. Geraud, W. B. Peile, Hon. Rustomjee Jamsetjee, Hon. Jugganath Sunkersett, Major Coley, Major Curtis, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, Mr. W. Crawford, Mr. Hebbert, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Orr, Mr. Foyett, Mr. F. L. Brown, Mr. Bentley, Mr. Sangster, &c., &c. Sir George Clerk stepped into the Governor's new barge, accompanied by Sir Bartle Frere, Hon. W. E. Frere, Commodore Wellesley, Brigadier Liddell, Captain Clerk, Mr. Shaw Stewart, and Lieutenant Burn. Other boats followed, in which were Colonels Marriott, Turner, &c. As soon as the barge of his Excellency got under weigh, the *Ajdahn, Clive, Auckland*, and *Dalhousie* manned yards, and the three first-named vessels fired a salute of seventeen guns each. H. H. the Innam of Muscat's sloop-of-war, *Iskundershore*, also fired a similar salute. When Sir George Clerk reached the *Dalhousie*, he was received by Commander Hopkins and the whole of the officers of the ship. Sir Bartle Frere and the rest of the gentlemen who accompanied him left immediately after seeing Sir George on board, and returned on shore. There was no attempt at demonstration at any time; there was no guard of honour in attendance; there was merely the Governor's body guard of native cavalry, consisting of some four or five men. The European mounted police were on the ground, as well as some few of the European constables. When Sir Bartle Frere returned to the shore he drove off immediately to the Town Hall, where the oaths were then administered to him in the Durbar room, and his Excellency took his seat at the Council. On taking his seat another salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery. The Governor was attended in the Town Hall by the members of Council and most of the secretaries of Government.—*Bombay Gazette*.

**THE FIRE AT CAMPOOLEE.**—There seems but little probability that the exact cause of the recent fire at Campoolee will be discovered. There appears to be no grounds for suspicion that it was the work of an incendiary, whilst the fact that on two previous occasions spontaneous combustion had clearly been caused by a portion of the packing of bales having oil or grease upon them would seem to corroborate the opinion that the recent fire originated from a similar cause, especially as on both occasions the fire broke out during the hottest part of the day, amongst the bales exposed to the sun. Although the actual loss amounted to between four and five hundred bales of cotton, yet, considering that in a comparatively confined space there were about four thousand dokras piled up, and that a strong wind was blowing at the time, it is surprising that greater damage was not sustained. The first alarm of the fire was given about noon on the 15th April, when it was found that several dokras on the top of a large stack of cotton bales were on fire, these bales were stacked, ready for loading, at the western side of the station. Un-

fortunately the fire broke out at a time when most of the native labourers were absent taking their dinner; and it was only by the most strenuous exertions on the part of the European and other officials that we have not to record the destruction of the entire stock, as the breeze which arose caused the fire to spread with more than ordinary rapidity. After some time the burning bales were removed from the rest, thus confining the fire to a circle about one hundred and twenty feet in diameter; to this spot those bales were brought which had become ignited by fragments of burning cotton scattered by the wind. A fire engine was on the spot on a carriage truck, and did effectual service. As the hose was not long enough to reach the adjacent tank, the engine had to be supplied with water from the tenders of the locomotive engines. Quantities of sand also were thrown upon the burning bales with good effect; but just as the fire appeared to be getting under control (about 3 o'clock p.m.) it was found that the goods' shed on the eastern side of the yard had taken fire, doubtless through a portion of the burning cotton being blown on to the roof, part of which was covered with jowlies. At this time there were about fourteen waggons under the shed. Fortunately, by great exertion, ten of these were shunted; four were destroyed, one of these in the centre covered with a tilt first catching fire communicated the flames to the other three so rapidly that they were partially destroyed before they could be uncoupled. In fact, the shed, the four waggons, and the articles lying upon the platform were so speedily one mass of flames that even the empty bullock carts could not be removed from the edge of the platform. A large tree by the side of one of the bullock stables, was also partially destroyed, and those buildings, had they not been tiled, would have shared a similar fate. The exact amount of loss sustained has not, we believe, been ascertained. The four waggons destroyed contained about twenty-eight casks of oil, 194 bags of seed, and some twenty-seven packages of luggage, &c. Notwithstanding the utmost exertions of those who assisted in endeavouring to extinguish the fire, that on the western side of the yard was not brought under control until about 4 p.m.; while the fire on the eastern side (amongst the sheds, waggons, goods, &c.) was not extinguished until 9 p.m. At one time other buildings than the stables were threatened, and it was only owing to the indefatigable exertions of the officials who were present that the damage was not much greater. The whole station had a very narrow escape from destruction.—*Times of India*.

**THE MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE.**—The Supreme Court was densely crowded by all classes of the community on the 22nd April on the occasion of the delivery of judgment in the great libel case of the Maharaj versus the editor of the *Sutya Prakash*. On all the material issues the verdict of the Court was in favour of the defendant, with costs. On the technical plea of "not guilty," the Chief Justice held, in opposition to the Puisne Judge, that a verdict should go for the Maharaj, with five rupees damages—but no costs. The court was unanimous, however, in its judgment upon the plea of justification, which was held to have been fully established, as were also several other pleas, and a verdict in favour of the defendant was entered thereon, with costs. The judgment is of too much importance to be mutilated, and we, therefore, defer its publication *in extenso* until we can make it from their Lordships' notes. After judgment was delivered, Mr. Anstey moved the court in behalf of the defendant for the general costs of the action, supported by Mr. Dumbur. The court ruled that the matter should stand over until the bills went before the taxing officer, when, should any difficulty arise, the defendant would be at liberty to move the court upon the point.

**COTTON CULTIVATION.**—The *Bombay Gazette* states that one of the leading firms of Bombay is about to begin the cotton trade on a large scale in Berar. A model farm is to be established, and a European agent will make advances to the ryots for cotton, cleaning and packing the bales on the spot, and dispensing, as far as possible, with middle men.

**CRICKET IN INDIA.**—The *Bombay Gazette* has been informed that Mr. Strettell, the Secretary to the Bombay Gymkhana, is thinking of bringing out the all England Eleven next January, to play cricket matches with twenty-two of Bombay, and afterwards at Poona, Ahmedabad, Madras, Bangalore, and Calcutta.

**BELGAUM, April 19.**—The rumour which was prevalent some days ago as to the Artillery Battery located in the Fort being removed from this place turns out to be quite true, although its destination may not be Kolapoor. The battery will not, however, move at once for Poona, as at first intended, until after the rains. Accounts have reached us from a neighbouring village that when the collector, Mr. Tucker, with Col. Kennedy and Major Kemball, were out shooting a couple of days ago, they roused a large tiger, which the last-named officer wounded. The animal became infuriated, and attacked a beater, whom he killed on the spot, and then made off, closely pursued by the rest of the party. Upon searching for the tiger Mr. Tucker (who is a very successful and adventurous sportsman), accompanied by a beater, went into the jungle and found the beast. The tiger first charged Mr. Tucker, but afterwards attacked the beater, who attempted to escape, but was overtaken and torn to pieces immediately afterwards. The dread of the two epidemics now prevailing here is so great that the authorities have prohibited the sale of ripe fruit, and the police expel every vendor of mangoes and melons. The weather is very warm, quite oppressive, in fact—a slight shower last night.

**H.M.'s 1ST BATTALION 4TH KING'S OWN.**—Major-general Cunynghame closed his inspection of the 4th King's Own, by reviewing them in full dress, on the general parade ground, on the 8th April. Before dismissing the regiment the Major-general delivered a pithy and impressive address, and expressed his satisfaction with everything connected with the corps. He recommended the men particularly to avail themselves of the advantages which the regimental savings bank offers to the soldiers in India. The gallant speaker laid special stress upon the fact that men who formerly belonged to the regiment he at one time commanded had called upon him to thank him for the kind advice they had received from him many years ago, and in following which they were enabled to return to their native land with sums in their possession varying from fifty to one hundred sovereigns each. Every soldier can reap similar benefits if he would only be steady and prudent, and the Major-general hoped the men of the 4th King's Own would follow a similar example, and go back to their homes equally blessed.—*Our Paper*.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 12. Barbara, Rice, Aden; Pericles, Ferguson, Glasgow; Sheeshah, Gilham, Calcutta.—13. Albion, Thompson, Melbourne; Gloria, Wyeth, Sunderland; Goa, Bourdy, Mauritius; Electric, Underwood, Melbourne; Queen of India, Gurry, Melbourne; Rising Sun, McKinnon, Liverpool.—14. Martin Luther, McCreadie, Liverpool; Argonaut, White, Rio de Janeiro; Sir J. Macdonald, Knight, Colombo.—15. Gem of the Ocean, Williams, Calcutta; Lady Caniz, Spence, Calcutta; City of Agra, Ewing, Liverpool; Shah Jan, White, Mauritius; Clara, Barrow, London.—16. Thetis, Reiss, Algoa Bay; C. Columbus, Bally, Bordeaux.—17. Mary Shepherd, Budge, London; Campedown, Houston, Liverpool; Glenalva, Muir, Liverpool; Nell Gwyn, Heneg, Liverpool; Dalkeith, Flucker, Liverpool.—19. Dewa Gungadhar, Mackenzie, Liverpool; Regina, Brown, Calcutta; Levant, Fern, Liverpool; Futtay Shaw Allum, Mitchell, Calcutta; Virginia, Doss, Liverpool; Douglas Castle, Stute, Liverpool; Shand, Curman, Liverpool.—20. Joshua, Battell, Liverpool; str. Behar, Brooks, Hong Kong; Matilda Athelney, Power, Algoa Bay.—21. Boyne, Kemp, Calcutta; William Chandler, Jones, Liverpool; Tornado, Amy, Liverpool; John Linn, Kavanagh, Liverpool; Alma, Brough, Liverpool; Floating Light, Starkie, Liverpool.—22. Shantung, Webster, London.—23. Kennington, Edwards, Liverpool; Rory O'More, Harding, Singapore; C. of Yarrowburgh, Fuller, Table Bay; Napoleon III, Veramee, Dunkerque.—24. Union, Jerrari, Marseilles; str. Jeddo, Grainger, Suez.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Clara.—Mr. Carew, I.N., Capt. and Mrs. Williams, B.A., Mr. and Mrs. Collins, 6th Dragoons, Mr. Pritchard, 17th Lancers, Mr. Coulson, cadet, Mr. and Mrs. Richmond and child, Mrs. Jarvis.  
Per Mary Shepherd.—Lieut. and Mrs. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Pollard and five children, Mrs. Richardson and five children, Mrs. and Miss McDonald and child.  
Per Dalkeith.—Mr. W. A. B. Culin.  
Per Joshua.—Mr. Christison.

Per str. Behar.—Mrs. Black, Mrs. Thorne and infant, Cornet Hydquary, lady, and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Coke, Mr. Blacker.

Per Shantung.—Mr. F. P. T. Brett and lady, Mr. B. Maler and lady, Mrs. Webster.

Per Kennington.—Mrs. Edwards.

Per P. and O. str. Jeddo.—Mr. Ashworth, Mr. Johnson, Mrs. Armstrong, Mr. G. Maitland, Mr. F. Baker, Mr. Hacker, Mrs. Chapman, Mr. Oliver, Maj. Rice, Mr. E. Gaddum, Mr. Wallace, M. A. Rosetti, Mr. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Fell, W. Stansfield, Thomas Evans, J. W. Drewitt, Mrs. Bartleman, J. W. Harris, Mrs. Bull.

### DEPARTURES.

April 12. Malta str., King, Aden and Suez; Ocean, Parquier, Marseilles via Kurrachee.—13. Taptee str., Ellison, Persian Gulf.—14. Benares str., Wright, China, &c.—15. S. R. Rajashewree, Hill, Maulmain; Forfarshire, Richmond, Calcutta; Bosphorus, Murphy, Liverpool.—16. Silver Bugle, Loupman, London; Cameronian, Sadler, and Nagasaki, McKay, Liverpool.—17. Thornhill, Cunningham, Queen of the Seas, Glenading, Liverpool.—21. Dalhousie str., Hopkins, Suez; Black Eagle, Mearns, Benecoolen, Chambers, and Edward Percy, Stewart, Liverpool; Lightning str., Taylor, Singapore, &c.—25. Colonist, Gibson, Liverpool.—27. P. and O. str. Behar, Brooks, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Tilly, to Kurrachee.—Mr. Todhunter, Mr. Meiklejohn, Capt. and Mrs. Blunt, Mr. J. Bedford, Mr. Hill, Mr. M. O. De Silva.

Additional passengers per str. Malta, April 12.—For Marseilles.—Capt. Liwyn, Mr. F. Hutchinson, Mr. De Lisle, Mr. Strickland, For Suez.—Capt. Speer, Mr. Cox, Mr. Tuivall. For Southampton.—Mr. Cursetjee Dorabjee, Mr. Allen.

Per P. and O. Co's str. Behar.—For Suez.—Gen. Le Grand Jacob, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Bordes, Mr. J. G. Wehner, Mr. Waterfield, Mr. R. Dougal, Sir Charles Nicholson, Count Hengendorf, lady, and daughter, Mr. F. White, Col. Kirby. For Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. Loughman, Miss Loughman, Capt. Heatcote. For Alexandria.—Mr. Cason, Mr. Darlang, Mr. and Mrs. Cork, Mr. Spiess. For Marseilles.—Mr. A. Hathaway, Mr. Anstey, Maj. Goldsmid, Capt. W. Waddington, Mr. E. D. Sassoon, Mr. R. D. Sassoon and child, Mr. Rauey, Mr. Cowasjee Shapoorjee, Mr. Shapoorjee Manockjee, Capt. Wright, Lieut. Col. Macintyre, Maj. Stewart. For Southampton.—Mr. Taylor, Col. and Mrs. Marriott and child, Mr. and Mrs. MacKinnon, Mr. and Mrs. Fleming and child, Mrs. G. C. Ross, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, two sons, and two daughters, Miss Cursetjee Cama, Mr. Twyford, Mr. Harrison, Lieut. R. G. Harlock, Capt. and Mrs. Jones and two children, Col. and Mrs. Travers, Bombardier Elliott, Mrs. Thorne and two infants, Mr. Blackett, Surg. maj. Durham, Mr. Johns, Mrs. Burne and child, Col. Wilby, Lieut. Murphy.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, April 26, 1862.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                           |         |                |
|---------------------------|---------|----------------|
| 4 per cent. Transfer Loan | nom.    |                |
| 4 ditto Loan              | 1832-33 | Rs. 97 100 Sa. |
| 4 ditto ditto             | 1835-36 | Rs. 97 100 Co. |
| 4 ditto ditto             | 1842-43 | Rs. 95 100 do. |
| 4 ditto Co's Rs. Loan     | 1854-55 | Rs. 95 100 do. |
| 5 ditto Loan (New)        |         | Rs. 105        |
| 5 1/2 ditto Co's Rs. Loan |         | 111            |

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

|  |                        |
|--|------------------------|
| Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000)  | 70 pm.                 |
| Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up                                    | 105                    |
| Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up                                | 13 1/2                 |
| Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 ditto                                  | 33 x.d.                |
| Central Bank of Western India  | 1 prem.                |
| Agra Bank (Rs. 500)  | 80 per ct. pm.         |
| Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000)  | 30 ditto               |
| Apolo Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 pd up                              | Rs. 20,000             |
| Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 pd up                               | Rs. 5,500 prem.        |
| Hydraulic P. Company   | 4,000 ditto " 250 dis. |
| Cotton Spinning Company  | 4,600 ditto " "        |
| Colaba L. Company  | 10,000 ditto " 11,000  |
| Bombay, Baroda, &c., Railway 1,000 ditto                               | " Nom.                 |
| Boaboy S.N. Company  | 500 ditto " 375        |
| Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company                                    | 5,000 " 415 pm.        |
| East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited)                          | 150 " 1,700            |
| Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company                             | 400 " 300 dis.         |
| Throstle Mill Company  | 4,000 " 300 dis.       |
| Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Company                         | 550 " 105 dis.         |
| Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company                                  | " " 850                |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Company                                     | 500 " 300 dis.         |
| Great Ind. P. Com. (Rs. 215-3) paid in Bombay, or £25 prem. in England | " Par.                 |
| Ditto New Shares at £2 per share—Rs. 13 ditto.                         |                        |

### EXCHANGES.

|  |                       |
|--|-----------------------|
| On London—at   |                       |
| 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 0 1/2d., for Doc. Bills. |                       |
| 6 ditto ditto " 2s. 0 1/2d. for Cred. Bills.             |                       |
| On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100                  | 100                   |
| Ditto " at 30 ditto                                      | 100 1/2               |
| Ditto " at sight   | 101                   |
| On Madras, at 30 days' sight                             | 98 1/2                |
| Ditto " at sight   | nom.                  |
| On China, at 60 days' sight                              | Rs. 219 per 100 dols. |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

|                       |                       |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Sovereigns            | each, Rs. 10.5        |
| Bank of England Notes | 103                   |
| Spanish Dollars       | per 100 Rs. 240       |
| Republic Dollars      | ditto " 213           |
| German Crowns         | ditto " 213 1/2       |
| Sycee Silver          | per 100 tola, Rs. 108 |
| Gold Leaf             | per tola, Rs. 16-8    |
| Bar Silver            | 106 1/2               |
| Mexican Dollars       | 223                   |

### FREIGHTS.

To London—Cotton, 22. 15s.; Seeds, 23. 7s. 6d.  
To Liverpool—Cotton, 23. 5s.; Seeds, 23.



the industry and enterprise of all classes of her Majesty's subjects.

"My lord, in a country like this, the action of Government is of vital consequence to the interests of commerce, and occasions frequently arise when we feel it to be our duty to offer suggestions with regard to matters, the disposal of which rests with the Government, and bespeak for our respectful representations in such instances your Excellency's just and indulgent consideration.

"Tendering to your Excellency the assurance of our profound respect, and the expression of our confidence that great benefits will result from your lordship's administration of the government of this vast empire, we have the honour to subscribe ourselves, your Excellency's most obedient humble servants,

"For the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,  
"W. S. FITZWILLIAM, President.  
"WILLIAM GRANT, Vice-President.

"Calcutta, April 1, 1862."

To which his lordship was pleased to reply as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I sincerely thank you for this very cordial address of welcome.

"Anticipations of peace and tranquillity expressed by my predecessors at the outset of their career have been so frequently belied by the course of events, that I feel strongly how necessary it is to be cautious in hazarding conjectures as to what the future may bring forth in this country. Nevertheless, I think with you that the circumstances of the present time justify the hope that we may have now before us opportunities for promoting the development of its resources, and securing the happiness and well-being of its inhabitants, greater than any which have been heretofore enjoyed.

"In order, however, to enable us to make the most of these opportunities, it is essential that there should be good understanding and a disposition to co-operate heartily for the common welfare both between the Government and the public, and between the several sections of the public among themselves, and I hail as one of the most hopeful of the signs of the times your assurance that the belief in the supposed antagonism of interests between the non-official Europeans and the natives of the soil is passing away, and the manly and creditable declaration contained in your address that nothing which injures the well-being of the people at large can benefit you, and that you ask for no privileges for yourselves which you are not prepared to advocate for them.

"I invite you, therefore, gentlemen, to communicate with me unreservedly and frankly on all questions by which you suppose that your interests may be affected, or where you believe that your knowledge and experience may be useful to me, and to give me credit for sharing your conviction that, rightly understood and fairly pursued, your interests—the interests, namely, of that enterprising class which carries into regions morally stagnant and materially unimproved, the vivifying influences of British energy and British capital, are coincident with those of the community at large."

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**SYLHET, March 25.**—The insurrection of the Khasiahs in the Jyuteah hills is nearly, it is to be hoped, brought to a close. General Showers who has arrived at Sylhet from Calcutta, with the 33rd N. I., has planned a mode of attack that must disperse the malcontents and bring them back again to their allegiance. He has sent a column into the hills from the south-east portion of them, which appears to be but little known by any one, another about mid-way between that and the foot of the hills leading to Cherrapunjee, both of these to co-operate with the column already in the hills under Colonel Dunsford, who has taken several stockades, with but very little loss. This ought to prove to the rebels that our troops can travel through their country, and induce those who are friendly to return to their villages from which they have been driven by fear, not so much of our troops, as the rebels who want them to join them. The great

difficulty is the supplying the troops with atta, both the 28th and 33rd have been accustomed to live on it, and in this country there is great difficulty in procuring it for them; otherwise they get on famously, in spite of the hardships they have to undergo, which are very severe. The cause of the outbreak is variously stated, but it is believed that it originated on account of the house and property-tax, and from the manner it was being collected. Many of these hill people have never seen a rupee; they live by barter and in caves. When they cannot pay the tax they have had their clothes taken off their backs. This, no doubt, irritated them a good deal, and they also imagined their religion was a good deal interfered with. One story currently reported is, that they are in the habit of performing a religious ceremony, where a good deal of dancing takes place, and in which they use swords and shields, and during the ceremony they are not allowed to talk; one of the officials, seeing the swords and shields, and knowing full well they could not speak during the time it lasted, wanted them to give them up, of course they could not, at the same time saying that they had leave to keep a few swords and shields for the express purpose of using at these ceremonies from the civil authority; however, the next day, when the officials went to take possession of them, they found the men in rebellion. Such is the report, and one that is currently believed. If Government will open one or two roads in the territory, it will, no doubt, open out the resources of the country, and make them feel more peacefully inclined towards us. General Showers started for the post at the south-east, on hearing that a stockade was close to it, but on arrival he heard it had been destroyed by a jamadar and a handful of men. He made all the requisite inquiries to enable the column to proceed in that direction, and then returned to Sylhet, and the next day started again for Cherrapunjee, with the intention of joining Colonel Dunsford, and prosecuting further inquiries in that direction—he will find the journey a very tedious one.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**THE KHASIAHS.**—One hundred and fifty men of the 28th Regiment N. I., under Captain Robinson, having joined Colonel Richardson's party on the 10th of March, they proceeded on the 11th to attack the rebels in their strongly entrenched position at Onksae, and with the same success that has attended every one of Colonel Robinson's bold attacks, the rebels at once bolted down the khuds, and were no more seen; pursuit was hopeless. On the 16th Colonel Dunsford, C. B., joined Colonel Richardson and Major Rowlett, the Deputy Commissioner at Jynteapore, assumed command of the force, and marched at once for the seat of the rebellion. On the 20th they attacked the rebels at Ralleang, a large village about twenty miles N. E. of Jowae. The village was strongly stockaded on every side, and doubly so at the narrow footpaths leading to it. The rebels are said to have numbered about four hundred with thirty or forty fire-arms, and kept up a sharp fire at first, but without effect. The attack is said to have been well planned, but the deep ravines and heavy jungle prevented the place from being surrounded, and the skirmishers, which were intended to have outflanked and cut up those flying away, were brought up by impassable ravines and joined in the assault. The place is said to have been very strong, with an earthwork six feet high, and on the top of it thick spiked bamboos as high, again loopholed throughout, and with a flanking fire from each side with a deep ditch in front well stuck over with pointed bamboos to impale any unfortunate who in his zeal might jump into, instead of over, the ditch. The yell of the stalwart Seikhs and the little Goorkhas, however, led by their gallant Colonel, struck a panic into the Khasiahs, and not a shot was fired at them after the rush was made. Two of the rebels were killed within the stockade, and three in the pursuit which followed, but they know every crick and corner of their thick jungles which afford them such friendly shelter, and it appears from all accounts to be hopeless to attempt to catch them, but Colonel Dunsford spares neither his men nor himself in the attempt. The stockade

and village have been entirely destroyed, and from the fact of the rebels deserting their stockade at Munsoo the next day, at which they had been labouring for the last month, and which was a very formidable one, it is thought they are nearly used up, and although most are now ready to come in on a promise of pardon, they cannot, or will not give up their leaders. All the stockades have now been levelled.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**MURREE, April 6.**—Here we are in a sea of mountains and clouds, such weather! It has been raining cats and dogs, for I am afraid to say how many hours—no signs of the days and clean roads—plenty of rain and plenty of mud, nothing else plentiful, every body looking savage, no fresh arrivals since my last. In consequence of the bad weather we have had here, and are still having, visitors I imagine are not over anxious to rush up; in fact the weather must be still cold down below. The convalescents are expected to arrive on the 15th inst., much too cold for sickly men at present. A number of your readers will be glad to know that the Murree brewery is not yet defunct. It is struggling into life, and the beer is really first-rate, far better than any country stuff I have yet tasted. The porter is very passable too, many prefer it to the beer. The brothers McEwin seem to understand what they are doing, and are two hard working fellows—the very sort of men that are required for an establishment of the kind. I have no doubt of the beer being equal to that made in England in a year or two, when every thing is in proper working order—the only fault to be found is a sweetness in both beer and porter. The hops used must be either bad or a sufficient quantity is not used; it would be well to correct this as soon as possible. The country would save something very handsome by introducing this beer into soldier's canteens in the Punjab. The article is pure and wholesome, and after a very short time I feel sure the men would prefer it to that now supplied.—*Lahore Chronicle.*

**MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.**—A correspondent of the *Lahore Chronicle* gives an interesting account of the marriage of Meean Pertab Singh, the son of the Maharajah of Cashmere, with the daughter of the Rajah of Chumba. The Cashmere Chief came to the wedding with his whole court and 10,000 followers. The marriage presents were numerous and costly. According to Rajpoot custom each chief on becoming a guest received a present of a bag of money (zyafut), and on being dismissed by the Maharajah a handsome Khillut with another bag of money (Rooksutana). On reaching a square in the town of Chumba the Maharajah was met by the bride's procession, headed by the Rajah of Chumba, her father, he and his suite being dressed in plain white garments. The Maharajah and Rajah approached on foot, took off their shoes, embraced, and returned to their cars. The Rajah then preceded the Maharajah to the Castle, and according to custom declined, as father of the bride, to receive the nuzurs offered by the family of the bridegroom. The display of fireworks on the night of the marriage was very brilliant, and for some hours the whole town was as bright as day. During the hours of the night the nuptial knot was tied, a form which is literally performed according to Hindoo custom, by tying the garments of the bride and bridegroom together while the incantations are read. The bridegroom is a boy of nine, the bride an infant. The marriage ceremonies are said to have cost the Rajah 70,000 rupees, and the Maharajah about fifteen lakhs.

**THE LATE HURRICANE.**—We (*Phenix*) are now in possession of full and accurate particulars of the hurricane which swept away on the 27th March, 1862, six villages in the Thannah of Godagaree in the Rajshahye district, by name Baraiparah, Sharunpore, Gohalbaree, Julahar, and Keshubpore. The villages which are now in complete ruin and desolation are at a distance of twenty miles west of this station, and stand on the eastern bank of the Mohanunda which running in a south-south-easterly direction falls into the Ganges about two miles below the villages. Westward of the junction of the rivers there are wide sandy churs caused by the alluvial deposi-

tions of the river Gauges. The dreadful occurrence which took place at about half-past three P.M., was preceded by an awful stillness of the air, which was followed by the appearance of a mass of dense clouds which descended in the form of an inverted cone or the trunk of an elephant, over the sandy plains westward of the junction, or south-west of the villages. Then succeeded a dreadful reverse. A whirlwind, the impetuosity of which is beyond the conception of any except the eyewitnesses, and a dismal obscurity caused by the descending clouds and by torrents of sands floating in the air, threw every thing into primeval confusion, and darkened the aspect of nature. With a roaring noise which exceeded that of a thousand cannons, the whirlwind darted with the rapidity of lightning in a north-east direction from the churs, mingling earth, air, and water together. The houses, mostly native huts, were carried away to vast distances, scarcely any vestige whatever being left behind. Large trees were torn up by the roots, or were shivered to pieces, and were transported aloft or rolled over the ground with immense velocity. Men, cattle, and wild animals were either buried, or suffocated to death, or tossed to and fro in a senseless state. Many were transported aloft through the aerial regions, and thrown considerable distances. One woman was found in the top of a tree: another was carried to a distance of two miles, where she was found in a senseless state, but without any injury being done to her life or person. The water of the tanks and of the wheel to the north of the villages was thrown up from the beds, over the adjoining land, with mud and fishes, which were all killed. The water of the Mohanunda was also raised up, and rolled in torrents over the public road in its vicinity; and a good number of boats which were on it were all wrecked, some of them being whirled from one bank to the other. The destruction of life was immense, as will be evident from the accompanying extract from an official report:—

| Names of Villages. | Number of persons killed. | Number of persons wounded. | Total. | Number of Cows and Buffaloes destroyed. |
|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------|---|
| Baraipara ... ..   | 6                         | 3                          | 9      | 80                                      |
| Sharnupoor ... ..  | 75                        | 34                         | 113    | 593                                     |
| Gohalbarce ... ..  | 28                        | 11                         | 39     | 60                                      |
| Lalbhagh ... ..    | 29                        | 13                         | 42     | 100                                     |
| Juluur ... ..      | 17                        | 27                         | 54     | 200                                     |
| Keshulpore ... ..  | 13                        | 9                          | 22     | 60                                      |
| Boatmen ... ..     | 13                        | —                          | 13     | —                                       |
| Total ... ..       | 181                       | 111                        | 292    | 1093                                    |

But the actual number of deaths has been more probably somewhat greater, because not only the bodies of the majority of boatmen have not been found, but several families have been at once exterminated; the number killed has been determined by the number of dead bodies found, and it is not unlikely the bodies of some of the killed have not been yet traced. Besides men and cattle, wild animals, birds, dogs, cats, &c., died without number. In Keshulpore two tigers were found to have been killed by the whirlwind. It is evident that the hurricane was a fierce whirlwind originated from the sandy isles opposite the river. The air of that region at 3 p.m., the hour of maximum heat, must have been intensely heated and rarified; and so must have ascended into the upper region of the atmosphere, causing a partial vacuum at the locality. At such a juncture, a mass of clouds, as observed by the sufferers, came to the upper region, and was in consequence of the vacuity beneath precipitated downward with the tremendous force and velocity which a body would acquire in falling from such a height, causing, by the rushing of the surrounding column of atmosphere of the upper region, and by the pressure thereof on the descending mass of cloud, a whirlwind of the nature above noted. It is worthy of note that the years 1832, 1842, and 1852 were celebrated for storms and hurricanes of unusual impetuosity in Bengal; and it is a striking coincidence, though we are not as yet warranted in inferring a periodical recurrence of such events in every tenth year, that 1862 has witnessed a similar phenomenon. A fire has since taken

place at Rampore Beaulah, crowning the devastation caused in this unhappy land by indigo disturbance, inundation, and hurricane. About one thousand huts have been burnt to ashes.

SIR HUGH ROSE.—We (*Delhi Gazette*) learn from Simla that his Excellency Sir Hugh Rose is quite enjoying the change after his indefatigable knocking-about. This reminds us that there are one or two incidents connected with his Excellency's recent inspection of our North-West Frontier line which should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. We are in a position to state that he was much pleased with the efficiency of the force under Brigadier General Chamberlain. To speak of Neville Chamberlain's efficiency is to repeat an oft-told tale, but to say that he satisfied even Sir Hugh, is no small merit. His Excellency was extremely pleased with the strategical distribution of all the arrangements made by General Chamberlain to repel the incursions of the tribes along the whole long line of frontier under his command. Sir Hugh has expressed his high opinion of the Brigadier. There was a grand durbar at Bunnoo of all the chiefs of tribes, whom Colonel Taylor presented to the Commander-in-Chief. Amongst them was a little boy, the son of a chief, who had given proof of great devotion, in pursuing a tribe into the heart of the fastnesses in their mountains. It appears this man had been reproved by the authorities for not preventing the incursions of some of the tribes. He expressed himself determined to show that it was not from conniving at them, and ordered his followers to enter the passes, telling them, at the same time, that to follow the enemy into their own strongholds was certain death. Under these circumstances, he requested those who were disinclined for such an enterprise to go back. Only three availed themselves of the permission. The rest went on, were soon surrounded by inaccessible crags, and died with, and for, their chief. Chivalric devotion can go no further. Sir Hugh Rose was much taken with the recital, by the son, of this heroic event. He ordered the boy's name to be enrolled for service in the Irregular Cavalry, when of proper age, as he had expressed a wish to serve. This was only one of many interesting incidents that occurred in the meeting between the rude mountain warriors of that romantic land and the military chief of India.

DR. CORBYN'S CASE.—The following is a copy of Dr. J. C. Corbyn's official explanation of his refusal to attend the late Lieut. Col. Denniss in his last illness:—"With reference to a letter from the Station-Staff at Dum Dum, forwarded to my address under your Docket No. 1,034, calling for explanation with regard to my not having gone to see the late Colonel Denniss, I have the honour to state, that on the night in question I was proceeding from Raneeungee to Calcutta on medical certificate, to appear before a medical board. Being much fatigued on account of the long journey from up country, I was asleep in the railway carriages which reached Burdwan about twelve at night, and was awake by some one asking me if I were a medical officer. To my reply in the affirmative, he informed me that there was a gentleman at the hotel dangerously ill with Asiatic cholera, had been ill for nine hours, and that he had been requested to call in any doctor travelling through by train. Feeling far from well, I remarked, "If the gentleman has been ill with Asiatic cholera for nine hours, I am afraid medical aid will not be of any use. However, if the station-master will promise that I shall not lose the train, I shall be happy to accompany you. I went to the station-master, and he informed me that the train was about to start in five minutes, and that I should certainly lose it by going to the hotel. I, however, sent for the sub-assistant surgeon, who, I was informed, had seen the gentleman said to be ill, to learn from him if by remaining I could be of any service. The sub-assistant surgeon arrived before the train started, and seemed to be a very intelligent person. He informed me that the patient was a Colonel Denniss; he had been suffering for some time from diarrhoea. When he had first seen him, nine hours ago, he had some of

the symptoms of Asiatic cholera, but since he had administered calomel and opium pills, &c., &c., (medical report ending with) he considered his patient doing well. As I was of opinion that Colonel Denniss was under proper medical treatment, and as the sub-assistant surgeon did not ask me to see him, I proceeded by the train, which started immediately. The request to visit Colonel Denniss was not made in any official form, nor did I understand it came from the magistrate. However, under any circumstances, I should have remained with whatever inconvenience to myself, had the sub-assistant surgeon asked me to see Colonel Denniss, instead of giving me so favourable a report of his patient. I have the honour to be, &c." In reply, Lieut.-Col. Norman was instructed to forward the following resolution of the Governor-general in Council to the officiating adjutant-general of the army. "Sir,—With reference to your letter, No. 344, of the 20th inst. I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that, upon consideration of the circumstances therein reported, the Right Hon. the Governor-general in Council does not consider the explanation afforded by Assistant-surgeon Corbyn at all satisfactory, and his Excellency in Council is of opinion that he was guilty of gross neglect of duty in not at once proceeding to attend Lieutenant-Colonel Denniss when asked to do so. The Governor-general in Council cannot accept the apology offered for Dr. Corbyn in the letter of the Principal Inspector general of the Medical Department, as it appears that, notwithstanding the alleged fatigue and indisposition of Dr. Corbyn, he would have visited Lieut.-colonel Denniss if he could have done so without missing the train. The Honourable the Lieut.-governor, North-Western Provinces, will be requested to remove Assistant-surgeon Corbyn from his appointment of Superintendent of the Central Prison, Meerut, as a mark of the displeasure of Government, and I am directed to add that had he not been about to proceed home on medical certificate Dr. Corbyn would have been brought to trial before a court-martial for gross neglect of duty."

THE HOOLEE AT CAWNPORE.—The Oudh correspondent of the *Times of India* draws attention to a recent disgraceful celebration of the Hoolee festival at Cawnpore. The lower classes were allowed to abuse women with obscene language and to maltreat respectable Bengalees, while the Inspector of police sat in his balcony and enjoyed the fun. One woman, who stood in the disagreeable relation of creditor to her neighbour to the extent of Rs. 10 or Rs. 12, was flung by the debtor and her daughter into a well and sustained severe injuries, but no further notice was taken of her case. Cawnpore administration of justice is exemplified in this way. "A Mahajun had a complaint to make to the cantonment magistrate, but his sheristadar took it into his own hands to settle it for him, by making him pay handsomely, put all his witnesses into confinement for a few days, and then dismissed them and the case together."

HENRY BYNG HARRINGTON Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, has been gazetted a temporary Ordinary Member of the Governor-general's Council. Mr. Harrington took the oaths and his seat under the usual salute, on the 11th April. This is the second occasion on which Mr. Harrington has filled this office temporarily. The necessity for his appointment is caused by the departure of Sir B. Frere for Bombay, and the refusal of the Hon. Mr. Morehead to accept the office.

LUCKNOW, April 7.—Lord Listowel and suite are on a visit to the Chief Commissioner, with whom it has been arranged that they spend the remaining of the present month in shooting tigers in the Terai. The Rajah of Bulrampore, with seventy elephants and an immense number of Shikarees is awaiting the party in the Baraich frontier.

DELHI, April 5.—The Maharaja of Puttiala passed through Delhi at 9 p.m. this day. A slight shower last night, and another this morning, together with a dust-storm, and a little rain again last evening has cooled the atmosphere. *Kojhak*

Governments to deal with on this principle according to their own local circumstances, and for their own local requirements.

A proposal of this sort has been made by the Government of Bombay, and it has much to recommend it.

It is most desirable to break through the system of barren uniformity and pedantic centralisation which have tended in times past to reduce all India to dependence on the *bureaux* of Calcutta, and to give to local Governments the power and the responsibility of managing their own local affairs.

The great branches of the expenditure, such as the army and national debt, are imperial, and while this is the case, the great branches of revenue must remain imperial also.

But there is a wide field, both of revenue and expenditure, which is properly local, which in England is met by local rates, and which, in fact, must be met locally, or not at all.

I hail, therefore, every proposal which shows signs of independence and self-reliance, and if the Income-tax were to be perpetual, I would much rather see it transferred into a local tax than continued as an Imperial tax.

But before acting on this view, there is one paramount consideration which has to be weighed, viz., whether the Income-tax is to be looked upon as a permanent or a temporary measure.

Upon this point I have myself no doubt. The tax was imposed for a limited term, and at all hazards we must strive to keep faith with the people of India by not prolonging it.

It is, of course, impossible to give any absolute pledge as to what may occur three years hence. Necessity knows no law, and unforeseen events may upset all calculations. But the question is, are we to look on the implicit pledge given by passing the Income tax Act for five years only as a serious promise which we must strain every nerve to fulfil, or are we to follow the example of England, and treat it as one of those common forms which, like "lover's vows," are only made to be broken?

It is my firm conviction that the latter course would be alike wrong and impolitic.

The people of England can understand that whatever a Chancellor of the Exchequer may say to round a period, or elicit a cheer, the Income-tax cannot be repealed unless they are prepared either to abdicate the position of a first-rate Power by disarming, or to retrace the steps of Sir Robt. Peel's legislation by imposing crushing duties on commerce and consumption.

But the people of India see no such reasons for continuing the Indian Income-tax, and they would simply feel that the Government having got the tax on false pretences was determined to keep it.

Now, if there is one thing more than another on which our Indian Empire is based, it is on our character for speaking truth. The idea that "the word of the British Government is as good as its bond," is the keystone of the fabric of our power in the East.

Measures which, like the famous conversion of the Four per Cents, cast even a plausible suspicion on the character of the Government for straightforward and open honesty in its financial dealings with its subjects, are, above all others, to be deprecated.

Hence, without in any way pledging the Government as to what may or may not be possible three years hence, I venture to say this—that in my judgment the main object to which the Financial policy of the Government should now be directed, is to keep faith with India by getting rid of the Income-tax. That will be the great object of my endeavours as long as I continue responsible for Indian finance, and when I leave, it is the legacy I should wish to leave to my successor.

I will say, also, that although it is impossible to anticipate what the future may have in store, there is, as matters now stand, every fair and reasonable probability that we may in three years or sooner be able to dispense with the Income-tax. If, for three years, the revenue increases at the average rate of the last ten years, and if the

expenditure be kept within its present bounds, the object would be easily attained.

In the mean time, although with a remaining surplus of less than half-a-million, it is manifestly impossible for us to make any large present reduction of the Income-tax, there are certain measures which the Government propose, in the hope that they will afford a most material alleviation of its pressure.

In the first place, we propose to renew for the next three years the temporary Act of last year, and to take the first year's assessment for the remainder of the tax, unless in cases of manifest inadequacy, or where the party assessed himself wishes to re-open the question.

We add a provision that parties who desire it may pay up once for all their remaining assessments.

The vexation and oppression incidental to calling for fresh returns, and renewing each year an inquisitorial inquiry, are thus, we hope, completely obviated.

There is, however, a still greater and more beneficial change which we propose to make. We find, on inquiry, that the number of persons who pay the lower rate of 2 per cent. on incomes between Rs. 200 and Rs. 500 a year, amounts to nearly two-thirds of the whole who pay the tax, while the money they pay is not above one fifth of its whole proceeds.

In other words, between 500,000 and 600,000 persons are taxed to produce a gross revenue of not more than £350,000.

I do not put the case for the exemption of these persons on the ground that they are poor; for I have no sympathy with the socialist legislation which would place taxation exclusively on the rich. On the contrary, I believe that poor as well as rich, and often even more than rich, are interested in the support of the State and the maintenance of social order, and that the middle and working classes are those who, in the long run, suffer most from the seductions of political demagogues, and from the sickly sentimentality of injudicious philanthropists.

But in the present instance there are very different grounds on which to justify the exemption of the class in question.

The cost of collecting the Income-tax was last year £160,934, and of this by far the greater part is due to the numerous class of small payers. With the number of payers reduced to one-third, and existing assessments continued, nearly the whole extra establishment may be dispensed with, and I am quite within the mark in saying that we shall save at least £100,000.

Now, a tax which affects 600,000 persons, to produce £350,000 gross, of which at least £100,000 is absorbed by cost of collection, is condemned by the mere statement of figures.

Nor is this all, for I much fear the large cost of collection must be taken as an index to a large amount of annoyance and oppression. The mere numbers show that two-thirds of the objections to the Income-tax will be got rid of by relieving two-thirds of the tax-payers.

But the numbers alone do not adequately represent the real relief, for it is beyond all question that men of property and intelligence can defend themselves against mistakes or attempts at extortion by native officials, far better than the classes who just come within the limit of the 2 per cent. assessment.

This alone is a conclusive argument against any attempt to substitute for a total repeal of the 2 per cent. tax, a partial relief to all Income-tax payers by a reduction from 4 to 3 per cent. in the rate of payment.

We could fairly afford a reduction of 1 per cent. all round, by maintaining some of the most objectionable import duties, and such a reduction would not in the slightest degree diminish the cost of collection, or the annoyance and oppression incidental to it.

I know that the tax presses unduly upon many who pay their full 4 per cent. on an honest account of their incomes, while others escape.

But those are classes to whose intelligence and public spirit we may confidently appeal. We have

endeavoured to deal frankly with them for some time past in all matters of financial policy, and our reward for so doing is, that on an occasion like this, we are able to take them as it were into our confidence, and explain to them without disguise our real position.

I do not believe in "ignorant impatience of taxation" on the part of educated gentlemen, like the great majority of the official and non-official Europeans in India, when they are fairly dealt with. On the contrary, I am convinced that however strongly they may feel the natural desire of everybody to escape his own peculiar burden, they will be satisfied with the assurance that the Government is sincerely desirous not to perpetuate the Income-tax, and with the pledge given for the future by the remissions already made.

The prosperity of India is their prosperity, and I am much mistaken in their intelligence and right feeling if they are disposed to use the dog-in-the-manger argument, that because we cannot afford to relieve them, 600,000 of our fellow-subjects of the humbler classes shall, for the sake of £250,000 which we do not want, be kept under the bondage of an unpopular tax.

At any rate, such is not the decision of one class, who will continue to pay the full Income-tax, viz., his Excellency the Governor-general and the members of the supreme council; and we therefore propose that from August next, i. e., from the termination of the second year of the Income-tax, assessments on incomes under 500 rupees a year shall cease, collections for the present year being of course completed.

I estimate the cost of this great boon at £250,000, i. e., I shall lose £350,000 of revenue and gain £100,000 in expenditure. This reduces my surplus to £179,814, which is as low as it is prudent to go; nor, indeed, should I have ventured to go so low, but for the fact that we are already investing such a large surplus in public works.

The estimate of cash requirements shows that we may expect to arrive at the 30th April 1863 with a cash balance of £16,607,660 after setting apart all we shall owe England in the transactions of the year.

I have endeavoured to make this latter estimate more intelligible than it has hitherto been. It is the estimate of cash transactions of the year as distinguished from revenue and expenditure.

A man who is a trustee for others, or who is borrowing or paying off capital for improving his estates, will have cash transactions in the course of the year very different from his current income and expenditure.

So it is with us; we have receipts and disbursements on various deposit accounts for service funds, suitors' funds, and otherwise, which are classed under the general head of "debt." Our receipts in 1862-63 under this head will be £11,053,360; our payments £11,799,150; the excess of £745,790 showing that we shall have diminished our outstanding liabilities to that extent principally by the payment of all remaining instalments of prize-money.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

The other entries in the estimates are adjustments, between India and England, of sums paid here and received there as for railway construction, or *vice versa*, and a final entry is made of the remittance which, according to the estimate received from home, is necessary, after these adjustments, to discharge all the remaining liabilities of India to England on account of home expenditure for the year 1862-63.

This amounts to £3,727,732, viz., £2,200,000 for guaranteed railway interest, and a balance of £1,527,732 in general account.

The result leaves an estimated cash balance of £17,030,673 on the 30th April, 1863, which will exist in actual rupees and be entirely our own, subject, as far as I am aware, to no extraneous claims or liabilities whatever.

It only remains now briefly to sum up the results which I have endeavoured to convey to the Council in this necessarily long statement.

The year 1860-61 closed a long series of deficits with one still estimated at £6,000,000, and which in reality was upwards of £4,000,000.

1861-62 sees this deficit extinguished by a reduction of £5,000,000 of expenditure effected within twelve months in a total expenditure of £29,000,000 open to revision.

Further reductions and continued buoyancy of revenue find us, in 1862-63, notwithstanding the remission of the License-tax, and a large increase of outlay on opium and public works, with a surplus of £1,428,623.

We apply this surplus—

First. In further augmenting by £524,813, the grants for public works and education.

Secondly. In reducing to the normal rate the exceptional imports duties imposed on manufactures.

Thirdly. In relieving two-thirds of the payers of Income-tax from all further assessments.

We close the year 1861-62 with a cash balance of £17,690,000. We have every reason to believe that our estimates are on the safe side, and that we shall close the year 1862-63 with at least an equal balance.

This is the simple state of facts laid before you without exaggeration or embellishment.

There is no doubt that it contrasts favourably with the financial statements which India has been accustomed to receive, and with those which other great empires of the civilised world have been recently making.

Let us not be too confident in this prosperity, or relax that wise economy which has been the principal means of effecting so beneficial a change.

And, above all, let us not forget that, while thankful to the Almighty Ruler of events for giving us peace and tranquillity and this foretaste of material prosperity, we shall best merit the continuance of these blessings by using them as means for higher ends, for the diffusion of civilization, the moral and intellectual elevation of our people, and all that goes to the mighty task of building up solidly and securely the foundations of a great and enduring empire.

It is, I trust, a happy augury, that as our late Viceroy was able to close his career in India by relieving 5,000,000 of her Majesty's Indian subjects from the imposition of the License tax, his Excellency the present Governor-general is enabled to inaugurate his government by relieving two-thirds of the Income-tax payers, and reducing duties which press on the commerce of India with the mother country.

I closed my statement last year with the expression of a confident hope, that India might become the brightest jewel of the British Crown.

I close it now with a still more confident expression of the same hope, and with a feeling that the twelve months have not elapsed without something done towards its realisation.

#### ADDRESSES TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

A deputation from the British Indian Association waited upon Lord Elgin, at Government-house, on the 1st of April. The deputation, headed by Rajah Radhakant Deb Bahadoor, was received by his lordship in the Marble-hall. The following Address was then presented:—

"To the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, K.S.I., G.C.B., Viceroy and Governor-general of India.

"MY LORD,—We, the members of the British Indian Association, meeting in this metropolis, representing various classes and interests of the native Indian community, crave leave to tender your Excellency our respectful and cordial welcome upon your arrival in this city, and to express the gratification we feel at your assumption of the exalted office of Viceroy and Governor-general of India.

"We beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on the peculiarly happy auspices under which your Excellency's administration commences. Peace reigns throughout the length and breadth of the land, the finances of the State are in a prosperous condition, the people active and emulous in the pursuit of peaceful progress, and their affection drawn to British rule by new incentives of attachment, unity, and good citizenship.

"Coupled with these circumstances, when we recal to mind, my lord, the eminent administrative talents and abilities, the unswerving rectitude of purpose, the love of fair play and even-handed justice to all, irrespective of colour or creed; in fine, the high principles of conduct which have ever characterised your Excellency's administration of vast colonial possessions and important political interests of Great Britain, and your distinguished missions in the interests of peace, commerce, and international communication in different parts of the globe, we picture to ourselves a future for British India, under your Excellency's rule, which, while sustaining the credit and honour of England, must materially add to the improvement, prosperity, happiness, and contentment of the teeming millions of this vast continent.

"In the tranquil times of peace and financial security which have now succeeded the stormy days of military revolution and financial disaster, in which your illustrious predecessor found himself embarrassed, your Excellency's occupation will not be less onerous than his. But it will be your Excellency's congenial task to consolidate the empire on the peaceful and solid basis laid by your Excellency's predecessor, to nurture the seeds of progress and development sown broadcast by him, to foster the intellectual and social advancement of the millions intrusted to your care, and, in short, to realise the wishes and hopes of her most gracious Majesty as expressed in her last Royal Proclamation.

"An impetus has been given to the development of the resources of the soil to which the present facilities to the introduction of British capital, skill, and energy will not fail to operate as an effective aid. While the advance of the material progress of the country will require every just and lawful encouragement by your Excellency, we trust and hope your Excellency will see the inexpediency of violent changes in the laws of the land or artificial aid to capitalists, incompatible with justice to other classes of the community, such as cannot fail to frustrate the end which all have in view, as well as to tarnish the British name and honour.

"One of the direct advantages of material advancement will be a replenished exchequer. With this source of financial strength, added to the vigorous operation of the present policy of economy and retrenchment, carried on under your Excellency's able guidance, we early hope to see the people released from the heavy and oppressive burdens which were imposed under exceptional circumstances, and which, in the absence of those circumstances, may be withdrawn, to the satisfaction and contentment of the people, and the increased security of the State in their confidence and attachment.

"The Association are solicitous of being permitted to offer their occasional humble suggestions and information on practical matters intimately affecting the wants, wishes, and well-being of the native Indian population with which they must necessarily be familiar.—I have the honour to be faithfully, my lord, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) "RADHAKANT RAJAH BAHADOOR, President,

"On behalf of the British Indian Association. British Indian Association Rooms, No. 1, Larkins-lane, April 1, 1862."

His lordship replied as follows:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I receive with much satisfaction the welcome which you tender to me on my arrival in this city and assumption of the office of Viceroy and Governor-general of India.

"The testimony which you bear to the peaceful and prosperous condition of the country, and to the loyalty and spirit of improvement which prevail among the people generally, is most valuable, and I heartily subscribe to the tribute which you pay to the wise and beneficent administration of my predecessor.

"I earnestly hope that the period of my government may be as tranquil as you anticipate, and that I may be able to devote myself without interruption to what you truly designate the congenial task of endeavouring to realise the wishes

and hopes of her most gracious Majesty, as expressed in her Royal Proclamation. But you must allow me to remind you that recent events referred to in your Address, very conclusively prove that the maintenance of order and the vigorous repression at the earliest moment of any attempt to disturb it, is one of the chief duties of a ruler in the country—a condition indispensable to moral, intellectual, and social progress. Unless this condition be fulfilled, capital, to the introduction of which you justly attach so much importance, will not flow in our direction, nor can those economies be effected to which you look for a reduction in the public burdens.

"I shall always be ready to bestow my best attention on any representations which you may address to me on matters affecting the wants, wishes, and well-being of the native population, who have claims on my sympathy and protection which will ever be present to my mind."

At twelve o'clock a deputation from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, consisting of the President, W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq., the Vice-President, and about twenty of the leading merchants, waited upon the Viceroy with the Address, which was read by Mr. Fitzwilliam:—

"To H.E. the Right Hon. the Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, K.T., K.S.I., and G.C.B., Viceroy and Governor-general of British India.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—We, the President, Vice-President, and Members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency on your safe arrival in the capital of British India, earnestly praying that your lordship may long enjoy the blessing of uninterrupted health.

"In the appointment of your Excellency to the distinguished post which you have been called to occupy, we recognise the wisdom of her Majesty and her care for the welfare of her Eastern dominions.

"My lord, if we venture to advert to your lordship's career as her Majesty's representative in Jamaica, in Canada, and in China, we presume to do no more than briefly allude to the success with which you filled those offices of highest trust, and which inspires in us a just confidence that your lordship's administration of the government of this country will conduce to the welfare of the people committed to your charge and redound to the glory of her Majesty's Crown.

"We entertain a grateful recollection of the important and opportune aid rendered by your Excellency in 1857, at the time her Majesty's rule in India was imperilled, when your Excellency, on your own responsibility, diverted for the relief of India the troops intended for the China expedition; and your lordship's service to the State on that memorable occasion demands the expression of our warmest thanks.

"My lord, we rejoice in the prospect of undisturbed tranquillity throughout India, in the signs of a growing contentment on the part of its people, and to find that the belief in the supposed antagonism of interests between the non-official Europeans and the natives of the soil is passing away. Nothing that injures the well-being of the people at large can benefit us, and we ask for no privileges for ourselves which we are not prepared to advocate as well for them.

"We rejoice also to think that your lordship enters upon the duties of your high office with the finances of the State placed upon a sound footing; and the recent declaration by the Supreme Government that the financial improvement has been demonstrated beyond controversy justifies our hope soon to see the burdens removed that an exceptional state of affairs imposed upon commerce, and which have been borne cheerfully in the assured conviction that they would not be continued a moment longer than the exigency required.

"We trust that the extension of commerce may be so encouraged by the improvement of existing means of internal communication, by the introduction of railways, by works of irrigation, and other material means of progress, that capital may find its way, without obstruction, throughout the British territory, and free scope be given to



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*Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. W.M. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo place, S.W.*

*\*• Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy:*

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, May 19, 1862.

### OUDE AND ITS CAPABILITIES.

As soon as it became apparent that during the continuance of the unnatural contest in North America the Lancashire millowners would have to rely in a great measure upon India for the supply of their raw material, Lord Canning took immediate measures to facilitate the satisfaction of their wants. So little, however, was practically known as to the quantity and quality of cotton which could be regularly obtained from that country, that it was found necessary to appoint a Special Commissioner, to inquire into the extent of cotton cultivation actually in existence, and the probability of its increase or improvement. The choice of the Government fell upon Mr. Paterson Saunders, senior, than whom no one better qualified could have been found within the limits of British India. Unfettered by red tape, and untrammelled by official routine, that gentleman has succeeded in accumulating a vast amount of useful information, not only as regards the culture of cotton, but with reference to the general aspect and exigencies of the country. His first inquiries were directed to the state of agricultural industry in the North-West Provinces, and in a former number we had occasion to notice at some length the very valuable Report submitted by him to the Government. Since then Mr. Saunders has traversed the province of Oude in all directions, covering an average distance of ten miles a-day. For the most part he appears to have travelled in a buggy, attended merely by his own personal servants, his luggage being conveyed in native vehicles of one kind or another. His Report, we believe, has already been sent in to Government, and will, no doubt, be published for the benefit of the public; but in the mean time we are enabled, through the kindness of a friend, to give a tolerably correct outline of the result of Mr. Saunders' extensive and enterprising explorations.

The province of Oude is estimated to contain sixteen millions of acres, of which, probably, one million is waste land, chiefly occupied by belts of jungle forest. The soil is generally fertile, and capable of producing luxuriant crops of flax, opium, sugar-cane, and all kinds of cereals, and in some districts is singularly well adapted for the growth of the cotton plant. The climate is represented as superior to that of the Doab, being comparatively cool and moist, so that drought and famine are visitations of exceedingly rare occurrence, and even then restricted to very limited areas. Water is abundant, and is everywhere met with at a trifling depth, but artificial irrigation has been sadly neglected.

Kucha wells, indeed, are found in considerable numbers, but pucks or masonry wells are quite the exception, owing to their greater expense, and the uncertainty of tenure that prevailed under the native Government. What is really wanted is a canal that should utilise the waste of waters in the bed of the Sardah, and which at present subserve no other end than that of augmenting the volume of the Gogra. It is the opinion of competent persons that a canal which should tap the Sardah at Burmdeo on the verge of the Bhabur, or Waterless Forest, might be carried through Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, and Oude to the River Ganges, at a point a little above Allahabad, without encountering a single engineering difficulty that could not be easily overcome. The volume of water discharged by the Sardah as it issues from the hills is stated to be 6,390 cubic feet per second during the cold weather, while the Ganges Canal itself needs no greater supply than 5,000 cubic feet per second. The distance from Burmdeo to Allahabad is about three hundred miles, and through a considerable portion of this the canal would be the means of reclaiming large tracts of waste land that want nothing but water to make them rival the fertility of the most favoured districts in all Oude. And it must always be remembered that the healthiness of the country is immediately promoted by clearing away the jungle, and confining the drainage of the land to proper channels. In this manner the Kumaon Terai has been rendered available for a rapidly increasing population; and where travellers only a few years ago hurried through in terror of the death blast, flourishing towns and villages now appear, surrounded by smiling fields and productive fruit-trees. It is not denied, indeed, that any scheme which should seriously interfere with the navigation of the Gogra would be decidedly injurious; but this result would not be produced by the diversion of a portion of the tribute received from the Sardah. The Gogra itself is formed by the united streams of the Sardah and the Koreallee, the latter a broad and deep river descending from the mountains of Nepaul, and of greater volume than either the Jumna or the Ganges before their confluence at Allahabad. So far back as 1856 the Lieutenant-governor N.W.P. was disposed to think well of a suggestion made by the Commissioner of the Benares Division, to the effect that the Ganges should be abandoned at Patna for the Gogra, and that a good metalled road with a single line of rails should be made from Fyzabad to Lucknow. The sepoy mutiny, however, caused that scheme, with many others, to be laid aside for a time, but now that tranquillity has been restored it is very desirable that means should be adopted to avoid the circuitous navigation of the Ganges. Good metalled roads are also an urgent necessity, and kunkur is everywhere abundant, except in the Baraitch and Gonda districts. Of unmetalled roads there is no lack, but with even a moderate amount of traffic these soon become impassable for wheeled vehicles. Bridges, too, are much wanted, while the ferry boats at present employed are a disgrace to the country. Carts are sometimes detained for two or three days waiting for their turn to cross a river. These ferries, it seems, are farmed out by Government to the neighbour-

ing landed proprietors, who sublet them to individuals too needy to provide suitable boats; but this might be obviated by a clause in the original lease specifying the size and number of the boats to be always kept in readiness.

It has already been stated that the waste lands in Oude, a very large proportion of which is culturable, fall very little short of one million of acres. A few thousand acres have been given to both natives and Europeans, but the latter alone have exerted themselves to clear away the jungle and turn the fine virgin soil to proper account. The reason assigned for this neglect is that under a three years' settlement it is not worth while to lay out money, the immediate benefit of which would accrue to the Government rather than to the land-holder. Until a permanent settlement be conceded, both cultivators and proprietors will be content to live from hand to mouth, getting what they can out of the earth with the least possible trouble and expenditure of capital. Of course no one could ask or expect that uncultivated lands should be admitted to the advantages of a permanent assessment, but this might be arranged by vesting the commissioners of districts with a discretionary power. The first step must be to make a regular and careful survey, and then to fix the final and unchangeable cess at half-assets. The fine forests of saul and sesoo trees have unfortunately, for the most part, been ceded to Nepaul, and those that remain are becoming utterly ruined by want of proper conservancy. Mr. Saunders, we understand, has recommended that they should be leased to private individuals or companies for a long term of years, and who might be bound to preserve their efficiency while profiting by their mature timber. Of the cotton-growing capabilities of this noble province there is no manner of doubt. The present waste lands in the Mahomdee district are described as eminently adapted for that purpose. The soil is light, porous, and deep, and if the Sardah Canal were constructed every facility would be afforded for irrigation. Whether the Oude cotton will ever surpass the middling Orleans is very questionable; and after all, probably the most profitable cultivation to be encouraged is that of flax. The plant is already grown in large quantities, but only for the sake of the seed, and it would be necessary to teach the natives the process of manufacture. In the first instance it might be necessary for the local Government to establish an experimental garden and factory, as has already been done in the Saharunpore district; but it is certain that the result would fully justify this temporary departure from the principle of private enterprise. The poppy also grows luxuriantly, and the opium cultivation is decidedly popular, alike with zemindars and ryots. As yet there are but few European settlers in the province, though it may surely be expected that, as its great natural advantages become known, capital and enterprise will flow towards this new outlet. It is gratifying to learn that there is no jealousy or antagonism existing between the natives and the foreigners residing in the midst of them. On the contrary, the most friendly feeling prevails, and perfect cordiality and forbearance have hitherto characterised their mutual relations. Lord Canning's policy has in this instance been wholly justified by

the fruits it has borne, and the conciliation of the people of Oude is one of the most striking proofs of the soundness of his system of administration.

#### THE NAWAB OF THE CARNATIC.

It is well that there are two ways of telling the same story, or truly the East India Company would stand convicted of ingratitude so base and black as to surpass even that with which the Austrian Minister threatened to astonish the world. Prince Azeem-Jah, titular Nawab of the Carnatic, claims the musnud of his ancestors, with all the rights, privileges, and immunities pertaining thereunto. These pretensions he founds on the following grounds:—His great great grandfather, Anwar-ood-deen Khan—the Aniverly Khan of English writers—was appointed, in 1744, to the Nawabship of the Carnatic by his Highness the Nizam-ool-Moolk. In 1746 this chief protected the British settlements of Madras and Cuddalore when menaced by the French, and five years afterwards fell at the battle of Amboor “while bravely combating on the side of his English allies.” Anwar-ood-deen was succeeded by his second son, Mahomed Ali, on whom the Emperor conferred the territory of the Carnatic in fee-simple. This prince displayed on all occasions the warmest attachment to the English, and even refused two valuable portraits of Louis XVI. and Queen Marie Antoinette, offered as an inducement for detaching himself from their alliance. So great were the services he rendered, that Sir Thomas Rumbold, in a despatch dated January, 1780, did not hesitate to ascribe to them not only our influence but perhaps our very existence in the East. Confiding implicitly in the honour and sincerity of the Company, Mahomed Ali bestowed upon them several free grants of territory, together with a revenue of £200,000 per annum, and actually disbanded his troops, except such as were taken into the British service. The bounties lavished by the Nawab upon the Company were accepted by them in the light of compensation for the expenses they had incurred in fighting for their own existence against their formidable European rivals. Indeed, they had positively the presumption to regard their protector as if he were their debtor, and the good-natured Prince, after making several unsatisfactory arrangements, at length made over to them four-fifths of the entire revenues derived from the Carnatic. Five years later, however, another modification was effected, and the Nawab finally agreed to contribute, in time of peace, the annual sum of £360,000 towards the defence of the Carnatic, besides paying down £240,000 on account of his debts. Notwithstanding all these favours the Company were still dissatisfied, and importuned the Prince to make over to them the entire civil and military administration of his country; but he always evinced the utmost repugnance to accede to this proposition, and they were naturally “averse to using anything like compulsion with one from whom they had received so many proofs of friendship and devotedness.” His son and successor, Omdut-ool-Omrah, was equally resolute in asserting his independence until after the fall of Seringapatam, when among the palace records were found some letters to Tippoo Sultan from his own Vakeels, Gholam Ali

Khan and Ali Reza who, in 1792, had accompanied the Sultan's hostage sons to Madras. These letters, in fact, merely conveyed complimentary messages from the Nawabs Mahomed Ali and Omdut-ool-Omrah, to “their implacable enemy,” the Sultan, but were distorted by the Court of Directors into proofs of a treasonable correspondence. “The long and rooted aversion which was known to subsist between Tippoo Sultan and the family of the Nawab” might have been held as almost sufficient evidence of the absurdity of such a supposition, and it was not until after the death of Omdut-ool-Omrah that the Company themselves thought it right to take any steps to resent his alleged disloyalty. Lord Clive, then Governor of Madras, profiting by the confusion attendant on the temporary vacancy of the musnud, endeavoured to coerce the deceased Nawab's reputed son, Ali Houssain, into making over “the administration of the country absolutely and for ever to the Company,” engaging in return that “the rank, dignity, and splendour of the Nawabs of the Carnatic should be preserved in his family.” But Ali Houssain, illegitimate though he might be, was worthy of his adoptive father, and firmly rejected those disgraceful propositions. The Company, on the other hand, were not disposed to let their prey escape thus easily. The next heir to the musnud was Omdut-ool-Omrah's nephew, Azeem-ool-Dowlah, and he, despairing of otherwise obtaining wealth or influence, acceded to all that was demanded of him. A treaty was therefore concluded on the 31st January, 1801, by virtue of which the Company recognised that prince as titular Nawab of the Carnatic, while on his part “he merely resigned the entire civil and military administration of his dominions to the Government of Madras.” Azeem-ool-Dowlah died on the 2nd of August, 1819, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Azum Jah, who in his turn was gathered to his fathers on the 12th of November, 1825, leaving an only son, Gholam Mahomed Ghouse Khan, during whose minority his uncle, the present claimant, Azeem Jah, was invested with the Regency. On the 7th of October, 1855, his Highness Gholam Ghouse Khan died without issue, and Sir Henry Montgomery declared the musnud to be vacant. Prince Azeem Jah thereupon memorialised the Court of Directors, and in reply was informed that a monthly allowance of £10,000 would be regularly paid to him from the 8th of October, 1855, but that the Nawabship of the Carnatic had passed away for ever. And yet in 1829 the Court had made mention of his Highness as the next heir in the event of his nephew's demise, and the Marquis of Tweeddale also alluded to him in public as the successor to the musnud. Such, as we understand it, is the case as put by Prince Azeem Jah's advisers, and we confess that in accordance with the new policy pursued towards the native princes of India, his Highness' claim to the titular dignity enjoyed by his deceased nephew seems to be irresistible. At the same time it is only just to the reputation of the East India Company to correct the glaring misstatements compiled by his agents in furtherance of his claims.

Now, it is true that Anwar-ood-deen did assist the English in repulsing the French troops before the walls of Fort St. David, but

only because he was disappointed in not receiving the town of Madras according to the engagement made by Duplex. Soon afterwards, however, he again embraced the French interests, and joined the second expedition despatched against Fort St. David. But to this alliance he did not long adhere, for on the arrival of large reinforcements from England he changed sides a third time, and undertook to send 2,000 horse to the support of his new allies, though only 300 ever reached their camp. In 1749 the Deccan became the scene of civil war, there being two candidates for the succession to the Nizamship, and also a rival to the Nawab in the person of Chunda Sahib, who was favoured by the French. A battle took place beneath the Fort of Amboor, when Chunda Sahib's French auxiliaries defeated the native levies of the aged Anwar-ood-deen, who was slain in the heat of the fight while striving to rally his broken and disordered soldiery. His eldest son was taken prisoner, but Mahomed Ali, the second one, fled to Trichinopoly, which he was with difficulty dissuaded by his English allies from surrendering to the enemy. His position was certainly not enviable, but at the critical moment the scene underwent an entire change through the heroic exploits of Clive. The surprise of Arcot, and its successful defence against the formidable host under the command of Chunda Sahib's son, followed by the victory of Coverpauk, speedily led to the relief of Trichinopoly, and the death of Chunda Sahib himself. Mahomed Ali thus owed his elevation to the musnud entirely to British bayonets, and by the same means alone was he maintained on that slippery seat. As for the testimonial in his favour from Sir Thomas Rumbold, no one who knows anything of that individual's character would hesitate in accounting for it as a return for “value received.” It was about the same time he assured the directors that all was quiet in the Carnatic, and that no further disturbances need be apprehended, whereas at that very moment Hyder Ali had already manifested his hostile intentions towards the British, and had treated Sir Thomas' envoys with defiance and contempt. Throughout Mahomed Ali's possession of power his territories were the scene of the most frightful mismanagement and oppression, and his finances had arrived at a degree of confusion than which nothing could possibly be worse. At his death, in 1795, Lord Hobart made an attempt to obtain the cession of certain territories from his successor as security for the Company's claims, but was met by a resolute refusal on the part of Omdut-ool-Omrah, under whom his unhappy subjects possessed life and nothing more. Instead of cordially assisting his protectors against “his implacable enemy” Tippoo Sultan, he did everything in his power to obstruct the supply of their wants, and invariably failed to fulfil any engagement he had made. Like his father, Mahomed Ali—who had apprised Tippoo that the British Government had discovered his intrigues with the Mahrattas—he looked up to the Sultan as the head of the native confederacy that was to sweep the English out of the Peninsula, and probably drew up the cipher, the key to which was found among other criminating papers in Seringapatam. Some delay unavoidably occurred in pursuing the investigation which established the Nawab's

dates of their departure from and return to duty from leave, other than short leave, under para. 62, page 12, Pay and Audit Regulations, the C. in C. directs the attention of officers to para. 68, page 14, of the Pay and Audit Regulations quoted in the margin.\*

Capt. (brev. maj.) E. Yates, 28th regt. N.I., having been rep. fit to return to duty, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence, on m.c., granted to him in G.O. Dec. 6, 1861, is cancl., fr. the date on which he may join his regt.

Lieut. B. H. Preston, 2nd Eur. L.I., is app. to do duty until further orders with the 31st regt. L.I.; to join.

\* Commanding officers and heads of departments will be held strictly responsible that the dates on which officers absent from muster, actually depart on temporary leave, as well as the dates on which they resume their duties, are duly entered in the muster rolls or abstracts.

## BOMBAY.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Military Dept., Bombay Castle, April 10.*—No. 257.—The underment. officer is admitted as probationer to the Bombay staff corps from the 19th Oct. 1861, subject to the conditions prescribed in paragraphs 79 and 80 of G.O. No. 332 of 1861:—

Lieut. W. M. Lane, late 29th regt. N.I., staff appt., asst. superint. of police, Surat.

No. 258.—The following notification issued from the political dept. under date 9th inst., is republished:—

"The servs. of Lieut. J. S. D. Bolton, late 3rd in com. of the Sawant Warco local corps, have been placed at the disposal of the C. in C."

April 11.—No. 259.—Ens. J. Becke, attached to H.M.'s 8th regt. N.I., is allowed a furl. to Europe for 18 mo., on m.c.

No. 260.—Asst. surg. E. DeCrespigny, civil surg., Rutnaghery, is allowed a furl. to Europe for 20 mo., on m.c.

No. 261.—Asst. surg. R. James has been permitted to resign the civil surgeoncy at Dhoolia, and his servs. are placed at disposal of the C. in C.

No. 262.—The following officer, cadet of the season 1847, is prom. to brevet rank of capt. from the date specified opposite his name:—

Lieut. P. Hodgson, 22nd regt. N.I., April 10.

No. 263.—The prom. of Surg. Lodwick in G.O. No. 218, dated 26th ult., will have effect from April 13, instead of from the date therein mentioned.

No. 265.—Asst. surg. A. A. Mott is allowed a furl. to Europe for 18 mo. on m.c., with permission to proceed via the Cape of Good Hope.

No. 266.—The appt. of Capt. G. R. S. Burrows to the staff corps by G.O. dated 23rd Oct. last, No. 571, is cancelled.

April 14.—No. 268.—The foll. officer having applied for admission to the staff corps constituted by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, is app. to the Bombay corps, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Capt. W. G. Mainwaring, 1st Eur. regt. (fus.), comdt. Jacob's rifles.

April 16.—No. 269.—Col. comdt. H. B. Turner, corps of engrs., actg. chief engr. and sec. to Govt. public works dept., is allowed a furl. to Europe under new regs.

No. 270.—Capt. J. E. Westropp, Bombay staff corps, is app. cantonment mag. at Deesa, with effect from date of dep. of Capt. Calusac, on furl. to Eur.

No. 271.—The foll. order is confirmed:—

No. 274.—The underment. gentleman is admitted to the serv. as cadet of inf. on this estab. Date of arrival at Bombay April 9, 1862:—

No. 734.—Infantry.—Mr. W. B. Seton.  
*Political Dept., April 16.*—Asst. surg. E. R. Butler, M.D., assumed ch. of his du. as offic. civ. surg. at Rajcote and superint. of Kattywar circle of vaccination on 8th inst.

*Judicial Dept., April 10.*—Mr. N. Spencer to act as 2nd judge of Court of Small Causes in Bombay dur. abs. on leave of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee.

April 14.—The app. by the coroner of Bombay, under provisions of Act IV. of 1848, of Mr. J. Macfarlane as dep. coroner of Bombay, has been approved.

*Revenue Dept., April 11.*—Mr. W. Wedderburn, C.S., passed an exam. in Canarese lang. on Jan. 10.

April 12.—ERRATUM.—In notification dated April 8, 1862, in *Gazette* of April 10, regarding Mr. Wedderburn's appointment, for "is appointed assistant to the," read "is deputed to assist the collector and magistrate of North Canara."

April 15.—Capt. W. C. Parr, 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Sattara, is allowed leave for 1 mo., to Bombay, prep. to obtaining a final m.c. to England.

Mr. A. R. Grant, 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Rutnaghery, is allowed leave for 2 mo., under sec. 12 of civil absentee rules.

April 16.—Mr. R. B. Worthington to act as 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Rutnaghery.

*General Dept., April 15.*—Asst. surg. Cook, civ. surg. at Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave fr. 3rd to 23rd May inclusive, to Bombay, to appear before next civ. and mil. examination committee.

April 16.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. the foll. as municipal commr. for the towns named below:—

Dholka.—Mr. E. Fern, suddur ameen, v. Khan Bahadoor Goolam Mohinoddeen.

Asst. surg. J. Gilbert delivered over ch. of civ. med. du. of Dharwar to Asst. surg. W. Stedman on 8th inst.

*Public Works Dept., April 16.*—Mr. F. R. Griffith, 1st cl. asst. eng., has leave, m.c., for 1 year, to Neigherry Hills.

*Sudder Adawlut, April 11.*—Mr. T. A. Compton, judge and session judge of Sholapore, is all. leave of abs. for 1 mo., under Sec. XII. of the civil absentee rules, from 5th prox.

April 16.—Mr. E. Harrington, 1st asst. registrar, Sudder Adawlut, is all. 1 mo. priv. leave, under Sec. VII. of the unconv. absentee rules.

*Camp Bhordoe, April 9.*—Northern Div.—Mr. T. C. Hope, act. coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, received ch. of his appt. from Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, 1st asst., on 2nd inst.

*Camp Sattara, April 9.*—No. 383.—Southern Div.—Lieut. Bartholomew, asst. superint. of police, Sattara, has leave of abs. for 15 days, under Sec. XII. of the civil absentee rules.

*Commissioner's Office, Kurrachee, April 5.*—By the Commissioner in Scinde.—Lieut. W. A. Gillespie and Mr. C. Daly respectively delivered over and received ch. of the Larkhana dep. collectorate on March 31.

Lieut. C. A. Boulton and Mr. R. B. Worthington respec. delivered over and received ch. of the Kohree dep. collectorate on March 31.

Mr. R. B. Worthington and Lieut. Gillespie respec. delivered over and received ch. of the Sukkur and Shikarnoor dep. collectorate on March 31.

April 9.—Lieut. C. A. Boulton, acting 1st cl. dep. coll. and mag. of Jerruck and Shahbunder, assu. ch. of his duties on the 5th inst.

April 10.—Maj. Goldsmid, asst. comnsr., made over ch. of his duties to Mr. M. Melvill, judicial asst. comnsr., on 9th inst., after office hours.

### General List.

April 19.—No. 276.—The following adjustments of rank and promotions are made, subject to the approval of H.M.:—

Lieut. A. H. Wodehouse, to rank fr. Dec. 1 last, v. Lieut. R. T. Traget, staff corps, late 26th regt. N.I., dec., on Nov. 30 last.

Lieut. P. H. Greig, to rank fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. C. F. Boulton, staff corps, late 31st regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. Meekler, to rank fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. J. Wauchope, 24th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. D. Mander, to rank fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. F. Berthon, 18th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. Rutherford, to rank fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. W. B. Preston, 14th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. G. Girardot, to rank fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. C. A. Collier, staff corps, late 26th regt. N.I.

Lieut. W. Marshall, to rank fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. G. W. Hanson, 9th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. G. R. Peart, to rank fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. N. B. Thoys, staff corps, late 30th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. P. A. Browne, to rank fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. D. H. Hickman, 5th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. C. L. Halbert, to rank fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. J. Graham, 2nd gren. regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. M. Madden, to rank fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. R. Burd, 10th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. R. J. LeP. Trench, to rank fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. A. P. Davis, 3rd Eur. regt., prom.

Lieut. H. C. H. Hastings, to rank fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. C. T. Heathcote, staff corps, late 12th N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. F. Stewart, to rank fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) T. H. Rees, 16th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. A. Greenland, to rank fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. H. Beville, staff corps, late 8th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. G. T. D. Glasgow, to rank fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. W. H. Mason, staff corps, late 3rd regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. S. Reynolds, to rank fr. Jan. 1, v. Lieut. C. P. Barras, late 29th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. French, to rank from Jan. 1, v. Lieut. R. Baigrie, staff corps, late 3rd Eur. regt., prom.

Lieut. E. G. Peyton, to rank from Jan. 1, v. Lieut. J. Barras, 15th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. C. Hudson, to rank from Jan. 1, v. Lieut. T. R. Nimmo, 28th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. S. Leacock, to rank from Jan. 1, v. Lieut. C. M. Ducat, staff corps, late 17th regt. N.I., prom.

Lieut. J. B. Hennell, to rank from Jan. 1, v. Lieut. J. Barnes, 3rd Eur. regt., prom.

Lieut. F. C. Singleton, to rank from Jan. 4, v. regt. N.I. prom.

Lieut. M. H. Nicholson, to rank from Jan. 11, v. N.I.I., prom.

Promotions.—Ens. G. G. Morris, prom. to lieut. from March 9, v. Lieut. H. H. Elliott, staff corps, late 30th regt. N.I.

Ens. E. S. Williamson prom. to lieut. from March 13, v. Lieut. W. A. Kerr, v.c., staff corps, late 24th regt. N.I., resigned.

April 21.—No. 277.—The underment. officers are per. to proc. to Eur. with leave, on m.c.:—

Maj. F. J. Goldsmid, Madras staff corps, asst. comr. in Scinde, for 20 mo.

Capt. C. T. Heathcote, Bombay staff corps, for 20 mo.

Capt. Analey, 9th regt. Madras N.I., for 18 mo.

Lieut. F. Caldecott, 3rd batt. 21st brig. royal art., for 18 mo.

No. 278.—Lieut. col. W. F. Marriott, staff corps, sec. to Govt. in the mil., marine, and ecclesiastical depts., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 15 mo., on m.c.

April 22.—No. 279.—Surg. maj. A. Durham is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, on private affairs, under new furl. regs.

No. 280.—Surg. W. C. Coles, M.D., sec. to the principal insp. gen., med. dept., is granted a furl. to Eur. for 6 mo., on private affairs, under new furl. regs.

April 23.—No. 281.—The servs. of Capt. J. Jones, of the corps of engrs., are placed at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C. from the 1st of May next, for the purpose of comdg. the corps of sappers and miners.

No. 282.—Maj. J. Field, of H.M.'s 6th regt. N.I., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 6 mo., on private affairs, under old furl. regs.

No. 283.—Capt. C. T. Palin, staff corps, and actg. supt. of police, Kaira, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, on private affairs, under new furl. regs.

No. 284.—Mr. J. H. Shand, 2nd cl. engr., I.N., is granted a furl. to Eur. for 1 year, under para. 22, p. 27, naval pay and audit code.

No. 285.—Capt. F. Jones, pol. resident in the Persian Gulf, is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 20 mo. on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 286.—Lieut. H. Jackson, I.N., is granted leave to Australia on m.c., for 1 year, from the date on which he may report his dep. from Calcutta.

### INDIAN OFFICERS ENTERING REGIMENTS OF THE LINE.

No. 288.—The foll. G.O. by the Govt. of India, dated April 8, 1862, No. 399, is republished:—

H.E. the G.G. in Council is pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following paras. of a mil. letter from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 81, of the 28th Feb. last, and of the G.O. issued by H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C., therein referred to, No. 807, dated 19th Feb., 1862:

Para. 1. I forward with this despatch copy of a G.O. which has been published by H.R.H. the Gen. C. in C., with my concurrence, establishing the regulations under which the officers of the Indian army will enter regiments of the line. You will observe that it has been determined that an officer joining a purchase regiment from the Indian service (which he may do under the provisions of my despatch No. 154 of 8th April, 1861), will be placed on the same footing in all respects with the rest of the officers of that regiment.

2. In giving my assent to the arrangement, I was not unmindful of para. 31 of my despatch, No. 319 of the 10th August, 1861, in which it was laid down that the privilege of reckoning full time, wherever employed for Indian pension, should be granted to officers of cavalry and infantry who might be appointed under the provisions of my despatch No. 154 of 8th April, to fill vacancies in line regiments caused by the transfer of officers from those regiments to the staff corps.

3. Upon further consideration of this subject, it appeared to me not desirable that an officer joining a purchase regiment of the line should enjoy advantages differing either in kind or degree from those allowed to his brother officers.

4. Instead, therefore, of continuing to such officer a claim to Indian pension (which, under the despatch above quoted, was allowed only so long as he remained with the regiment he first joined), and denying him the privilege of purchase and of retirement on full or half pay under rules of H.M.'s service, it has been determined to place such officer on precisely the same footing in all these respects as the rest of the officers of his corps.

5. You will therefore cause para. 31, clause 3, of the despatch No. 319, to be cancelled, at the same time that the accompanying G.O. is published for the information of the army.

6. Such officers as may have made application for transfer to a line regt. under the circumstances now referred to must be afforded the opportunity of reconsidering the subject.

### GENERAL ORDER—No. 807.

Horse Guards, S.W. Feb. 19, 1862.

With regard to the addition of twelve non-purchase regts. of the line to the British army, H.R.H. the General C. in C. is pleased, with the concurrence of the Rt. Hon. the Secs. of State for War and for India, to establish the following regulations:—

1. In non-purchase corps of the line no officers can sell their commissions.

Those who enter from the Indian service retain their claim to Indian pension, and all others are entitled, with H.M.'s permission, to retire on full or half-pay, according to the terms of H.M.'s Warrants of Oct. 14, 1858, and March 28, 1861.

2. An officer joining a purchase regt. from the Indian service will be placed on the same footing in all respects with the rest of the officers of that regt.

Having forfeited all claim to Indian pension, he will become entitled to retire on full or half-pay under the Warrants above specified.

Non-purchase officers of such regts. have the privilege of receiving, subject to the consent in each case of the General C. in C. and of the Sec. of State for War (which is liable to be withheld if the retirement results from misconduct), an allowance, on retirement, of £100 for each year's service, whether in the British or Indian army, provided the total amount does not exceed the price of the commission resigned.

By order of H.R.H. the General C. in C.,  
(Signed) JAMES YORKE SCARLETT,  
Adjutant-general.

*Political Dept., Bombay Castle, April 23.*—Lieut. H. N. Reeves, asst. to the political agent in Kutch, having availed himself on Feb. 26 last of the leave of abs. granted him by the notification of the 19th of the same month, and having returned to his duty on the 23rd ult., the unexpired portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

The appt. of Mr. G. W. Healey, as vice-consul at Bombay for the United States of America, is officially recognised.

*Judicial Dept., April 17.*—Mr. C. M. Harrison, judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, is allowed prep. leave from 22nd inst.

*April 23.*—Capt. W. Y. H. Shortt, superint. of police, Poona, is invested with the powers of a mag. in relation to sec. 22 of Act XXV. of 1861.

Mr. J. Moriarty, acting 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry, is invested with full powers of a mag., in relation to sec. 22 of Act XXV. of 1861, to have retrospective effect from 3rd ult.

Lieut. James, I.N., dept. conservator of the Indus flotilla, is vested with powers of asst. mag. in Scinde. The foll. officers are invested with powers of a mag., in relation to sec. 22 of Act XXV. of 1861:—

Mr. A. R. Macdonald, act. 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna.

Mr. T. Bosanquet, act. 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Poona, April 11.*—Lieut. H. A. Hobson, att. to 6th regt. N.I., to 26th regt. N.I.

Infantry.—Cadet W. B. Seton, recently arr. from England, is att. to do duty for a period of 6 mos. with the 44th regt. of foot.

Ens. S. Dalmahoy, of 2nd gren. regt. N.I., passed colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee on 26th ult.

Brev. capt. J. Fairbrother, H.M.'s 19th regt., has been reported qualified in Hindoostanee for staff employ.

*April 14.*—H.E. the Gov. in Council has been pleased to direct the following alterations and reductions in the regt. of arty. :—

From the date of arrival of the 21st brigade royal arty. at Mhow, the comd. of the arty. and staff duties thereof in that division will devolve on the officer comdg. and the adjt. of the 21st brigade, in accordance with the provisions of Arts. 20 and 26, page 41, Jamieson's Code.

#### THE ARTILLERY ESTABLISHMENT.

The estab. of the art. depot of instruction and the allowances of the comdnt. thereof will be placed upon the foll. footing:—

1 director, staff pay per month Rs. 400, with pay and allowances of his rank.

1 modeller, staff pay per month Rs. 40, to be sergs. on the unatt. list.

1 draftsman, staff pay per month Rs. 40, to be sergs. on the unatt. list.

3 instructors, staff pay per month Rs. 40, to be sergs. on the unatt. list.

4 asst. instructors, staff pay per month Rs. 20, to be corporals on the unatt. list.

6 laboratory men, staff pay per month Rs. 10.

1 first Tindal, staff pay per month Rs. 11.

2 second Tindal, staff pay per month Rs. 9.

12 store lascars, staff pay per month Rs. 7.

1 bheestie, staff pay per month Rs. 7½.

1 puckauli, staff pay per month Rs. 12.

1 sleeper, staff pay per month Rs. 4.

Clerks and stationery, staff pay per month Rs. 50.

Mr. Acting Conductor Parkes will retain his appt. of warrant officer to the depot until otherwise provided for.

The drill battery now at the head qrs. of the art. at Kirkee, sanctioned under the resolution of Govt., No. 107, dated April 13, 1861, is abolished, the guns, equipments, &c., being returned into stores.

The comdnt. of art. is perm. to retain fifty of the horses of the above battery, to be placed under the ch. of the riding mr. for equitation purposes, and for the instruction of men sent to head qrs., but who do not belong to batts. at Kirkee.

The necessary equipment for those horses will be drawn on indent from the public stores as occasion may require. Head and heel ropes, &c., for the horses will be provided by the riding mr. on the usual contingent allowance.

The remaining horses are to be distrib. throughout the field batts.

These reductions and arrangements will take effect from May 1 next; consequent thereon Arts. 151 and 69 pages to 501 of Jamieson's Code are to be considered cancel.

Lieut. col. H. L. Gibbard, royal art., will join the head qrs. 4th brig. royal H.A. when rel.

Lieut. J. Jopp, late 29th regt. E.I., is perm. to act as adjt. to the wing of the 3rd regt. N.I., stationed at Tanna, v. Lieut. Gerardot, who will join the head quarters of the 3rd regt. at Malligaum.

*April 17.*—Capt. W. C. Lester, staff corps, has been app., in the abs. of a qualified officer, with the 44th regt. of foot, to act as interp. to that corps, dur. the abs. of Lieut. Smith.

Lieut. E. S. Jervis, 2nd Eur. regt. I.L., is app. act. a. d. c. on the personal staff of H.E. the C. in C.

#### BIRTHS.

ABBOTT, Mrs. G., son, at Calcutta, April 11.

ACHARD, wife of L., son, at Akyah, April 3.

BELL, wife of J. D., son, at Calcutta, April 14.

BIRD, wife of Maj. J. W. L., daughter, at Berham-pore, April 9.

BLUNT, wife of Capt. A., daughter, at Kishee, April 10.

D'ROZARIO, wife of L., son, at Madras, March 30.

DUNBAR, wife of D. W., daughter, at Serampore, April 6.

DUNDAS, wife of D. W., daughter, at Serampore, April 6.

ELLIOTT, wife of W. C., daughter, at Kamptee, April 21.

FAUNCE, wife of E., daughter, stillborn, at Bangalore, March 24.

FARQUHARSON, wife of Capt. J. C., son at Poorea, March 30.

GILDER, wife of Maj., daughter, at Kurrachee, April 6.

GRANT, wife of G. W., twins, at Bombay.

HODGSON, wife of Capt. H. N., son, at Morar, April 15.

HOJEL, wife of A. N., daughter, at Ahmedabad, April 21.

HOUGHTON, wife of Lieut. R., son, at Bangalore, March 18.

Hudson, wife of W. L., daughter, at Colaba, April 23.

LOWE, wife of Rev. J., daughter, at Nezoor, March 24.

LEWIS, Mrs. J., daughter, at Calcutta, April 1.

LUCHES, wife of Capt. J. R., son, at Bombay, April 22.

MACKENZIE, wife of Capt. J. M., daughter, at Murree, March 27.

MARE, wife of E. J. E., daughter, at Calcutta, April 11.

MARSHALL, wife of F. H., son, April 14.

MCINTYRE, wife of N., daughter, at Umballa, April 9.

MONEY, wife of W. J., daughter, at Cuttack, March 21.

NICHOLL, wife of Capt. T., son, at Saugor, April 16.

NORONHA, wife of A. C., son, at Ankola, March 27.

PALMER, wife of J. G., son, stillborn, at Calcutta, April 9.

PARKER, wife of C., son, at Lucknow, April 5.

POLLOCK, wife of Capt. F. R., daughter, at Rawul Pindie, April 1.

PRIESTLEY, wife of J., daughter, March 26.

ROGERS, wife of Capt., daughter, at Dowlaishweram, March 24.

ROSE, wife of Capt. H., daughter, at Mooltan, April 5.

SIMS, wife of D., son, at Colaba, April 15.

SKINNER, wife of J., son, at Bombay, April 15.

SMITH, wife of Capt. E. W., son, April 11.

STEER, wife of C., daughter, at Calcutta, April 10.

STURTON, wife of W. B., daughter, at Calcutta, April 2.

TANNER, wife of Lieut. H., daughter, at Ahmednuggur.

TEMPLE, wife of H. G., son at Calcutta, April 9.

THOMAS, wife of J., daughter, at Poona, March 26.

THOMAS, wife of J. P., son, at Calcutta, April 16.

WHITE, wife of Capt. C. M., son, at Quilon, March 22.

WILLOCH, wife of H. D., son, at Shahjehanpore, April 8.

WILSON, wife of T., son, at Colaba, April 23.

#### MARRIAGES.

BARNES, C. D., to Caroline E., daughter of Major Candy, at Byculla, April 24.

BINGHAM, J., to Miss Catherine Brill, at Madras, March 24.

CLAYTON, W., to Mary A., daughter of E. Tonken, at Byculla, April 19.

COOKE, M. H., to Mary J., daughter of J. B. Dickson, at Allahabad, April 16.

LOVE, T. G., to Frances R., daughter of U. C. De Rozario, March 31.

LOVEKIN, J. M., to Rosalie, daughter of G. Osborne, at Goruckpore, March 4.

WILSON, Rev. C. T., to Helen, daughter of the late A. Cockburn, at Colaba, April 22.

WRIGHT, D., to Ellen D., daughter of W. Baillie, at Sattara.

#### DEATHS.

BOWLES, Mrs. A., at Sirsa, aged 65, March 22.

COLLINS, Mary J., daughter of C. W., at Ballapoor, April 15.

CORNEWALL, Elise S. A. B., wife of Capt. T. T., at Bombay, April 7.

CROPLEY, Sophia, widow of the late J. P., at Ootacamund, March 29.

DAVIES, Harriet, wife of W., at Surat, aged 30, April 12.

EVEZARD, Ella, infant daughter of Capt. G. C., at Poorendhur, April 14.

FINK, Charles M., infant son of N. C., at Calcutta, April 14.

GRANT, Clarissa, wife of J., at Bombay, aged 29, April 3.

JOHNSON, Arthur S., infant son of A. W., at Haasiz, April 2.

LACKERSTEEN, Jane, widow of the late M. A., at Calcutta, aged 55, April 7.

LEMES, Emily, daughter of G., at Kalbadavie, April 2.

NEWBURN, Margaret C., inf. daughter of G. F., at Ballygunge, April 14.

O'BRIEN, inf. daughter of T., at Bareilly, April 4.

PULTENEY, Aspley, inf. son of Lieut. E., at Anarkullee, April 10.

ROBERTS, Adele E., at Calcutta, aged 40, April 11.

ROSS, William T., inf. son of J. T. C., at Peshawar, April 13.

RYDER, Julia E., inf. daughter of Capt. S. C. D., at Jubbulpore, April 8.

SONNDY, Ada E., inf. daughter of A. F., at Cclaba, April 14.

STEER, Eliza, widow of the late J., at Agra, aged 44, April 11.

STEER, Ellen, inf. daughter of C., at Calcutta, April 11.

TAYLER, Ethel, inf. daughter of G., at Barrisaul, April 10.

WILSON, John, at Rawul, Pindie, March 27.

#### WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

May 16.

*1st Drag. Guards.*—Lieut. R. H. Crewe to be capt., by purch. v. E. H. Crewe, who ret.; Cor. and adjt. J. Nethercote to have the rank of lieut.; Cor. T. A. Quin to be lieut., by purch. v. R. H. Crewe; N. H. L. Woods, gent., to be cor., by purch. v. Quin.

*Royal Art.*—Lieut. W. J. S. Neill to be 2nd capt., v. L. D. Broughton, dec. Dates of prom. of the underment. officers to be altered as follows:—2nd Capt. J. R. King to March 16, 1862; 2nd Capt. H. B. Maule to April 1, 1862; 2nd Capt. C. W. Walrond to April 4, 1862.

*1st Foot.*—Staff asst. surg. W. White to be asst. surg., v. Mackay, who exch.

*5th Foot.*—Ens. L. J. Blake to be lieut. by purch., v. J. Leslie, who ret.; T. A. Cook, gent., to be ens., by purch. v. Blake.

*13th Foot.*—Ens. R. Warren to be inst. of musk., v. Lieut. King, who res. that appt.; Surg. W. G. Trousdell, M.D., having completed a period of 20 years' full pay service, to be surg. maj., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Oct. 1, 1858.

*20th Foot.*—Lieut. S. Egan to be capt., by purch., v. B. G. Dashwood, who ret.; Ens. T. A. Davies to be lieut., by purch. v. Egan; Ens. G. G. Fergusson, fr. 18th foot, to be ens. v. Parks, dec.; T. P. Palmer, gent., late Lieut. North Mayo Militia, to be ens., by purch. v. Davies.

*23rd Foot.*—Surg. P. S. Laing, having completed a period of 20 years' full pay service, to be surg. maj., under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Oct. 1, 1858.

*24th Foot.*—Lieut. J. Foot to be capt., by purch., v. W. Winniett, who ret.; Ens. W. M. Brander to be lieut., by purch. v. Foot; G. A. Lee, gent., to be ens., by purch. v. Brander.

*48th Foot.*—Ens. W. R. Tudor to be lieut., without purch., v. Wyse, prom. Lieut. G. T. Miller to be adjt., v. Lieut. Rawlins, prom.

*66th Foot.*—Lieut. J. Healey, fr. 83rd foot, to be lieut., v. W. C. Strickland, who exch.

*67th Foot.*—Staff asst. surg. A. Moffit to be asst. surg., v. Ross, prom. on the staff.

*80th Foot.*—Lieut. S. G. Huskisson to be adjt., v. Lieut. Crauford, who res. that appt.

*95th Foot.*—Lieut. J. L. Bacon to be capt., without purch., v. Benison, dec.; Ens. E. W. Golding to be lieut., without purch., v. Bacon.

#### BREVET.

Capt. H. H. Gough, Bengal army, to be maj.; Paymaster, with the hon. rank of maj., G. F. Rosser, ret. on h.p., late 16th lancers, to have the hon. rank of lieut. col.

**TRADE WITH KOHISTAN.**—We are informed that 223 men, bringing 381 camels, 20 horses, 15 bullocks, and 190 donkeys, laden with grass, wood, ghee, and wool, arrived at Kurrachee from Kohistan during the week ending the 25th March last.





## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Fort William, April 2.*—The underment. officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, viz.:—

Capt. W. H. Macnaughten, late 1st Eur. L.C., from Feb. 12.

Capt. W. C. Clifton, 67th N.I., from Oct. 10, 1861.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. appt. in the Oude commiss-ion:—

Lieut. H. O. Fisher, asst. commsr. 3rd class, to be asst. commsr. 2nd class.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to appt. Maj. J. C. Haughton, superint. of Port Blair, to offic. as commsr. of Assam and agent to the Gov. gen. on the north-east frontier.

## STAFF.

*April 8.*—The foll. officers having applied for admission are apptd. to the Bengal staff corps:—

Capt. G. F. Carnegie, late 44th N.I., cantonment joint mag., Futtehgurh.

Capt. (brev. maj.) C. W. Miles, late 23rd N.I., late comdnt. 4th Bengal police batt.

Capt. E. N. Sandilands, H.M.'s 8th foot, dept. public works, Attock.

Capt. W. S. Pierson, late comdnt., mil. police, Muttra, N.W. prov.

Capt. T. B. Harrison, late 4th Eur. L.C., paym., Lucknow circle, now 1st examiner, pay dept.

Capt. J. A. Tytler, v.c., late 66th N.I., late adjt., late 66th or Goorkha L.I. regt.

Capt. C. H. S. Scott, 71st highland L.I. brig. maj., Gwalior.

Capt. S. R. J. Owen, late 19th N.I., late asst. exec. engr., Allahabad.

Capt. A. R. Bayly, H.M.'s 88th foot, public works dept.

Capt. R. W. Chambers, late 11th N.I., late comdnt. of dist. police, N.W.P.

Capt. C. T. Hitchins, late 54th N.I., late adjt., regt. of Loodianah.

Lieut. H. P. W. Wynch, late 59th N.I., late adjt., 2nd irreg. cav.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) M. Hunter, late 18th N.I., 2nd in com., late 16th irreg. cav.

Lieut. W. Jackson, late 53rd N.I., public works dept., Kohat.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) R. C. Cross, late 17th N.I., 2nd in com., Bhopaul levy.

Lieut. E. G. Clerk, late 21st N.I., late asst. comr., Oude.

Lieut. H. Campbell, late 63rd N.I., late interp. and qrmr., late 63rd N.I.

Lieut. J. Trevenen, late 24th N.I., late adjt., 14th Punjab inf.

Lieut. T. W. Rutherford, late 33rd N.I., late interp. and qrmr., late 33rd N.I.

Lieut. E. Temple, late 25th N.I., adjt., Bhopaul levy.

Lieut. W. G. Chalmers, late 51st N.I., adjt. 23rd Punjab regt. N.I. (pioneers).

Lieut. A. Tulloch, late 20th N.I., interp. and qrmr., 92nd (Punjab) regt. N.I.

Lieut. F. K. Hawkins, late 44th N.I., asst. commissioner, Oude.

Lieut. C. A. Copland, late 30th N.I.; doing duty Lahore light horse.

Lieut. E. G. Clark, having completed 12 years' service, 4 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt.

Mr. H. A. R. Alexander and Mr. G. G. Morris, of the civil serv., are permitted to proc. to Europe on furl. for periods of 3 and 2 years respectively, from the date of embarkation.

H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon. C. J. Erskine to be vice-chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

*April 11.*—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. notifies the following appt.:—

Lieut. R. H. Grant, royal art., to be an aide-de-camp to the Viceroy.

*April 8.*—Bengal Staff Corps.—Capt. R. W. Chambers, having completed 20 years' service, 6 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be maj.

Lieut. H. P. W. Wynch, having completed 12 years' service, 4 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt.

The underment. officer is permitted to proc. to Europe on leave of abs. on m.c.:—

Capt. B. W. Ryall, Bengal staff corps, dist. supernt., Oude police, for 20 mo.

The admission to the Bengal staff corps of Capt. L. G. A. Campbell, late 53rd N.I., announced in G.O.

No. 332, of March 20 last, is cancl. that officer having been perm. by the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India to retire fr. the service.

The undermd. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl.:—

Capt. R. M. S. Annesley, Bengal staff corps, comdnt. Meywar Bheel corps, for 6 mo.

Lieut. T. G. Kennedy, Bengal staff corps, having completed 12 years' serv., 4 of which were on perm. staff employ, to be capt.

Capt. W. S. Row, Bengal staff corps, having completed 20 years' serv., 6 of which were on perm. staff employ, to be maj.

Lieut. H. J. Barton, 2nd drag. gds., is app. A.D.C. to Brig. gen. R. Renny, comdg. Sirhind div.

Lieut. R. M. Skinner, Bengal staff corps, is app. to do duty with 15th (Loodianah) regt. N.I. at Lucknow, and directed to join.

Asst. surg. N. D. S. Wallich is app. to med. ch. of 1st Bengal cav., and dir. to join forthwith, v. Asst. surg. E. J. Vivian, proc. on furl.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the foll. app.:—

3rd Bengal Cav.—Capt. W. R. E. Alexander, Bengal staff corps, to offic. as comdnt. dur. the abs. of Maj. G. W. M. Hall, Bengal staff corps, or until further orders.

## PRIZE MONEY.

*Head Qrs., Camp Chundeeurh, March 27.*—In calling the attention of all concerned to G.O. No. 312, of 21st inst., laying down rules for payments of prize money in India and England, the C. in C. directs that prompt attention be paid by comdg. officers and others to Clauses 3 and 4 of para. 1, and also to para. 2 of the said order.

With the sanction of Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to make the foll. add. to G.O. C.C. dated Dec. 24, 1860, regulating the award of prizes, for good firing with ordnance, to the soldiers of the art. in India:—

As a further inducement to all ranks to vie with each other in this essential part of the soldier's instruction, and in order that every man may feel that, though he may not himself succeed in obtaining a prize, he can assist in obtaining one for his battery, a supplementary prize of cross guns and crown, worked in gold, but unaccompanied by any pecuniary allowance, will be worn on the right arm by the sergeants of the best shooting battery of every brigade. When a sergeant, who is the holder of this supplementary prize, leaves his battery, he is to resign it.—Para 11, page 74, Musketry instruction.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*March 11.*—No. 39.—Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. F. P. Campbell, recently prom. from 79th highlanders into the Ceylon rifle regt., will proc. immediately, at the public expense, to join the latter corps in Ceylon.

The servs. of Lieut. col. H. H. Maxwell, comdg. A batty. 2nd R.H. brig., are tempy. placed at disp. of Govt. of India.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Capt. G. H. Waller, 1st batt. 7th foot, is directed to proc. to England, at the public expense, to join the depot companies of the regt.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Major gen. Sir C. T. Van-Straubenzie, K.C.B., as a major gen. on the staff of the army serving in the East Indies, with a view to his comdg. a division in the Bombay presidency, v. Major gen. Sir J. Michell, K.C.B., who resigns the command.

Lieut. Malet, doing duty with No. 1 batty. 11th brig., is directed to rejoin No. 2 batty. 22nd brig. R.A., at Gwalior, without delay.

Lieut. H. G. Young, R.A., is directed to proc. from Lucknow to Fyzabad, and do duty with No. 1 batty. 11th brig.

H.R.H. the General C. in C. has been pleased to approve of the following exchange of battalions in the 23rd regt.:—

Lieut. Costly, to 2nd batt.

Lieut. Bowyer, to 1st batt. Dated Dec. 2, 1861.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers, recently promoted in their regt., having been posted to the battalions specified:—

18th Regt.—Lieut. Fitzgerald, to 1st batt.

23rd Regt.—Capt. Hill, to 2nd batt.; Lieut. Roe, to 1st batt.

Artillery.—Capt. C. Johnson, A batty. 3rd royal horse brig., as lieut., to No. 4 batty. 20th brig. royal art., as 2nd capt.; T. J. M. Hog, No. 5 batty. 20th brig., as lieut., to No. 5 batty., 20th brig., as 2nd capt., removed to foot art., on prom. to 2nd capt.

Lieut. G. Haggard, No. 2 batty. 23rd brig. to batty. of Madras art. Lieut. Haggard, originally elected for general service, is now recommended for removal, having elected for local service and there being no officer posted to the batty.

Lieut. J. W. Watkins, 23rd brig. C Co. Golundauze, to 23rd brig. B Co. Golundauze.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., granting leave to the undermentioned officers:—

Lieut. R. Anderson, 95th regt., from Feb. 12 to April 12, to Ceylon.

Capt. A. B. Willis, 88rd foot, and Lieut. H. O.

Johnes, 7th hussars, to England, m.c. The leave granted to Lieut. Johnes, in G.O., No. 13 of Jan. 28 last, is accordingly cancelled.

By Lieut. gen. Sir J. H. Grant, G.C.B., perm. Capt. E. Bradbury, 1st drag. gds., to proc. to England, on m.c.

The artillery regimental order, dated Feb. 24, directing Lieut. Freeman, No. 6 batty. 16th brig., and Lieut. Douglas, No. 5 batty. 25th brig., to join and do duty with No. 8 batty. 19th brig., proc. on service in the Gwalior district is confirmed.

By the officer comdg. 11th brig. R.A., dated 1st ult., directing Asst. surg. Hearn to assu. med. chg. of head qrs. staff of brig. from Jan. 28 last, and until further orders, v. Surg. Laing, proc. on leave.

Peshawar artillery division order of 10th ult., appointing Lieut. F. A. Wilson to act as adj. and qrmr. of the div., v. Lieut. Gully, proc. with his batty. to Umballah.

By the officer comdg. 3rd batt. rifle brig., dated Dec. 16 last, app. Ensign Hillyard, qualified, to act as asst. instructor of musketry, with effect from Nov. 1, 1861, v. Lieut. Richmond.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Drag. Gds.—Brev. Lieut. col. Hutchinson, to Calcutta, from March 12 to May 12, m.c.

8th Hussars.—Brev. major R. Moore, to England, from March 31, 1862, to June 30, 1863. Lieut. S. W. Rawlins, to England, from April 15, 1862, to July 14, 1863. Lieut. G. C. Ross, to Australia, from April 15 to Oct. 14.

Royal Art.—Lieut. col. H. Hammond, 2nd R.H. brig., to Calcutta, from Feb. 14 to March 10, on m.c. Asst. surg. H. F. Patterson, 6th batty. 11th brig., to Nynee Tal, from Feb. 25 to Aug. 25, on m.c.

68th Foot.—Major H. H. Morant, in ext. for 6 mo., from Feb. 16, to remain in England.

69th Foot.—Brev. col. D. E. Mackirdy, in ext., from July 22, 1862, to Jan. 21, 1863, to remain in England.

80th Foot.—Major E. Hardinge, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Hills north of Deyrah.

88th Foot.—Capt. E. A. Perceval, to England, for 15 mo., from date of leaving the regt.

H.R.H. the Gen. comdg. in chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned officers:—

Royal Art.—Vet. surg. G. Naden, 11th brig., from Nov. 27, 1861, to May 27, 1862, on m.c.

27th Foot.—Lieut. col. Stapylton, from Dec. 28, 1861, to July 3, 1862, m.c. Capt. Warren, from Dec. 24, 1861, to March 24, 1862, m.c.

35th Foot.—Capt. Vandeleur, from Jan. 2 to July 11, m.c. Capt. Patterson, from Jan. 13 to April 13, on m.c.

48th Foot.—Lieut. Bowlby, from Jan. 11 to July 7, m.c.

51st Foot.—Capt. Cleve, from Dec. 24, 1861, to June 27, 1862.

52nd Foot.—Lieut. Adair, from Dec. 30, 1861, to July 2, 1862. Capt. Julian, from Dec. 19, 1861, to June 30, 1862.

71st Foot.—Qrmr. Twigg, from Dec. 12, 1861, to June 21, 1862.

90th Foot.—Brev. Lieut. col. Tinling, from Dec. 17, 1861, to Sept. 18, 1862.

At the recommendation of the inspector general of H.M.'s hospitals, Staff surg. J. T. Bacot, at present in med. chg. H.M.'s 13th L.I. at Morar, Gwalior, on being relieved by Surg. Doherty, of that corps, will proc. to Sealkote and report himself to the officer comdg. at that station for med. chg. of 71st highland L.I.

*Head Qrs., Camp, Umballah, March 19.*—The Berhampore station order, dated the 4th inst., appointing Lieut. F. V. H. Sperling, late 5th Eur. inf., to act as station staff, v. Capt. F. C. Innes, late 60th N.I., is confirmed.

The following presidency division order is confirmed:—

Dated 19th ult.—Directing Lieut. col. F. T. Wroughton, late 6th European regt., to proc. to Barrackpore and do gen. duty at that station.

By H.E. Lieut. col. Sir Hope Grant, G.C.B.:—

Granting leave of abs. to Capt. G. K. Chatfield, 91st foot, to Bombay, m.c.

Royal Art.—Lieut. E. Egan to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under the new rules, to appear before a medical board.

Medical Staff.—Asst. surg. R. M. Gilchrist, M.D., to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under the new rules, m.c.

March 20.—Leave of absence:—

Late 50th N.I.—Capt. H. E. Read, from March 15 to Oct. 15, to Mussorie and Hills north of Deyrah, on m.c., under old rules.

Gen. List.—Ensign J. R. E. J. Royle, from March 10 to Nov. 9, to Nynee Tal, on m.c.

The following Mean Meer brigade orders are confirmed:—

Dated 9th inst.—Directing Asst. surg. R. S. Bateson, E batty. 5th R.H. brig., to assu. tempy. med. chg. of 15th Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties, v. Surg. D. McKee.

Dated 14th idem.—Directing Asst. surg. R. S. Bateson to proc. in med. chg. of Lieut. D. Wimberley's detach. to Mooltan, making over med. chg. of D and E batteries 5th R.H. brig., No. 1 batty. 22nd brig.

R.A., and 15th Bengal cav., to Asst. surg. J. Browne, ret. from detach. duty.

The following order is confirmed:—

Meerut division order, dated April 26, 1859, app. Lieut. P. T. Stafford, late 18th N.I., to offic. as 2nd in com. of Agra levy (nov 38th N.I.), v. Lieut. E. Teddie.

Cawnpore brigade order, dated Nov. 6 last, directing Col. C. Herbert, c.n., 54th foot, to assu. com. of the station of Cawnpore from 7th idem, during abs. on leave of Brig. M. K. Atherley.

Goruckpore station order, dated 27th ult., app. Capt. T. Taylor, 2nd in com. 13th (Shekhawattee) regt. N.I., to act as station staff officer, in room of Ensign J. Whybrow.

Leave of absence:—

Late 5th Bengal Eur. Cav.—Capt. Sir C. W. A. Oakley, Bart., from April 25 to Oct. 25, to Simla, Hills north of Deyrah, and Calcutta, prep. to applying for furl. to Europe.

Late 70th N.I.—Lieut. C. M. Bushby, from March 1 to May 1, to Calcutta, prep. to proc. to Europe, on m.c.

Medical Dept.—Surg. J. Lee, M.D., from March 3 to June 1, to Hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Veteran Estab.—Capt. T. Bradshaw, from March 15 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie and Hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Orders confirmed:—

Dated 13th idem.—Placing the servs. of Surg. J. Hilliard, returned from furl., at disp. of dep. inspector gen. of hospitals, Agra circle.

Dated 14th idem.—Directing Lieut. J. B. Brander, late 37th regt. N.I., to do duty with 92nd highlanders.

Dated 17th idem.—Directing Lieut. R. W. Sartorius, late 72nd N.I., to do duty with the reserve guards in Fort William.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Capt. G. A. Galloway, comdg. a detach. of H.M.'s 21st hussars, dated Dec. 5 last, app. Lieut. B. Cuppage, late 3rd Eur. L.C., to offic. as adj. and qrmr. to the detach.

Nowgong station order, dated Jan. 31 last, directing Asst. surg. J. Inkson, H.M.'s 80th foot, to assu. med. chg. of 12th Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties.

Umritsur garrison and station order, dated 12th ult., app. Lieut. F. K. Fitzroy, 81st foot, to act as station and garrison staff officer, in add. to his other duties, v. Lieut. R. W. Cox, proc. to Jullundur with his regt., the 94th foot.

By Capt. E. C. Warner, comdg. 20th hussars, dated 17th ult., app. Lieut. F. Trench, late 2nd Eur. L.C., to act as interpreter to the regt., with effect from 1st idem.

Saugor district order, dated 19th ult., directing Asst. surg. A. Fitzgerald to assume med. chg. of a detach. of convalescents as far as Banda, and there to make over chg. to Asst. surg. Sly, 34th foot, after which to proc. to Agra and report himself to the dep. inspector gen. of hospitals.

By Lieut. H. Gellie, offic. comdnt. 59th (Allypore) regt. N.I., dated 24th ult., directing Lieut. L. Smith, doing duty, to offic. as 2nd in com.

#### TRANSPORT OF TROOPS.

Head Qrs., Camp Umballah, March 24.—Under instructions from Govt., the C. in C. directs that on all occasions when transport usually supplied by the commissariat department is required for the movement of troops in large or small detachments, or for individuals authorised to travel at the public expense, requisitions for such carriage or conveyance should invariably be made in the first instance to the commissariat department, instead of calling on that department to pay the charge for such transport supplied by other agency; and it is only on that department representing its inability to meet such requisitions, or other urgent causes preventing this course being adopted, that other arrangements are to be made, when an immediate reference is to be submitted to the commissariat department to defray the cost of such moves.

Officers commanding stations and corps will in future be held personally responsible for any unnecessary infringement of this rule, and for any avoidable delay in communicating to the commissariat department any orders creative of expense requiring adjustment thereby.

The leave granted to Brev. major G. Jackson, comdnt. 2nd Bengal cav., in G.O. of Sept. 27 last, will be held to have commenced on Dec. 17, 1861, and terminated on March 9, 1862, instead of the dates therein given.

Lieut. F. H. B. Marsh, gen. list, inf., is app. paid doing duty officer to the 18th Bengal cav., with retrospective effect from the date on which he joined the regt.

Capt. D. Compton, late 2nd Eur. L.C., is app. to do duty with 1st Bengal cav.

Appointments:—

6th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. G. A. A. Baker, late 60th N.I., doing duty with 8th hussars, to be adj., v. Lieut. H. C. Smith, late 9th regt. N.I., nominated to the stud dept.

25th (Punjab) regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. E. Vaughan, 2nd batt. rifle brig., to be adj., v. Lieut. J. Forsyth,

Bengal staff corps, whose servs. have been placed at disp. of Govt. N.W.P.

The following orders are, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed:—

Peshawar brigade order, dated Jan. 13 last, directing the postmr. to furnish Ensign H. W. L. Paddon, 7th royal fus., with a seat on the mail cart to Nowshera, where his servs. were urgently required.

Oude division order, dated 12th ult., app. Capt. W. Fullerton, Bengal staff corps, to act as A.D.C. to Major gen. MacDuff, c.n., as a tempy. arrangement, with effect from Jan. 24 last.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Revenue Dept., Fort St. George, April 15.—Leave of absence:—The priv. leave for 3 mo., to Mr. E. G. R. Fane, coll. and mag., and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, under date 10th ult., is cancelled, and that gentleman is per. to proc. to Eur. for 15 mo. on m.c.

Mr. G. N. Taylor, Inam comr., for 8 mo.

Public Dept., April 12.—The undermend. gentlemen have this day reported their return to the Pres., by the st. *Nemesis*:—

Mr. M. J. Walhouse, C.S.

Mr. T. A. N. Chase, C.S.

April 15.—Mr. R. P. Campbell, mag. of police, ass. ch. of the Veprey police court, from Mr. J. Maskell, on 14th inst.

Ootacamund, April 11.—Mr. S. Muller, asst. conservator of forests, North Canara, has priv. leave for 1 mo., from 15th Feb.

Office of Controller of Military Finance, Fort St. George, April 15.—With reference to G.O. dated March 24, 1857, No. 77, 30 days' priv. leave is granted to Maj. C. P. Taylor, paymr., Bangalore, from date of his leaving his station. Capt. G. A. Smith, of the European veterans, will act as paymr. at Bangalore without prejudice to his duties, dur. the abs. and on the responsibility of Maj. Taylor.

March 28.—No. 51.—Leave of absence.—Mr. C. H. Lushington, sec. to the Govt. of India, in the financial depart., is allowed 1 mo.'s leave from 1st prox., prep. to resigning H.M.'s C.S.

Appointment.—Hon. E. Drummond, auditor gen. and accountant gen. of India, to offic. as sec. to the Govt. of India, in the financial dept.

Mr. R. P. Harrison, dep. aud. and acct. gen. of Madras, to offic. as aud. gen. and acct. gen. to the Govt. of India, and to be also a Govt. Director of the Bank of Bengal and a member of the Calcutta Mint Committee.

Military Dept., April 15.—No. 154.—Returned to duty:—

Major J. MacVicar, 41st regt. N.I., and Capt. R. H. Beldome, staff corps, 1st cl. asst. conservator of forests; arrived at Madras April 12.

The undermend. officers are permitted to proc. to Eur.:—

Capt. J. G. Ryves, engrs., dist. eng. of Madras, m.c. for 20 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Tuticorin.

Capt. C. F. Gilbertson, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., on furl. for 3 years, under old regs., and to embark fr. Bombay.

The leave to Eur. granted to Lieut. W. G. Sharpe, 41st regt. N.I., in G.O. No. 360, Aug. 7, 1860, is extended to March 25, 1862, the date of his arrival fr. England.

Mr. T. Deane, who arrived at Madras April 12, is admitted on estab. as a cadet for the cav., and promoted to rank of cornet, leaving date of commission to be settled hereafter.

No. 156.—Madras Staff Corps.—The undermend. officers having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ., to be captains fr. dates specified opposite their names, under Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut. J. Duval, fr. Feb. 18, 1861.

Lieut. H. H. Foord, A.J.C.E., fr. March 18, 1862.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) W. Munro, fr. April 11, 1862.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. W. Playfair, capt. in 34th regt. L.I., fr. April 13, 1862.

Revenue Dept., April 17.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. J. W. B. Dykes, coll. and mag. of Nellore, for 3 mos., under sec. 12 of the absentee rules.

Mr. R. A. Dalyell, sub-sec. to the board of revenue, for 6 mos., to England.

Political Dept., April 17.—Col. R. N. Faunce, 2nd regt. N.I., is perm. to res. the com. of the Nair brigade fr. 18th inst.

Appointments:—

Political Dept., April 17.—Maj. H. Drury, of Madras staff corps, to be comdnt. of the Nair brigade; to take effect fr. 18th inst.

Capt. C. M. White, of 45th regt. N.I., to com. the escort of the Resident of Travancore and Cochin, and also to be asst. to the Resident; to take effect fr. the 18th inst.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. T. Onslow to be civil and sess. judge of the zillah of Masulipatam.

Mr. F. S. Child to be civil and sess. judge of the zillah of Guntur.

The above apps. will have effect fr. 14th inst.

Mr. E. W. Bird to be civil and sess. judge of the zillah of Tanjore, but to continue to act as civil and sess. judge of the zillah of Negapatam during abs. of Mr. R. G. Clarke.

Mr. M. J. Walhouse to act as civil and sess. judge of the zillah of Tanjore during the employ. of Mr. E. W. Bird on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. W. S. Nesbitt to be subord. judge of Ootacamund.

The above apps. will have effect fr. 1st prox.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. P. Grant to be coll. and mag. of dist. of Coimbatore; to have effect fr. 1st prox.

Mr. G. A. Ballard to be coll. and mag. of dist. of Malabar; to have effect fr. 1st prox.

Mr. H. S. Thomas to be sub coll. and jt. mag. of Madras, on Mr. Ames' embarkation, but to act as sub coll. and jt. mag. of dist. of Madras during employ. of Mr. R. S. Ellis on other duty; to join immediately.

Mr. G. L. Morris to act as coll. and mag. of dist. of Tanjore dur. abs. of Mr. Cadell.

Mr. C. G. Plumer to act, as sub coll. and jt. mag. of Tanjore dur. employ. of Mr. Morris on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. W. S. Whiteside to be sub coll. and jt. mag. of South Arcot, but to continue to act as dep. sec. to Govt., dur. abs. of Mr. W. H. Kerr. To have effect from 14th inst.

Mr. D. Williams to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Nellore. To have effect from 14th inst.

Mr. A. McWebster to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of South Canara, to join on being rel. by the Bombay Govt. To have effect from 14th inst.

Mr. C. G. Master to act as sub sec. to the board of rev., dur. abs. of Mr. Dalyell.

Mr. P. P. Hutchins to act as dep. sec. to Govt. in the rev. dept., dur. employ. of Mr. Master on other duty. To join immediately.

Mr. J. Grose to act as head asst. to the coll. and mag. of South Arcot, dur. employ. of Mr. P. P. Hutchins on other duty.

### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, March 31.—Surg. maj. C. G. E. Ford will afford med. aid to the details (Eur. and native) procg. on H.M.'s str. *Coromandel* to Bimlipatam and Rangoon on 3rd prox.

### THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF'S TOUR.

April 12.—No. 38.—The C. in C. being about to proc. on a tour of inspection, visiting the following stations, Wellington, Trichinopoly, and other places in the Southern division, Western coast, Bangalore, French Rocks and Mercara, Bellary and Kurnool, Secunderabad, &c., will be accompanied by the undermend. officers:—

Adj. gen. of the army, qrmr. gen. of the army, Dep. adj. gen. of H.M.'s British forces.

Until further orders correspondence for the departments of adjt. gen. and qrmr. gen. of the army should be addressed to the deputies of those departments at Fort St. George—any of an emergent nature which would reach army head qrs. sooner by being addressed to the adjt. gen. or qrmr. gen. at Ootacamund (where army head qrs. will be established about May 10) is to be so addressed.

The judge advo. gen. of the army will conduct the duties of his dept. at Madras.

Capt. S. Galbraith, staff corps, actg. qrmr. and inter. 18th regt. N.I., is app. to act as qrmr. and inter. of 3rd regt. L.I.

Lieut. A. F. Laughton, staff corps, actg. qrmr. and inter. 3rd regt. L.I., is reapp. qrmr. and inter. of 18th regt. N.I.

The undermend. officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee, Tamil and Telooogo languages:—

Lieut. W. F. Wright, 44th regt., Madras, qualified as inter. in Tamil.

Capt. F. J. Moberly, engrs., Mangalore, qualified for the gen. staff in Hindoostanee, under para. 11, G.O.C.C. July 6, 1853, No. 46.

Lieut. C. G. Gunning, staff corps, Mangalore, creditable progress in Telooogo.

Lieut. D. Monro, 43rd regt. N.I., Cuttack, qualified as adjt. in Hindoostanee, under para. 8, G.O.C.C. July 6, 1853, No. 46.

The moonshess allowance to be disbursed to Capt. Moberly, Lieuts. Wright and Gunning.

The honorary reward of rupees (1,000) one thousand is to be disbursed to Lieut. W. F. Wright, 44th regt. N.I., for having passed in two native languages.

Capt. R. Mayne, of the Eur. veterans, is directed to join the Eur. inf. veteran co. at Vizagapatam.

The foll. removal is ordered:—

Lieut. J. C. W. Bruce, late 48th regt. N.I., from do. du. 36th regt. N.I., to do du. 33rd regt. N.I.; to join at expiration of his leave.

Ens. F. W. Graham, gen. list, doing du. with 39th regt. N.I., has obtained a certificate of qualification in surveying.

### NEGLECT OF RULES REGARDING LEAVE.

April 17.—Inconvenience having been experienced by pay dept. from staff officers and officers detached from their corps not entering in their abstracts the

guilty complicity with the common enemy, and when Lord Wellesley's despatch on the subject reached Madras that prince was lying at the point of death. It was therefore not communicated to him, but as soon as all was over the British Commissioners distinctly intimated that Ali Housain, the deceased Nawab's reputed son, would not be recognised unless he agreed to transfer the civil and military administration of the Carnatic to the British Government. To these conditions Ali Housain at first assented, but on the following day he withdrew his consent, acting, as he said, on good advice. Prince Azim-ool-Dowlah, however, proved more tractable, and did whatever he was desired to do; and since then the territories of the Carnatic have been governed directly by the British Government. It thus clearly appears that no gratitude whatever is due on the part of the latter towards their false, fickle, impotent allies, the Nawabs of the Carnatic. British prowess alone maintained the Nawabship itself, and kept on the musnud a family totally unfit to hold a post of such dignity. If Prince Azem Jah asks for nothing more than the title, it is scarcely worth while to refuse it, however objectionable may be the means he has adopted to gain his ends. Instead of applying solely to the paramount Power, he appeals "to all the social and political clubs of Great Britain and India, to all the Colleges and Universities of Great Britain and India," and finally "to all the Native Princes of India." The appeal, indeed, is not likely to benefit him, but is rather calculated to injure his cause, as compliance with his demands might be represented as the result of pressure from without. But it is quite possible that this ill-advised step has been taken without his knowledge by his ignorant counsellors and agents, and it would be hardly fair to hold him accountable for their absurd and ridiculous proceedings.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

May 12. Henry Miller, Sutherland, Shanghai.—13. Castilian, Harrington, and Amoor, Potts, Bombay; Teviot, Jones, Ceylon; City of Perth, Robertson, Calcutta; Fanny Forsyth, Litten, Excellent, Davies, Rosalie, Williams, and Lady Octavia, Welsh, Bombay; Ulysses, Evans, Calcutta and West Indies; Mameluke, Potter, Calcutta; Rialto, Prince, Rangoon.—14. Carlotta, Groot, Whampoa; Flying Venus, Wittycombe, Bombay; Tartar, Bilehen, Shanghai; Cinderella, Williams, Shanghai; Granite State, Jacobs, Calcutta.—15. Harmonides, Moran, Bombay; Abecna, Wiseman, Whampoa; Caroline, Wennerholm, Java; Ethel Hall, Bombay; Victoria Regia, Moore, Calcutta; Sybil, Freeman, Rangoon; Warrior Queen, Henry, Calcutta; Indus, Allsop, Shanghai; Conflict, Deas, City of Emburgh, Sedan, and Brandon, Umbreville, Calcutta; King Lear, Crounce, Bombay; Gleam, Henderson, Whampoa; Edward Graham, Henderson, Gopaulpore; Lord Raglan, Gillespie, Kurrachee; Lord Burleigh, Gibson, Cochin.—17. Henry and Oscar, Singapore; Racehorse, Bangkok.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTHS.

FITZ PATRICK, the wife of John, M.D., Madras Army, of a daughter, at 5, Belmont, Bath, May 1.  
KEATING, the wife of Lieut. col. A., Retired List, Madras Army, of a son, at Tutshill, Gloucestershire, May 8.  
RADCLIFFE, the wife of E. F., late H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, of a son, at Rugby, May 12.  
ROBERTSON, the wife of W. Wybrow, H.M.'s Bombay Civil Service, of a daughter, at Red Hall, May 13.

## MARRIAGES.

BOUDIER, Maj. Edward W., H.M.'s Madras Army, to Emily M., daughter of H. E. Waller, Esq., at Farmington, May 15.

## DEATHS.

BOARDMAN, Louisa, wife of the late Capt. R. E., E.I. Co.'s Service, at Stonehouse, Devon, May 12.

CONSTABLE, Caroline S., wife of Commander C. G., H.M.'s Indian Navy, at 21, St. John's-wood-road, May 10, and, on the same day, Charles W., infant son of the above.

DEMPSTER, Susan C. L., wife of Henry L., Royal Madras Artillery, at St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 25, May 8.

LIND, Anna Maria, widow of the late A. F., Bengal Civil Service, at Clifton, May 7.

MARTYR, Ann E., daughter of Capt. James S., Madras Staff Corps, at Augusta-terrace, Ramsgate, aged 13, May 11.

MILLER, Maj. George, H.M.'s Indian Army, at 18, New Ormond-street, Queen's-square, May 11.

PATERSON, James, formerly of the 18th Bengal N.I., at Boulogne-sur-Mer, aged 71, May 6.

STRAKER, Catherine C., relict of the late C.D., M.D., C.B., Physician-General of the Bombay Army, at Clarence Cottage, Bridge-road, St. John's Wood, aged 61, May 13.

WEISTER, William B., surgeon, late of the E.I. Co.'s Military Service, suddenly, in London, May 13.

## India Office,

May 19, 1862.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Sir A. H. Lawrence, Bart.; Mr. J. A. Graham, Mr. R. Cockerell, Mr. C. M. Burton (Uncovenanted), Mr. B. J. Bailey (Uncovenanted), Mr. T. Jones (Uncovenanted).

Madras Estab.—Mr. A. Hall, Mr. J. Maskell (Uncovenanted).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. B. Morgan.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Col. E. Ommanner, Engrs.; Major C. V. Bowie, Art.; Asst. surg. J. C. Corby, Med. Estab.; Lieut. col. C. Cureton, Staff Corps; Lieut. R. S. Hill, Staff Corps; Major H. R. James, C.B., Staff Corps; Capt. R. A. Nowell, Staff Corps; Surg. W. G. Pritchard, Med. Estab.; Lieut. col. E. W. S. Scott, Art.; Surg. J. P. Walker, Med. Estab.; Major J. Morrisson, Retired; Lieut. col. T. Simpson, Retired; Lieut. gen. Sir R. J. H. Birch, K.C.B., Retired List; Surg. maj. A. Berle, Med. Estab.; Capt. A. Tulloch, Staff Corps; Maj. H. C. Talbot, Inv. Estab.; Lieut. G. P. Brown, Art.; Conductor E. Skiddy, Barrack Dept.; Capt. H. O. Hitchins, Art.; Conductor H. Blackburn, Pension Estab.; Col. E. Sissmore, Ret. List.

Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. J. S. Ridings, Med. Estab.; Major H. W. Rawlins, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. H. Lonsdale, Unposted; Capt. J. F. Fisher, Engrs.; Col. G. Carr, Retired; Capt. W. C. L. Baker, Art.; Lieut. col. A. J. M. Boileau, Engrs.; Lieut. col. J. Fowler, Retired List; Lieut. H. J. Harding, 22nd N.I.; Capt. J. H. Elwyn, Art.; Maj. C. Campbell, Staff Corps; Capt. W. H. Hessey, Staff Corps.

Bombay Estab.—Capt. A. Cowper, Engrs., Ensign J. Beche, Unposted; Capt. G. Worsley, Art.; Lieut. col. K. Jopp, Retired; Col. H. Lyo, Retired; Conductor G. Isaac, Ordnance Estab.; Capt. H. Le Cocq, Art.; Capt. A. Aytoun, Art.

## NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Midshipman C. S. Mainwaring, Indian Navy.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. S. W. Fallon (Uncovenanted), 6 mos.

Madras Estab.—Mr. J. H. Blair, 4 mos.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. F. N. Miles, 53rd N.I.; Lieut. M. C. Smith, 6th Eur. Regt.; Maj. C. L. Showers, 14th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Capt. C. Elliot, C.B., Art.; Capt. C. M. Hailes, 8th N.I.; Capt. K. Macaulay, 23rd N.I.; Lieut. N. J. C. Stevens, 1st Eur. Regt.; Maj. J. D. Dale, 40th N.I.; Capt. H. C. Fletcher, 8th N.I.; Lieut. H. M. Nepean, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. G. Woods, 1st Eur. Regt.; Capt. J. Vertue, Engrs.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. C. H. Coghlan, 3rd Eur. Regt.; Asst. surg. A. W. G. Adly, Med. Estab.; Purser E. S. Litchfield, Indian Navy.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. A. G. Duff, Med. Estab., 4 mo.; Major C. L. Showers, 14th N.I., 2 mo.; Lieut. W. F. Edwards, 45th N.I., 4 mo.; Capt. W. S. Pierson, 54th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. col. J. T. Shakespeare, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Surg. J. Harrison, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. T. Ringer, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. J. B. Collison, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. T. M. Sandys, 73rd N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. J. Biddulph, 5th Eur. Cav., 6 mos.; Asst. surg. W. White, Med. Estab., 6 mos.; Capt. R. F. Grindall,

6th Eur. Regt., 6 mos.; Lieut. F. J. Conway Gordon, 5th Eur. Regt., 6 mos.; Lieut. G. F. J. Graham, 4th Eur. Regt., 5 mos.; Asst. surg. G. B. Hadow, Med. Estab., 6 mos.; Capt. R. Stothert, 4th N.I., 3 mos.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. T. Taylor, Inv. Estab., 6 mo.; Capt. R. A. Roberts, Engrs., 6 mo.; Lieut. G. H. Granville, 34th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. F. S. Cherry, 4th L.C., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. H. A. Colville, Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. N. D. McAllum, Unposted, 6 mo.; Asst. surg. J. Murray, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Major E. Clerk, 4th L.C., 6 mo.; Capt. A. B. Read, 12th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. G. V. Law, 14th N.I., 6 mos.; Lieut. J. P. F. Tytler, 17th N.I., 6 mos.

Bombay Estab.—Surg. R. De C. Peele, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. W. Lumsden, 22nd N.I., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. W. Fleming, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Dep. Asst. commissary G. Gray, Ordnance Estab., 6 mo.; Col. T. Tapp, C.B., 1st Eur. Regt., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. T. Windus, Indian Navy, 2 mos.

## NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. M. P. S. Tozer, Indian Navy, 2 mo.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. W. O. Ranrice, 32nd N.I.

## PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

## CIVIL.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. K. Corfield, Mr. J. A. Hankoy.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. W. Delpratt, Med. Estab.

Madras Estab.—Lieut. C. H. Maude, 14th N.I.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

|  | Actual Sales.   |  |
|--|-----------------|--|
|  | At per Rupee.   | In sterling to king Co's Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100. |
| East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock. Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ... | Sa. R. 1s. 9½d. | —  |
| 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.) ...   | —               | —  |
| 2nd 4 per Cent. (Sic.) of 1828-29 ...  | —               | —  |
| 3rd 4 per Cent. (Sic.) of 1832-33 ...  | —               | —  |
| 4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...  | —               | 92   |
| 5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...  | —               | 92   |
| 3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...   | —               | —  |
| 4½ per Cent. 1854-55 ...   | —               | —  |
| 5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...  | 2 0             | 102½   |
| 4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...  | —               | —  |
| 5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...   | 2 0½            | 103½   |
| 5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...  | 2 2½            | 104½   |

INDIAN JUDGES.—(India Office, May 13.)—The following gentlemen, being Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature, and of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlat, at Calcutta, have been appointed Judges of the High Court of Judicature for the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William, under the provisions of the Act 24th and 25th of Victoria, cap. 104, viz.:—Sir Barnes Peacock, Knight, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to be Chief Justice of the High Court; and Sir Charles Robert Mitchell Jackson, Knight, and Sir Mordaunt Lawson Wells, Knight, Judges of the Supreme Court; and Henry Thomas Raikes, Esq., Charles Binny Trevor, Esq., George Lock, Esq., Henry Vincent Bayley, Esq., and Charles Steer, Esq., Judges of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlat, to be Judges of the High Court. And the Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of John Paxton Norman, Esq., and Walter Morgan, Esq., barristers-at-law, and Francis Baring Kemp, Esq., Walter Scott Seton Karr, Esq., and Louis Stuart Jackson, Esq., of the Bengal Civil Service, to be Judges of the said High Court.

SPECIE TO THE EAST.—The shipments of specie by the *Pera* will be £387,977, of which £375,375 is silver and £12,602 gold. The amount to Alexandria is £10,000, to China and the Straits £365,765, and to India £12,212.

DR. CAMPBELL, C.B., doing duty with the 19th Hussars, at Lucknow, has been suddenly obliged to leave for England on account of ill-health. Dr. Campbell is one of the "illustrious garrison of Lucknow," and, certainly, no man in his capacity worked harder or more willingly than he did during the siege.

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

|          | 60 days' sight. | 90 days' sight. |           | 60 days' sight. | 90 days' sight. |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Calcutta | 1s. 11½d.       | 2s. 0½d.        | Singapore | 4s. 7½d.        | 4s. 7½d.        |
| Madras   | 1s. 11½d.       | 1s. 11½d.       | Hong Kong | 4s. 7½d.        | 4s. 7½d.        |
| Bombay   | 2s. 0½d.        | 2s. 0½d.        | Shanghai  | —               | —               |
| Colombo  | 1½ 2 pm         | 2 2½ pm.        |           |                 |                 |

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares. |   | Paid. | Prices.          |
|---------|---|-------|------------------|
| £.      | India Stock   |       | 227 to 239       |
|         | India 5 per cent.                                   |       | 109½             |
|         | India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.                      |       | 90½              |
|         | India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper                       |       | 103½             |
|         | India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½                        |       |                  |
|         | per cent.   |       | 109½             |
|         | India Stock Debentures, 1854                        |       | 95½              |
|         | India Stock Debentures, 1859                        |       | 108½             |
|         | " " " 1863  |       | 100½             |
|         | " " " 1864  |       | 100½             |
|         | " " " 1864 or 1866                                  |       | 104½ to 100      |
|         | India 5 percent. for account.                       |       | 108½             |
|         | India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.                        |       | 104½             |
|         | India Bonds (£1,000)                                |       | 26s. to 29s. pm. |
|         | Ditto (under £1,000)                                |       | 27 to 30         |
|         | RAILWAYS.   |       |                  |
| Stock   | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) | all   | 102 to 103       |
| 5       | Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)                        | all   | 5 to 5½          |
| Stock   | Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)                       | 100   | 102 to 103       |
| Stock   | East Indian   | all   | 103½ to 104½     |
| 20      | Ditto G. Extension                                  | 2     | ½ to 1 prom.     |
| Stock   | Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)            | 100   | 102½ to 102½     |
| 20      | Ditto (New ditto)                                   | 12    | ½ to 1 pm.       |
| 20      | Ditto, Jan. 1862                                    | 2     | par ½ pm.        |
| Stock   | Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip                      | 100   | 101½ to 102½     |
| Stock   | Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)                           | 100   | 91 to 93         |
| Stock   | Ditto 5 per cent.                                   | 100   | 101½ to 102½     |
| Stock   | Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)                          | 100   | 94 to 96         |
| 20      | Ottoman Rail. (Smyrna to Aidin)                     | 13    | 8 to 7 dis.      |
| Stock   | Scinde 5 per cent.                                  | 100   | 103 to 104       |
| Stock   | Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)        | 100   | 99 to 100        |
| 20      | Punjab (5 per ct.)                                  | 15    | ½ to 1 pm.       |
| 20      | Do.   | all   | 20½ to 20½       |
|         | BANKS.  |       |                  |
| 100     | Agria and United Service lim.                       | 50    | 88 to 90         |
| 40      | Australasia   | all   | 64 to 66         |
| 25      | Bank of Egypt                                       | all   | 22½ to 23½       |
| 20      | Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China                       | all   | 19½ to 20½ x.d.  |
| 25      | Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China             | all   | 34 to 35         |
| 25      | Oriental Bank Corporation                           | all   | 56 to 61         |
| 20      | Ottoman Bank  | all   | 25 to 26         |
|         | MISCELLANEOUS.                                      |       |                  |
| 10      | E.I. and London Shipping B                          | 7½    | 1½ to 1½ dis.    |
| 20      | East India Irr. & Can.                              | 1     | par to 1½ pm.    |
| 20      | Madras Irrig. and Canal                             | 1     | 2½ to 3 pm.      |
| 10      | Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)                        | all   | 3½ to 4          |
| 20      | Nerbudda Coal and Iron                              | 5     | ½ to 1½ pm.      |
| 1       | Oriental Gas  | all   | 1½ to 1½         |
| 1       | Ditto New   | all   | 1½ to 1½         |
| 10      | Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)                        | all   | 5½ to 6½         |
| 50      | P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.                            | all   | 65 to 70         |
| 20      | Ditto New   | 30    | 10 to 12         |
| 20      | Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph                          | all   | 18½ to 19½       |
| 1       | Submarine Telegraph Scrip                           | all   | ½ to 1           |
| 1       | Ditto Registered                                    | all   | ½ to 1           |
| 10      | Ditto   | all   | ½ to 6           |
| 2       | Telegraph to India                                  | 1     | ½ dis. to par.   |

## INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

| Company.  | Rate | Closing Prices. | Business done per £100. |
|---|------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Bombay, Baroda, & Central India, Convertible, July 5, 1864  | 5    | 101 to 102      | —                       |
| Ditto, July 1, 1865   | 5    | 101½ — 102½     | 102                     |
| Ditto, Con. & Ren., July 1, 1867                            | 5    | 103½ — 104½     | —                       |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern, Convertible, Jan. 1, 1867       | 5    | 101½ — 102½     | —                       |
| East Indian, Conv., April 5, 1861                           | 4½   | 100 — 102       | —                       |
| *Ditto, Conv., Oct. 5, 1864                                 | 5    | 101½ — 102½     | 102½                    |
| *Ditto, Ren. Aug. 10, 1865                                  | 5    | 104 — 105       | —                       |
| *Ditto, Ren. Dec. 15, 1865                                  | 5    | 104 — 105       | —                       |
| Ditto, Conv. and Renewable, April 5, 1866                   | 5    | 105 — 106       | —                       |
| *Eastern Bengal, Renewable, April 12, 1866                  | 5    | 103 — 104       | 103½                    |
| Great Indian Peninsula, Renewable, 1866 to 1867             | 5    | 103 — 104       | —                       |
| Great Southern of India, Convertible, July 1, 1865-6        | 5    | 101 — 102       | —                       |
| Madras, Convertible, 1864-5-6                               | 5    | 101 — 102       | 103½                    |
| Ditto, Convertible and Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866-7            | 5    | 103 — 104       | 104½                    |
| *Ditto, Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866                             | 5    | 103 — 104       | —                       |
| Scinde (Scinde), Convertible, May 1, 1865                   | 5    | 102 — 103       | —                       |
| Ditto (Indus Flotilla), Convert. and Renewable, May 1, 1866 | 5    | 102½ — 103½     | —                       |

\* Transferable by endorsement without stamp.

## H.M.'s BRITISH REGIMENTS STATIONED IN INDIA.

CORRECTED TO THE 1ST MAY, 1862.

(This List, which is compiled exclusively for "Allen's Indian Mail," will appear, with alterations, periodically.)

|                             | Where Stationed. | Station of Depots. | Date of going on Foreign Service. |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| BENGAL.                     |                  |                    |                                   |
| 2nd Dragoon Guards          | Benares          | Canterbury         | 25 July, 1857                     |
| 7th " "                     | Sealkote         | Canterbury         | 15 October, 1857                  |
| 7th Hussars                 | Umballah         | Maidstone          | 27 August, 1857                   |
| 8th " "                     | Meerut           | Canterbury         | 5 October, 1857                   |
| 19th " "                    | Cawnpore         |                    |                                   |
| 20th " "                    | Muttra           |                    |                                   |
| 21st " "                    | Peshawur         |                    |                                   |
| 1st Batt. 7th Foot          | Ferozepore       | Chatham            | 20 July, 1857                     |
| 1st " 13th "                | Gwalior          | Fermoy             | 25 May, 1851                      |
| 1st " 19th "                | Meeran Meer      | Chatham            | 21 July, 1857                     |
| 1st " 20th "                | Benares          | Chatham            | 6 August, 1857                    |
| 1st " 23rd "                | Fyzabad          | Walmer             | 23 May, 1857                      |
| 27th Regt.                  | Gondah           | Kinsale            | 5 July, 1854                      |
| 34th " "                    | Seetapore        | Colchester         | 8 August, 1857                    |
| 35th " "                    | Agra             | Chatham            | 81 July, 1854                     |
| 38th " "                    | Dinapore         | Colchester         | 4 August, 1857                    |
| 42nd " "                    | Dugshaie         | Stirling           | 15 August, 1857                   |
| 43rd " "                    | Barrackpore      | Chatham            | 8 October, 1851                   |
| 46th " "                    | Cawnpore         | Buttevant          | 12 October, 1854                  |
| 48th " "                    | Lucknow          | Kinsale            | 27 February, 1853                 |
| 51st " "                    | Rawul Pindee     | Chatham            | 7 October, 1857                   |
| 52nd " "                    | Jhansie          | Chatham            | 30 June, 1853                     |
| 54th " "                    | Roorkee          | Colchester         | 5 August, 1857                    |
| 71st " "                    | Sealkote         | Stirling           | 4 March, 1853                     |
| 77th " "                    | Hazareebaugh     | Chatham            | 17 June, 1857                     |
| 79th " "                    | Nowshera         | Stirling           | 10 August, 1857                   |
| 80th " "                    | Saugor           | Buttevant          | 25 July, 1856                     |
| 81st " "                    | Jullundur        | Chatham            | 1 July, 1853                      |
| 82nd " "                    | Delhi            | Canterbury         | 20 May, 1857                      |
| 88th " "                    | Shahjehanpore    | Colchester         | 15 July, 1857                     |
| 89th " "                    | Umballah         | Fermoy             | 20 April, 1854                    |
| 90th " "                    | Allahabad        | Canterbury         | 15 April, 1857                    |
| 92nd " "                    | Fort William     | Perth              | 8 March, 1851                     |
| 93rd " "                    | Peshawur         | Aberdeen           | 6 June, 1857                      |
| 94th " "                    | Umritsur         | Chatham            | 8 December, 1857                  |
| 97th " "                    | Jubbulpore       | Colchester         | 6 August, 1857                    |
| 98th " "                    | Rawul Pindee     | Canterbury         | 8 October, 1857                   |
| 101st " "                   | Mooltan          |                    |                                   |
| 104th " "                   | Meerut           |                    |                                   |
| 107th " "                   | Lucknow          |                    |                                   |
| 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade | Subathoo         | Winchester         | 9 August, 1857                    |
| 3rd " "                     | Bareilly         | Winchester         | 26 July, 1857                     |
| Royal Artillery.            |                  |                    |                                   |
| 2nd Horse Brigade           | Meerut           |                    |                                   |
| 5th " "                     | Umballah         |                    |                                   |
| 11th Foot                   | Fyzabad          |                    |                                   |
| 14th " "                    | Barrackpore      |                    |                                   |
| 16th " "                    | Delhi            |                    |                                   |
| 19th " "                    | Ferozepore       |                    |                                   |
| 22nd " "                    | Jullundur        |                    |                                   |
| 24th " "                    | Lahore           |                    |                                   |
| 25th " "                    | Agra             |                    |                                   |
| MADRAS.                     |                  |                    |                                   |
| 1st Dragoon Guards          | Bangalore        | Canterbury         | 24 August, 1857                   |
| 17th Lancers                | Secunderabad     | Maidstone          | 5 October, 1857                   |
| 1st Battalion 1st Foot      | Secunderabad     | Colchester         | 28 July, 1857                     |
| 1st " 18th "                | Secunderabad     | Buttevant          | 12 November, 1857                 |
| 3rd Battalion 60th Rifles   | Tonghoo          | Winchester         | 15 August, 1857                   |
| 66th Regiment Foot          | Cannanore        | Colchester         | 29 August, 1857                   |
| 68th " "                    | Rangoon          | Fermoy             | 21 September, 1857                |
| 69th " "                    | Fort St. George  | Fermoy             | 17 November, 1857                 |
| 74th " "                    | Bellary          | Aberdeen           | 16 March, 1851                    |
| 91st " "                    | Kamptee          | Chatham            | 14 December, 1854                 |
| 102nd " "                   | Bangalore        |                    |                                   |
| 105th " "                   | Trichinopoly     |                    |                                   |
| 108th " "                   | Jaulnah          |                    |                                   |
| Royal Artillery.            |                  |                    |                                   |
| 3rd Horse Brigade           | Bangalore        |                    |                                   |
| 17th Foot                   | Madras           |                    |                                   |
| 20th " "                    | Kamptee          |                    |                                   |
| 23rd " "                    | Bangalore        |                    |                                   |
| BOMBAY.                     |                  |                    |                                   |
| 3rd Dragoon Guards          | Ahmednuggur      | Canterbury         | 19 August, 1857                   |
| 6th Light Dragoons          | Mhow             | Maidstone          | 7 July, 1858                      |
| 1st Battalion 4th Foot      | Kurrachee        | Chatham            | 23 May, 1857                      |
| 28th Regiment Foot          | Nussecrabad      | Fermoy             | 22 February, 1854                 |
| 33rd " "                    | Bombay           | Fermoy             | 4 February, 1857                  |
| 44th " "                    | Belgaum          | Colchester         | 29 August, 1857                   |
| 56th " "                    | Deesa            | Colchester         | 27 August, 1857                   |
| 72nd " "                    | Mhow             | Aberdeen           | 22 October, 1857                  |
| 95th " "                    | Poona            | Fermoy             | 25 June, 1857                     |
| 103rd " "                   | Poona            |                    |                                   |
| 106th " "                   | Neemuch          |                    |                                   |
| 109th " "                   | Kurrachee        |                    |                                   |
| Royal Artillery.            |                  |                    |                                   |
| 4th Horse Brigade           | Kirkce           |                    |                                   |
| 18th Foot                   | Kirkce           |                    |                                   |
| 21st " "                    | Kirkce           |                    |                                   |



## ADVERTISEMENTS.

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VOL. XX.—No. 536.]

LONDON, MONDAY, MAY 26, 1862.

[PRICE 6d.]

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| Madras .....            | " 28      | Bombay .....          | " 26     |
| Agra .....              | " 22      | Ceylon .....          | " 30     |
| China (Hong Kong) ..... | April 15. |                       |          |

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## NOTICE.

MESSRS. WM. H. ALLEN and Co. have the honour to inform their numerous friends, and the public in general, that they have REMOVED their seat of business from 7, LEADENHALL-STREET, to 13, WATERLOO-PLACE, S.W. It is, therefore, requested that all letters and communications for the "Indian Mail" may be forwarded to their new address.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE news received by the Calcutta Mail of the 22nd of April is highly satisfactory. Mr. Laing's Financial Statement appears to have made a very favourable impression on natives as well as Europeans—the latter even refraining from grumbling at the heavy income-tax to which they are likely to be subjected for yet three years to come. The best test of public confidence is, of course, the price of Government securities, and the Five-and-a-Half per Cents. have gone up to eleven premium, with a prospect of a further rise.

A native meeting has been held in Calcutta to do honour to Sir J. P. Grant, and seems to have been as tumultuous and disorderly as might have been expected from past experience of similar gatherings. The Bengalees imitate English customs and institutions much in the same manner that a Chinaman copies the pattern of a coat or a pair of breeches. Gaping seams, missing buttons, wear and tear, are all faithfully repeated, and yet after all the garment proves a bad fit. So with Young Bengal. Public meetings are convened, a chairman duly elected, and cut-and-dry resolutions proposed in language more or less fluent and appropriate, but the hybrid affair bears unmistakable marks of its mongrel origin, and the ass's ears and tail betray its mixed descent.

Coincident with Sir J. P. Grant's departure from the scene of his obstructive labours is the organisation of a constabulary force for India, the details of which will appear in our next issue. In our present number, however, we give Lord Canning's rejoinder to the late Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, which finally disposes of Sir John's querulous and somewhat disrespectful protest.

No further accounts have been received from Afghanistan, but there can be no doubt of the

gross exaggeration that pervades the statements of the native correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette*. It is probable, indeed, that grave disturbances have arisen in that country, in anticipation of the death of the aged Ameer, and it is more than possible that the chief actor in the troubled scene is the ruler of Herat, who may have enlisted under his banner a certain number of Turcomans. But it is hardly credible that the Shah could so speedily have forgotten the consequences of the last two invasions of Afghan territory, or that an army could have been collected and equipped for an offensive campaign without the cognisance of the British embassy. In any case there is no reason to suppose that the Russian Government is in the slightest degree concerned in producing the present state of affairs, nor is the safety of British India in any way compromised by the ever varying feuds of the fierce barbarians beyond its north-western frontier.

We invite the attention of our military readers to the Commander-in-Chief's very sensible order on the subject of cholera. Sir Hugh is clearly of opinion that prevention is better than cure, and discreetly retires from a foe he cannot be sure of defeating.

It will be seen from our advertisement columns that Lieut.-Col. W. Freeth and Lieut.-Col. W. S. Ferris are the two candidates for the post of home agent to the Bengal Military Fund. Vote papers can be obtained at the office of the Fund, and must be sent in before the 16th of June. Another advertisement relates to the extension of the Punjab Railway from Umritsur to Delhi, an undertaking morally certain of a great success.

From China we learn that the Taepings have again been attacked and routed by the Allies, and driven to the distance of thirty miles from Shanghai. In a subsequent affair Admiral Hope was wounded in the calf of the leg. At Ningpo the rebels are still in possession, but the utmost order is preserved, and amicable relations maintained with the European residents. Mr. Alcock, the British Minister in Japan, returns home by this mail.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—FROM CALCUTTA.—Dr. E. T. Downes, Mr. Bull, Capt. Allfrey, Mr. W. E. Peacock, Mr. J. Newmarch, Lieut. R. W. Williams, Hon. R. H. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson and family, Mr. C. R. Crommelin, Lieut. Woodward, Capt. Ryall, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. Anjouanet, Lieut. McAdam, Mr. J. Gale, Mr. J. G. Fughe, Col. and Mrs. Balfour and two infants, Mr. C. Montreux, Lieut. Thompson, Mr. Tervet.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Mooltan, May 31st.—FROM CALCUTTA.—Rev. R. Blake, Mr. Muller, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson and infant, Lieut. Lo-h, Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. Simpson, Mr. Buck, Mr. Barnes, Dr. Campbell, Lieut. Slivebridge, Lieut. Tremlow, Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie, Mr. and Mrs. Willock and infant, Rev. W. Drawbridge, Mr. Probyn, Mr. and Mrs. Prince and two infants, Mr. D. Backer, Lieut. Rawlings, Mrs. Balfour's two infants, Maj. Drysdale, Dr. Mountjoy and child, Mr. Pennell, Maj. and Mrs. Cadenhead and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Moxen, Capt. and Mrs. Menzies, Mr. Ames, Mrs. Gordon and infant. From HONG KONG.—Mr. Rothwell, Mr. Tomlin, Mr. Scott, Mr. Miller, Mr. Rowland, Miss Wilson, Capt. Macdonald. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. Purvis. From PENANG.—M. s. Presgrove and infant, Miss Presgrove.

## BENGAL.

## THE SONTHALS.

In the anxiety of the Government of Bengal to restore peace and quiet in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, when the people rose in insurrection in 1856, a most pernicious system was allowed to take root, which is now, and has been ever since, a source of considerable inconvenience to the Government. When Mr. Halliday, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, proceeded to the disturbed districts, he accorded several personal interviews to those among the Sonthals who either had, or were supposed to have, influence with the people. The freedom with which Mr. Halliday admitted these people to his presence, and the attention he gave to all their complaints, no matter of what nature or against whom, induced them to look upon the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal as the arbitrator in all their disputes and the rectifier of all their grievances. Of the kindness they met with from him in their personal interviews they have ever retained a lively recollection, and from the day on which he quitted the Sonthal districts they have been in the habit of addressing and forwarding direct to the Lieut.-governor their petitions on every subject. The permission to address direct the Lieut.-governor, whether tacit or substantive, no matter which, accorded to these people, could hardly fail to spread to others similarly situated, and spread it did. At the time this system first grew up it was thought difficult of suppression, inasmuch as it was feared that any rejection of their petitions might drive a people but recently in open rebellion to revert to acts of violence. Their petitions were, therefore, received; and whether they related to general or special cases, whether seeking for redress in cases to hear which the courts were open, or whether levelled against the officers of the Government employed in the Sonthal districts, mattered not; they were received and reports upon the subjects contained in them were called for from the local officers. Under such circumstances it was but natural that the Sonthals should consider themselves a peculiarly favoured people; or that, Asiatic-like, they should attribute the concessions made to them to fear. They regarded the officers, judicial and civil alike, as persons without authority, and against whom they could register complaints with the Lieut.-governor with a certainty of their meeting with attention. Nothing but disaster could be anticipated from so highly objectionable a system; nothing else could be expected but a recurrence of the scenes enacted in 1855-56 on any attempt being made to correct it? The spasmodic efforts at rebellion which have from time to time displayed themselves in the Sonthal Pergunnahs of late years, have arisen solely out of an endeavour to put a stop to the practice of forwarding petitions direct to the head of the Bengal Government, and the attempt to convince the Sonthals that they must make themselves amenable to the Courts established by Government, and render obedience to its officers. In consequence of the sanction accorded by Mr. Halliday to these people to address him direct, and of the length of time over which this permission has extended, it is found far from an easy task to induce the Sonthals to forego it, and to render obedience to the officers appointed to rule over them. It is found that so many difficulties stand in the way of a satisfactory arrangement between the local officers and the people, that the Government has been applied to to appoint a Commission to inquire into the subject.

One prominent cause for the existing difficulty is the vivid recollection which many of these people have of what some of their members are said to have seen when sent to Calcutta, when a person calling himself the Rajah of Benares located himself in Raneegunge and despatched agents into the Sonthal districts to incite the people to rise in rebellion. This man was ultimately exposed by Mr. Robinson, to whom he is said to have given warning of the then pending rebellion. Before, however, he was deprived of his liberty he contrived on several occasions to collect

about him the most discontented of the Sonthals, whom he despatched to Calcutta, and having caused them to be shown the various public buildings, &c., and given an insight into the state of the city by introducing them to the European shop windows and the Burra Bazaar, he had pointed out to them that so soon as the yoke of the Feringhee was cut off, all this would belong to the legitimate princes of the land, who would at once reduce the Land-tax, and by distributing the wealth of the English among the people free them from debt. Incredible as it may appear, the Sonthals, who have either seen or heard from their fellows of these things, still look to the day when the British shall be driven into the Hooghly and their wealth be distributed among them. The only effect Mr. Halliday's kindly treatment has had upon them, has been to convince them that fear dictated the kindness, and to perpetuate the belief that the day will yet come when they shall possess the Feringhee's wealth, and be freed of debt and Land-tax. Concessions to natives of eastern climes have ever the same effect; and though it may put off for a time a rebellion that threatens, it will none the less surely come, and repay with treachery and bloodshed the humanity which has sought to alleviate suffering.—*Englishman*.

## SUMBULPORE.

What the jungle of Lullupore has been on the west, that has the district of Sumbulpore been, for the last five years, on the east of Central India. In both territories the flickering embers of the mutiny of 1857 seem to have been at last extinguished. So little is known of the latter, and the work of pacification has been so well accomplished by Major H. B. Impey, the deputy commissioner, that we propose to make our readers familiar with what should yet prove a happy valley.

The river Mahanuddy which falls into the Bay of Bengal above the famous shrine of Juggernaut, divides the valley of Sumbulpore for 112 miles into two parts, the whole breadth of the district being sixty miles. Like the simple tribes of Chota Nagpore, not far distant, the people are partly low caste Hindoos and partly aborigines, whose chiefs of course lay claim to the blood of the Rajpoots. After bestowing the raj on a chief called Sahi, we reannexed the country in 1849, on the failure of his heirs. Sumbulpore has been the impenetrable asylum of the disaffected or oppressed from the days of the Maharrattas. No army could ever scour its rocky retreats unless aided by a willing population in the pursuit. Such a population was not that of Sumbulpore. When the rebellion of 1857 broke out they were prepared to suffer in body and property, to be a prey not only to the more disciplined bands of comparatively respectable rebels, but to numerous meaner villains, who, taking advantage of the times, used to follow like jackals in the wake of the former. They believed that at the commencement of the revolt, when the rebels had tested the good faith of the authorities, parties who had surrendered on a guarantee of life had been treacherously hanged. When the Queen's Proclamation offered pardon to all in arms against the Government if they would return to their homes and peaceful pursuits, these men had none such to return to. They had already been given to one man—the one who had negotiated with their favourite leader and induced him under a guarantee of life to surrender. Had this leader not been hanged, doubtless at the very commencement all would have come in, for his surrendering was an earnest of reconciliation. His execution closed the door of reconciliation and hope. Revenge and then despair and distrust kept all aloof.

Such injudicious treatment of the rebels as this, followed by still more injudicious delay, kept Sumbulpore in a state of chronic revolt previous to the arrival of Major Impey. He therefore asked for a repetition of the Proclamation. It was granted. Within the term allowed only one man surrendered. But he was a most important character, a rebel of a neighbouring State. Negotiations had, however, been opened with most

of the bands, and all overt acts of rebellion were stayed. Distrust was too strong for a time, but at last Kun Nae Naik, one of the most powerful and influential leaders, surrendered. This was the more important, because he was the nephew of the poor fellow who, four years before, had been hanged. His father, too, a most dreaded leader and "karpurdaz" of the hanged man's estates, was ready to come in if only he found his nephew fairly dealt with. Meanwhile Major Rattray was marching into Sumbulpore with a force of military police, and stayed operations until the success of Major Impey's negotiations should be further apparent. One by one, as confidence became strengthened, every rebel leader of the northern part of the district, including most important men of the surrounding States, and Soorundur Sahi's brothers came in. The zemindars were restored to their estates, and immediately peace ensued. The treatment of Soorundur Sahi's brothers and sons has to be still determined by Government. The son, as not a guilty party at any time, was put in possession of his two hereditary villages. The brothers are quietly settled in the city; one has actually done good service. Oodunt Sahi engaged to proceed to the southern part to induce the rebel zemindars secreted in the hills and jungles to surrender. He succeeded in bringing in the most powerful and influential of them all, long after Major Rattray with his force had left. And now the only outlaws are Soorundur Sahi himself and two others. They still wait to see whether their brethren have been treated with good faith. The district is all quiet and secure.

The Bengal Government having, on the whole, mismanaged Sumbulpore, the district is, we understand, to be constituted a part of the Central Provinces. The truth is, Bengal is too vast to be governed by one man on an effete system. It might have been better to unite Sumbulpore with Chota Nagpore, Sirgoojah, and the surrounding petty districts, under a separate Commissioner. A road will pass through it from Nagpore to the coast. There is a population of some 300,000, and the alluvial plains of the valley produce in abundance not only rice and sugar, but wheat. The wild indigo and poppy plants abound. In the bed of the Mahanuddy gold-washers find a precarious subsistence, but not unfrequently light upon those famous Sumbulpore diamonds which bear the names of the four Hindoo castes according to their value. The hills are clothed with teak, which should be carefully conserved. While Sumbulpore is one of the least known parts of Bengal, it is one of the most promising, and should receive at least as much attention from the authorities in time of peace as it has called forth during a rebellion caused by mismanagement and bad faith, and finally quelled by a combination of political tact and firmness.—*Friend of India*.

## THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S RECENT TOUR.

In a previous issue we gave some account of the Commander-in-Chief's late journey down the Punjab frontier from Peshawar as far as Mungrota, an outpost in the Dera-Ghazee-Khan district. The journey thus related extended over more than three hundred and fifty miles, and was accomplished, it will be recollected, on horseback, at the rate of from forty to fifty miles a day. It will not be uninteresting to our military readers to know how the remaining portion of what may fairly be called this arduous journey was accomplished.

Mungrota is an important frontier post, garrisoned by both cavalry and infantry, and faces the bold mountains of the Sooliman range, which afford a home to the powerful tribe of Belooches known as Bozdars. This tribe was guilty of incessant raids upon British territory from the annexation of the Punjab up to the year 1857. The measure of their offences being then full, an expedition entered their hills at the beginning of that year under General Chamberlain, and, after a severe contest, convinced them that they must for the future carry their depredations elsewhere than into British territory. It was almost imme-

diately after their return from this expedition that many of the troops composing it, consisting entirely of the Punjab Irregular Force, were put in motion for Delhi and Hindostan on the breaking out of the mutiny. It is a circumstance which has escaped general notice, but which in importance is only inferior perhaps to the timely arrival of the China expedition in Eastern waters, that an expedition against the Muhsood Wuzurees, which it was intended should follow the reduction of the Bozdars, was postponed at the eleventh hour to a more convenient season, on account of the unusually early approach of the summer heats that year. But for this the month of May, 1857, might have found the only reliable native troops in the service of the British Government involved in a campaign in the Wuzuree-hills, instead of being in readiness to march from their cantonments in the direction of Delhi at the first news of the Meerut massacre.

The Commander-in-Chief spent the 16th of February in the modest quarters maintained at Mungrota to shelter the frontier officers on their visits of inspection to this and the adjoining posts. In the evening he looked at the fort and garrison with the interest he invariably displays in military matters, however apparently insignificant. The following morning he was early in the saddle as usual, and, resting for a few hours, after a ride of twenty-eight miles and a visit to two intermediate outposts, he reached Dera Ghazee-Khan, after a further ride of twenty-two miles, in the evening. It had been arranged that at Dera-Ghazee-Khan the Commander-in-Chief's tour on the frontier should be brought to an end, and that he should there recross the Indus, and proceed direct to Mooltan. But having seen so much, he was loth to leave his self-imposed task incomplete, and to close his tour before he had seen the remaining and southernmost part of the frontier. Accordingly he halted at Dera-Ghazee-Khan on the 18th whilst the arrangements for the onward journey were being perfected, and filled up the time by holding a levee for the officers and a durbar for the native chiefs, and afterwards inspecting the troops, consisting of cavalry and infantry—a regiment of each arm. On the morning of the 19th of February a squadron of the 4th Punjab cavalry was paraded that he might see how regiments of irregular cavalry encamp, and might examine their tents. In the afternoon he again took horse, and rode thirty-eight miles to a camp which had been prepared at the small outpost of Gungehree. Here frontier life is seen to perfection, the inhospitable desert in which the post is situated affording hardly a trace of animal or vegetable life, and the solitary well which gives water to the post being the only one for miles.

The first stage the next morning was Hurrund, a place of sufficient importance on this portion of the frontier as a military post to claim a few passing words of notice. The fort was planned and commenced by General Ventura, when he held charge of the Dera-Ghazee Khan district for Runjeet Sing. General Ventura was removed elsewhere however before the fort was completed, and the Goorchannees, a truculent though insignificant tribe of the adjoining hills, forthwith fell upon and mastered the Sikh garrison. Stout-hearted and able Sawun Mull, the Maharajah's Dewan at Mooltan and father of the rebel Moolraj, immediately marched to the rescue, drove off the Goorchannees, whom he followed through the Hurrund pass into the hills, and then harried the tribe for eight consecutive days with fire and sword. The fort was then completed, and the control it conferred over the pass always enabled the Sikhs to deal at an advantage with the Goorchannee and adjoining hill tribes and to keep them in tolerable subjection. Thus Jawahir Mull, General Ventura's successor at Dera-Ghazee-Khan, entered the hills once in military array from Hurrund, and even the effeminate Moolraj is reported to have swept the Goorchannee valleys on one occasion of twelve hundred camels, besides sheep and goats innumerable. The part that the Hurrund fort played in Moolraj's rebellion will be in the recollection of many.

After leaving Hurrund, the Commander-in-

Chief had still a ride of thirty-three miles before reaching Rajunpore, the last military station on the frontier, where he was to pass the night; and it was evening before he quitted the saddle. Rajunpore has only lately been occupied as a cantonment. The troops to whom is intrusted the guardianship of this portion of the border, were formerly located at a place called Asnee, a few miles south west of Rajunpore, which was abandoned for troops after many years' trial, for the same reason which had previously led the aborigines to leave it—namely, the bad quality of the water. At Rajunpore, which is the quarters of a regiment of Punjab cavalry, a pleasant looking little station is growing up, under the auspices of Lieut. col. Hughes. On the 21st the Commander-in-Chief rode over to Mittancote, distant about fifteen miles, where a diminutive gunboat of the Indus Flotilla awaited him. Embarking in the *Fox*, he steamed up the Indus to the confluence of that river and the Chenab, and, returning to Mittancote, rode back from thence to Rajunpore—a fair day's work, indeed, for a nominal halt! Unfortunately no steamer except the *Fox* (which affords no accommodation beyond what her crew require) could be made available from Mooltan, or Sir Hugh Rose would have completed his tour on the frontier by steaming from Mittancote to Mooltan. He was therefore obliged to ride back from Rajunpore to Dera-Ghazee-Khan, and pass thence to Mooltan. Accordingly on the morning of the 22nd of February he first inspected the 1st Punjab cavalry, and then held a levee of the Belooch chiefs on horseback preparatory to riding to Jampore, forty-two miles. After a night's rest in the small traveller's bungalow at Jampore he brought his tour to a close by cantering into Dera-Ghazee-Khan, thirty-two miles, and the same afternoon crossed the Indus and reached Moznufgurh, twenty miles further. On the 24th of February he reached Mooltan.

Those even who think least of Sir Hugh Rose will admit that he deserves great credit for the enterprising spirit which prompted him, at the cost of so much personal discomfort and fatigue, to undertake and carry through the tour of which our columns have thus chronicled the main incidents. Even assuming, which it would be most unjust to do, that the motives which led his Excellency to undertake the tour were not of the highest order, and that idle curiosity or an ostentatious display of vigour and activity have been the springs of action rather than a *bonâ fide* desire to do the State service, he is surely entitled to our applause for the physical exertions he has made, and for the excellent example he has afforded to every officer in command throughout the country. That such an example was not superfluous—on the contrary, that it was urgently needed—we believe that no officer who lives with his eyes open and has the good of the service at heart, will doubt.—*Friend of India.*

#### NATIVE MEETING IN HONOUR OF SIR J. P. GRANT.

A large number of the native inhabitants of Calcutta met at the rooms of the British Indian Association on Wednesday, April 16th, to adopt an address to Sir John Peter Grant expressive of their regret at his approaching departure.

Baboo Rajendro Mullick having moved that Rajah Radhakant Bahadoor take the chair, the proceedings were opened by

The Chairman, who said that they had assembled to determine in what manner they could best testify their regret at the approaching departure of Sir John Peter Grant. They felt under obligation to him more deep than language could convey, and it was to relieve themselves in some degree of its weight that they intended to give expression to their feelings of gratitude, and to render to excellence its due reward of praise. So complicated and conflicting were the interests of the presidency of Bengal, that it was natural that much diversity of opinion regarding the conduct of its ruler should prevail. In the midst of Sir John Peter Grant's administration the widest scope had been given to this diversity; but he hoped that would not prevent an unanimous expression of esteem for his motives and

for his exertions in the cause of justice and humanity. He had benefited millions, and had offended but a few, whose main objects were not, as his were, catholic and disinterested. He would not detain them long on account of the heat, but before he sat down would read a highly satisfactory letter which he had received from the Nawab Nazim of Moorsshedabad.

"To the Chairman of the meeting held for the purpose of testifying public respect to the Hon. Sir John Peter Grant, &c.

"SIR,—I am requested by his Highness the Nawab Nazim of Bengal to express his cordial sympathy with the objects of the meeting. His Highness has read with much interest the proposed address to Sir John Peter Grant, every word of which has his full concurrence. His Highness desires to place at your disposal a cheque for Rs.2,000 as his subscription towards any object on which the meeting might decide.

(Signed) "RAJENDRO NARAIN DEB."

Rajah Kalikrishna Bahadoor, in Hindostanee, proposed the first resolution:—"That this meeting desires to record its deep sense of respect and gratitude to the Hon. Sir John Peter Grant, K.C.B., for his eminent public services during the period of his administration of Bengal."

Baboo Ramanath Tagore seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Baboo Cowar Suttanund Ghosal rose to propose the next resolution:—

"That the following address be presented to Sir John Peter Grant on the occasion of his retirement from the Lieutenant-governorship of Bengal, and that the address be signed by the Chairman on behalf of the meeting."

He then read the address, which was as follows:—

"HON. SIR,—We, the native inhabitants of Calcutta and its suburbs, at public meeting assembled, desire to approach your Honour with this address, expressive of our deep sense of respect and gratitude for your wise administration of the Bengal provinces during the period of your Honour's government.

"The duties of the Lieutenant governor of Bengal are peculiarly arduous; yet unaided by an Executive Council, till lately deprived of legislative authority dependent on the Supreme Government even in minute detail of administration, with a province for years the victim of neglect and misrule, though the richest and most productive in the empire, your Honour's rule, short as it has unfortunately been, has been marked by measures of reform and progress, which, while attesting the high ability and wisdom that guided them, have not failed largely to promote the general well-being of the teeming millions of this country.

"A momentous social revolution in the history of Bengal has been effected under the auspices of your rule, establishing beyond question the liberty of the subject to the full exercise of his rights of labour or property. In the prosecution of your just and enlightened policy on this vitally important question, your Honour naturally met with much personal opposition, misrepresentation, and obloquy, but the calm courage and the lofty sense of duty and justice with which you nobly pursued your object, not only materially advanced the righteous cause in which you were embarked, but greatly enhanced the public respect for your administration.

"Amidst the cares and anxieties of watching and directing this important social revolution, you were not unmindful of other pressing administrative reforms and improvements. By multiplying magisterial subdivisions in some of the leading districts of the country you have struck with awe the oppressive and the evil-disposed, and lent the weak and the helpless an effective shield of protection. By the enforcement of strict discipline you have impressed the subordinate authorities with a just sense of their duty, and carried out the objects of many hitherto neglected Acts of the legislature. By a wise, thoughtful, and ingenious distribution of the local Public Works' funds you have given the country an earnest of improvement in the multiplication of roads and communications—as important

to the cause of commerce and inter-communication as beneficial to the people. By earnest intercessions with the supreme Government you have opened a prospect of financial justice to Bengal hitherto unknown. By a liberal construction of the policy of the Government of India, regarding the sale of waste lands and the redemption of the land-tax, you have recommended arrangements which, if adopted, will secure important advantages to capitalists. By these, and similar other measures, you have diffused over the country elements of progress and prosperity, which, it is hoped, under the fostering care of your successors, will not fail to produce the desired fruits.

"Opinion may differ regarding particular acts of your Honour's Government, but we unhesitatingly declare that your general administration has won the respect and lasting gratitude of the people of this country. Nor have your claims to the approbation and support of her Majesty's Government been the less fully recognised. More than once was that approbation expressed in the Imperial Parliament by her Majesty's Indian Minister, and just at the termination of your administration we have had a solid proof of the estimation in which your services are held by her gracious Majesty in the bestowal on you of the high honour of the Bath.

"We deeply regret, hon. sir, that ill health has compelled you to close prematurely your administration of Bengal. We hope and pray that under the blessings of the All-dispensing Providence you may soon recover your health in a more genial climate, and be in a position again to give to the people of this country the benefit of your tried ability, rare judgment, and accumulated experience. Our good wishes attend you.—Farewell!"

The resolution was seconded by Baboo Kissory Chund Mittra, and greeted with loud applause; at the conclusion of which an amendment on the address, the author of which we could not discover, made its appearance on the table, viz., that, for the words, "We the native inhabitants of Calcutta and its suburbs," be substituted, "We the native inhabitants of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa," and after some general conversation was agreed to.

Rajah Upurva Krishna, in Hindoostanee, then proposed the third resolution—

"That a portrait be taken of Sir John Peter Grant, as a memorial of his Honour's wise administration of Bengal, and that the portrait be hung at such public place as the committee be hereafter appointed may determine."

This was seconded by Moonshee Ameer Ali.

The Rev. Lall Behari De rose to propose as an amendment that "Sir J. P. Grant should be solicited to allow a marble statue of himself to be taken, for the purpose of being erected in Calcutta, in memorial of his successful administration of Bengal." This was followed by another amendment, moved, as nearly as we could discover, by Rajah Kalikrishna, which elicited a general discussion, during which two or three other amendments were put before the meeting, and such a hopeless state of confusion ensued that the Chairman was overwhelmed, and Baboo Ramanath Tagore had to take the duties temporarily upon himself. After considerable difficulty in deciding as to which amendment out of the batch should be first put to the meeting, The Rev. Lall Behari De withdrew his amendment, and, as nearly as we could understand, it was determined that if there were sufficient funds a statue should be given, if not, a portrait.

Mr. Manickjee Rustomjee then proposed the fourth resolution, "That the following gentlemen be requested to wait in deputation on his Honour to present the address."

Moulvie Abdool Luteeff proposed the fifth resolution.

"That a committee be appointed to receive subscriptions for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the portrait, and to carry out the object of the preceding resolutions."

This was seconded by Raja Prosunno Narain Deb and carried unanimously.—*Englishman*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CANPORE MEMORIAL CHURCH.**—Mr. Walter Granville has been requested to prepare the required working drawings for the Cawnpore Memorial Church. The competitors were Captain George Price, Mr. Granville, Mr. C. J. Wray, Lieut. col. J. Harley Maxwell, and Lieut. J. Watts, each of whom received 500 rupees for his trouble, while a further sum of 1,500 rupees is to be given to Mr. Granville for his successful design in the Lombardic style. The Church is to accommodate a congregation of 600 persons, and the expense of its erection is limited to £12,000, of which one-half has been contributed by the Government.

**HILL TRACTS OF ORISSA.**—The Khoonds here appear contented and happy, and seem particularly thankful that small-pox, which committed great ravages last season, has not again appeared. The only events which can give cause for mistrust are the intrigues of certain Dombos, some of whose relations fell in the disputes between the Khoonds of Huthoymoondda and Thumungiah, which were amicably adjusted in the year 1859 by Captain MacNicol. During the recent visit of the Agent to that division it was brought to his notice that certain Dombo chiefs had attempted to induce the Khoonds to renew the feud again. Captain MacNicol ordered these chiefs to accompany him, which they did for a few marches, till at length they were released at the request of the Shant Rajah, and on his becoming security for their future good behaviour. The Khoonds of Godary all remained true to their pledges, and no rumours of intended sacrifices were heard. These Khoonds were well acquainted with all the circumstances which took place at Purkrigoochundha some time ago, but yet they denied that any person of their district had visited the place. The Khoonds of Kassipore, however, and of Toomool, most positively asserted that numerous parties from these districts were present when the intended victim was rescued by the Sebundies; and they have accordingly been warned against any infringement of the bond entered into with the Government. At Bissen Cuttack some Meeriahs, hitherto concealed, have been surrendered, but as they were principally women with large families they were released on the security of the Shant Rajah. The Khoonds of the Bissen Cuttack district denied to the authorities all knowledge of the attempted sacrifice, and declared that a deficiency in their rice crops was owing to their abstinence from human sacrifice. The number of Khoond chiefs who had visited our agent at Kassipore this season has been less than usual, and this falling off has been, they say, caused by a fear of the Rajah of Toomool, who, with a view of making the Khoonds of Toomool obey his orders, lately plundered and burned their houses, killing several who attempted to escape to the Hills. On the appearance of the agent several of these Khoonds waited upon him and told him that they had left their villages, not only from fear of punishment from the Government, but because the Rajah, in the month of September, had surrounded their villages and carried off all their property. They also said that in the previous month the village of Dhomonogoodah had been plundered by the Pant Rajah, and several of its inhabitants killed and imprisoned, but afterwards released. The only reason they could give for his treatment was that they had always hitherto been in the habit of visiting the Pant Rajah of Kassipore and obeying his orders. The agent having duly recorded all this, proceeded to Sundapodro, where he found only a few charred posts marking the site of a once populous Khoond village. The inhabitants, who had secreted themselves in the neighbourhood, hearing that other Khoonds had been kindly treated, waited on the agent, and in a short time he was surrounded by men, women, and children from all the villages about, who evinced no fear, but pleaded for justice and reparation for the injuries inflicted upon them by the people of Karoondoe. The agent informed them that any statements they wished to make should be recorded and brought to the notice of Government. They then stated that their village had been suddenly sur-

rounded by armed men early one morning in the month of September last, before any one was awake. As soon as the alarm was given the inhabitants tried to escape to the hills, and while doing so were fired upon. One man of the Dombo caste was seized by the hair of his head while inside his own house, dragged outside and decapitated, as were several others. Many also were wounded, shot, and cut down with swords. Among these was a woman, and a child seven months old. The whole of their property, consisting of buffaloes, bullocks, cows, sheep, goats, farming implements, &c., had been plundered, the village had been set on fire, and two men carried off to Joompagudda, where they were imprisoned in irons for two months and then released. The wounded men, and those that had been imprisoned, appeared before the agent and made the same statement, and the graves where the dead bodies had been buried were also pointed out to the agent. When the agent arrived at Rampore he questioned the Pant Rajah on the subject of these atrocities. That individual acknowledged having acted in the manner described, but stated that such harsh measures were necessary, as the Khoonds of Toomool would neither obey his orders nor visit him, but preferred going to Kassipore. He also stated that the inhabitants of these villages had been for the last twenty years in the habit of cattle-lifting and plundering villages in the lower country, and that the Rajah of Khoondoe had frequently requested him to put a stop to these depredations, and that on his pleading his inability the Rajah had sent a number of armed men who plundered and burned several villages. I hear that two Meeriahs, who had long been concealed, were taken away from Rampore, and ten persons, whom the Orissa Chief of Chinghoree had purchased or detained with a view of selling them to the Khoonds as Meeriahs, were also surrendered.—*Englishman*.

**DARJEELING, April 14.**—The Bishop of Calcutta came in here on Saturday. I believe he and his family are delighted with our lovely climate; it is certainly very warm in the day, up to 93 in the sun, but in the house 64 and 68. Still at night a fire and two blankets are very comfortable. Captain Trevor came here, and has played the devil with us; he foolishly raised the coolies wages to six rupees eight annas a-month; he will not get any more men but less, as half the men will now only work four days in the week instead of six. If he had kept to five rupees, and given to each sirdar one anna a man they had for every coolie, he would have got two thousand men; now he has ruined the cart-road by his folly, and will make this a most expensive job. The station is very full—no house to be got. I am told by a party that a planter here merely wanted Rs. 500 an acre for his land at Lebong the other day; this very piece cost but five rupees an acre some few years ago. Two girls' schools will be opened here next month, but still no school for boys. The committee appointed to choose a site for soldiers' barracks will commence their trip next week. I think the lower end of the station will be chosen.—*Englishman*.

**LAHORE, April 11.**—Yesterday was the opening day for public traffic of the line between Lahore and Umritsur, the rate of fare for the thirty-two miles being fixed, so the company's time-tables told us, at Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and third class, four annas, the latter low figure being fixed, I believe, with the hope of stopping the *ekka* traffic. Yesterday the company took nineteen carriages and trucks, all densely crowded, into Umritsur; and this morning two trains have started, "full to overflowing," and which are to be followed by two more this afternoon, the company, to meet the requirements of the present native feast and fair, running four trains daily. My bungalow lying on the Umritsur road, I stood watching the number of *ekkas* passing, and instead of something like the former number of ninety or one hundred in the two hours from six to eight, only counted three. I was convinced that ere long *ekkas* betwixt Lahore and Umritsur will be as scarce as coaches between London and Southampton. This morning was quite as bad, and it is plain to see *ekkaism* has got its death-blow. The weather is



beginning to get "hot," and the birds of passage begin to talk of Murree. Sickness, too, prevails amongst the natives. Grain keeps up in price, and altogether it is "hard times" for the native population.—*Englishman*.

**MEDICAL RETIRING FUND.**—Those medical officers who, not having previously resigned the service, got the Medical Retiring Fund Annuities assigned to them in November last, and who, under ordinary circumstances in past years, would have retired on the 31st March, are now holding on in expectation of the long-coming retiring scheme, and its supposed liberal pensions. These officers, according to the rules of the Medical Retiring Fund, pay Rs. 250 a month forfeit to the fund, as long after the 31st March as they continue to remain in the service.

**PORT BLAIR.**—A short time ago some aborigines came to Viper Island and begged hard for some plantains. These were given them, and we tried to make them understand that they could get more by bringing bamboos in exchange for them. After a few days another party came and were treated in the same manner, but to show that ingratitude is not, as the cynics would say, purely a civilised vice, they returned in the night and stole some more plantains. Soon after this some convicts were at work in the jungle, when the Andamanese came up and began to steal their tools. The convicts very naturally resisted, upon which the savages shot arrows at them, and wounded several. The convict guard, however, fired upon them, and they ran away. In the evening they landed on Viper Island after dusk, and began to steal plantains, but on a musket being fired they decamped. After some days another party of Andamanese carried off a wild pig which a Burmese was bringing to Atalanta Point, but some convicts who were near attacked them and recovered it. On this occasion the Andamanese did not shoot, but they made threatening gestures with their bows and arrows. On another occasion some men and women came to Viper Island, but as the men were armed they were ordered off. On this they threatened to shoot, but the women pushed the bows aside and began to beg. Some plantains were given to them and they went away. Another party landed at Viper Island on a subsequent occasion, bringing bamboos with them as presents, which shows that they partly understood our request. Since this they have several times landed on Viper Island in the night, and fights have taken place between them and our police guards, in which some of both sides have been killed and wounded. Those convicts who have run away and returned have lately represented the aborigines as treating them kindly after a preliminary plunder of all that was worth having, and this, perhaps, may lead to some further attempts at escape.—*Englishman*.

**SPORT AT RUNGPORE.**—The Berhampore Shikar party, consisting of Messrs. A. G. Macdonald, J. D. Gordon, H. Holm, and C. B. Stewart, have had very fair sport during the time they have been out on the churs. By last accounts twenty-one tigers, and seven rhinoceroses had bitten the dust; besides an immense quantity of miscellaneous game, such as buffaloes, large deer, hog deer, hares, peafowl, florican, partridges, wild ducks, &c., too numerous to be mentioned. And the pig-stickers, who went out every morning at daybreak, were rewarded with the heads of about thirty boars, which fell to their spears. On the whole the list is a truly noble one, and we suspect that three distinguished sportsmen who recently came out here from England on tiger shooting thoughts intent, would gladly give a small fortune to have made such a splendid "bag" in one short month.

**DELHI PRIZE MONEY.**—Six lakhs of the Delhi prize money has been disbursed to meet the claims of India, and it is calculated that four more lakhs will meet those of England. Ten lakhs are not a third of the whole booty captured, and at this rate the next and final share declared will be worth 200 rupees. This would give a captain 2,400 rupees.

**DR J. FORSYTH**, Principal Inspector General Army Medical Department, was to leave for England in the P. and O. Company's steamer *Nubia*, on the 23rd April, after a continuous service in India of forty-two years. The medical staff officers at the Presidency were desirous of expressing their esteem for Dr. Forsyth at a parting dinner, but it was declined for reasons alike creditable to both sides; and it is intended, as soon as Dr. Forsyth is out of power, to take measures for presenting him with a more lasting testimonial of good will.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 17. Duc de Richelieu, Bernard, Pondicherry.—20. Otago, Masterton, Liverpool; Omer Pasha, Motly, Hong Kong; Waverley, Henry, Colombo; City of Bristol, Burrows, Adelaide.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Brewster.—Mr. J. Sahzar.  
Per Punjab.—Mrs. Cowin.  
Per Waverley.—Mr. H. Isenly.  
Per str. Simla.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. Shulham, Capt. Crohan, Messrs. Townsend, Kotts, Percival and Sherfall, Mrs. Rosamond, Mr. Smith, Asst. surg. Grant, Messrs. Hill, Brander, Cassaigne, and Harrison.  
Per str. Burmah.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. and Mrs. Aubert, Baron Richtofen, Mrs. Allan, Capt. Pennell, Miss Brough, Mr. M. C. Rooda, Mr. H. Moore, Mr. J. S. Jordan and two children, Mrs. J. Agabeg and three children, Mr. T. C. Avetoun, Mr. H. M. P. Grant, Capt. Sutherland, Dr. Mountjoy, Maj. Crossman.

### DEPARTURES.

April 10. Bengal, Henry, Suez.—11. Astrea, Nickels, Australia.—13. Panther, Gannett, Boston; Lady Blessington, Bennett, Boston; Pearl, Daniel, Colombo; Continental, Johnson, London; Alameda, Maling, Boston.—14. Anna Gabriel, Pineau, Bourbon; Esperance, Boudier, Bourbon; Fanny Mc Henry, Smith, London; Shah Allum, Clark, Mauritius; Hyderabad, Stephenson, Mauritius.—15. Back Eagle, Smith, London; Zouave, Griffiths, Bombay.—22. P. and O. str. Nubia, —, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nubia.—For MADRAS.—Rev. Dr. Mazuchelli. For Bombay.—Mrs. Harris, Shaik Ahmed, Mr. J. Carduo, Mr. W. Grant, Mr. Thacker. For Suez.—Maj. L. E. Fraser, Dr. Forsyth, Mr. Junz, Mr. Schiller, Capt. Wailer, Mr. R. Wall, Mr. Reineke, Mr. J. P. Grant. For MARSEILLES.—Dr. E. T. Downes, Mr. Bul, Capt. Allfrey, Mr. W. E. Peacock, Mr. J. Newmarch, Lieut. R. B. Williams, Hon. R. H. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson and family, Mr. C. R. Crommelin, Lieut. Woodward, Capt. Ryall, Mr. Nicoll, Mr. Aujoumnet, Lieut. Meadum, Mr. J. Gale, Mr. J. G. Puzhe, Col. and Mrs. Balfour and two infants, Mr. C. Montrouge, Lieut. Thompson, Mr. Terreen. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Rev. R. T. Blake, Mr. C. J. Muller, Capt. and Mrs. Anderson and infant, Lieut. Loch, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Reid, Mr. H. T. Simpson, Mrs. Black, Mr. G. Barnes, Dr. J. Campbell, C. R., Lieut. Schoebridge, Lieut. Twemlow, Mr. and Mrs. Abercrombie, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Wilcock and infant, Rev. W. B. Dawbridge, Mrs. W. G. Probyn, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Prinsep and family, Mr. De Becker, Lieut. Rawlins, M. J. Drysdale, Capt. Ellice, Sir John Hill, Bart., Lieut. Dods, Lieut. Brown, Capt. A. P. Mew, Mr. Tomkins.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, April 25, 1862. (by Telegram)

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                            | Sell.    | Buy.  |
|----------------------------|----------|-------|
| Transfer 4 per cent.       | Nominal. |       |
| New Company's Rupees 4 do. | 93 1/2   | 94 0  |
| 3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.       | —        | 0 0   |
| Public Works 5 do.         | —        | —     |
| Ditto 5 do.                | 103 12   | 104 0 |
| New 5 1/2 do.              | 111      | —     |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) | 5 1/2 per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days)  | 8 1/2 per ct. |
| Interest on Deposit of Government Paper  | 7 per ct.     |
| Do. on Open Cash Credit Accounts         | 7 per ct.     |
| On Deposit of Goods, &c.                 | 8 1/2 per ct. |

### EXCHANGES.

|                                      |          |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight     | 2 0 1/2  |
| Ditto with Documents, do.            | 2 0 1/2  |
| American Bills under credit, do.     | —        |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight       | Nominal. |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight            | —        |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight | —        |

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

|                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 4 per cent. Stock Receipts | Sa Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70 |
| 4 ditto Government Paper   | 100 " 76                |
| 4 ditto ditto              | Co.'s Rs. 100 " 76      |
| 5 ditto ditto              | 100 " 95                |
| 5 1/2 ditto ditto          | 100 " 95                |
| New Treasury Bills         | 100 " 95                |

On goods three-fourths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

|                     | Paid up          | Present value |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|
|                     | at Co.'s Rupees. |               |
| Bank of Bengal      | 4000 each        | 7830 to 7875  |
| Agra Bank (Limited) | 500              | 820 to 830    |
| Oriental Bank       | £25              | No sales.     |
| Hooghly             | 1000             | 950           |

|  |       |              |
|--|-------|--------------|
| Delni Bank                               | 500   | 550 to 560   |
| Commercial Bank                          | £350  | N. sales.    |
| Calcutta and Burmah                      | £500  | 520 to 540   |
| Mercantile Bank                          | £1000 | 1000         |
| Simla Bank                               | £500  | 550          |
| People's Bank                            | 75    | Par.         |
| India General Steam                      | 1000  | 1160 to 1180 |
| Ganges Company                           | 500   | 520 to 525   |
| Bengal Coal Company (Limited)            | 1000  | 1820 to 1825 |
| Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) | 600   | 730 to 740   |
| Hooghly (Eastern)                        | 1000  | 950 to 975   |
| East India Coal Company (Limited)        | 100   | 62 to 65     |
| Bengal Printing Company (Limited)        | 100   | 160 to 170   |
| Bengal Tea Company                       | 100   | 120 to 125   |
| Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)      | 50    | 55 to 57     |
| Band-el Warehouse Association            | 445   | 635 to 650   |
| Calcutta Docking Company                 | 700   | 1200 to 1225 |
| Oriental Gas Company (Limited)           | 10    | 16 17 each.  |
| Assam Company                            | 200   | 480 to 465   |
| East India Railway Company               | 218   | 214 to 216   |
| East India Cooper Co. (Limited)          | 1000  | 11 dis.      |
| Calcutta Auction Company (Limited)       | 75    | 28 to 30     |

### PRICES OF BULLION.

|                             |               |                  |
|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Sovereigns                  | each, Rs. 10  | 3 1/2 to 10 1/4  |
| Doubloons                   | "             | 32 6 to 32 3     |
| Madras Gold Mohurs          | "             | 15 2 to          |
| Old Gold Mohurs             | "             | 20 4 to 20 0     |
| New Gold Mohurs             | "             | 15 8 to 16 0     |
| China Gold Bars             | per sicca wt. | Rs. 16 5 to 16 0 |
| Gold Dust (Australian)      | "             | 15 15 to 16 0    |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 | "             | —                |
| Spanish Dollars             | per 100 Rs.   | 224 0 to 225 0   |
| Mexican ditto               | "             | 220 8 to 221 6   |

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £3 0s. 0d. to £3. 5s. per ton.  
To Liverpool, nominal.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**MALABAR COAST, March 29.**—Our weather is getting exceedingly oppressive, the thermometer ranging from 80 to 87 degs. Fahrenheit. The sky has been overcast for the last few days, indicating the approach of the mango showers, the precursor of the south-west monsoon. Most of our big wigs who can obtain what is called privilege leave are leaving the plains to enjoy the bracing mountain air of Wynaad. A club-house has been established there since last year, which has proved a great convenience to the European planters and other gentlemen coming up to these hilly regions. The planters have also succeeded in securing the services of a clergyman, to whom the Government have sanctioned an allowance of a hundred rupees per month. They have lately held a meeting to appeal to Government for assistance in building a rectory. The road to Wynaad is in a shocking state, particularly the narrow path up the Periah Ghaut. An unfortunate traveller taking this route, being the nearest from Cannanore, instead of going round to Calicut and up the Tamhercherry Pass, fell into an open cross drain, and was most seriously hurt. The district engineer has applied to Government for the services of two companies of sappers and miners now at Madras, who are skilled labourers, to assist the company at present in Wynaad in completing the Ghaut road up the Tamhercherry Pass, and it is expected that the application will be complied with, the disbanded men being re-enlisted into the Wynaad Coolie Corps, which is now being organised. The transfer of North Canara from the Madras to the Bombay Presidency is being carried out slowly but surely. The services of several Bombay civilians have been placed under the orders of the Madras Government for employment in that district, and the following are the appointments already made:—Mr. W. A. Goldfinch, of the Bombay Civil Service, to act as collector and magistrate of North Canara, vice W. Fisher, Esq., of the Madras Civil Service, appointed resident of Travancore and Cochin. Mr. K. White, of the Bombay Civil Service, to act as civil and sessions judge of Honore. Mr. Hearn, of the Collector's office at Dharwar, to be a deputy collector of the 4th class, and to have charge of the treasury in North Canara. The entire line of the Madras Railway from Royapuram, on the eastern coast, to Beypoor on this coast, is to be opened to the public in the beginning of May next. The following arrangements for the working of the trains from Salem (up to which station the line is now opened from Madras) to Beypoor have been sanctioned by Government. One mixed train with 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class passengers and goods to leave Salem at

6.15 A.M., and to arrive at Beypoor at 5.30 P.M., Ditto ditto to leave Beypoor at 6.30 A.M. and to arrive at Salem at 5.15 P.M. The table also provides for a train leaving Coimbatore with 1st, and 2nd class passengers and goods at 7 A.M. and arriving at Palghaut at 8.40 A.M. For leaving Palghaut at 3.15 P.M., and arriving at Coimbatore at 5 P.M. Pending the opening of the line through, from Salem to Beypoor, the company intend running trains from Coimbatore to Beypoor, and vice versa; the arrival and departure of these trains being regulated as follows. To leave Coimbatore at 11.45 A.M., and to arrive at Beypoor at 5.30 P.M. To leave Beypoor at 6.30 A.M., and to arrive at Coimbatore at 12.30 P.M. The intermediate train between Coimbatore and Palghaut to be worked during the hours notified in paragraph 2. A serious dispute has arisen between the present Mopla Queen of Cannanore and Sultan Ally Rajah, the son of the late Queen, who died in October last, relative to the possession of landed property in the town and military cantonment of Cannanore, and which is likely to result either in the dethronement of her present Highness, or the banishment of the young Rajah from the district.

**TABLE-TALK AT MADRAS.**—In Madras the ordinary dullness has been broken by one or two matters which call for a slight notice. A fortnight ago the Bishop consecrated a new church in Black Town, which has been built by subscription. We can now boast of seven churches in the town of Madras; none of them, however, can be said to possess much architectural beauty, but the new one, we think, carries off the palm on that point. The meeting of the Bank shareholders turned out to be a complete farce. From what had transpired before the meeting took place it was expected that the chairman would find some difficulty in explaining certain transactions respecting the purchase of the present premises; but no such thing happened. Those who had been foremost in getting up the meeting were only too eager to make matters as pleasant as possible, and the real point at issue was not touched upon. Rumour says that the apparent dissension among the proxy holders has arisen from jealousy, and that as soon as Mr. Campbell acknowledged that he should be beaten if he put his case to the vote, a compromise was at once effected.—Thursday, the 24th of April, a young lady took the black veil, and renounced this struggling, toiling world. The ceremony was performed in the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Black Town; Bishop Fenelly was the celebrant. For a full hour before the service commenced the church was well filled, and by the time the nuns entered it was crowded in several parts. The performance of the ceremony was most impressive, and made a deep impression upon the whole congregation. After the service a breakfast was provided in the convent, at which almost a hundred persons were present. There are now six nuns in the convent, who spend the greater portion of their time in the schools attached to their building.—The second criminal sessions of this year have just terminated. The calendar was rather a heavy one. In his address to the grand jury, the Chief Justice again called attention to the perjury of natives holding respectable positions in life. His remarks were almost as strong as those of Sir Mordaunt Wells. The most celebrated case which has been tried this session is that of the French Visconte. He was found guilty of forgery, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. He defended himself, and read a rather clever and sentimental defence to the judge and jury. This is the man who managed to get into good society in Madras, and who was about to propose to a General's daughter some three or four months ago, but who suddenly disappeared, and did not make his appearance again until brought forward by the police.—The new penal code is now in full operation. Some of its provisions are necessarily liberally construed by the judges, who, one and all, complain of certain parts of the code as being too severe. There is but little doubt that the clause relating to adultery will either have to be altered, or the judges must look upon it as a dead letter; for as it at present

stands, a man is liable, if found guilty of the offence, to transportation. In a country like India, where mortality is confessedly much lower than in most European countries, it seems rather strange that such an offence should be treated criminally; for nothing is easier than to trump up a charge of this nature. The single case which has been tried at Calcutta resulted in the acquittal of the man charged with the crime.—*Madras Athenæum.*

**BIDEN TESTIMONIAL FUND.**—The committee of the Biden Testimonial Fund having brought their labours to a close, desire to make known to those who so liberally subscribed to it what has been done towards carrying out the object of the public meeting held on the island on the 29th March, 1858. This meeting was convened to enable the public to consider and discuss the question of how best to do honour to the late Captain Biden, then recently deceased, most deeply and deservedly regretted by all sections of the community. On the proposition of the Hon. Mr. Morehead it was then resolved that a testimonial fund should be raised, as a manifestation of the respect and esteem in which the late Captain Biden was held, and the Honourable Mr. Walter Elliot proposed that the sum to be raised should be appropriated to the construction of a building or the endowment of an institution, to be called "The Biden Home for Sailors," the erection of a monument over his grave, and of a tablet in the cathedral, and the payment of his funeral expenses. The whole amount of subscriptions realised was Rs. 9,686 6 1, portions of which were contributed by friends at Calcutta, Bombay, and in England. The committee likewise, on the motion of Mr., now the Honourable, Sydney Smyth, advocate-general, memorialised the Honourable Court of Directors, who then held office, for the grant of a pension to his widow and daughter, in consideration of his long, zealous, and loyal services, and it is understood that an annuity of £50 a year was bestowed on Mrs. Biden. After paying all expenses, a sum of Rs. 9,017-0-3 remained for disposal. This sum was manifestly too small for the erection of a suitable building to be called "The Biden Home for Sailors." The committee, therefore, determined to endow the present Sailors' Home with the same, provided the committee of that institution agreed to alter its designation to meet the requirement of Mr. Elliott's resolution. They at once undertook to do so, and the Government paper, amounting to Rs. 8,500, has been made over to four trustees of the Sailors' Home Committee, to be used in building or purchasing more suitable premises, when a sufficient addition may have been made to it to admit of the original intention being carried into effect. The balance, Rs. 517-0-3, with what further sum has accrued from interest since the accounts were audited, has been paid into the general funds of the Biden Home for Sailors.

**PHYSIOLOGICAL COMPARISONS.**—Dr. Shortt, surgeon of Chingleput, publishes in the *Madras Medical Journal* the result of observations on the physical differences between some of the Europeans and natives of the Caucasian and Mongolian subvarieties of the human species. An average of twenty-five cases of passengers and recruits on board the *Clarence* on a recent voyage to India, showed that passengers aged 21½ years were 66½ inches in height and weighed 135½ lbs.; The English recruit, 21½ years old, was 65½ inches high, and weighed 141½ lbs.; the Scotch recruit 22½ years old, was 66½ inches high, and weighed 148½ lbs.; and the Irish recruit, 20½ years old, was 65½ inches high, and weighed 140 lbs. On this, he remarks, "The Scotch are senior, and have the greatest weight and height, and the largest chests. The English passengers have the largest heads and necks. The Irish recruits have the largest arms, and the English recruits the largest thighs." A similar examination of natives showed that the Brahmans have the largest heads, thighs, and the greatest weight. The Hindoos have the largest chests, and are the tallest. The Pariahs have the largest arms and necks, and the Corovas or tank-diggers are wanting in every particular. The results of a compa-

rison between 100 Europeans and natives was striking. The European aged 21½ was 66½ inches in height, and weighed 141½ lbs. The native of the same age was 64½ inches in height, and weighed 112½ lbs. The heads, necks, chests, and thighs of the Europeans measured some two inches more than those of the natives.

**CAIRNS IN THE NEILGHERRIES.**—The *Church Missionary Intelligencer* contains an extract from Colonel Ouchterlony's Geographical and Statistical Survey of the Neilgherries, which attempts to explain the origin of the cairns lately discovered near Coeniu. They are evidences of the existence of a race previous to the Todars, who are the most ancient inhabitants still lingering there. "It is a singular fact, that on breaking up the strong pavement of slabs of stone with which the cairns are covered in, and mining down until a second pavement is come upon, which, from its tightness and weight has, to all appearance, never been disturbed since it was first laid, we find, on removing it, that the contents of the vault below, instead of being laid in the order befitting the repose of consecrated ashes, are generally smashed and broken up, and mixed with the soil, leaving barely one or two pots of bones and ashes entire, just as though the pickaxe of the destroying explorer had been already there. All clue being lost, it would be idle to follow out further any speculation as to the history of the Neilgherries prior to the first coming to them of the Todars; for, as no coins or inscriptions, or even hieroglyphics, have been found in any of the cairns, or on their contents, there exists no evidence whatever by which inquiry could be guided into the right course."

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 10. Primequet, Boxy, Pondicherry.—12. H.M.S. Tubal Cain, Duncan, Negapatam.—13. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bengal, Henry, Calcutta.—16. H.M.'s str. Sydney, Siblett, Rangoon; H.M.S. Scrostris, Wells, Rangoon.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Bengal, from Calcutta.—Mr. and Mrs. Bowring, Mr. Lecomte, Mr. Master, Mrs. and two Misses Jowers, Sir M. Wells, Mr. and Crompton and child, Col. Mrs., and Miss Eyre, Mr. J. Frank, Sir Bartle Frere.

### DEPARTURES.

April 11. Leocadritt Anna, Moreon, Calcutta.—13. P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Bengal, Henry, Suez.—17. H.M.S. Tubal Cain, Duncan, Masulipatam and Calcutta; Thomas B. Wales, Lincoln, Calcutta.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Bengal.—To SOUTHAMPTON.—James Ainslie, Esq., and Mrs. Ainslie, Mrs. Brauns, Rev. Dr. Murphy, Mrs. and Miss Trotter, Mrs. Nelson, Capt. A. W. Etherdon and three children, M. J. H. W. Tulloch, Mrs. Tulloch and two children, K. A. Anderson, Esq., Mrs. Archer, Miss Archer, Mrs. Chambers. To MARSEILLES.—John Maskell, Esq., M. Maskell, Esq., Mons. and Madame Morris, W. H. Arbuthnot, Esq., F. Copleston, Esq., Mons. and Madame Hivonnat, L. Lecomte, Esq., M. J. T. and Mrs. Clerk, Maj. C. Campbell, Mrs. Young and four children, Madame Deschambeaux and one child. To SEZ.—M. Remington, Esq., and Mrs. Remington, Col. Archer, Mrs. Anderson.

## BOMBAY.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**MUSCAT.**—The *Sindian* gives an account of the recent cruise of the *Hugh Lindsay*, which conveyed to Muscat the new agent, Major Malcolm Green, who has succeeded Lieutenant Pengelly. The Imam's brother, who was imprisoned through the thoughtlessness of the latter, was released. On his way Major Green inspected the coasts of the Persian Gulf as far up as Bushire. His object was to ascertain the comparative merits of two distinct routes, by one or other of which it is proposed to carry the telegraphic wire, for the purpose of avoiding the territories of the Shah of Persia, who has demanded the most exorbitant terms for allowing the line to pass through his dominions. The first of these is by means of a sub-marine cable across the mouth of the Persian Gulf from the town of Chaubar direct to Muscat. This would require a cable of about 200 miles in length, the actual distance between the two points being about 170 miles, and the remaining thirty not being considered too much to allow over. Should

this plan be not considered feasible, it is proposed to carry the wire a little further up the Gulf to Kishin Island, on which stands the town of Bassadore, and then to cross over to the Arabian Coast by means of several short-lengths of cable, connecting the three small islands before mentioned, viz., Surdey, Bomosah, and Sharjah. The line would then proceed down the Arabian Coast, from Ras-el Khy-mah, past the towns or villages of Dibbeh, Sohar, and Burkha to Muscat. From the latter point the line will proceed direct to Bagdad, so that the expensive and uncertain route through Persia will be entirely avoided.

**REFORMATION v. SUPERSTITION.**—The late conspiracy case against the nine leading members of the Bhattia community, and the Maharaj libel case, have given rise to a caste dispute among the Bhattias, the caste itself being now divided into "reforming party" and the "Maharaj party." One of the reformers is about to prosecute some of his adversaries for defamation, in consequence of his having been subjected to humiliating treatment at one of the caste dinners given a few days ago by the Mahajans.

**BOMBAY VOLUNTEER CORPS.**—A meeting of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps took place at the Exchange-rooms on Monday, April 7th, at half-past four; Captain Sillar in the chair. The Chairman gave to the gentlemen present a short history of the corps from its commencement, pointed out where mistakes had been committed in the management of it, and spoke with regret of the apathy that had exhibited itself amongst the members; the last general parade for the inspection of arms only numbering ten men, of whom seven were Europeans and three Parsees. The only course which appeared to be open for the purpose of placing the corps on a more efficient footing was either to exact the fines for non attendance, or to dissolve the corps. The former was at all times an unpopular act, and he did not think it would have the desired effect; he, therefore, most reluctantly came to the conclusion that the latter was the only course left. After some discussion it was decided by a majority of the members present that the corps should be dissolved, and one or two gentlemen were selected to assist the commanding officer and the existing committee in winding up its affairs.

**PARSEE LAW COMMISSION.**—At the last meeting of the Parsee Law Commission, the President, Sir Joseph Arnould, after the examination of witnesses, intimated that there would be no more public sittings of the commission for recording any further evidence, every Parsee having had sufficient opportunity for expressing his views on the subject of the proposed code of law for that community. The number of Parsees who had come forward to assist the commission in its work was very small, and the honourable president said that there was no further occasion to keep the meetings of the commission open to the public. The gentlemen of the commission would in future hold private meetings to discuss the question whether there exists any necessity for special legislation for the Parsees, and if so, to frame a code suited to the peculiar circumstances of that nation. A report embodying the views of the commission will then be submitted to the supreme Government, through the local authorities.

## CHINA

**HONG KONG, April 15.**—The rebels show no signs of evacuating the province in which Shanghai is situated, or even of keeping at a proper distance from the city itself. The following have been the movements made against them since we last wrote:—On the 22nd March 300 marines and small arms men from her Majesty's ship *Imperieuse* went out and drove off a large body of rebels. On the 24th March they made a similar excursion, with even greater success; for a plundering party fell in their way, laden with spoil. They dispersed the party and destroyed the loot; on this occasion one marine and one seaman

were wounded. On the 25th March the same force from the *Imperieuse* revisited the town they had captured on the 21st February; the rebels had returned to it thirteen days after they were driven out. On the 27th March a reconnoitring party proceeded towards Wong-ka-dza, about twelve miles west from Shanghai; they found here that the rebels were in force and strongly entrenched. On the 3rd April a force left Shanghai and proceeded to Woa-ka-dza; they slept under arms during the night of the 3rd, and on the morning of the 4th advanced and took the place. The *North China Herald* gives the following account of the affair:—

"On the morning of the 3rd inst. a combined expedition of English and French naval and military forces started from the Settlement to attack the rebel camp at Wong-ka-dza, which has been the head quarters of the marauding parties devastating the western environs of Shanghai. The expedition had been in contemplation for some time past, and only awaited further reinforcements, which were obtained on the arrival of the 5th Bombay N.L.I. from Hong Kong. All the available troops and blue-jackets from the ships of war in harbour were mustered, and marched out on the day mentioned, equipped for active service, and the prospect of a warm engagement. That night the whole force bivouacked at a rendezvous a few miles from the camp, which was twelve miles west of the settlement.

"On the morning of the 4th they marched on the camp, driving in the outposts of the enemy, and about ten A.M. stormed the intrenchments, which were of a very formidable character. The rebels showed fight, but evidently the great body of them had escaped by the rear. There was a sufficient number, however, to do some damage to the attacking force, for we learn that two or three men on our side have been killed and several wounded. Among the latter is Dr. Escoff, of the *Snake*. The camp was soon taken by storm, and the rebels who fled beyond the entrenchments were attacked in the rear by some Imperial troops, with considerable loss. The fortifications were, as far as practicable, destroyed, and the entrenchments rendered untenable. It was conjectured that the retreating rebels would retire upon Tsing-poo, where, in all probability, their progress would be intercepted by Colonel Ward's troops, who were to have attacked the camp in the rear. That further fighting had taken place was supposed by our informant, who heard heavy firing in the afternoon as he started to return to the settlement. On his way he met some Imperialists carrying heads of Chang Maos to their camp, one man having fifteen strung up by the hair.

"In addition to the foregoing, we learn that Admiral Sir James Hope, seeing so little accomplished in consequence of the main body of rebels having fled, accompanied Colonel Ward with a party of his men, told off to attack a second position of the enemy. They had scarcely come within gun-shot of this post, when the insurgents, seeing only Chinese troops advancing, made a rush at them, and the Imperialists retreated with out effecting their object. In the skirmish a stray bullet wounded the British admiral in the leg, which necessitated his returning to Sik-ai-way for medical assistance. The whole party is expected to return to the settlement to-morrow."

We have since learned that the admiral's wound will confine him on board for six weeks or more. His conduct in exposing himself so much is not according to military rule. Troops having been ordered from Tien-tsin to Shanghai, it seems as if more fighting were in contemplation. As mentioned in our last paper, French troops are also being concentrated upon some part of the coast, eight hundred having left this place in the *Rhone* under sealed orders.

From Pekin we have news stating that the Imperial energies are being awakened, and that the foreign alliance is growing in approval day by day. The young Emperor's education has been commenced. Hereafter, foreigners will be allowed to visit the capital, under the passport system, instead of, as heretofore, in the capacity of guests of the legation. Access to Pekin is open for the season, the ice having broken up in the latter

part of February. Mr. John Gibson has been appointed British vice-consul at Taku.

From the three northern ports we have no particular news; but now that a communication is re-opened we may expect intelligence in due course.

At Hankow and Kiu-kiang, ports on the Yangtze River, the disaffection of the Imperial troops towards foreigners still continues. Hitherto the residents have not actively resented any of the insults offered to them, and in this respect their conduct is entitled to admiration. By all accounts, Hankow promises to become a very useful and thriving port for trade.

At Nankin the Emperor's forces have been making their appearance on the bank of the river opposite to the city; they still continue to increase in numbers, and the insurgents are strengthening their forces in the city in a corresponding degree. A concentration of the rebel forces at Nankin may relieve Shanghai of their presence and prepare the way for a decisive blow being struck if circumstances demand it.

From Shanghai we learn that the crowded state of the city and settlement still continues.

At Ningpo matters remain quiet. There is still some considerable traffic between this port and Shanghai; it has been affirmed that the steamer *Fei-ma*, which has changed owners, is to be used for goods and passenger traffic between the two ports.

From the other ports on the coast we have no news.

At Canton everything is quiet. An army of Imperialist troops is getting ready for the protection of the Fuhkien province. This is equivalent to the protection of Kwangtung, as the enemy will not invade it if successfully met in Fuhkien; in other circumstances, the rebels will continue to subsist, as they have done, by the devastation and plunder of successive provinces.

From Macao there is not often any news of interest. The place is very much in favour here, as affording change of air and scenery.

In Hong Kong the volunteer movement continues to maintain itself in favour. Lady Franklin is here just now, en route for Europe; she has visited the Sandwich Islands, California, and Shanghai.

From Japan the only news of much importance is the retirement of Mr. Alcock, who leaves Dr. Winchester as his provisional successor, Mr. Alcock returns to England by the present mail; he has worked hard for his country in China and Japan, and deserves both honour and reward.—*Overland China Mail.*

## CEYLON.

**COLOMBO, April 30.**—We are now in the midst of the true South-West monsoon weather—hot as yet, but cloudy, with thunder, lightning, and rain. The change is most welcome so far as reviving vegetation and allaying dust go; but, of course, those who have still coffee to prepare and ship are placed at a disadvantage. The bulk of the crop was off, however, before the rains began—a very different result to that which was obtained some eight or ten years ago, when a very large proportion of the coffee crop was shipped after the South-West monsoon rains had regularly set in. The earlier shipment is attended with many advantages. The coffee not only gets earlier to market but arrives in a far superior condition. Indeed, the prices now ruling show how much has been done for Ceylon coffee by care in preparing and despatching it.

In the past fortnight the addition to our exports has been considerable. Six ships have sailed for London with

|               | Cwt.    | Plantation.<br>41,657 | Native.<br>12,698 | Total.<br>54,355 |
|---------------|---------|-----------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Total to date | 327,209 | 112,324               | 439,533           |                  |
| Do. last year | 289,895 | 82,301                | 372,196           |                  |
| Increase      | 87,814  | 30,023                | 67,337            |                  |

The increase in native over last season will take most people by surprise, for in that particular kind, more even than in plantation, was a great

deficiency anticipated. We have still five months of the season to run, and no one can now doubt that in that period we shall export at least the 60,000 cwts of both kinds wanted to make up the half million.

The exports of cinnamon are somewhat above the average, while cocoa-nut oil is making up leeway. In round numbers the exports are now 60,000 cwts., against 100,000 cwts. to the same period of last season; but this year's figure is equal to that of 1859-60, and above 1860-61 at the corresponding period. We trust "there is a good time coming" for cocoa-nut oil as well as for coffee. A cocoanut plantation in full bearing, on fair soil, will by and-by be no undesirable inheritance. The returns are slow when compared with coffee; but under anything like favourable circumstances they will be sure and long continued. Arreca nuts formed no inconsiderable item in the exports of Ceylon for 1861. The quantity was nearly 70,000 cwts., valued at £52,158, and yielding, at two and a half per cent. £1,159 in duty. We exported also 22,000 cwts. of tobacco, 31,632 cwts. of salt, 35,000 oz. of lemon grass oil, 219,000 oz. of Citronella oil, and 40,000 oz. of cinnamon oil, all articles of which the Chamber of Commerce statement takes no account. Copperah ought certainly to be included if it goes on increasing as at present. It is the raw material from which cocoanut oil is manufactured, and our exports in 1861 reached 27,270 cwts., valued at £16,367. The equivalent of the exported copperah in cocoanut oil would be about 17,000 cwts., or more than 200,000 gallons; sufficient to provide part cargoes for at least a dozen of our ordinary sized coffee ships. We also exported 2,709,000 cocoanuts, valued at nearly £8,000, or half as much as the value of the copperah. From Cochin the exports of copperah and cocoanuts are on a scale far more extensive,—exceeding, indeed, the export of oil. Until the prices went up so considerably, India consumed the larger portion of its own cotton. With the advance of wealth in the native community it now really seems likely that, ere long, India will consume most of the products of its own cocoanut palms.

The Governor and Lady MacCarthy are still in the Mountain capital, where they have been gracefully dispensing their hospitalities to all classes of the population. The steamer which carries this mail to England takes away the Deputy Queen's Advocate, Mr. Charles Stewart, who goes to England on leave. Consequent on his departure, and in view of exigencies of a public nature, Mr. R. F. Morgan has consented to act as Deputy Queen's Advocate; the Governor, it is understood, wishing specially to avail himself of his services in that capacity. His claims to promotion are, we believe, reserved; and, looking at the precarious state of Mr. Byerly Thomson's health, we shall not be at all surprised to see Mr. Morgan sit as acting Queen's Advocate during the approaching session of the Legislative Council. It is, at any rate, pretty certain that within six months he will be either Queen's Advocate or one of the puisne judges of the colony.

New and very liberal minutes, calculated to encourage the members of the Civil Service to resort to Europe periodically, have been published. A civil servant can get twelve months' leave on half-pay after six years' continuous service, or soon after, if illness or "urgent private affairs" call him away. The leave can be extended by the Secretary of State. The contract passages by the P. & O. Company's steamers are superseded by a much more satisfactory arrangement. A civil servant and his family, to the number of five, can take a passage in any vessel that suits them, and Government will bear one-third of the cost of such passage.—*Coleombo Overland Observer.*

MR. J. D. WALKER, who has been many years in the service of the Oriental Bank Corporation, has been appointed Manager of the Chartered Bank of British Columbia and Vancouver's Island at Victoria.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Home Dept., April 7.—No. 1,801.*—Lord W. M. Hay, of the Bengal C.S., reported his departure for Europe from Bombay per steam ship *Jeddo* on 27th ult.

*No. 1,802.*—Mr. H. A. R. Alexander and Mr. G. G. Morris, of the C.S., are per. to proc. to Eur., on furl., for periods of 3 and 2 years respectively from the date of embarkation.

*No. 1,803.*—Rev. F. O. Mayne to offic. as the Bishop of Calcutta's domestic chap.

*No. 1,804.*—Rev. W. C. Bell, app. an asst. chap. on the Bengal estab., rep. his arrival on 1st inst. per steam ship *Bengal*.

Mr. Bell's services are placed at disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P.

*April 8.—No. 1,805.*—Appointment.—The Hon. C. J. Erskine to be vico chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

*No. 1,806.*—Erratum.—In Notification No. 1,729 of the 3rd inst., the date of return from furl. of Mr. H. B. Henderson should be 1st inst.

*Foreign Dept., No. 339.*—Political.—Maj. W. A. Thomson, agent to the Gov. gen. at Moorshedabad, assu. ch. of his du. from Mr. H. A. Cockrell on 14th ult.

*No. 101.*—Military.—Lieut. C. J. O. Fitzgerald, 1st regt. Central India Horse, has leave, on private affairs, from Jan. 9 last to 20th inst., in ext. of the leave granted to him in G.O. dated 25th ult., No. 81.

*No. 738.*—General.—Maj. T. Clerk, superint. of the Chittildroog div., has prep. leave for 30 days fr. 14th ult.

The foll. temp. arrangements are made in the Mysore commission consequent on the departure of Maj. Clerk:—

Capt. T. M. McHutchin, superint. of Coorg, to offic. as superint. of Chittildroog.

Lieut. T. G. Clarke, offic. 3rd ass., to offic. as supt. of Coorg.

*No. 740.*—Capt. J. C. Wood, polit. agent at Nimar, ass. ch. of his du. fr. Maj. Keatinge, on 25th ult.

Lieut. H. C. E. Ward, supt. of Dhar, ass. ch. of his du. fr. Capt. J. C. Wood, on 24th ult.

*April 9.—No. 1,869.*—Mr. E. C. Smith, postmaster of Madras, res. ch. of his office on 8th ult.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on May 6 last is cane.

*April 11.—No. 1,870.*—Appt.:—

Lieut. R. H. Grant, royal art., to be an a. d. c. to the Viceroy.

*No. 763.*—With reference to G.O., dated Jan. 24, No. 162, Capt. J. Reid, dep. comr. of Fyzabad, is app. to offic. as secy. to the Chief Comr. of Oude, fr. 26th inst.

*No. 766.*—Lieut. R. A. Cole, jr. asst. to the comr. of Mysore, ret. to his du. on 16th ult.

*No. 767.*—Mr. R. Berkeley, asst. comr. in Oude, has priv. leave for 2 mo., fr. 15th inst., or fr. such date as he may avail himself of it.

*No. 768.*—Maj. R. L. Taylor, offic. polit. agent at Meywar, availed himself, on 16th ult., of the leave granted to him in G.O., dated 4th idem.

*No. 769.*—Lieut. J. N. A. Hewett, asst. comr. in Oude, has priv. leave for 1 mo. fr. 19th inst., or fr. such date as he may avail himself of it.

*No. 770.*—Dr. G. O. Baillie, 5th Bengal cav., is app. to ch. of civ. med. du. of Sectapore, in Oude, in add. to his mil. du., dur. abs. on leave of Dr. C. J. Kirwan.

*No. 771.*—Mr. J. W. Chisholm, asst. comr. of the Seonee dist., Central Provs., has priv. leave for 3 mo. fr. 20th ult.

*No. 772.*—Capt. J. L. Pearse, 1st asst. and secy. to comr. of Mysore, returned to his du. on 22nd ult. fr. leave granted to him in G.O. by Gov. gen., No. 387, Feb. 21.

*No. 773.*—Mr. H. C. Wake, superint. of Darjeeling, received ch. of his du. fr. Capt. C. Murray on 26th ult.

*No. 148.*—Judicial.—W. H. Clarke, LL.D., is app. dep. judicial comr. at Rangoon fr. 2nd inst.

*Military Dept., April 11.—No. 404.*—With reference to G.G.O. No. 372, April 5, the underment. officers are app. "paid doing duty officers" with corps of the Punjab irreg. force, to which they have been nominated:—

Punjab Irreg. Force.  
4th Cav.—Lieut. J. Fitzgerald.  
5th Inf.—F. H. Conolly.  
6th Inf.—W. C. Chowne and C. T. Lane (officiating).  
2nd Sikh Inf.—J. B. Slater.  
4th Sikh Inf.—A. F. P. Harcourt.

*No. 405.*—The serv. of Lieut. col. R. C. Tytler, late 38th regt. N.L.I., are placed at disp. of home dept.

*No. 409.*—The serv. of Lieut. T. H. Scott, Bengal staff corps, are placed at disp. of Punjab Govt.

*No. 410.*—The underment. officer has rep. his return from England:—

Capt. F. Duffin, late 22nd regt. N.I.; date of arr. at Bombay, March 25.

*No. 411.*—Lieut. A. W. Twyford, late 3rd Eur. L.C., is all. leave for 3 mo. from Feb. 15, to Bombay, with perm. to proc. thence to Eur. for 6 mo., without pay.

*No. 412.*—The admission to the Bengal staff corps of Capt. L. G. A. Campbell, late 53rd N.I., announced in G.O. No. 392 of March 20 last, is cane, that officer having been perm. by the Right Hon. the Secy. of State for India to ret. from the service.

*No. 413.*—The appt. of Lieut. C. M. Moberly, Madras staff corps, to be adjt. of 6th inf., Hyderabad contgt., is cane. at his own request.

*No. 418.*—The leave to Europe on m.c., for 15 mo., granted to Lieut. C. W. Hawes, Bengal staff corps, comdnt. of cav. corps of guides, in G.O. No. 206, dated March 8, 1861, is ext. 5 mo.

#### TRANSFER OF NORTH CANARA.

*No. 1,922.*—The foll. proclamation, to which the sanc. of H.M. has been signified by the Sec. of State in Council, as required by the provisions of Section XLIX., 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67, is hereby made and published for general information:—

#### Proclamation.

Whereas it is declared by Sec. XLVII. of the Act 24 and 25 Vic., cap. 67, that it shall be lawful for the Gov. gen. in Council by proclamation to fix the limits of any presidency, division, province, or territory of India, for the purposes of the said Act; and further, by proclamation, to divide or alter from time to time the limits of any such presidency, division, province, or territory for the said purpose, his Excellency the Gov. gen. of India in Council, by virtue of the authority vested in him as above, does hereby declare and proclaim that the district of North Canara, which at present forms a part of the presidency of Fort St. George, shall, with the exception of the Talook of Cundapoor, from the 16th day of April, 1862, be detached from that presidency, and shall from the same date be annexed to and form part of the presidency of Bombay for the purposes of the said Act, the said Talook of Cundapoor remaining as heretofore a part of the presidency of Fort St. George.—By order of the Gov. general in Council,  
W. GREY, Sec. to Govt. of India.

*April 8.—No. 1,929.*—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. W. Murray and E. G. Glazier, of the C.S., rep. qualified for the pub. serv., to the Bengal div. of the presy. of Fort William.

*April 12.—No. 1,981.*—Mr. H. G. Astell resigned the C.S. from May 1.

*No. 1,932.*—Messrs. W. M. Alexander and R. O. Heywood have been perm. to res. the C.S.

*No. 1,933.*—Lieut. col. R. C. Tytler to offic. as superint. of the settlement at Port Blair, in the Andaman Islands.

*April 15.—No. 1,934.*—The serv. of Mr. F. Macnaghten, Bengal C.S., have been transf. from N.W. Provs., the Punjab, and Oude, to the Bengal div. of the presy.

*No. 1,935.*—Capt. W. H. Binney has been perm. to resign his appt. as comdnt. of the Mundia dist. mil. police batt. from 1st inst.; his serv. are placed at disp. of the mil. dept.

*April 12.—No. 1,936.*—Appt. —Lieut. col. H. Bruce, c.b., to be insp. gen. of police in India.

*Foreign Dept., April 15.—No. 800.*—Rev. J. R. Baldwin, chaplain of Lucknow, has priv. leave for 1 mo.

*No. 801.*—Asst. surg. J. J. Heffernan, in civ. med. ch. of the station of Shoay Gyeen, in British Burmah, is perm. to res. his post.

Asst. surg. D. Kearney is app. to the civ. med. ch. of the station of Shoay Gyeen, v. Dr. Heffernan.

*No. 803.*—Capt. J. C. Wood has leave for 10 days, in ext. of that granted to him in G.O., dated Jan. 31, 1861, No. 298.

*No. 804.*—The servs. of Maj. G. Verner, comr., Arracan div., British Burmah, are placed temp. at disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

*No. 807.*—Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, offic. asst. sec. to the Chief Comr. of Oude, has priv. leave for 1 mo., fr. 1st inst.

*Financial Dept., April 12.—No. 58a.*—Appts.:—

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to appoint the underment. officers to be assts. in the depts. of pay and audit, and to place their servs. at the disp. of the chief of mil. finance dept.:—

Capt. A. E. Osborne, late 45th N.I.

Capt. H. A. Cockburn, late 53rd N.I.

Lieut. H. R. Bradford, late 36th N.I.

Lieut. F. W. Grant, late 22nd N.I.

*April 14.—No. 59.*—Capt. G. G. Anderson, app. in G.G.O. No. 198 of Feb. 21 to be paymr. at Rawal Pindee, is transf. to the same appt. at Lucknow.

Capt. G. J. D. Hay, app. in G.G.O. No. 264 of March 7 to be paymr. at Lucknow, is transf. to the same appt. at Rawal Pindee.



April 15.—No. 60.—Mr. G. W. Kellner, asst. sec. in the milly. finance dept., has leave to Eur., on m.c., for 1 year, under Section V. of the Uncovenanted Civil Absentee Rules.

No. 61.—Dr. E. T. Downes, assay master, Calcutta mint, has 6 mo. leave to England, on m.c.

No. 62.—Apts.:—

Asst. surg. J. F. Shekelton, dep. assay master, Calcutta mint, to offic. as assay master dur. abs. of Dr. E. T. Downes.

No. 63.—Mr. J. Gibb to be asst. commr. of the dept. of issue of the paper currency at Calcutta.

Mily. Dept., April 14.—No. 419.—The underment. officer is per. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs., on m.c.—Col. G. Balfour, c.b., of the art., chief of the milly. finance depart., for 20 mo., under new regs.

No. 421.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. apts.:—

Punjab Irregular Force.

5th Goorkha Regt. (the Hazara Goorkha Battalion).—Lieut. E. C. Codrington, paid do. du. officer, to be adjt., v. Capt. Bernard, who vacates that apts. on prom. in the staff corps.

Capt. H. L. C. Bernard, staff corps, to be paid do. du. officer (as a temp. measure), v. Lieut. Codrington.

No. 422.—The foll. paras. of a military letter from the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 75, dated Feb. 25, 1862, are published for general information:—

"Para. 1.—Maj. gen. Windham having requested to be allowed to res. his divisional com. in Bengal, the Gen. C. in C. has informed me that he proposes, with my concurrence, to recommend to H.M. that Col. M. W. Smith, 3rd drag. gds., be placed upon the staff in India, with the local rank of maj. gen., with a view to his succeeding to the com. in question.

"2.—I have expressed to H.R.H. my entire concurrence in the selection of Col. Smith."

No. 423.—Mr. W. Clifford, Govt. timber agent, is per. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs., on m.c., for 12 mo., under Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

No. 424.—The foll. Order, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

No. 42, dated March 8.—Confirming the regtl. order by the officer comg. 3rd inf., Hyderabad cntingent, dated Feb. 18, 1862, directing Capt. C. J. Smith, offic. 2nd in com., 3rd inf., Hyderabad cont., to act as adjt., in add. to his du. as 2nd in com., fr. that date.

No. 425.—The underment. officer is per. to proc. to Europe on leave of abs., on m.c.:—Surg. J. Campbell, c.b., M.D., of the med. dep., for 15 mo., under new regs.

No. 426.—The following promotions and alteration of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Promotions.

1st Eur. L.C.—Lieut. F. P. Luard to be capt. fr. Feb. 13, v. Capt. W. H. Macnaghten, ret.

General List.—Corn. W. A. S. De Vere Beauclerk to be lieut. from Feb. 13, v. Capt. W. H. Macnaghten, retired.

Late 67th N.I.—Capt. (brev. maj.) F. C. Maisey (staff corps)\* to be major fr. Jan. 1, v. Maj. R. N. Raikes, prom.

Lieut. A. B. Melville (staff corps) to be capt. fr. Jan. 1, v. Maj. R. N. Raikes, prom.

Late 20th N.I.—Lieut. R. Cadell (staff corps) to be capt. fr. Mar. 29, v. Capt. C. A. Reid, dec.

General List.—Ens. L. H. E. Tucker to be lieut. fr. March 17, v. Lieut. J. G. S. Matheson, 1st Eur. Ben. fus., prom.

General List.—Ens. J. Cook to be lieut. fr. March 29, v. Lieut. R. Cadell, late 20th N.I. (staff corps) prom.

MEMO.—Capt. H. H. Gough, v.c., 1st Eur. L.C. who was prom. to capt. by brevet under the operation of G. G. O. No. 217 of 1840, will take rank, regimentally, fr. Feb. 13.

Alteration of Rank.

Late 67th N.I.—Capt. J. T. Bushby, to rank from Oct. 11, 1861, v. Capt. W. C. Clifton, ret.

General List.

Lieut. T. J. C. Plowden, ditto, Oct. 11, 1861, v. Lieut. J. T. Bushby, late 67th N.I., prom.

Lieut. W. T. A. Thain, ditto, Oct. 16, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. G. Thorp, late 69th N.I., res.

Lieut. F. E. Hastings, ditto, Nov. 2, 1861, v. Lieut. F. M. Miles, late 63rd N.I., prom.

Lieut. R. H. Salkeld ditto, Nov. 10, 1861, v. Lieut. J. J. O'Brien, gen. list, dismissed.

Lieut. D. M. Strong, ditto, Nov. 14, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) H. B. A. Poulton, late 64th N.I., prom.

Lieut. H. H. Rankin, ditto, Nov. 23, 1861, v. Lieut. W. F. Belli, late 45th N.I., dec.

Lieut. J. G. Maclean, ditto, Nov. 28, 1861, v. Lieut. C. J. Grant, late 45th N.I., dismissed.

Lieut. H. I. Baylis, ditto, Dec. 6, v. Lieut. H. P. W. Lynch, late 59th N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. C. Davidson, ditto, Dec. 8, 1861, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) J. T. Norgate, late 69th N.I., prom.

Lieut. F. E. Wiggins, ditto, Dec. 9, 1861, v. Lieut. P. S. Lumsden, late 60th N.I., prom.

Lieut. E. P. Mainwaring, ditto, Dec. 13, 1861, v. Lieut. A. W. Christian, late 22nd N.I., dec.

\* The prom. of Capt. W. C. Clifton, late 67th N.I., to the rank of maj., published in G.G.O., No. 102 of 1862, is cancelled.

Lieut. C. E. Shepherd, ditto, Jan. 1, 1862.

Lieut. J. M. Trotter, ditto, Jan. 7, 1862, v. Lieut. E. Stephenson, 3rd Eur. regt., ret.

Lieut. J. A. Temple, ditto, Jan. 14, 1862, v. Lieut. J. F. L. Fisher, late 19th N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Lieut. G. H. Jackson, ditto, Feb. 28, 1862, v. Lieut. W. E. M. B. Ram-ay, late 17th N.I., dec.

No. 428.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl., on private affairs:—

Capt. H. E. Ellice, of the late 1st Eur. L.C., for 3 years, under old regs.

Foreign Dept., April 17.—No. 115.—Maj. J. A. Wright, cantonmt. jt. mag. of Morar, has 2 mos. priv. leave from 8th inst., or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieut. H. A. C. Wroughton, of H.M.'s 13th L.I., is app. to offic. for Maj. Wright in addn. to his milly. duties.

No. 817.—Dr. F. Douglas, civ. surg. of Lucknow, has priv. leave for 2 mos. from 1st prox., or from date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 818.—Maj. R. H. Keatinge received charge of the Gwalior agency from Maj. R. J. Meade on the 4th inst.

No. 819.—Maj. J. A. Steel, dep. commr. of Baraich in Oudh, has leave for 1 mo. from June next, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it, m.c.

Military Dept., April 16.—No. 429.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. apts.:—

Lieut. col. C. A. Barwell, Bengal staff corps, maj. of brigade, to be dep. asst. adjt. gen. of div., v. Maj. A. B. Johnson, app. to another situation, and to complete the establishment.

No. 430.—Capt. F. H. McLeod, art., is allowed an ext. of leave fr. Feb. 23 to March 1, the date on which he reported his return to Bengal fr. furl. to Eur.

No. 431.—The serv. of Lieut. R. G. Smyth, engrs., are placed at disp. of public works dept.

April 17.—No. 432.—The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur.:—

Capt. A. C. Gordon, Madras staff corps, dep. comr. of Nursingpore, for 6 mo., without pay, embarking at Bombay, with effect fr. March 27.

No. 433.—The underment. officer has reported his return from England:—

Brev. capt. F. H. Hammer, late 34th N.I.; date of arrival at Fort William, April 9.

No. 434.—Her Majesty has been pl. to app. the underment. gentlemen to be cadets for the inf. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at the Pres. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted to the serv., and prom. to rank of ens., leaving dates of their commissions to be adjusted hereafter:—

Infantry.—Mr. A. C. B. Wither, Mr. E. L. Clark, and Mr. R. T. Mayne, date of arr. at Fort William, April 9, 1862.

No. 435.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Punjab Irregular Force, 4th Inf.—Maj. J. Hood, of the late 49th N.I., to be comdt., v. Lieut. col. Wilde, c.b., app. comdt. of the corps of guides.

Public Works Dept., April 17.—No. 75.—Transfer.

Mr. A. Wilson, 2nd class exec. engr., is transferred from Hyderabad to the central provs.

No. 439.—Principal inspector gen. J. Forsyth, fel. U.C. of the Med. Dept., is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of £700 per annum, with effect from the date of departure of the steam ship *Nubia* in the present month.

No. 440.—The underment. officers are permitted to proceed to Eur. on furl.

Capt. J. B. Lind, of the Bengal staff corps, for 2 years.

Lieut. G. C. Thomson, of the Bengal staff corps, 2nd in command, 1st Bengal cav., for 6 mos.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

April 1.—No. 998b.—Apts.—The foll. dep. mags. and dep. colls. are prom. fr. the 6th to the 5th class:—

Mr. G. C. Kilby, of Nasirnuggur.

Mr. F. H. Elphinstone, of Kotechandpore.

April 2.—Rev. W. Ayerst to offic. as chap. of the garr. of Fort William and the milly. hospital.

Mr. T. F. W. Smith to be asst. to brig. gen. St. G. D. Showers, comr. of the Cossyah and Jynteah hills, in the civ. dept., and to exerc. full powers of a mag. in those hills.

Dr. W. F. Goss to offic. as regis. of deeds at Deoghur dur. the abs. of Mr. Braddon.

April 4.—Mr. N. H. Thomson to be a member of the local committee of public instruc. at Kishnaghur.

April 5.—Mr. H. D. H. Fergusson to be a member of the board of exams.

Mr. J. W. R. Amesbury to be civ. asst. surg. of Jessore.

Mr. J. Elliott to be civ. asst. surg. of Hooghly.

Mr. F. J. Earle to be civ. asst. surg. of Nuddea.

April 7.—Mr. A. C. Wright, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to the ch. of the sub. div. of Jenidah, and to exerc. powers of a mag. in Jessore.

April 8.—Leave of abs.—Mr. E. N. C. Braddon, asst. comr. Sonthal Pergunnahs, for 1 mo., making over ch. of his office to Dr. W. F. Goss, who will conduct the duties thereof until further ords.

Mr. J. J. Durant, civ. asst. surg. of Pooree, for 1

mo., making over ch. of the med. dus. of the station to the native doctor.

April 4.—Mr. H. Rose, mag. and coll. of Sarun, for 3 weeks, m.c.

April 5.—Mr. G. G. Morris, mag. and coll. of Rungpore, for 4 weeks, prep. to Eur. on furl.

Mr. W. Meyers, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Purneah, for 1 mo.

April 5.—The leave to Mr. D. W. Ritchie, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Dacca, on 6th ult., is cancelled at his request.

Mr. J. B. Worgan, sub. div. of Garbetah, having res. ch. of his office on 1st inst., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on Feb. 27 last is cancelled.

Public Works Dept., Gen. Establs., April 8.—No. 54.—Transfs.—The foll. transfs. are made in the upper subordinate estab. of the public works dept. in Bengal:—

Mr. W. R. McKoy, asst. overseer, fr. the Balasore to the Mahanuddy div.

Mr. H. McManus, asst. overseer, fr. the Mahanuddy to the Balasore div.

No. 56.—Leave of abs.—Mr. J. Tiernan, asst. overseer, Lower Assam div., for 1 mo. on m.c.

March 27.—No. 1,041b.—Apts.—Mr. F. B. Stimson to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade in Mymensing, but to cont. to offic. as jdg. of Purneah.

Mr. H. H. Robinson to be a mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade in Midnapore.

Mr. R. V. Cockerell, now abs. on leave, to be mag. and coll. of Dacca.

Mr. F. M. Halliday to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Rajshahye, but to cont. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Chumparun.

Mr. H. Hankey to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of 2nd grade.

The above apts. will take effect fr. date of Mr. H. A. R. Alexander's dep. on furl.

April 8.—Col. H. F. Dunsford, comdgd. 28th Punjab inf., to be a comr. in the Jynteah territory, for the trial of all crimes and offences punishable under the said Act.

Mr. W. H. Brodhurst, offic. add. jdg. of Tirhoot and Sarun, to be add. jdg. of those dists.

Mr. S. F. Davies to offic. as mag. and coll. of Sarun.

Mr. J. S. Armstrong to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Tipperah.

Mr. C. D. Field to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Purneah.

April 9.—Mr. W. G. Young to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade in Beerbhoom.

April 9.—No. 1,056b.—Appointments:—

Capt. W. T. Fagan to be comdt. of 4th Bengal police batt.

Lieut. C. G. Baker, now absent on leave, to be comdt. of 1st Bengal police batt.

Mr. S. G. Boon to offic. as 2nd asst. master atttd.

Mr. G. C. M. Smith to be asst. comr. of Sonthal pergunnahs.

April 11.—Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple, offic. addl. judge of Dacca, to offic. temp. as civ. and sess. judge of that dist.

April 11.—Leave of absence:—

Mr. J. Monroe, jt. mag. of Sassecram, for 8 weeks, m.c., making over ch. of the office to the mag. of Shahabad.

April 14.—Lieut. C. E. Cologan, adjt., 3rd Bengal police batt., for 17 days, m.c.

The leave granted to Mr. O. S. Stack, dep. mag. of Nattore on March 12 last, is cancelled at his request.

#### POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

April 15.—With reference to the notification of the Govt. of India, No. 1,871 of the 11th inst., published in the *C. I. Gazette* of the 12th idem, the Lieut. gov. is pleased to direct that Act V. of 1861 (an Act for the regulation of police) shall be carried into effect in the following districts:—

Patna Division.—Patna, Behar, Shahabad, Sarun, Chumparun, and Tirhoot.

Bhaugulpore Division.—Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Purneah.

Rajshahye Division.—Rajshahye, Pubna, Rungpore, Bograh, Dinagepore, Maldah, and Moorsheadabad.

Burdwan Division.—Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, and Midnapore.

Dep. Insp. Gen., 1st Class.—Majors H. Raban and J. R. Pughe.

Dep. Insp. Gen., 2nd Class.—Maj. R. L. Thompson; Capt. A. W. Pixley.

Dist. Superints., 1st Class.—Maj. A. H. Patterson, Capt. W. Revely, and Mr. E. B. Baker.

Dist. Superint., 2nd Class.—Capt. C. D. S. Clarke.

Dist. Superints., 3rd Class.—Mr. W. P. Davis; Lieuts. T. H. Lewin and W. E. Chambers.

Asst. Superints.—1st Class.—Messrs. O. S. Stack and F. T. Platts.

Asst. Superints.—2nd Class.—Messrs. R. H. Ellis, A. C. Howard, H. A. Coombs, H. Hume, J. M. E. Gouldsbury, F. Adams, R. T. O'Connor, J. H. Thompson, H. Baker, E. J. Shuttleworth, J. A. Floyd, and H. W. J. Bamber.

Asst. Superints.—3rd Class.—Messrs. G. A. L. Birch, A. Perkins, H. M. Weatherall, J. O. Byrne, D.

J. Poole, B. Stainforth, F. Wilcox, A. L. W. Jerdon, C. H. Malpas, E. H. Ogilvie, A. Anley, Johnson, A. C. Bolt, G. J. Cawley, J. Belchambers, T. Hills, T. W. Lorimer, H. A. Allan, and C. D. McSweeney.

Patna Div.—Maj. H. Raban, dep. insp. gen.

Patna.—Maj. A. H. Patterson, dist. supt.; Mr. R. H. Ellis, asst. supt.; Mr. G. A. L. Birch, ditto.

Belhar.—Capt. C. D. S. Clarke, dist. supt.; Mr. A. C. Howard, asst. supt.; Mr. A. Perkins, ditto.

Shahabad.—Mr. W. P. Davis, dist. supt.; Mr. H. A. Coombs, asst. supt.; Mr. H. M. Weatherall, ditto.

Sirun.—Mr. J. O. Byrne, asst. supt.

Tirhoot.—Capt. W. Reveley, dist. superint.; Mr. H. Baker, asst. superint.; Mr. D. J. Poole, ditto.

Bhaugulpore Division.—Maj. R. L. Thompson, dep. insp. gen.

Bhaugulpore.—Lieut. T. H. Lewin, dist. superint.; Mr. J. M. E. Gouldsbury, asst. superint.; Mr. A. L. W. Jerdon, ditto.

Monghur.—Mr. O. S. Stack, asst. superint.; Mr. F. Adams, ditto.

Purneah.—Mr. R. T. O'Connor, asst. superint.; Mr. J. H. Thompson, ditto.

Rajshahye Division.—Capt. A. W. Pixley, dep. insp. gen.

Rajshahye.—Lieut. W. E. Chambers, dist. superint.; Mr. A. C. Bolt, asst. superint.

Pubna.—Mr. G. J. Cawley, asst. superint.

Dinapore.—Mr. J. Belchambers, asst. superint.

Maladah.—Mr. T. Hills, asst. superint.

Rungpore.—Mr. J. A. Floyd, asst. superint.; Mr. C. D. McSweeney, ditto.

Bograh.—Mr. T. W. Lorimer, asst. superint.

Moorshedabad.—Mr. E. B. Baker, dist. superint.; Mr. H. W. J. Bamber, asst. superint.; Mr. H. A. Allen, ditto.

Burdwan Division.—Maj. J. R. Pughe, dep. insp. gen.

Burdwan.—Mr. C. H. Malpas, asst. superint.

Bancoorah.—Mr. F. Wilcox, asst. superint.

Beerbloom.—Mr. E. H. Ogilvie, asst. superint.

Hooghly.—Mr. H. Hume, asst. superint.; Mr. A. Anley, ditto.

Howrah.—Mr. F. T. Platts, asst. superint.; Mr. Johnson, ditto.

Midnapore.—Mr. E. J. Shuttleworth, asst. superint.; Mr. B. Stainforth, ditto.

April 10.—No. 1,143b.—Appointments:—

Mr. C. H. Campbell to be mag. and coll. of Bancoorah, but to continue on the spec. du. on which he is now employed.

April 14.—Mr. J. C. Shaw to offic. as sub dep. opium agent of Gya.

April 15.—Mr. E. G. Glazier to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Dacca.

Mr. W. Murray to be asst. to mag. and coll. of Rajshahye.

Mr. A. A. Mantell to offic. as civ. asst. surg. and asst. to salt agent of Hidgellee, making over ch. of his present med. du. to the sub asst. surg.

Mr. W. C. Taylor, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of the 24 Pergunnahs, on deputation to Nuddea, is transf. to Jessore, in which dist. he will exerc. full powers of a mag.

Mr. P. P. Carter, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Shahabad, is transf. to Sarun, in which dist. he will exerc. powers of a sub. mag. 2nd cl.

April 17.—Mr. J. P. H. Ward to offic. as mag. of the 24 Pergunnahs and superint. of Alipora Gaol.

Mr. Ward is vested with powers of a mag. in the town of Calcutta.

April 11.—Leave.—Rev. W. B. Drawbridge, chapl. of Berhampore, for 15 mo., m.c., under sec. 12 of new mil. ful. reg., together with 4 weeks' prep. leave.

April 16.—Mr. J. D. Gordon resid. ch. of office of jun. secy. to Govt. of Bengal this day.

April 17.—Mr. H. Bell resid. ch. of office of under secy. to Govt. of Bengal this day.

ERRATUM.—In the apps. to new police published in *Gazette* 16th inst., for "Mr. R. H. Ellis" read "A. R. Le Ellis".

Public Works Dept., April 17.—No. 57.—Appointments.—Mr. W. Smith, c.e., exec. engr., Damoodah div., to offic. as civil architect at the presy., v. Capt. G. Price, app. to offic. as superintending engr. of the presy. in notification of the Govt. of India No. 72 of March 28, 1862.

No. 58.—Lieut. H. W. Garnault, superint. of the Nuddea rivers, to offic. as exec. engr. of the Damoodah div.

No. 59.—Mr. J. W. O'Connell, sub engr. of the 2nd class, to offic. as a present arrangement, in charge of the Nuddea rivers div.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

Judicial (Civil) Dept., dated *Nynee Tal*, March 24.—No. 65a.—Mr. R. H. Smith, prin. sudder ameen at Benares, is deputed to Ghazee-poor, for a period not exceeding 3 mo., with a view to assist in the disposal of arrears pending in the Civil Court in that dist.

March 28.—No. 74a.—Capt. Davidson, asst. comr. of the 1st class at Jhancie, is empowered by Govt., under clause 3, sec. 63 of the rules for the administration of civil justice in the Jhancie div., to hear appeals from the decisions of Tehseeldars in original suits.

Police Dept., March 29.—No. 257a.—Three mo.

leave of abs., on m.c., under sec. 5 of the uncovenanted service absentee rules, is granted to Mr. C. T. Castle, dist. superint. of pol. at Futtehpore, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. A. Bates, asst. ins. gen. of pol. at Allahabad, is app. to offic. as dist. superint. of pol. at Futtehpore, during the abs. of Mr. Castle, or until further orders.

General Dept., March 25.—No. 701a.—Three mo. priv. leave of abs. under sec. 12 of the civil serv. absentee rules is granted to Mr. C. Grant, asst. in the settlement dept., Zillah Mozuffernagur, from the 15th prox., or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 707a.—Fifteen mo. leave to Eur. on m.c., together with the usual prep. leave to enable him to reach the port of embark., is granted to Mr. R. Wall, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Muttra, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. W. Kaye, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Mynpoory, is transf. in the same capacity to Muttra, where he will exercise the powers of a mag. under the code of criminal procedure, and of a dep. coll.

Mr. A. Boulderson, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Agra, is transf. to the Meerut div. and is posted to the dist. of Allyghur, where he will exercise the powers of a mag. under the code of criminal procedure and of a dep. coll.

No. 713a.—Three weeks' leave of abs., under sec. 14 of the absentee rules, is granted to Mr. Carmichael, coll. and mag. of Budaon, from 10th current, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. R. Clarke, joint mag. and dep. coll., will offic. as mag. and coll. of Budaon, during abs. of Mr. Carmichael.

No. 719a.—Subject to the orders of the Govt. of India on a point to be submitted for their consideration, leave to Eur. on m.c., for a period not exceeding 14 mo. and 26 days, under sec. 6 of the amended civil service absentee rules, is granted to Mr. J. H. Prinsep, mag. and coll. of Allyghur, together with the usual prep. leave from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. H. B. Webster, joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 1st grade, is app. to offic. for the present as mag. and coll. of Allyghur. This arrangement is temp.

March 27.—No. 747a.—With reference to the notification of the Govt. of India in the foreign dept., No. 548, dated 11th inst., the serv. of Mr. J. Strachey, mag. and coll. of Moradabad, are placed at the disposal of that dept., with effect from the date of his app. to judicial comr. of the central priso.

No. 751a.—Three mo. priv. leave of abs., under sec. 12 of the civil absentee rules, is granted to Mr. C. H. T. Crosthwaite, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. at Bareilly, from the 1st prox., or from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

March 28.—No. 760a.—Rev. C. A. L. Whyte to be chap. of Shahjehanpore.

March 29.—No. 780a.—Leave of abs., prep. to Eur. on m.c., is granted to the Rev. J. W. Young, chap. of Shahjehanpore for 1 mo., or for such shorter period as may expire before the date of his embark.

No. 788a.—The foll. notification of the Govt. of India, in the mil. dept., is republished:—

No. 312.—The serv. of Asst. surg. A. P. Tomkyns are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P. With reference to the above, Asst. surg. Tomkyns is app. to offic. as superint. of the central prison at Meerut.

No. 791a.—Eighteen mo. leave of abs. without pay, on m.c., to proc. to Eur., is granted to Mr. G. B. Wilcock, asst. mag. and coll. of Allyghur, together with the usual prep. leave to enable him to reach the port of embark., from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 804a.—Asst. surg. J. L. Stuart, m.d., had med. charge of the civil stat. of Meerut, from Feb. 15 to March 4.

March 31.—No. 807a.—Priv. leave of abs. for 1 mo. is granted to Mr. W. B. Joyce, dep. coll. of Muttra, from 19th inst., or from date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Judicial (Criminal) Dept., *Nynee Tal*, April 1.—No. 200a.—Under sec. 23 of Code of Criminal Procedure, the Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to invest Mr. J. Finn, asst. superint. in Gurhwal Forests, and Mr. R. H. E. Thompson, asst. superint. in Kumaon Forests, with powers of a subord. mag. 2nd cl.

April 5.—No. 221a.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to invest Mr. B. Alone, dep. mag. at Goruckpore, with full powers of a mag.

Judicial (Civil) Dept., Allahabad, April 7.—No. 51.—Mr. H. B. Webster, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Allyghur, has been placed in charge of current duties of office of judge of that dist. as a temp. measure.

General Dept., *Nynee Tal*, April 1.—No. 814a.—Asst. surg. G. W. Jameson, in med. ch. roy. art., held med. ch. of civil station of Futtehpur fr. date of Asst. surg. Plank's depart. to Agra to date of arrival of Asst. surg. Grant.

No. 827a.—Mr. A. Howell, offic. asst. sec. to Govt. N.W.P., is confirmed in that app.

No. 829a.—Mr. M. W. Sandys, asst. to mag. and coll. of Shahjehanpore, is app. to offic. as a jt. mag.

and dep. coll., with effect fr. date on which Mr. E. G. Jenkinson, jt. mag. and dep. coll. 2nd grade, may avail himself of leave granted him in orders No. 613a, March 19.

April 5.—No. 862a.—Asst. surg. A. H. Hilson, 26th regt. N.I., in add. to his own regtl. du., and with permission of officer com. station, will, until further orders, attend med. aid to civil station of Moradabad.

No. 864a.—The underment gentlemen are app. members of municipal commission for civil station of Cawnpore:—

Mr. Hugh Maxwell.

Mr. J. Shearin, v. Mr. Pownes, res.

Public Works Dept., *Nynee Tal*, April 1.—No. 1,075a.—Appointment.—Capt. F. G. S. Parker, probat. asst. eng., is app. permanently to public works dept. fr. March 5.

Allahabad, April 7.—No. 395.—Transfer.—Mr. probat. asst. supervisor H. C. Woods is transf. fr. Benares div., public works, to 4th div., Grand Trunk Road.

April 10.—No. 414.—The notification (No. 716a, Feb. 28) appg. Mr. E. Livesay to public works dept., N.W.P., as a sub eng. 3rd cl., is hereby cancelled.

No. 702.—The servs. of Mr. F. Macnaghten, asst. commr., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

April 5.—No. 729.—Transfer.—Lieut. W. M. Lane, asst. commr., from the Mooltan to the Dera Ghazee Khan dist.

April 2.—No. 66.—The regtl. order dated March 16, 1862, by Lieut. col. A. Wilde, c.b., comdg. 4th Punjab inf., making the following arrangements, is confirmed as a temporary measure:—

Directing lieut. and 2nd in command J. W. MacQueen to offic. as comdt., v. Lieut. col. A. Wilde, c.b., app. to the command of the guide corps.

Directing Lieut. and adjt. H. W. Pitcher to offic. as 2nd in command, in addn. to his other duties as adjt., v. Lieut. J. W. MacQueen, app. to offic. as comdt.

No. 6,015.—With reference to *Punjab Gazette* Order No. 3,969, dated Jan. 20, granting 6 mos. leave to Mr. C. Campbell, exec. engr., Delhi div., Lieut. H. Macsween, asst. engr., 1st class, is app. to offic. as exec. engr., Delhi div., during Mr. Campbell's absence.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

Gen. Dept., March 31.—No. 671.—Leave.—Capt. J. Fendall, dep. commr., Hissar, has obtained 3 mos. priv. leave, fr. July 1 next, or fr. such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

No. 672.—Maj. W. McNeill, dep. commr., Loodiana, has 2 mos. priv. leave, fr. May 1 next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

No. 674.—Transf.—Capt. G. F. J. Lewin, asst. commr., fr. the Kangra to the Jullundur dist.

April 1.—No. 681.—Transf.—Mr. L. S. Saunders, asst. commr., fr. Goojranwalla to Delhi dist.

No. 682.—App.—Asst. surg. J. C. Penny, m.d., in med. ch. at Madhopore, to have med. ch. also of the civ. station of Goozaspore, fr. the date of Asst. surg. Pemberton's dep.

April 2.—No. 702.—The servs. of Mr. F. Macnaghten, asst. commr., are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal.

April 5.—No. 729.—Transfer.—Lieut. W. M. Lane, asst. commr., fr. the Mooltan to the Dera Ghazee Khan dist.

Mily. Dept., April 2.—No. 66.—The regtl. order, dated March 16, by Lieut. col. A. Wilde, c.b., comdg. 4th Punjab inf., making the foll. arrangements, is confirmed, as a temp. measure.

Directing Lieut. and 2nd in com. J. W. MacQueen to offic. as comdt., v. Lieut. col. A. Wilde, c.b., app. to the com. of the guide corps.

Directing Lieut. and adjt. H. W. Pitcher to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other du., as adjt., v. Lieut. J. W. MacQueen, app. to offic. as comdt.

Public Works Dept., No. 6,015.—With reference to *Punjab Gazette* order, No. 3,969, dated Jan. 20, granting 6 mo. leave to Mr. C. Campbell, exec. engr., Delhi div., Lieut. H. Macsween, asst. engr., 1st cl., is app. to offic. as exec. engr., Delhi div., dur. Mr. Campbell's abs., or till further orders.

General Dept., April 10.—No. 761.—Leave.—Asst. surg. I. Newton, in civil med. charge of Kurnaul, has obtained leave of abs. for 1 mo., from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 764.—Transfer.—Mr. J. D. Tremlett, asst. commr., from the Umritsur to the Jullundur dist.

April 11.—No. 770.—Appointment.—Lieut. R. J. M. Lang, gen. list, is app. an asst. commr. of the 3rd class in the Punjab, and posted to the Loodiana dist.

No. 771.—Transfer.—Capt. W. G. Davies, asst. commr., from the Umballa to the Loodiana dist.

April 12.—No. 778.—Appointment.—Asst. surg. J. Wallace, to the med. charge of the Kangra Charitable Dispensary, from the date on which he took up these duties.

Revenue Dept., April 10.—No. 278.—Leave.—Mr. G. Chill, dep. coll. of salt revenue, has leave for 6 mos., on m.c., with effect from the 20th inst., or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 282.—Mr. T. Salter, asst. patrol, has obtained priv. leave for 1 mo., with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

*Military Dept., April 9.*—No. 70.—The services of Lieut. H. L. Young, doing duty with the 4th Punjab infantry, are replaced at the disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.—No. 73.—Capt. R. E. Egerton is permitted, consequent on his departure from Lahore, to res. his app.

The Lieut. gov. is pleased to confirm the following election of officers:—

Lieut. J. G. Jones to be capt., v. Egerton.  
Ens. R. L. Davis to be lieut., v. Perkins, res.  
Ens. J. Hearne to be lieut., v. Jones, prom.  
Qrmer. serg. E. W. Trotter to be ens., v. Davis, prom.

Serg. W. E. Ball to be ens., v. Hearne, prom.  
Serg. W. Claxton to be ens., to fill an existing vacancy.

Ens. Trotter to be adjt., in room of Lieut. Jones, who vacates the app. on promotion.

*April 10*—Leave.—No. 77.—Capt. A. Gillespie, comdg. No. 2 Punjab lt. field batty., is allowed 60 days' priv. leave, from 1st May next.

*Public Works Dept., April 11.*—Promotion.—No. 6201.—Lieut. E. A. Trevor, proby. asst. engr., is prom. to grade of asst. engr., 2nd class, from date of his joining his present app. in the Sutlej canal survey.

*Posting.*—No. 6242.—Maj. W. Tod Brown, asst. engr., 1st class, whose serva. were placed at disposal of Punjab Govt., by order of Govt. of India, Dept. Public Works, No. 66, of March 10, 1862, is posted to the Upper Sirhind div.

*Gen. Dept., April 14.*—No. 793.—Transfers:—Lieut. E. P. Gurdon, asst. comsgr., from Lahore to Jullundur dist.

Lieut. F. C. Bewsher, asst. comsgr., from Delhi to Dera Ghazee Khan dist.

Mr. C. T. Owen, extra asst. comsgr., from Dera Ismael Khan to Googaira dist.

*Mily. Dept.*—No. 80.—The regtl. order dated Feb. 10, by Maj. O. E. Rothney, comdg. 5th, or Huzara, Goorkha regt., directing Lieut. and Adj. H. C. L. Bernard, on his prom. to rank of capt. in staff corps, to continue to perform the duties of adjutant, pending the appt. of another officer, is confirmed, as a temp. arrangement.

*Public Works Dept.*—No. 6253.—Postings:—

Capt. C. W. Nightingale, exec. eng., Jullundur div., is app. exec. eng., hill roads div.

Lieut. col. S. Pott, exec. eng. 1st class, whose serva. were placed at disposal of Punjab Govt. in G.O. of March 22, to be exec. eng., Jullundur div.

Mr. R. G. Elwes, asst. eng. 2nd class, is transferred temp. to hill roads div., for special duty.

With reference to G.O. dated March 22, Capt. W. R. Marshall, 1st class asst. eng., placed at disposal of Punjab Govt., is posted to Jullundur div.

Lieut. G. R. Gibbs, appointed proba. asst. eng., and placed at disp. of Punjab Govt., in order by Govt. of India, public works dept., No. 71, dated March 25, is posted to Peshawur div.

Capt. C. M. Browne, exec. eng., Western Sirhind div., will assu. temp. ch. of the Lahore div., in add. to his present duties, relieving Mr. A. G. Crommelin, exec. eng., transf. to another appt.

Lieut. B. Lovett, asst. eng. 2nd class, is transf. from bridges and branch roads, Umballah div., to Western Sirhind div.

With ref. to notifications by the Govt. of India, No. 243, of Nov. 11, 1861, and No. 50, of Feb. 21, Capt. T. C. Merrick, offic. superint., Western Jumna canal, is conf. in the appt., with effect from Dec. 1, 1861, in succ. to Capt. T. G. Glover.

No. 6254.—Leave.—Capt. H. Rose, exec. eng., Mooltan, is all. leave, on m.c., for 6 mo., from April 20, or such date as he may avail himself of the same, to Simla.

No. 6255.—Transfers:—

Mr. S. G. Hanna, special asst. eng., 2nd div. Baree Doab canal, to offic. as exec. eng., Mooltan div., dur. the abs. of Capt. Ross.

Mr. G. Kilgour, asst. eng., Lower Sirhind div., to 2nd div. Baree Doab canal.

Mr. D. Crawford, proba. asst. eng., 8th div. Grand Trunk road, to Lower Sirhind div.

*April 15.*—No. 6370.—Appoints:—

With ref. to Punjab Govt. order, No. 5370, dated 4th ult., Capt. C. Pollard, exec. eng., Peshawur div., is app. exec. eng., Rawul Pindee div.

Lieut. W. B. Holmes (offic.) is app. exec. eng., Peshawur div.

*General Dept., April 5.*—No. 731.—Officers procg. on leave to Europe are required in future to obtain only one pilot's certificate, instead of two, and to furnish the same to the civil paymaster at Fort William, who will forward it on to this office, after noting it in his own registers. This will render the submission of the pilot's certificate direct to this office by the officer departing on leave unnecessary.

*April 8.*—No. 742.—Appointment.—Mr. A. A. Roberts, c.b., comsgr. and superint., Rawul Pindee div., to be judicial comsgr. of the Punjab, from Jan. 11, in succession to Mr. E. Thornton, res. the service.

No. 751.—Promotion.—Maj. W. McNeale, deputy

comsgr., from the 2nd to the 1st class, with effect from Feb. 11, in room of Maj. B. T. Reid, vacated.

*Public Works Dept., April 8.*—No. 6129.—Capt. H. E. Quin, asst. engr., Rawul Pindee div., offic. as exec. engr. from Feb. 10 to 28.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Camp Lallroo, March 25.*—The following removals and postings in the ordnance dept. are directed, consequent on the removal of Major W. T. Brown, c.b., to the public works dept.:—

Capt. J. C. Griffith, from Peshawur to Mooltan magazine.

Capt. T. N. Harward, from Delra Ishmael Khan magazine to Peshawur.

Lieut. A. Walker, from Ferozepore arsenal to Dehra Ishmael Khan magazine.

The C. in C. is pleased to app. Lieut. H. D. Marsh, 82nd foot, to act as brig. major at Umballah, during abs. on leave of Major C. St. G. Brownlow, Bengal staff corps, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers, at present attached to the 77th regt. of foot, are directed to join and do duty with the corps specified opposite their respective names:—

Lieuts. W. C. S. Clarke, late 87th N.I., and G. B. Stevens, late 38th N.I., 13th (Shekhawattee) regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. O. Cumberlege, gen. list, inf., 15th (Loodianah) regt. N.I.

Lieut. D. C. Andrew, gen. list, inf., 21st (Punjab) regt. N.I., on expiration of leave granted him in G.O. of this date.

Lieut. A. R. Wilkinson, gen. list, inf., 35th (Mynpoorie) regt. N.I.

Lieut. J. Hay, gen. list, inf., at present doing duty with 42nd royal highlanders, is app. to do duty with 4th Goorka regt. at Ferozepore, and directed to join.

The serva. of Lieut. R. T. M. Lang, gen. list, cav., now doing duty with 2nd drag. gds., are placed at disp. of Govt. of Punjab, for civil employ.

Lieut. E. H. Woodcock, late 55th regt. N.I., is app. to do duty with 1st regt. N.I.

The C. in C. is pleased to app. Ensign C. W. Hume, 48th foot, to be A.D.C. to Major gen. F. Wheeler, comdg. Meerut division.

The Allahabad brigade order, dated 13th instant, attach. to the convalescent depot Lieut. J. H. Baldwin, late 68th N.I., arrived with a detach. from the press., is cancelled.

4th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. A. P. Palmer, late 5th Eur. inf., to offic. as adj. as a temp. measure, or until further orders, v. Lieut. G. H. Hale, late 57th regt. N.I., prom. Capt. G. H. Hale will continue to do duty with the regt.

23rd (Punjab) Regt. N.I.—Lieut. W. A. Garden, late 39th N.I., to be a paid doing duty officer. Lieut. D. J. Stewart, gen. list, to do duty.

The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the 15th inst.:—

Lieut. F. B. Prinsep, late 3rd Bengal Eur. L.C.

Lieut. A. D. C. Inglis, late 18th regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. J. W. Johnston, med. dept.

In continuation of G.O. of 20th inst., the following officers are app. to do duty at the Nynee Tal convalescent depot during the ensuing hot season:—

Lieut. R. H. Home and Ensign A. C. Cunningham, 13th foot.

Ensign H. F. Showers, gen. list, is perm. to join and do duty with 20th bussars at Muttra, for the purpose of being instructed in the duties of a cav. officer.

The order issued by Capt. G. A. Galloway, late 1st Eur. L.C., comdg. a detach. of H.M.'s 21st bussars, dated 24th ult., app. Lieut. G. T. Halliday, late 4th Eur. L.C., to offic. as adj. and qrmer. to detach. v. Lieut. B. Cuppage, late 3rd Eur. L.C., prom., is conf.

*Head Qrs., Camp Chundegurh, March 27.*—The undermentioned officers passed the prescribed colloquial examination on the 19th inst.:—

Lieut. H. C. Rowcroft, Bengal engr.

Lieut. N. F. Parker, gen. list, inf.

The following Agra station order is confirmed:—

*Dated 7th idem.*—Placing the serva. of Asst. surg. E. A. Fitzgerald at disp. of Govt. N.W.P., and directing him to proceed to Muttra, and offic. as civil asst. surg.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Major J. F. Stafford, comdg. 19th (Punjab) regt. N.I., dated 6th Jan. last, app. Lieut. V. W. Tregear, gen. list, inf., attached to the corps, to be a paid doing duty officer, as a temp. arrangement, v. Lieut. F. M. Newbery, app. adj. to 24th (Punjab) N.I.

Presidency division order, dated 8th inst., directing all reports in Fort William and at the presy. to be made to Brev. Lieut. col. M. A. S. Biddulph, royal art., consequent on departure of Brigdr. J. Macdonald.

By Major R. Campbell, comdg. 48rd Assam L.I., dated 12th inst., app. Lieut. W. F. Bartlemay, late 39th N.I., to offic. as adj. as a temp. measure, v. Brev. capt. R. Y. Chambers, Bengal staff corps, prom., and directing the latter officer to continue to do duty with the regt.

*Head Qrs., Camp Kalka, March 28.*—The undermentioned officer has been perm. by the Sec. of State for India to count as service for retiring pension the

period of sick leave specified opposite his name, under the provisions of G.G.O. No. 1,113 of Sept. 1, 1857:—

Col. G. St. P. Lawrence, c.b., late 2nd Eur. L.C., 18 mo., from April 26, 1859, to Sept. 26, 1860.

Presidency division orders confirmed:—

*Dated 24th ult.*—Directing Surg. A. Fleming, lately returned from Europe, to proc. to Barrackpore and relieve Surg. G. Saunders from med. chg. of staff of that station and of the gunpowder factory establishment at Ishapore.

*Dated 26th idem.*—App. Lieut. R. W. Sartorius, late 72nd regt. N.I., doing duty with the reserve guards in Fort William, to do duty with 33rd (Allahabad) regt. N.I., under orders to proc. to Eastern provs.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Cherra Poonice station order, dated 15th Feb. last, app. Lieut. W. Campbell, late 71st N.I., to assume chg. of station staff office, as a temp. measure, v. Capt. D. S. Buist, Bengal staff corps, on field service.

By Major J. F. Richardson, c.b., comdg. 6th Bengal cav., dated 1st ult., assuming chg. of adj.'s office, and app. Lieut. and offic. Adj. St. G. M. Bishop, late 66th or Goorka L.I. regt., to offic. as 2nd in com., v. Lieut. H. C. Smith, late 9th N.I., on leave.

Attock garrison order, dated 16th ult., directing garrison Asst. surg. A. K. Reed to assume med. chg. of a detach. H.M.'s 79th highlanders, in add. to his other duties, as a special and temp. arrangement.

Leave of absence:—

Late 4th E.L.C.—Capt. H. G. Jenkins, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Kemaon hills.

Late 51st N.I.—Lieut. G. C. Thompson (2nd in com. 1st B. cav.), from April 1 to May 1, to presy., prep. to submitting an application for 6 mo. leave to Europe.

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieut. the Hon. H. H. Hare, adj. 16th (Lucknow) N.I., from March 9 to April 9, prep. to applying for furl. to Europe, for 1 year, without pay.

*Adj. gen's Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, April 1.*—*Head Qrs., Camp Umballah, March 17.*—No. 47.—Major W. McBean, v.c., 93rd highlanders, is app. milly. storekeeper at Calcutta, v. Brookes, who has proc. with his regt. to England.

*March 18.*—Lieut. J. H. Hobbs, 89th foot, passed in the vernacular at Umballah, on March 7, 1862.

*March 20.*—Staff asst. surg. G. Bouchier, attached to 93rd highlanders, passed in the vernacular at Subathoo, Feb. 18.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield, K.C.B., granting leave of absence to the following officers to England, under new rules, m.c.:—

3rd Drag. Gds.—Major C. Tower.

28th Foot.—Ensign A. R. Slater.

Inspector gen. of hospitals Dr. A. Anderson, having completed his tour of service abroad, will proc. immediately to England.

Deputy inspector gen. of hospitals Dr. Tice, c.b., will proc. at once to Calcutta, and assume med. duties performed by Dr. A. Anderson.

Deputy inspector gen. of hospitals Dr. J. Prendergast, on arrival at Calcutta, will proc. immediately to Lucknow and assume med. duties performed by Dr. Tice.

Staff asst. surg. Baker will proc. to Gondah and report himself to the officer comdg. H.M.'s 27th foot, for duty with that regt.

Major F. W. Drummond, late 5th Eur. cav., is perm. to do duty at Meerut instead of Umballah, as notified in G.O. of 14th Feb. last.

The app. of Brev. Lieut. col. S. J. Blane, 52nd foot, to offic. as asst. adj. gen. of Peshawur div., announced in G.O. dated 15th ult., is cancelled.

In continuation of G.O. of 26th ult., the following officers are appointed to do duty at the convalescent depots specified opposite their names, during the ensuing hot season:—

Capt. C. H. Chichester, 13th foot, Nynee Tal.

Lieut. W. J. Twyford, 23rd foot, ditto.

Lieut. O. Cox, 27th foot, ditto.

Lieut. A. Walker, 38th foot, Darjeeling.

Ensign E. N. Mosley, 77th foot, ditto.

Appointment:—

3rd Bengal Cav.—Capt. W. R. E. Alexander, Bengal staff corps, to offic. as comdt., during abs. of Major G. W. M. Hall, Bengal staff corps, or until further orders.

Lieut. E. Wells, gen. list, cav., is app. to do duty with 13th Bengal cav., and directed to join.

Lieut. M. P. Moriarty, late 41st N.I., attached to 19th bussars, is app. to do duty with 16th Bengal cav., and directed to join.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Major J. F. Stafford, comdg. 19th (Punjab) regt. N.I., dated 17th ult., directing Lieut. and Adj. A. Copland to offic. as 2nd in com., in add. to his other duties, in room of Capt. A. B. Fenwick, late 5th Eur. inf., app. to do duty in the stud dept., with effect from 20th Dec. last.

Meeran Meer brigade order, dated 20th ult., directing Asst. surg. C. T. Schmitz to receive med. chg. of No. 1 batty. 24th brig. royal art., No. 2 garrison batty. Bengal art., and the detach. of inf. in the fort, from Surg. major C. B. Chalmers; also app. him to offic. as garrison asst. surg.

Directing Surg. major Chalmers to join the head qrs. 24th brig. royal art. at Meeran Meer, and assume med. chg. of art. div.

Leave of absence:—

Late 14th N.I.—Lieut. L. C. de L. Daniell, attach. to 16th B.C., from April 25 to Oct. 25, to Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Head Qrs., Simla, April 4.—Lieut. H. J. Barton, 2nd drag. gds., is app. A.D.C. to Brigdr. gen. R. Renny, comdg. Sirhind div.

Capt. A. H. B. Bruce, Bengal staff corps, is perm. to proc. and do duty at Meerut.

In continuation of G.O. of 3rd inst., Lieut. C. Shuttleworth, H.M.'s 42nd highlanders, is app. to do duty at Nynee Tal convalescent depot, until the result of his application to be admitted to the staff corps be made known.

Lieut. R. M. Skinner, Bengal staff corps, is app. to do duty with 15th (Loodianah) regt. N.I., at Lucknow, and directed to join.

Asst. surg. N. D. S. Wallich is app. to med. chg. of 1st Bengal cav., and directed to join forthwith, v. Asst. surg. E. J. Vivian, proc. on furl.

April 5.—The Presidency division order, dated 19th Feb. last, direct. the undermentioned young officers of the gen. list to join and do duty with the corps specified opposite their respective names, is confirmed:—

Cornet S. D. Barrow with 2nd drag. gds., at Benares.

Cornet C. Bailey with 8th hussars, at Meerut.

Ensigns W. Loch and C. M. Stockley with 38th foot, at Dinapore.

Ensigns H. Bailey and G. W. Beresford with 90th foot, at Allahabad.

Ensign H. J. Lawrence with 2nd batt. rifle brig., at Subathoo.

Leave of absence:—

Late 1st E.L.C.—Capt. G. A. Galloway, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit presy.

Late 2nd E.L.C.—Lieut. G. C. Jackson, from March 15 to Sept. 15, to Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Late 3rd Eur. Inf.—Capt. R. F. Webster, from April 20 to Oct. 15, to visit Nynee Tal and hills north of Deyrah, on private affairs; and Brev. capt. S. D. White, from March 25 to Sept. 25, to visit Chotah Nagpore and Hazareebaugh.

Late 5th Eur. Inf.—Lieut. col. J. Gordon, from March 20 to Sept. 20, to visit Darjeeling, on private affairs; and Lieut. F. V. H. Sperling, from May 5 to Nov. 5, to presy., for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Late 4th N.I.—Lieut. col. C. Patterson, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie.

Late 15th N.I.—Lieut. P. Wheeler, from April 1 to Nov. 30, to Nynee Tal and Almorah, m.c.

Late 41st N.I.—Brev. major J. W. Sanders, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla and Hills north of Deyrah.

Late 74th N.I.—Capt. H. Grant, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal and Almorah.

Bengal Staff Corps.—Capt. J. B. Lind (interp. to H.M.'s 7th drag. gds.), from April 9 to May 10, in ext., to Calcutta, prep. to submitting an application for furl. to Europe.

April 8.—The servs. of Lieut. H. P. Kirke, gen. list, inf., now doing duty with 89th foot, are placed at dis-p. of Govt. of Punjab, for employment in the police.

ERRATUM.—In G.O. of the 22nd ult., for Lieut. "F. H. B." Marsh, gen. list, inf., read Lieut. "H. C." Marsh, late 67th regt. N.I.

The following Sealkote station orders are confirmed:—

Dated 30th Jan. last.—Directing Asst. surg. G. Henderson, doing duty with 7th drag. gds., to proc. to Goojerat and perform the civil med. duties of that station tempy.

Dated 14th Feb. last.—Directing Asst. surg. G. Henderson, when relieved from the med. duties at Goojerat, to proc. to Jhelum and assume med. chg. of civil duties there, v. Asst. surg. J. E. T. Aitchison, proc. on sick leave.

The following Peshawar division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 21st idem.—Directing Lieut. G. T. Halliday, late 4th Eur. L.C., to do duty with 21st hussars.

Dated 25th idem.—Directing Asst. surg. A. P. Holmes to assume med. chg. of No. 5 batty. 22nd brig. royal art., proc. to Rawul Pindee.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Lieut. W. Winson, comdg. 18th (Alipore) regt. N.I., dated 14th ult., app. Lieut. F. W. Grant, late 22nd N.I., to act as paid doing duty officer, with effect from 24th Jan. last, as a tempy. measure.

Gwalior district order, dated 24th ult., directing Asst. surg. T. G. Skardon to proc. to Seepree and assume med. chg. of convalescents there, until relieved.

Directing civil Asst. surg. E. Wheatly to afford med. aid to left wing of 36th (Bareilly) regt. N.I., in addition to his other duties.

Meeran Meer brigade order, dated 27th ult., directing Vet. surg. J. Field to afford professional aid to horses of late 5th Eur. L.C., in addition to his other duties.

Leave of absence:—

Late 3rd European Infantry—Capt. R. E. Anderson, from March 28 to May 28, to Calcutta, prep. to furl. to Eur.

General List Infantry.—Lieut. D. C. Andrew, from May 1 to July 16, to presy., for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Head Qrs., Camp, Mobarickpore, March 26.—Lieut. col. F. T. Wroughton, late 6th Eur. regt., is permitted to do general duty at Dinapore.

Lieut. S. D. Lockwood, gen. list, cav., is permitted to do du. with 13th, instead of 14th Bengal cav.

Lieut. W. W. Biscoe, gen. list, cav., is appd. to do du. with the 19th Bengal cav.

The prep. leave granted to Capt. J. Ross, late 71st regt. N.I., brig. maj. of Sealkote, in G.O. Oct. 21 last, is extended to Feb. 23, the date of his departure for Europe.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the foll. appts.:—

Lieut. F. C. Elton to be 2nd capt., v. Majendie, removed to the supernu. list, dated Nov. 12, 1861.

2nd Capt. M. P. Eden to be adjt., by augmentation.

Lieut. C. R. Franklen to be 2nd capt., v. Eden, dated Nov. 13, 1861.

Serg. m. j. J. Pitt to be qrmr., by augmentation, dated Nov. 13, 1861.

Capt. A. Orr, from the supernu. list, to be capt., v. Heyman, removed to the supernu. list.

2nd Capt. and brev. maj. F. Miller to be capt., v. Ingilby, removed to the supernu. list.

Lieut. C. Collingwood to be 2nd capt., v. Miller.

2nd Capt. R. W. Haig, on the supernu. list, to be capt.

2nd Capt. and brev. maj. C. H. Owen, on the supernu. list, to be capt.

2nd Capt. and brev. maj. G. A. Milman to be capt., v. Miller, removed to the supernu. list.

Lieut. F. A. Anley to be 2nd capt., v. Milman, dated Dec. 11, 1861.

Asst. surg. T. R. Mould, from the 83rd foot, to be asst. surg., v. W. Haughton, m.c., placed on half-pay, dated Dec. 3, 1861.

Paymr. H. G. A. Powell to have the hon. rank of capt., under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 27, 1860, dated Nov. 20, 1860.

His R.H. the Gen. C. in C. has been pleased to approve of the following appts., viz.:—

Capt. and brev. lieut. col. Michell to the roy. horse art., v. Smith, who resigns his app. therein, and is posted to the 2nd brig.

Lieut. H. L. Mitchell to the roy. horse art., v. Elton, prom.

Lieut. W. M. F. Hutchinson to be A. de C. to Maj. gen. Hutchinson, comdg. the troops in the western dist.

Lieut. E. H. Cameron to be A. de C. to the gov. of the Windward and Leeward Islands.

The following officers are raised to increase pay, viz.:—

Lieut. P. D. Barclay, 1st brig., v. Handcock, dec., dated Oct. 4, 1861.

Lieut. H. Graves, 11th brig., v. Elton, prom., dated Nov. 12, 1861.

Lieut. T. J. Jones, 2nd brig., v. Franklen, prom., dated Nov. 13, 1861.

Lieut. R. T. Millett, 15th brig., v. R. B. Stoney, dec., dated Nov. 27, 1861.

Lieut. J. L. Bell, 1st brig., v. Collingwood, prom.

Lieut. H. E. Baines, 10th brig., v. Anley, prom., dated Dec. 11, 1861.

The following transfers have been ordered, viz.:—

Lieut. T. C. Price, from No. 2 batty. 15th brig. to No. 3 batty. 7th brig.

Lieut. C. W. Long, from the depot brig. to No. 4 batty. 7th brig.

Lieut. C. E. H. Symons, from No. 3 batty. 7th brig. to the depot brig.

Lieut. G. A. Crawford, from No. 4 batty. 7th brig. to the depot brig.

Lieut. H. G. Palmer, from No. 5 batty. 7th brig. to No. 7 batty. of the same.

Lieut. C. Bent, from No. 7 to No. 5 batty. 7th brig.

Lieut. H. F. A. Brodie, from No. 1 batty. 2nd brig. to B batty. 9th brig.

Lieut. E. H. Cameron, from No. 3 batty. 3rd brig. to No. 7 batty. 7th brig.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the foll. appt.:—

29th (Punjab) regt. N.I.—Capt. R. J. L. Crutchley, 79th highlanders, to be 2nd in com.

In continuation of G.O. of the 3rd inst., the foll. officers are app. to do duty at the Landour convalescent dur. ensuing hot season:—

Lieut. W. B. Craigie, gen. list, cav.

Lieut. E. H. Macnaghten, late 2nd Eur. L.C.

Lieut. E. R. Ives, gen. list, inf.

The foll. officers of the gen. list, inf., are app. to do duty with the corps spec. opposite their respective names, and dir. to join:—

Lieut. C. W. Babington with the 7th hussars, at Umballah.

Ens. G. M. D. Hill with the 3rd batt. rifle brig., at Bareilly.

The foll. med. officers are posted to the corps and batteries spec. opposite their respective names, and dir. to join:—

Surg. A. L. Bogle to 19th (Punjab) regt. N.I.  
Asst. surg. R. Mantell to F batt., 5th R.H. brig.  
Asst. surg. R. Lidderdale to No. 4 batt., 22nd brig. royal art.

Lieut. C. Young, gen. list, inf., is app. to do duty with 7th regt. N.I., at Jounpore, and dir. to join.

The foll. orders are, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed:—

Delhi garrison order, dated May 3 last, directing Ens. (now Lieut.) H. Grimes, gen. list, arrived by bullock train with a detach. of volunteers, to return to Cawnpore by horse dawk at the public expense, and rejoin 54th foot, with which he was previously doing duty.

Umballah brig. order, dated Feb. 21 last, directing Staff Asst. surg. W. Ramsay, att. to the 42nd royal highlanders, to proc. to Calcutta at public expense, to take ch. of invalids about to embark for England.

Orders confirmed:—

Sirhind div. order, dated Jan. 8 last, directing Maj. A. H. Bogle, art., to perform the duties of asst. qrmr. gen. of the div., dur. the abs. on leave of Maj. D. O. Shute.

Jhansie station order, dated Feb. 21 last, app. Lieut. T. B. Cowburn, 52nd foot, to be staff officer to the field force procg. to Aswur.

Gonda station order, dated 6th ult., app. Lieut. A. Clay, 27th foot, to be station staff officer, in room of Lieut. W. H. Twemlow, procg. to England.

Umrirsir station and garrison order, dated 26th ult., attg. Apprentice G. Kunning, recently arr. for duty, to No. 2 batt., 19th brig. royal art.

Leave of absence:—

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. J. E. T. Aitchison, fr. Feb. 20 to April 1, to presy., for purpose of appearing before a med. board.

Dated 27th idem.—App. Lieut. E. Y. Walcott, late 57th N.I., to do duty with the 43rd (Assam) L.I. at Gwahatty.

The foll. orders are confirmed:—

Meerut div. order dated the 10th inst., directing Asst. surg. M. J. S. Perreau, D battery 2nd royal horse brig., to assu. med. charge of the convalescents of the season, procg. to Landour.

By Capt. H. N. Hodgson, comdg. the 31st (Punjab) regt. N.I., dated the 16th inst., app. Lieut. T. D. Madden, late 64th regt. N.I., acting adj., to offic. also as 2nd in com., v. Lieut. F. S. S. Brind.

Head Qrs., Simla, April 1.—Army head qrs. having returned to Simla, all communications are to be addressed, until further orders, to heads of depts. at that place, for the orders of H.E. the C. in C.; with the exception of duplicate returns and other documents of routine usually forwarded to portions of the head qrs.' depts. remaining in Calcutta.

The C. in C. is pleased to permit Maj. H. T. Macpherson, comdnt. of the 3rd Goorka (Kemaon) regt., to remain as offic. comdnt. of the 2nd Goorka (Sir-moor rifle) regt., as a temp. measure, or until further orders.

ADDENDUM.—To the G.O. dated Nov. 23 last, directing Lieut. E. P. W. Ripley, late 51st N.I., to do duty with H.M.'s 34th foot, add, "without prejudice to his present appointment as paid doing duty officer with the 15th (Loodianah) regt. N.I."

## Court Martial.

ENSIGN G. HILL, 88TH FOOT.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, March 28.—Head Qrs., Camp Umballah, March 18.—No. 43.—At a general court martial assembled at Moradabad, on Feb. 10, Ens. G. Hill, of the 88th regt. of foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—With conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Moradabad, on the 6th of August, 1861, been shamefully drunk at the mess of the 30th (now the 26th) Bengal N.I., and behaved in a violent manner to the native guard at the mess house.

Additional Charges.—1st. For having, at Moradabad, on the 9th January, 1862, before being set at liberty by proper authority, broken his arrest, in which he had been placed by his commanding officer, by going to the sergeant's mess of the left wing 88th regiment.

2nd. With conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at the same time and place, been drunk in the sergeant's mess of the left wing 88th regt., where he had ridden on the same horse with Sergt. J. Goode, 88th regt., who was also drunk at the time, and whence he was removed by the non-commissioned officers of his own regiment.

Finding.—Guilty.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner, Ens. George Hill, 88th regt. of foot, to be cashiered.

(Signed) J. Glyn,

Lieut. col., rifle brig., President.

Moradabad, Feb. 13.

Remarks by the Court.—The Court desires to record its opinion that the course adopted in removing the prisoner from the mess by the means of sepoys of a native guard, though doubtless done from motives of kindness, is prejudicial to the interests of the service.



The Court wishes further to animadvert upon the evidence given by Lieut. Macdonald, late 19th regt. N.I., for the defence, which appears to be wanting in straightforwardness.

Approved and Confirmed.

(Signed) HUGH ROSE, Gen., C. in C. in India.

Remarks by H.E. the C. in C. in India.

The Court have very properly brought to notice the extremely injudicious proceeding of Captain Williamson, for which he will be severely reprimanded by the general officer commanding the division, who has been further directed to assemble a Court of Inquiry to investigate and report upon the conduct of Lieut. Macdonald, when under examination as a witness before the court martial.

### Retirement of Dr. Forsyth.

Fort William, April 21.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council desires, upon the retirement of Dr. J. Forsyth, principal insp. gen. of the medical dept., to record the approbation with which the Govt. of India regard his long and valuable services, extending over a period of upwards of forty-one years, as well as to express the regret of the Govt. at losing the advantage of his presence at the head of the medical dept. in Bengal.

Dr. Forsyth's career has been one of continued usefulness and honour, but the Gov. gen. desires particularly to advert to his services as superintending surgeon of the Shah's force in Afghanistan, and especially as principal medical officer during the memorable siege of Jellalabad; as well as to his unwearied exertions in a period of unusual pressure, during the four years he has been at the head of the medical dept., and for which he received the thanks of Lord Clyde and the Govt. of India, as announced in G.O. No. 423, of March 29, 1859.

The Gov. gen. in Council trusts that Dr. Forsyth will enjoy many years of honourable retirement in his native land.

(Signed) H. W. NORMAN, Lieut. col.,  
Sec. to Govt. of India.

### Precautions against Cholera.

Head Quarters, Simla, 7th April.—1. Officers commanding divisions, stations, &c., will make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the ground in the neighbourhood of their stations to the extent of twenty miles, with a view to at once selecting sites for encampment in the event of cholera appearing, and care will be taken to ensure these places being always kept in a fit state for occupation by troops, and with a sufficient supply of wholesome water available on each.

2. The officers of the Quartermaster-general's department of each division will prepare a plan of the required extent of country, with the different encamping grounds marked on it, so that when the disease approaches, measures may be at once taken to place the troops under canvass without delay.

3. On the outbreak of cholera in an epidemic form, either in neighbouring villages or cantonments, officers commanding stations will be prepared to move the troops into the selected camp on the shortest notice.

4. As soon as any case of cholera is reported in the station, the troops will be moved into camp, and no unfavourable condition of the weather is to prevent this movement being carried out.

5. The force will be broken up into as many detachments as the number of the medical officers will admit, allowing one to each party. Should the medical staff be insufficient to afford such medical aid to the several detachments, experienced medical subordinates will be placed in charge of the smaller, or less distant parties.

6. Officers commanding stations are authorized to call directly for aid from other stations, divisions, or districts free from cholera.

7. The sick labouring under other diseases than cholera, will move with the force, and share the benefit of removal from the choleraic atmosphere.

8. It must be insisted on, that all discharges from stomach and bowels of cholera patients be instantly removed and buried in pits.

9. Strong deoderants are to be thrown into the receiving vessels, as well as into the pits, latrines, and privies.

10. Should cholera follow the troops, they will be moved short distances at right angles if possible, to the prevalent wind and track of the disease, every second or third day, care being taken that the marches in no way fatigue the men.

11. The breaking out of cholera in a regiment or at a station is, on no account, to cause the suspension of the soldier's daily amusements and occupations, care being taken that the latter in no way fatigue them; and commanding officers will use their utmost exertions to develop any recreation or employment of which the effect is to keep the men's minds in their normal state.

12. It often occurs that soldiers on a visitation of cholera indulge in the use of spirituous liquors, in the belief that they are a preventive against the disease. The medical authorities unanimously con-

demn this supposed remedy as a certain promoter of the disease: commanding officers are therefore enjoined to use their utmost endeavours to prevent so baneful a practice.

13. One of the several cholera antidotes is the early treatment of premonitory symptoms, of which looseness of the bowels is a principal one; commanding officers are therefore requested to give the most precise orders on the subject, and to cause all men affected by premonitory symptoms to be placed at once in a premonitory ward.

14. The troops are not to return to cantonments until all traces of the cholera shall have disappeared from the neighbourhood, either amongst the European or native population. The barracks and hospitals will be thoroughly fumigated, the walls whitewashed, and the doors and window frames painted before they are re-occupied.

15. The men will be supplied with hot tea and coffee before going out in the morning; they will invariably wear flannel belts, and all precautions must be taken to prevent their remaining in wet or damp clothes.

16. The Commander-in-Chief feels persuaded that all officers share his feeling, that when cholera breaks out in a station, they should be with their regiments, and at their posts.

By order of H.E. the C. in C.,  
E. B. JOHNSON, Lieut. col.,  
Offg. Adj. gen. of the Army.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, April 17.—The leave granted to Mr. J. Rutliff, civil and sess. judge of Bellary, on 7th Feb. last, is cancelled.

Ecclesiastical Dept., April 17.—Rev. R. Murphy, registrar of diocese of Madras, delivered over charge of the office to Mr. G. E. Cowen on 14th inst.

Public Works Dept.—Capt. J. O. Mayne, exec. engr., Bangalore, delivered over charge of the office to Lieut. H. Tulloch 4th April, 1862.

Capt. J. G. Ryves, dist. engr., Madura, delivered over charge of the dist. to Mr. Harrington 7th April, 1862.

Capt. F. E. Gahagan, dist. engr., Salem, res. ch. of dist. 8th April, 1862.

April 17.—The Commissary gen. has granted privilege leave to Capt. G. J. S. Tireman, staff corps, acting dep. asst. commissary gen., for 60 days, from date of leaving Singapore.

April 16.—No. 799.—The privilege leave granted to Capt. C. G. Bloomfield, superint. of police, North Malabar dist., under date the 11th March, 1862, has been extended for 30 days.

No. 802.—Privilege leave for 30 days has been granted to Capt. T. S. Hawks, superint. of police, North Arcot.

April 17.—No. 159.—Promotion, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

8th Regt. Lt. Cav.—Senior Lieut. F. M. Alexander, to be capt., v. Harris, dec.; date of commission, March 10.

The servs. of Capt. N. F. Bayly, 12th regt. N.I., are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India, in the foreign dept., with a view to his being appld. to office as an asst. commissioner, 1st cl., in British Burmah.

Capt. T. Moxon, of the late 45th regt. N.I., is permitted to proc. to Europe on m.c. for 3 years, under old regs., and to embark from Madras.

No. 162.—The foll. notifications from the Calcutta Gazette are republished in G.O.:—

Foreign Dept., Fort William, April 4.—No. 705.—Maj. H. Rigg, offic. cant. jt. mag. of Rangoon, is per. to res. his appt. from Jan. 1 last.

Maj. A. L. Steele, brig. maj., is app. in add. to his other du., to offic. as cant. jt. mag. of Rangoon from Jan. 1 last, the date on which he received ch. of his office from Maj. Rigg.

No. 707.—Asst. surg. D. Kearney, of the Madras med. estab. assu. civ. med. ch. of the station of Shwe-gyeen, British Burmah, on Nov. 22 last.

No. 714.—Dr. J. E. Dickinson, civ. surg. of Rangoon, reu. ch. of his dus. from Asst. surg. Codrington on Feb. 24.

Fort St. George, Public Dept., April 25.—Leave of absence.—Mr. T. Pycroft, chief sec. to the Govt., for 3 mo.

Public Works Dept.—Mr. Dep. asst. comr. H. Irving, sub engr., Nellore, m.c. for 6 mo., to proc. to Madras and the Shervaroy Hills.

Judicial Dept.—Mr. R. Burgess, sen. judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, is per. to resign his appt.

Mr. L. U. Steele, barrister at law, to be sen. judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes, v. Mr. R. Burgess, res.

Capt. S. Galbraith, staff corps, to be prob. asst. superint. of police, 1st class, to do du. in Vizagapatam dist.

Public Dept.—Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot to act as chief sec. to Govt. dur. abs. of Mr. Pycroft.

Revenue Dept.—Mr. J. W. Reid to act as sub coll. and jt. mag. of Bellary dur. employ of Mr. Foord on other duty.

Educational Dept.—Mr. E. B. Powell to act as director of public instruction dur. employ. of Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot on other duty.

Mr. H. Bowers to act as principal of Pres. College dur. employ. of Mr. Powell on other duty.

Public Works Dept.—Capt. C. G. Phillips, 1st asst. dist. eng., Ganjam, to act as dist. eng. dur. abs. of Capt. E. H. Harrington.

Capt. J. N. Hunter, act. 1st asst. dist. eng., Tanjore, to be 1st asst. dist. eng., Vizagapatam, v. Capt. Vertue, and to act as dist. eng. dur. abs. of Capt. Blagrave.

Capt. C. P. Molony to continue to act as 1st asst. dist. eng., Vizagapatam, dur. employ. of Capt. Hunter on other du.

Capt. R. C. Babington, 1st asst. dist. eng., Bellary, to act as dist. eng. dur. abs. of Capt. Fisier.

Capt. J. Flint, act. 2nd asst. dist. eng., Bellary, to act as 1st asst. dist. eng. dur. employ. of Capt. Babington on other du.

Mr. R. E. Norfor, 2nd asst. dist. eng., Salem, to act as 1st asst. dist. eng., S. Arcot, dur. employ. of Capt. Paxton on other du.

Mr. J. George, 2nd asst. dist. eng., Cuddapah, to act as 1st asst. dist. eng., Kurnool, dur. abs. of Capt. Beckley.

Mr. G. R. Leggatt, 2nd asst. dist. eng., Ganjam, to act as 1st asst. dist. eng., Ganjam, dur. employ. of Capt. Phillips on other du.

Lieut. H. R. Mead, 2nd asst. dist. eng., Trichinopoly, to act as 1st asst. dist. eng., Tanjore, dur. employ. of Capt. W. C. Palmer on other du.

Mr. W. B. Leggatt, 2nd asst. dist. eng., Godavery, to act as 1st asst. dist. eng. dur. abs. of Capt. Magnay on m.c., with retrospective effect fr. date of his receiving over ch. fr. latter officer.

Capt. E. A. Foord, dist. eng. of S. Arcot, delivered over ch. of dist. to Capt. L. Paxton on 7th April.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Rev. F. G. Lugard, offic. jt. chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, has priv. leave for 2 mo. fr. date of quitting his station.

Public Dept.—Mr. R. H. Williamson, postmr. gen., Madras, resumed ch. of his office fr. Lieut. col. A. C. Pears on 17th inst.

Revenue Board Office, April 23.—Priv. leave for 1 mo. is granted to Mr. A. R. Hutchins, asst. coll. of S. Arcot.

April 25.—No. 166.—The undermen. officers are perm. to proc. to Europe, on m.c., and to embark fr. Madras:—

Capt. W. G. Morris, 1st regt. L.C., under old regs. Lieut. A. Anderson, general list, do. du. 35th regt. N.I., for 20 mos.

Lieut. J. A. Underwood, of late 49th regt. N.I., is perm. to res. the service at his own request, from May 31.

The servs. of Asst. surg. C. Lee are placed at disp. of Govt. of India in Foreign dept., for employ. as civ. surg. at Shoa'y Green. This cancels so much of G. O., No. 376, dated Oct. 29 last, as relates to Asst. surz. Hefferman.

Home Dept., Fort William, April 9.—No. 1869.—Mr. E. C. Smith, postmr. of Madras, resu. ch. of his office on 8th ult.—The unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on May 6 last is cancelled.

Fort St. George, April 25.—No. 167.—The foll. extract fr. a military despatch fr. the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India is published:—

Dated March 24.—No. 30.—"I have the gratification of informing you that the appointment of aide-de-camp to the Queen, with the rank of col. in the army, has been conferred upon Lieut.-col. Orr, C.B., Madras art., in consideration of that officer's distinguished services in the field in 1857-58."

April 25.—No. 169.—The following notifications from the Calcutta Gazette are repub. in G.O.:—

Foreign Dept., General, Fort William, April 11.—No. 766.—Lieut. R. A. Cole, jun. asst. to the comr. of Mysore, returned to his duty on 16th ult.

No. 772.—Capt. J. L. Pearce, 1st asst. and sec. to the comr. of Mysore, returned to his duty on 22nd ult. fr. leave.

### ORDERS BY THE LIEUT.-GOV., PUNJAB PROV.

General Dept., March 31.—No. 674.—Transfer:—Capt. G. F. J. Lewin, asst. comr. fr. the Kangra to the Jullundur dist.

April 5.—No. 729.—Transfer:—Lieut. W. M. Lane, asst. comr. fr. the Mooltan to the Dera Ghazee Khan dist.

Judicial Dept., April 23.—Mr. P. Irvine, civ. and sess. judge of Bellary, delivered over ch. of the court to the Principal Sudder Ameen, on 16th inst.

Public Dept.—Mr. E. B. Thomas is perm. to res. the Madras C.S., fr. 1st prox.

Office of Principal Insp. Gen., Medical Dept.—The Principal Insp. gen., medical dept., has granted to Surg. maj. J. Shaw, supt. of the Eye Infirmary, priv. leave for 60 days, fr. 29th inst., the date of dep. Asst. surg. J. L. Paul, M.D., will take ch. of the du. of the Eye Infirmary dur. Mr. Shaw's abs.

April 17.—The examiner pay dept. has granted an ext., for 8 mo., of the leave granted to Mr. D. Daniell, dated March 28.

Military Dept., April 23.—Memo.—To G.O.G., April 11, No. 150, canc. the appt. of Maj. W. J.

Twee-ic, 35th N.I., as 1st asst. adjt. gen. of the army add "at his own request."

April 23.—No. 165.—The foll. notification from the *Calcutta Gazette* is republished in G.O.:—

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, April 8.—No. 738.*—Maj. T. Clerk, superint. of Chittledroog div., has leave for 30 days from 14th ult.

The foll. temp. arrangements are made in Mysore commission, consequent on the departure of Maj. Clerk:—

Capt. T. M. McHutchin, superint. of Coorg, to offic. as superint. of Chittledroog.

Lieut. T. G. Clarke, offic. 3rd asst., to offic. as superint. of Coorg.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, April 17.*—Leave of absence:—

Capt. W. Blount, 7th regt. N.I., from date of dep., for 1 year, to Waitair, on m.c.

Lieut. P. D. Henderson, 2nd L.C., from date of dep., for 6 mo., to Madras, under provisions of G.O. No. 116, dated April 24, 1855. This cancels the leave granted to Lieut. Henderson in G.O.C.C. of April 7, 1861.

Lieut. and Adj. E. Faunce, 27th regt. N.I., from April 5 to June 5, to Bangalore.

Ens. L. W. Iredell, gen. list, do. du. convalescent depot, Wellington, to presy., on m.c., to obtain a final m.c. to Europe.

Riding mr. G. Butfoy, 1st regt. L.C., from April 15 to Oct. 14, to Salem and Madras. This cancels the leave granted to Riding mr. Butfoy in G.O.C.C. of Dec. 31, 1861.

April 16.—With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, Ens. R. Stokoe, gen. list, is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 74th highlanders, to join.

April 24.—Capt. G. W. Money, 3rd regt. L.C., is perm. to join his regt. via Ootacamund.

Capt. A. J. Shuldham, 26th regt. N.I., is app. to do duty with H.M.'s 108th regt. of foot.

So much of G.O. dated 12th inst. as removes Lieut. J. C. W. Bruce, late 48th N.I., to do duty with 33rd regt. N.I., is cane, and that officer is app. to do duty with 38th regt. N.I.

April 25.—The foll. posting is ordered:—

Asst. surg. J. J. Heffernan to do duty with 11th regt. N.I.

Asst. surg. B. T. Suffrein, do. duty in dept. of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Pegu div., will do duty in H.M.'s str. *Coromandel*, v. Asst. surg. C. Lee.

The undermentd. officers of the gen. list, do. duty with 1st Madras fus., having been rep. qualified to com. a comp. at batt. exercise, are app. to do duty with regts. specified against their names:—

Ens. A. Hayes with 22nd regt. N.I.; to join.

Ens. A. H. S. Neill to continue to do duty with 1st Madras fus.

Leave of abs.:—

Capt. C. C. Mason, late 48th regt. N.I., do. duty 31st regt. L.I., from May 15, for 6 mo., to Western Coast.

Lieut. A. Y. Brooking, 20th regt. N.I., do. duty 42nd regt. N.I., from May 1, for 6 mo., to Madras.

April 17.—Capt. J. H. Warden, staff corps, is app. to act as dep. asst. adj. gen. southern div., during abs. of Capt. C. E. Taylor on other duty.

April 19.—With reference to G.O. No. 48, dated May 11, 1859, Cornet T. Deane, of the gen. list, is app. to do duty with H.M.'s 1st (King's) drag. gds., to join.

Lieut. W. Virtue, of the 29th regt. N.I., is perm. to join his regt., via Calcutta.

April 21.—The following appts. are made:—

Lieut. A. M. Davies, late 51st N.I., to act as adjt. of 25th regt. N.I.

Lieut. G. B. Farrington, late 47th N.I., to act as adjt. of 24th regt. N.I.

Lieut. W. N. Wroughton, late 49th N.I., to act as adjt. of 40th regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. F. de Lonsada, late 51st N.I., to act as qmr. and interp. of 28th regt. N.I.

Capt. D. Shaw, staff corps, on being rel. from the act. adjcy. of the 25th regt. N.I., will do duty with that corps.

April 22.—Maj. S. Mainwaring, of the staff corps, is app. to act as A.D.C. to Maj. gen. E. Armstrong, with effect from May 11.

### BOMBAY.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Revenue Dept., Bombay Castle, April 19.*—Mr. J. E. C. Pryce, 1st asst. master attendant, has leave for 3 mo.

April 21.—Capt. W. Waddington, asst. superint. of Tanna revenue survey, has leave to Bombay fr. 22nd inst., prep. to embarkation to Eur., under leave granted to him by G.O. April 2.

April 22.—Mr. H. Showell, asst. comr. of cus. toms, salt, and opium, has leave for 2 mo.

April 23.—Mr. C. B. Izon to be supernu. asst. to coll. and mag. of Tanna.

Mr. A. C. Trevor to be asst. to coll. and mag. of Surat, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in Gujarati.

Mr. F. Thelwall to be asst. to coll. and mag. of

Ahmednuggur, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in Marathi.

*General Dept., April 21.*—Surg. maj. A. Wright to act as civ. surg., and surg. to police at Pres., v. Surg. maj. W. Arbuckle, to Eur., m.c.

April 22.—The underment. officers have passed the departmental examination, qualifying them for promotion:—

Lieut. F. J. T. Ross, 3rd cl. dep. coll. in ch. Halla and Meerpoor dists.

Mr. W. Foxton, supernu. dep. coll. in Scinde.

*Bombay, Sudder Dewanee Adawlut, April 21.*—The leave of absence, for 1 mo., granted to Mr. T. A. Compton, judge and sess. judge of Sholapore, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules, fr. 5th prox., is cane.

*Tanna Districts, Camp Mahim, April 16.*—Mr. E. P. Robertson, act. sub coll. and jt. mag. of Colaba, received charge of his appt., on 8th inst., fr. Mr. A. R. Grant.

Mr. E. P. Robertson, app. act. coll. and mag. of Tanna, rec. charge of the Tanna collectorate, on 12th inst., fr. Mr. T. Weeding, 1st asst. coll. in charge.

Mr. T. Weeding, app. act. judicial asst. to the coll. of Sattara, relinquished ch. of his appt. as 1st asst. coll. and mag. of Tanna on the 12th inst.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Poona, April 17.*—Lieut. H. C. Morse, 8th regt. N.I., has been app. to act as staff officer at Sholapore, dur. such time as Major Gordon may be in com. of the station.

Asst. surg. H. T. Daun is att. to No. 3 batt. 18th regt. royal art. at Sholapore, v. Mott, and directed to join.

Asst. surg. B. James is app. to the med. ch. of the 26th regt. N.I., v. Pittman.

April 21.—Capt. W. Creagh, staff corps, is app. to act as interp. to the 72nd highlanders.

### NAVAL.

*Bombay Castle, April 7.*—No. 41.—The foll. notification from the polit. dept. is republished:—

"The services of Lieut. W. M. Pengeley have been replaced at the disp. of the C. in C. of the I.N."

April 8.—No. 42.—Mr. T. Thorpe is app. act. asst. surg. in H.M.'s I.N.

Asst. surg. H. T. Dann is relieved from duty in the I.N., and transf. to the mil. dept.

April 9.—No. 43.—Mr. S. McNamara, 1st cl. eng., I.N., has furl. to Europe for 2 years.

April 10.—No. 44.—Mr. M. B. Williams, purser, is perm. to proc. to Mahableshwur, with leave for 1 mo. fr. 5th inst., m.c.:—

April 11.—No. 45.—The foll. temp. arrangements and apps. are confirmed:—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C.B., R.N., C. in C. of I.N.:—

Lieut. Searle, of *Ajdaha*, to charge of *Pleid*, fr. March 22, v. Lieut. James, procg. to join Indus flotilla.

Act. lieut. Burn, of *Dalhousie*, to be act. lieut. and store acct. of *Ajdaha* fr. March 25, to fill a vacancy.

Mr. T. W. Burt, mate of *Falkland*, to be act. lieut. of that vessel fr. March 24, to fill a vacancy.

Mr. Armstrong, mate of *Clyde*, to be act. lieut. of *Dalhousie* fr. March 25, to fill a vacancy.

Act. lieut. Burn, of *Ajdaha*, to be registrar of Indian naval seamen fr. March 25, v. Lieut. Searle, transf. to *Pleid*.

Lieut. H. H. James, procg. on du. fr. Bombay to Kurrachee, to be accommodated on board the str. *Governor Higgins* fr. March 28.

Indus flotilla order:—

Mr. Chambers, 1st cl. eng. of Indus flotilla, procg. on m.c. to Bombay, to be accommodated on board str. *Johnstone Castle* fr. 24th to 27th March.

Calcutta squadron order:—

Mr. H. M. Ellis, captain's clerk of *Ferooz*, to reside on shore at Calcutta for the benefit of his health fr. March 13.

No. 46.—The foll. temp. arrangements and apps. are confirmed:—

Mr. C. Jones, 1st class engr. of the *Ajdaha*, to the temp. ch. of the dockyard engine fr. Feb. 27, v. Bannerman.

Asst. surr. Kearney, proc. on duty fr. Bombay to Kurrachee, to be accommodated on board the *Berenice* fr. March 15.

April 16.—No. 47.—In pursuance of the sentence of a naval court-martial held on board the *Ajdaha*, on Feb. 3 and 4 last, the name of Mr. J. E. Symons, mid-hipman, is placed on the official list below that of Mr. Paradise, and above that of Mr. T. N. Foster;

the name of Mr. W. C. Beaumont, captain's clerk, below that of Mr. Gliddon and above that of Mr. Eaton; the name of Mr. I. Fotheringham, captain's clerk, below that of Mr. Ingle and above that of Mr. Linskill.

No. 48.—In pursuance of the sentence of a naval court-martial held on board the *Ajdaha*, on Feb. 5, 6, and 7 last, the name of William Francis Yates is placed at the bottom of the list of lieutenants as it then stood.

April 23.—No. 49.—Mr. J. B. Marr is app. acting

asst. surg. in H.M.'s I.N.

### BIRTHS.

ALEXANDER, Mrs. J., son, at Colombo April 21.

BARTON, Mrs. H. J., daughter, at Kandy, April 28.

CHRISTIAN, wife of G., son, at Newera Ellia, April 19.

COWIE, wife of T. H., daughter, at Calcutta, April 21.

CREAST, Lady, son, at Newera Ellia, April 21.

ELLIOTT, wife of E. V., son, at Madras, April 1.

FERGUSON, wife of A., daughter, at Khandalla, April 9.

GAZER, wife of E. J., daughter, at Burrisaul, April 14.

KOEK, Mrs. W. son, at Singapore, April 10.

MACONCHIE, wife of G. B., daughter, at Lucknow, April 7.

MERGLER, wife of T., daughter, at Vellore, March 29.

MORRIS, wife of S., daughter (stillborn), at Madras, April 6.

QUEIROZ, Mrs. C. M., son, at Lucknow.

SCOTT, wife of W., son, at Egmore, April 8.

WELDON, wife of Capt. W., daughter, at Madras, April 6.

WRIGHT, wife of W. G., daughter, at Kamptee, March 23.

### MARRIAGES.

BLAIR, Capt. G. F., to Harriet M., daughter of Col. E. Brice, at Ootacamund, April 8.

FURNELL, —, to Frances E., daughter of R. Laughton, at Cannanore, April 10.

LOCK, J. C., to Ruth, daughter of the late J. Penny-cuick, at Madras, April 10.

REDMAN, C., to Annie M., daughter of J. Grey, April 16.

### DEATHS.

ANDREWS, Isabella, wife of T., at Allahabad, aged 23, April 6.

COCKBURN, Samuel E., drowned at Moiskoondy, March 30.

MORTIMER, Margaret M., infant daughter of E., at Kandy, April 21.

ROBERTS, Anne C., widow of the late Lieut. T., at Madras, April 11.

SCHOKMAN, Margaret F., at Colombo, aged 6, April 25.

SMITH, Robert A., drowned at Moiskoondy, aged 37, March 30.

WALTER, Alexia M., wife of E. T., at Madras, April 15.

WILKINSON, W., at Malacca, April 18.

YOUNG, Jane A., wife of G. A., at Rangoon, March 26.

### Official Papers.

#### LORD CANNING'S REJOINDER TO SIR J. P. GRANT.

##### HOME DEPARTMENT, JUDICIAL.

From W. GREY, Esq., Sec. to the Government of India, to E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Sec. to the Government of Bengal, dated Fort William, March 8, 1862.

Sir,—I am directed by the Governor-general in Council to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 253A, dated the 4th ult., and its enclosures, expressing the doubts of the Hon. the Lieut.-governor as to the expediency of appointing special commissioners for the purpose of effecting an adjustment of rent disputes between the zemindars and ryots in the districts of Jessore and Nuddea, advocating, in lieu of that measure, a plan recommended by Mr. Schalch, the Commissioner of the Nuddea Division, and by Mr. Herschell, the Collector of Nuddea—namely, the appointment of an officer in each of those districts to exercise the powers of collector, judge, and commissioner, under Act X. of 1859, and vested, in these united capacities, with appellate jurisdiction in all cases of rent, and with the general superintendence of all the courts of original jurisdiction under that Act.

2. My letter, No. 137, dated the 8th January last, conveyed an expression of the opinion of the Governor-general in Council that the Landholders' Association were justified in again asking, as they did, that a Special Commissioner, or as many Special Commissioners as might be required, should be sent into the districts of Nuddea and Jessore for the purpose of restoring mutual confidence and good feeling between landlord and ryot, for effecting a peaceable adjustment of differences wherever that might be possible, and for supporting by their

counsel and influence the action of the law. It appeared to the Governor-general in Council that if an officer representing the Government were to bring the Zemindar and ryots of any village together they would probably come to terms, and the Lieut.-governor was requested to give the subject of deputing Special Commissioners to Nuddea and Jessore, with a view to promote reconciliation, his earliest and best attention.

3. Before this suggestion reached the Lieut.-Governor his Honour had himself received a letter from the association, in which a request was made for the appointment of Special Commissioners for the above-mentioned purpose, and this letter his Honour had sent to the Local Commissioners with an expression of his own opinion "that more immediate good would result from energetic action in the way of exhortation and explanation, and personal influence, on the part of the several sub divisional officers on the spot, by reason of their neighbourhood and local knowledge, than from the exertions of a single Special Commissioner in a district," and with orders that strong injunctions in the above sense should be issued to the collectors and sub-divisional officers within whose jurisdiction the several factories complaining of arrears of rent are situated. And in the final paragraph of your letter of acknowledgment, the Lieut.-Governor, while advocating the plan proposed by Messrs. Herschell and Schalh, expresses his entire agreement "in the opinion that whatever can be usefully and unobjectionably done to encourage moderate and reasonable conduct in all parties, and to promote an amicable spirit between them, should be done." "What he doubts"—it is added—"is the policy of appointing a Special Commissioner for reconciliation as a means of advancing the object."

4. From these two passages it is evident that the Lieut.-governor agrees in opinion with the Governor-general in Council, that much may be done by Government officers, in the way of explanation, exhortation, and the use of personal influence, to promote reconciliation between the zemindars and their ryots; and that his Honour differs with the Government of India only as to the machinery by which this process of reconciliation may best be effected. This being so, it seems to the Governor-general in Council hardly consistent to argue, as his Honour does throughout the letter under acknowledgment, that attempts at reconciliation are objectionable, and that the nature of the difference between the opposing parties is such as not to admit of amicable adjustment.

5. The wishes of the Government of India are correctly stated in paragraph 5 of your letter, except that the "differences" referred to are not "all differences between planter and ryot," but all difference between them relating to rent. The Lieut.-governor observes that the "matter of differences is too substantial and of too vital an importance to the permanent interests of the parties to be blown away by the common-places of reconciliation;" but it must not be overlooked that those who represent one of the parties have been pressing upon the Government a policy of reconciliation and adjustment, and that the ryots also, according to Mr. Herschell (as stated in the papers now submitted by the Lieut.-governor), are "weary of the contest, and would be glad of any means of arriving at a settlement." The Governor-general in Council is, therefore, unable to understand the difficulties, which though all parties are desirous to come to terms, render it impossible, according to the argument of the Lieut.-governor, to adjust their differences except by the tedious process of a civil action in every case.

6. In the first place it is stated as a difficulty that the Indigo question is at the root of the differences which have arisen in regard to rent; that the Government of India has rightly decided against interference in questions relating to indigo; that the late Special Commissioners were specially enjoined to make it clear to the ryots that their mission had no connection with indigo; that for the most part a Special Commissioner cannot adjust questions of rent without deciding questions of indigo (the latter being the root of the former); and that the obstacles in the way of adjusting such disputes are insuperable. It is perfectly true, I am to remark, that the differences which have arisen in regard to rent have their origin in the late indigo disputes. It is in consequence of being unable to bring about the cultivation of indigo to the same extent as formerly that the planters have been compelled to pay more attention to their Zemindars

rights, which have heretofore been allowed to remain to a great extent in abeyance. They have been obliged to insist on the payment of arrears of rent which were formerly allowed to lie over; to press for the punctual discharge of current rents, to demand enhanced rates of rent, and by measuring their lands, to take care that none escaped rent-free. The ryots naturally regard these proceedings as taken for the purpose of forcing them to cultivate indigo, and it appears that in some instances they have agreed to take indigo advances rather than submit to the more urgent demands of their landlords in the matter of rent. But in the great majority of cases the ryots refuse to cultivate indigo, and are at issue with the planter simply as to the amount of rent they are to pay for their lands. That is a question which the Gov.-gen. in Council thinks, if submitted to the arbitration of a Government officer, can be adjusted entirely irrespective of indigo. The question is simply this—how much rent will the landlord agree to take, and how much will the ryot agree to give, and the adjustment of these two terms constitutes the solution.

7. But, doubtless, there are many cases in which collateral conditions may be urged on either side. The planter may say, "I will agree to a lower rate of rent, provided the ryot will agree to sow indigo for me." And the ryot may say, "I will agree to pay a higher rent, provided I am not asked to take indigo advances." These, merely as collateral conditions to a pacific solution of the main question of rent, the Gov.-gen. in Council would not think of placing beyond the cognisance of a Government officer, though his Excellency in Council would strictly prohibit him from entering into or listening to any discussion as to the terms on which indigo cultivation is to be carried on. His course in every such case would be to explain to the parties:—"I have come here to endeavour to bring your differences respecting rent to an amicable adjustment irrespective altogether of indigo, and to put an end to law suits on the subject. The only question I can decide is the question which the law courts would decide, namely, the fair rate of rent to be demanded, or the fair amount of rent due, in each case, irrespective of other considerations. But if you choose to agree between yourselves to any other conditions whereby the question of rent may be affected, I am ready to sanction by my award a different rate of rent to be demanded, or a different amount of rent to be paid, from that which I consider by itself to be fair, provided my award is accepted by both parties as a final adjustment of the dispute as far as rent is concerned, and that during any term to which the award may extend, it shall not be affected by any extraneous circumstances whatever." This course is something very different from interference in indigo disputes; while, as the Governor-general in Council thinks unobjectionable, would practically, in most cases of that kind, be successful. The Lieutenant-governor supposes that it would be necessary for the Government to tell the officer "explicitly what he should endeavour to induce the planter to do, and what he should endeavour to induce the ryot to do in this matter of indigo." But the Governor-general in Council can see no reason why, for the adjustment of a dispute regarding rent, the officer should endeavour to induce either the planter or the ryot to do anything in the matter of indigo.

8. It is shown in your letter how large a proportion of the suits recently brought by planters against ryots are for enhancement of rent. This the Lieut.-Governor, in your separate letter No. 252A of the 4th ultimo, calls a form of difference which is susceptible of adjustment only by an action at law in each case. Mr. Herschell anticipates no success from any endeavours to conciliate differences of this kind except in the regular course of law. If exhortation only is to be used to settle them, the Lieut.-Governor thinks the local officers can exhort more effectually than a special officer. And his Honour thinks it impossible that any single officer in a district can deal with such a mass of cases, because he must make himself acquainted with the rights of every ryot before he can propose to him to abandon those rights, a process which, his Honour observes, would be equivalent to making a settlement of the district.

9. It appears, however, to the Gov.-gen. in Council that claims for the enhancement of rent within reasonable limits are just those to which a rough process of arbitration is particularly applicable. These claims are almost all, after a first decision, decreed by the courts as a matter of course, and they are generally for an uniform rate of rent over large areas of country. It requires no minute inquiry into the rights of each ryot to enable an intelligent officer to come to a general conclusion as to the rates

of rent which are fairly demandable. Disputes of this kind, though they look formidable in number when each is made the subject of a separate suit, may often be easily settled in the mass by such an officer, especially by one whose sole business it is to settle them. And though the Gov.-gen. in Council admits that the local officers may be able beneficially to exert their influence so as to bring about a general settlement of these disputes, the fact is that they have not yet done so, and this is the main reason why the employment of a special officer seemed to be so much required. It may ultimately be found desirable to have a detailed field survey and settlement of these districts, or of portions of them, such as has been completed in the permanently settled districts of the North-Western Provinces, but this, if it be undertaken, must be a work of time, and meanwhile the adjustment of these disputes, even if it be only for a few years, is a matter of pressing urgency.

10. The plan recommended by Messrs. Herschell and Schalh, and supported by the Lieut.-governor, has no doubt great advantages. It is certainly most important that some step should be taken to give uniformity and weight to the decisions passed by a number of inferior Courts of concurrent jurisdiction in the same district, and the Governor-general in Council accordingly authorises the Lieutenant-governor to appoint, in Nuddea, and in Jessore also, if it should appear to be necessary, an additional officer, to exercise in respect of all suits under Act X. of 1859 the united powers of a collector, of a judge, and of a commissioner.

11. But this cannot be received as a complete substitute for all attempts at general adjustment and compromise. The Governor-gen. in Council would have these officers appointed without in the least degree giving up the endeavour to reconcile conflicting interests in the matter of rent. A hope is expressed by the Landholders' Association, in their letter dated the 14th ult., that the officers to be appointed under Mr. Schalh's and Mr. Herschell's plan will not omit to do anything that may be fairly and reasonably within their power in the way of endeavouring to adjust the differences between landlord and tenant, and this appears to the Governor-general in Council to be a just and reasonable expectation, although, therefore, his Excellency in Council will not, in the face of the Lieutenant-governor's strongly expressed objections, and of the acquiescence of the Landholders' Association in the plan proposed by his Honour as a substitute, insist upon the appointment of special commissioners for the express and distinct purpose of promoting reconciliation between the contending parties, it is expected that the local judicial and revenue officers, including those to be appointed on the plan now authorised, will be steadily impressed by his Honour with a sense of their duty in this respect, and that his Honour will still consider it incumbent upon him to employ a special agency for the purpose wherever the exhortations of the local officers fail to produce a satisfactory result.

12. I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your subsequent communications of the Nos. and dates noted in the margin,\* which do not call for any separate remarks.—I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) W. GREY,  
Sec. to Govt. of India.

#### JUDICIAL No. 696A.

From E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq., Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to C. H. CAMPBELL, Esq., and E. JACKSON, Esq., Fort William, March 18, 1862.

SIR,—I am directed to inform you that the Lieut.-governor has been pleased to appoint you to be an additional officer in Nuddea, with the powers of commissioner of revenue, under Regulation I. of 1829, of civil judge, and of collector of land revenue in the abovementioned district, for the purpose of the trial of all suits, and the conduct of all proceedings, under Act X. of 1859. You will exercise the above powers, exclusively, in cases under that law, and in proceedings connected with such cases.

2. A copy of the accompanying correspondence will explain to you the circumstances under which your appointment has been made.† It is expected

\* No. 547a, dated Feb. 13; No. 379a, dated Feb. 14; No. 400a, dated Feb. 15; No. 402a, dated Feb. 15; No. 406a, dated Feb. 17.

† Letter No. 253A, dated 4th February, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, with enclosures.

Letter No. 1,276, dated 8th March, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, with enclosures.

that by placing in your hands the entire management and control of all suits connected with Act X. in the Jessore District, and the exclusive superintendence of all the courts and officers in that district employed in the disposal of such suits, uniformity of practice and despatch in the disposal of these suits will be ensured; whilst unity of purpose in the settlement of opposing claims, and the determination of existing disputes regarding rent, will be secured.

3. The Sudder Court, the Board of Revenue, and the Commissioner of the Nuddea division have been requested to arrange for all appeals under Act X. now pending before any of the authorities in the Nuddea district being at once transferred for disposal to you. The whole staff of deputy collectors which is now employed in Act X., cases in that district will be placed under your orders. Mr. Gray with the powers of a district collector, and Mr. Maclean, deputy collector, will be subordinate to you.

4. It will rest with you to employ these officers at whatever places, and in whatever manner connected with Act X., you may think fit. You will also make such use as you may think proper in this department of business, at their respective subdivisions of the spare time of the several Small Cause Court judges, all of whom have powers of a collector under Act X.

5. It seems hardly necessary to explain to you that, while you have been thus vested with the powers of the three distinct officers, it is not intended that you should ever receive in appeal, in one capacity, any suit which you have yourself tried in another capacity. As it is only in cases tried by you as collector that such a result requires to be provided against, it will only be necessary for you to abstain from trying, as collector, cases in which an appeal lies to the judge, and from passing orders as collector in proceedings appealable to the commissioner. Such cases and proceedings can always be left to your subordinates.

6. There are two great objects which the Lieutenant-governor has in view by your appointment—first, to enable persons to whom rents are payable, whether as zemindars or talookdars, to realise their rents with regularity and promptitude; and, secondly, to dispose, with no delay that can be avoided, of a vast mass of claims for enhancement of rent, and of a considerable though smaller number of suits for ejectment which have been already instituted, and of which a still larger number are expected to be instituted in your district. It is of infinite importance to all parties concerned that all these cases should be justly disposed of as soon as possible; whilst it is of great importance to persons in receipt of rent that their dues, according to old and admitted rates, should not fall into arrear, pending the settlement of disputed claims to rents at enhanced rates.

7. Apart from your duties as a judicial and executive officer under Act X., I am desired to point out to you the great importance attached by the Government of India in the concluding paragraph of Mr. Grey's letter, No. 1275, dated the 8th inst., to your promoting reconciliation between the contending parties, and to your exerting your influence so as to bring about an amicable settlement of the disputes between zemindars and ryots on the subject of rents. The Lieutenant-governor hopes that you will lose no legitimate opportunity of promoting so desirable a result, and that you will also impress this point upon all the officers who may be employed under you, as it is one upon which the Government of India lay great stress.

8. You will be so good as to submit fortnightly returns of the number of cases disposed of under Act X. by yourself and by all your subordinates, in the same form as those now furnished by the Commissioner of Nuddea.

9. You will be so good as to furnish, at an early date, a statement of such establishments as you may consider will be required, appointing the whole or such a portion of them in the meanwhile as may be sufficient for the conduct of your own business and that of any of your subordinates.

10. The judge will be directed to place a part of his court-house at your disposal.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) E. H. LUSHINGTON,  
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

**SPECIE TO THE EAST.**—The Bombay mail steamer *Ellora* will take out £24,714 in specie, of which £500 in gold is for Aden, and £22,234 gold and £1,980 silver for Bombay.

COUNTRY AGENTS:—  
Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.  
Brighton, C. Booty.

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, May 26, 1862.

### INDIA AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

It is to be regretted, perhaps, that the Indian Court was not placed on the ground floor. Comparatively few visitors care to ascend to the galleries, and scarcely any find their way to Indian department except old Indians with their families, unless it be for the sake of the seats that look down upon Minton's Fountain or command a view of the nave. And yet there is very much to be admired, not merely as curiosities, but as objects possessing high artistic merit. The beautifully carved furniture, indeed, sent by Bhimjee Biramjee, of Bombay, appears to have been thoroughly appreciated, as most of it is already sold—though, of course, it cannot be removed until the middle of October. But it may be doubted if this can be taken as a fair specimen of native skill, for the designs are evidently European, and there is nothing to show that even the mechanical labour has not been performed by Europeans or Eurasians. The same remark applies to the handsome racing cups and other articles of purely English origin. It is curious, too, to observe the influence of English wants and fancies in the different specimens of ornamental carving. Whether the material be sandal-wood or ivory, soapstone, lacquer ware or inlaid work, it is sure to take the form of work-box, writing-desk, dressing-case, pen-holder, or some *objet de luxe* adapted to the library, drawing-room, or boudoir. Many of these trifles are exceedingly pretty, and evince mechanical skill of a high order, which is all the more surprising when allowance is made for the wretched tools with which they are executed. A small collection of these miserable implements has been very judiciously placed in the same case as the beautiful objects in horn, sandal-wood, and ivory. The jewellery also bears the impress of Feringhee taste, though some of the native devices in silver filigree work are perfectly exquisite. The collection of arms is hardly worthy of the occasion, and seems to attract very little attention. Scientific agriculturists will probably be more surprised with the rude ploughs and other agricultural implements of the simplest construction than with the silver armlets or anklets, with the clumsy jезай or the primitive spear and shield, with the elaborate carving or the gorgeous embroidery. It speaks well for the improved taste of the present day that not even ladies pause long before the barbaric splendour of gold and silver brocade; nor has the Calcutta chicken work any charms for the eye accustomed to

Brussels, Valenciennes, or Honiton lace. A passing and depreciatory glance is all that is bestowed upon what only a quarter of a century ago would have elicited murmurs of envy and admiration. So with the silks, which look poor and faded in comparison with those of Lyons, Antwerp, or Derby. As for the specimens of manufacture from Indian cotton, exhibited by the Indian Cotton Supply Association, it is impossible to imagine anything more hideous or intolerably vulgar. For this the natives are in no way responsible, and the fabric itself, for anything we know to the contrary, may be all that can be desired, however ugly and staring may be the patterns. Compared with the Turkish Court, the Indian one is far and away superior. In the brocades there is a marked resemblance, as far as the designs go, but the Indian workmanship is infinitely the best. The same may be said of the arms, of the saddlery, and of the carving in wood and stone. Indeed, one may gather from the Turkish Court what sort of manufactures India would have turned out under the sway of the Great Mogul before the Western Islanders introduced their notions of art. The resemblance would likely hold good in many other respects, such as personal security, the administration of justice, the condition of the commercial and industrial classes, and other points to which we need not further refer. The preparations of fruits, seeds, and other natural productions are likewise worthy of notice, and some of the fancy woods from Penang are particularly beautiful. The collection of minerals is almost too small to give anything like a just idea of the underground wealth of India, and the few bottles full of various kinds of soil are of the slightest possible use. Dr. Campbell's specimens of tea from Assam, Cachar, Darjeeling, &c., are, however, full of promise for the future, and will probably inspire many a young man with a small capital with the resolution to betake himself to a genial and profitable occupation, instead of plodding on in a dull purposeless way in the midst of London fogs and London follies.

### MR. LAING'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

EASTERN romance contains nothing more wonderful than the sudden restoration of the Indian Exchequer to a sound and vigorous condition. Resuscitation is, perhaps, a more appropriate word than restoration. And not only was the Exchequer sunk in "cold obstruction's apathy," but it seemed so utterly decomposed as to be no longer recognisable. In some respects it appeared to be in even a worse state than the finances of the Austrian Empire at the present moment. The annual deficit, at least, was greater, and persons most competent to form an opinion were agreed that it would be equally impolitic and fruitless to attempt to raise an additional revenue by means of direct taxation. The wisdom of the wise, however, has proved to be folly, and the sagacity of the official world has been shown to be mere prejudice or empiricism, when contrasted with the practical experience of a trained financier. It is true, a quite unexpected increase of the revenue has largely contributed to the realisation of Mr. Laing's seemingly too sanguine expectations when enunciating his first Budget; but that very cir-



cumstance testifies to the conscientiousness of his calculations. Without this unlooked-for augmentation of receipts there would, undoubtedly, have been a deficit, for which no provision had been made, but caused by an expenditure that could not have been foreseen at the commencement of the financial year. No human foresight could have foretold the necessity of laying out a million sterling on public works, or of raising the price paid to the cultivators of the poppy. It would be asking too much of any financier to demand the literal accomplishment of his predictions. That the result should fairly coincide with his promises, is all that can be reasonably expected, and Mr. Laing may justly claim credit for having so well grounded his statements that the equilibrium was attained which he had so boldly, and as some thought so rashly, undertaken to achieve.

During the twenty years preceding April, 1861, the national debt of India had increased by the enormous sum of fifty millions, while from 1857 to 1860 the annual deficit averaged no less than twelve millions. By reducing the expenditure and imposing new taxes, the Government succeeded in getting through the financial year 1860-61 with only six millions on the debtor side of the account, but without any apparent hope of ever bringing its outgoings within the compass of its income. In one short year all was changed, and that which was despaired of in April, 1861, is enjoyed, with scarce a feeling of surprise, in April, 1862. Although the total annual disbursements of the Indian Government amounted in round numbers to forty two millions, the process of retrenchment was necessarily confined to twenty-nine millions, for the balance consisted of interest on the National Debt, the home charges, and the cost of collection. And yet through the persistent labours of Colonel Balfour and his colleagues a reduction was actually effected to the extent of five millions, without in any way impairing the efficiency of the army or the civil administration. The exact sum thus saved was £5,071,279, of which fully £750,000 was appropriated to public works, in addition to what had already been set apart for that purpose. A glance at the military expenditure for three years will show how such economy was safely practicable. In 1859-60 the army cost £20,909,307; in 1860-61, £15,279,005; and in 1861-62, £12,800,000. This desirable consummation, too, was brought about so as to strengthen instead of weakening the stability of the Government, for the native armed force was reduced from 350,000 to less than 130,000 men, thereby rendering it possible to reduce, also, the European army from 90,000 to 70,000. The charges for the navy and marine were further cut down by £426,000, and miscellaneous and contingent expenses by £1,500,000. Notwithstanding all this, the actual expenditure of the year exceeded the estimate of the Budget by £1,714,370, the greater part of which was laid out in fostering the cultivation of opium, and in promoting public works of undoubted utility. On the other hand, the actual revenue exceeded the Budget estimate by £1,616,492, of which £870,000 arose from land, £340,000 from stamps, and £370,000 from Customs, illustrating the progress of material prosperity, and the revival of confidence, which is likely to be confirmed by the remission of the vexatious Licence-tax, and

the knowledge that no further loans or imposts will be required to rivet the foreign yoke.

For the current year the estimated revenue is £43,796,200, or an increase of £885,110 over that of the previous year, and after deducting expenditure, Mr. Laing anticipates a surplus of £1,428,623. We confess, however, our inability to test this statement, which is not borne out by his figures, as reported in the local journals. Probably, some clerical or typographical errors have crept in, which will hereafter be explained; but, in the mean time, we are forced to accept his totals without any clear knowledge of the separate items. The expenditure is to be still further reduced—the military charges by £600,000, the naval by £150,000; but as there will be an increase caused in the extension of law courts and the administration of justice, and also in opium advances, the positive diminution, as compared with 1861-62, will not exceed £400,890. There is some confusion, however, in this part of Mr. Laing's statement; but accepting his estimated surplus of £1,428,623, we shall proceed to show how he proposes to turn it to the best account for the good of the country. In the first place, he sets apart £146,453 so as to raise the grant for education, science, and art to half a million. He then appropriates one per cent. Income-tax, or £380,000, to public works. Having thus disposed of £526,455, he next renounces an expected revenue of £475,000 from Import Duties, by reducing the ten per cent. on manufactured cotton goods to five, and the five per cent. on yarn to three and a-half per cent. Paper and carriages are admitted free. The duty on beer is lowered from twenty to ten per cent., on tobacco from an almost prohibitory duty to twenty per cent., and on wines of less value than twelve rupees per dozen from three rupees to one rupee and a-half per gallon. These various reductions, as already stated, strike off £475,000 from the estimated receipts of the year, but a margin still remaining, Mr. Laing wisely propitiates a large body of poor and industrious natives by remitting the tax of two per cent. on incomes below £50 per annum, the net amount of which was only a quarter of a million, though collected from nearly 600,000 different individuals. The actual surplus at the end of the year is thus brought down to £179,814, though it is probable that both land and opium will produce more than is stated against them. The cash balances on the 30th April, 1863, are estimated at £17,050,673, which, as Mr. Laing complacently remarks, "will exist in actual rupees, and be entirely our own." Within two years, instead of an annual deficit of six millions, and a rapidly increasing national debt, India possesses a surplus, small indeed, but resulting after the remission of taxes and increased grants for the benefit of the people; and capitalists buy up the hitherto despised Government securities with so much eagerness as to send up their prices. To Mr. Laing personally is largely due the merit of having re-established a financial equilibrium, and restored confidence in British honour. But even he must have failed to attain the goal he has all along had in view had not the elasticity of the Indian revenue been so infinitely greater than the most sanguine ever anticipated. If peace only be maintained for the space of ten years, no practical limit can be assigned to the productive powers of that marvellous empire. Equal laws, and the

prompt administration of justice, alone are needed to make India in fact what she has hitherto been represented to be only in fiction—one of the very richest and happiest countries on the face of the earth.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 20.

#### HERAT.

Sir M. FARQUHAR was anxious to know whether it was really true that the Persians were marching on Herat?

Sir C. WOOD replied that, from information which had reached the Government by the last mail, the Persians did not seem to have moved in any way whatever.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 22.

#### THE INDIAN NAVY.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY rose to ask the Secretary for India what was the position of the Indian navy; whether that service was to be abolished; and, if so, how the guarantee of the naval prospects of the officers of that service would be carried out. By the 56th section of the 21st and 22nd of Victoria, the prospects of the officers in the Indian navy were especially guaranteed. It was provided that while they should remain under the obligation under which they then lay to serve the Queen they should be entitled to all the pay and privileges, and, above all things, to the promotion which they would have enjoyed if the Government of India had not been changed. The gentlemen who were in the Indian navy were a most valuable class, and were most deserving of the consideration of Parliament. Beyond that, however, the faith of the Legislature was pledged, and he was anxious that the pledge should not be violated.

Colonel SYKES said that the officers of the Indian navy were distinguished not only in a military but in a scientific capacity. The surveys of the coasts of India, the Persian Gulf, the Red Sea, and China, had been laid down by that service.

Sir J. ELPHINSTONE was afraid that the prospects of this unfortunate service were not very bright. There seemed to be a disposition on the part of the Government of India to violate the guarantees which Parliament had enacted for the safety of the services under the new régime. The officers of the Indian navy were men of high attainments and had done good service. If it was abolished he was afraid that we should have trouble in India such as had never occurred before. The peace of the Persian Gulf was maintained by the Indian navy. The officers of that service had an intimate knowledge of the usages and customs of the tribes which inhabited the shores of that gulf, and were by that means, and by the semi-diplomatic character which they possessed, enabled to preserve the peace of the country. He was perfectly convinced that if that district were placed under the charge of her Majesty's navy, and that officers were sent there who were not cognisant of the habits and usages of the tribes, we should soon be drifted into one of those expensive contests with which the House was painfully familiar. He was informed that a number of officers who had been in the enjoyment of appointments equal in value to £1,000 or £1,200 a year, were now congregated on board the flagship at Bombay. If that service were to be abolished, the superior officers ought in justice to be handsomely pensioned, and to the inferior officers the opportunity ought to be offered of competing for the Civil Service appointments, for which by their long residence in India they were well qualified.

Sir CHARLES WOOD was prevented, by certain rules of the House, from making a reply.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 23.

#### WASTE LANDS IN INDIA.

Mr. SMOLLETT called attention to the resolutions of the Governor-general of India in Council, and the documents connected therewith, authorising the sale of waste lands in perpetuity,

and permitting the redemption of the land revenues in certain cases; and to the bearing of these measures on the development of the resources of our Indian empire. He discussed the policy of these measures, which, he insisted, would be nugatory and inoperative so long as the Government held the fee simple of the whole cultivated area of the country, of which it must denude itself. He suggested the reforms which, in his opinion, India required (not, he said, these small and fragmentary reforms), but of which he despaired when he considered (looking round upon the almost deserted benches) the apathy and indifference of that House. He asked for copies of the resolutions.

After some observations from Mr. VANSITTART, who advocated the extension of the permanent settlement of Bengal to the North-West Provinces,

Sir C. Wood said he was ready to produce the papers referred to. In giving his general approval to the resolution regarding waste lands, he agreed that care must be taken in carrying it into execution. There was a great delusion as to waste lands in India; a great deal of land so called was not, in the true sense of the term, waste. As to the redemption of the land revenue, it was not intended to carry it to any great extent, and he did not believe it could be so carried.

### MUNBEE'S DIVORCE (INDIA) BILL.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—May 20.

Their lordships sat this afternoon for the purpose of considering the second reading of this Bill for the dissolution of the marriage of Lieutenant Colonel Gore Boland Munbee with Sophia Catherine, his now wife, and to enable him to marry again.

The noble and learned lords present were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Cranworth, and Lord Kingsdown.

Mr. Lush, Q.C., and Mr. Macqueen, Q.C., appeared for petitioner; the respondent was not represented.

The learned Counsel, in opening the case on behalf of the petitioner, stated that Colonel Munbee, of the Royal Engineers, being then thirty-six years of age, married Sophia Catherine Frankland, who was then twenty-three years of age, at the Church of Sattara, in the Presidency of Bombay, on the 28th of September, 1846, and that they lived together happily until January, 1860, when Colonel Munbee was obliged to proceed on a tour of district inspection, which compelled him to leave his wife for a few months with her sister, the wife of a brother officer, at Poonah. In April of the same year Mrs. Munbee succeeded, by the will of her brother, to about £1,500, which she prevailed upon her husband to settle upon her for her separate use; shortly after which she eloped with the alleged adulterer, Lieutenant Charles Payne Barras, of the 29th Native Infantry, with whom she has lived ever since in open adultery, sending her husband the following letter:—

"To Colonel Munbee,—I have at last taken a step which will enable you to release yourself and me from a tie which has become each year more irksome to both. I cannot hope that, at first, even the recollection of the miserable terms on which we have long lived will reconcile you to my having sought the protection of Captain Barras, but if you take the only proper course open to you under the circumstances, you will in the end congratulate yourself on my having done so. What I have now done is done after long and mature consideration, and I have well weighed all the disadvantages attending such a step, and I prefer setting every consideration at defiance to continuing to lead a hopeless, aimless, and miserable life. Circumstances so far favour you that the usual talk and scandal attending such a case may be entirely avoided. I have made no confidants, and am going to such an isolated place that if you choose to apply immediately for a divorce nothing need be known until you are thereby rid of me. You may not choose to afford me the release which I desire. If so, you will regret it hereafter, and the disgrace of my

position will be reflected upon you. Nor can you satisfy yourself by a hostile meeting with Captain Barras—for my sake he cannot and will not give you satisfaction—duelling, too, is out of fashion and redress by law is within your reach. If you seek 'damages' only, you will oblige me to bring forward evidence of a disagreeable nature to prove that no happy home has been destroyed, and you must fail in gaining them—therefore, for your own sake, refrain from such a course.

"SOPHIA C. MUNBEE."

Since that period the petitioner has held no intercourse with her whatever, and the result of an action he brought against Lieutenant Barras in the Civil Court at Bombay was a verdict in his favour, with 3,000 rupees damages. He had also obtained a divorce *à mensa et thoro* in the Ecclesiastical Court, and now prayed their lordships to dissolve the marriage. The learned counsel having read portions of the evidence taken in India to prove the marriage and the adultery,

Their lordships expressed themselves satisfied that the petitioner had made out his case, and read the Bill a second time.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.—(*Balmoral, May 21.*)—The Queen, as Sovereign of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, has been graciously pleased by letters patent, under the Great Seal of the Order, bearing date this day, to dispense with all the statutes and regulations observed in regard to installations, and to grant unto the Right Hon. John, Earl Canning, Knight of the said Most Noble Order, full power and authority severally to exercise all rights and privileges belonging to a Knight Companion of the said Most Noble Order of the Garter, in as full and ample a manner as if he had been formally installed, any decree, rule, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Gazette.*

MILITARY BUTCHERY IN PERSIA.—A letter from Teheran, dated the 18th April, in the *Levant Herald*, has the following:—"On the 27th March 55 Turcomans were brought here as prisoners, and shot in a barrack outside the town. They were tied up to the walls by their hands, and a detachment of 100 men fired upon them at 40 paces, with such bad practice that the detachment had to be changed six times, and nearly 4,000 rounds of ammunition were expended before the wretches were slaughtered. The whole affair lasted nearly an hour and a half, and several of the victims received as many as 30 shots before life was bulleted out of them. So much for the firing of the regular Persian troops. The Mushir ed Doulep (who was Ambassador in England) made an ineffectual endeavour to save the lives of the Turcomans whose execution I have just mentioned. M. Anitchkoff, the Russian Minister, also used his influence, but with no better result, as the Shah had unfortunately gone out hunting, and did not return until long after the butchery was over. Had he been here, doubtless the lives of the wretches would have been spared, and we should have been saved the pain of witnessing so horrible an exhibition as their execution in the way narrated presented."

THE LATE SIR HARRY SMITH.—Mr. G. G. Adams, sculptor, of Sloane-street, has been commissioned to execute the monument to the late General Sir Harry Smith, G.C.B. It is to be erected at Whitelesea, Cambridgeshire, the gallant general's birthplace. A marble bust, executed from life, will form the summit.

A NEW INDIAN BANK.—A prospectus has been issued of the new joint-stock bank projected for India under the title of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, with a capital of £1,000,000, in shares of £100 each. Its claim to support consists in the fact that there has been no increase of banking facilities in connection with the East in any degree commensurate with the growth and prosperity of that region. The existing banks have all for a considerable period paid high dividends, and there is of course a good field for the new establishment, provided it pursues an equally prudent system of management.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.—At a meeting of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, held on the 20th, the report for the year ended the 31st of December last was submitted and approved. It showed net profits amounting to £60,040, out of which £50,000 has been already distributed in two half-yearly dividends of 5 per cent. each. £10,000 has been placed to the reserve fund, which has thus been raised to £90,000, and is invested in the Indian Government Securities, and a balance of £40 has been carried forward.

APPOINTMENT, CHINA.—(*War-office, May 20.*)—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Harry Smith Parkes, Esq., C.B., her Majesty's Consul at Shanghai, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

May 19. Akbar, Pizzev, Ceylon; John Masterman, West-garth, Macao; Celeritas, Melen, Cochín; International, Slavey, and Thames, Callender, Mauritius; Young England, Ward, Ceylon; Ripon str., Christian, Alexandria; Recruit, Lyall, Singapore; Evangeline, Fairien, Calcutta; Lord Clyde, Wetherall, Bassein.—20. Mary Hammond, Calcutta; Sea Belle, Dickson, Macao; Delhi, Thwaites, Sarawak; Agri, St. Croix, Hong Kong and Demerara; Bebbington, Tilson, and Gosforth, Shaw, Bombay; Perla and Induna, Manila.—21. Polar Star, Pearson, Rangoon; Assaye, Brumwell, Bombay; Emuress Eugénie, Calcutta and Jamaica; Ceylon, Sampson, Passerocang; Sarah M., Shaw, Akab; Cospatrick, Scott, Bombay; Ida Ziegler, Reynolds, Calcutta; Maria Elizabeth, Foo-chow-Poo; Castle Eden, May, Tutuoreen; Belvidera, Atkinson, Calcutta and Barbadoes; Eunice, Lewis, Ceylon; Almona, Williams, Bombay; Amos Lawrence, Whitmore, Rangoon.—22. Dorothy Johnson, Young, Ceylon; J. N. Cushing, Swap, Calcutta; Elizabeth, Owen, Singapore; Fairlight, Kemball, Shanghai; Admiral Prins Adolph, Sontag, Calcutta; Chandernagore, Lynas, Cochín; El Dorado, Tutuoreen; Truro, Duggan, India and Demerara; Martha Wenzell, Smith, and Duke of Northumberland, Brown, Akab; Champion of the Seas, Outridge, Calcutta; Helen Douglas, McDougall, Calcutta; Yung Yu, Taylor, Foo-chow-Poo; Benclutha, Mossop, Mauritius; Jeanpore, King, Shanghai; Waterloo, Green, Ceylon; Robert Lowe str., Congalton, Kurraque.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, May 20.—For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. R. Buchan, Mr. Ledger. For MALTA.—Capt. Monk, Ens. Knox. For CALCUTTA.—Lieut. F. P. Cotton, Mr. E. S. Mott, Dr. Spry, Mr. J. G. Ross, Miss Hewatt, Mr. G. Ungt, Capt. Gillett, Surg. Maj. J. Dempster, Ens. Archer, Mrs. R. Thomson, Staff Surg. W. Boyd, Maj. Brooke. For MADRAS.—Miss Cherry, Capt. Macaulay, Rev. F. A. C. and Mrs. Lillington and infant, Mr. Cole, Dr. and Mrs. Bester, Mrs. R. Thomson, Lieut. Stephens, Mrs. Stoddard, Maj. J. D. Dale. For CEYLON.—Mr. W. Mackintosh, Maj. and Mrs. Hook and infant, Mr. Leake. For SINGAPORE.—Miss and Miss A. L. Tidman, Miss E. Myers, Mr. and Mrs. M. Wood, Lady M. Bol. For HONG KONG.—Mrs. Jones, Mr. Soy, Mr. Girdlestone, Comdr. C. Rowley, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Ball, Mr. J. B. Walkinshaw, Mr. R. Watmore, Mr. and Mrs. Mercer, Gen. Eschague, lady, and daughter, and two aides-de-camp.

#### PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.) May 27.—For BOMBAY.—Two Misses Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. White, Mr. and Mrs. Couch, Mr. J. A. Anderson, Mr. J. A. Scott, Mr. J. Cope Ibb, Mr. G. M. Cruikshank, Mr. E. de C. Williams, Capt. Gowar, Asst. Surg. Adey, Mr. W. Murrell, Mr. Seaman, Mr. Nicholson, Mrs. Bismarck. June 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Alvin, Ensign Copeland, Miss Bendall, Mr. Allen Cunningham, Capt. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge, Mr. Abendroth, Mr. W. W. Bainbridge. For MADRAS.—Lieut. Col. J. B. and Mrs. Spurgeon, Mr. A. V. Hamilton, Mr. Clark, Mr. Mackintosh. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Greveland and infant, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. W. May, Widdhouse. For HONG KONG.—Mr. N. J. Ede, Mr. W. A. Whyte, Mr. Crocker. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Jno. Small, Mr. T. Dunham, Mr. Guild. June 12.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Hedley. For SINGAPORE via BOMBAY.—Mr. Weir. June 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Maj. A. D. Dickens, Mr. J. F. Watkins, Lieut. H. Thompson.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTH.

OUTRAM, the wife of F. B., Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, at 27, Bon Accord-terrace, Aberdeen, May 17.

#### MARRIAGES.

BONDIE, Edward W., Major Madras Army, to Emily M., daughter of H. E. Waller, Esq., at Farmington, May 15. DIXON, Charles, son of James, of Dalton-terrace, to Elizabeth Dixon, eldest daughter of William Miller, Esq., of the India-office, and Park-road Villa, Dalton, at St. John's, Hackney, May 17. ELLIOTT, Charles P., Bengal Civil Service, to Hannah F., daughter of John S. Lister, Esq., at the parish church, Saleby, May 21. LITTLE, Frederick B., to Jane D., daughter of the late W. Dixon Whelpdale, of Ellichpoor, Madras, at Hendingley Church, Leeds, May 22.

## DEATHS.

BEAUMONT, Capt. Charles A., Branch Pilot in the Bengal Service, at Bedford, aged 45, May 16.  
 DIGHTON, Susan, widow of the late Maj. gen. John, late of the H.E.I. Co.'s Service, at Newland, Gloucestershire, aged 93, May 20.  
 ELDER, Alexander, infant son of W. A., of Calcutta, at 17, St. George's-terrace, South Kensington, aged 3 months and 10 days, May 21.  
 TOVEY, Emily L., daughter of the late Rev. Thomas L., of Newnham, Gloucestershire, on board the P. and O. steamer *Tipon*, aged 22, May 15.

## India Office,

May 24, 1862.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. H. A. Alexander, Mr. H. Vansittart.

*Madras Estab.*—Mr. F. Copleston.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. W. Gordon, 7th N.I.; Lieut. Hon. H. Hare, 17th N.I.; Lieut. F. Hibbert, 35th N.I.; Lieut. col. J. H. Maxwell, Engrs.; Maj. T. Green, 48th N.I.; Maj. gen. J. C. Hannington, Ret.; Lieut. col. F. Johnstone, Ret.; Col. J. De W. G. Moir, Ret.

*Madras Estab.*—Surg. maj. C. Timins, Med. Estab.; Capt. A. W. Ritherdon, Staff Corps; Maj. T. Clerk, Staff Corps; Maj. F. J. Goldsmid, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. T. Tennant, 3rd Eur. Regt.; Maj. H. W. Tulloch, Ret.

*Bombay Estab.*—Capt. W. R. Houghton, Staff Corps; Maj. J. J. Laurie, 30th N.I.; Capt. M. W. Parker, Staff Corps; Capt. C. T. Heathcote, Staff Corps.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

*Bengal Estab.*—Mr. W. L. Willson (Uncov.), 3 mos.; Mr. E. O. Brien (Uncov.), 6 mos.; Mr. H. H. Sevenoaks (Uncov.), 3 mos.; Mr. W. J. Twentyman (Uncov.), 6 mos.; Mr. C. Campbell (Uncov.), 6 mos.

*Bombay Estab.*—Mr. A. J. Lewis, Advocate gen., 2 mos.; Mr. J. G. White, 6 mos.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Lieut. J. Biddulph, 5th Eur. Cav.; Col. W. E. Mulcaster, Staff Corps.

*Madras Estab.*—Asst. surg. J. P. Nash, Med. Estab.; Lieut. A. Wynch, Art.

*Bombay Estab.*—Lieut. J. J. Elder, 6th N.I.; Asst. surg. C. G. Ross, Med. Estab.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

## MILITARY.

*Bengal Estab.*—Col. C. Reid, C.B., Staff Corps, 6 mos.; Lieut. R. H. Dyas, 4th Eur. Regt., 4 mos.; Lieut. R. R. Franks, Art., 4 mos.; Capt. C. P. Lucas, 47th N.I., 6 mos.

*Madras Estab.*—Lieut. O. H. Vandeleur, 49th N.I., 6 mos.; Capt. C. C. Hook, 7th Lt. Cav., 6 mos.; Capt. E. A. Saunders, Staff Corps, 5 mos.; Maj. W. G. Owen, Staff Corps, 2 mos.; Asst. surg. J. Miller, Med. Estab., 6 mos.

*Bombay Estab.*—Asst. surg. D. McCosh, Med. Estab., 6 mos.; Capt. S. J. Thorp, 3rd Eur. Regt., 6 mos.; Capt. R. G. H. Johnstone, Staff Corps, 6 mos.

## PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

## MILITARY.

*Madras Estab.*—Capt. H. McIntosh, 26th N.I.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

|  | Actual Sales.   |   |
|--|-----------------|---|
|  | At per Rupee.   | In sterling Co.'s Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100. |
| East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ... | Sa. R. 1s. 9½d. | —   |
| * 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.) ...   | —               | —   |
| 2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...   | —               | —   |
| 3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...   | —               | —   |
| 4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...  | —               | 92  |
| 5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...  | —               | 92  |
| 3½ per Cent. 1858-54 ...   | —               | —   |
| 1½ per Cent. 1854-55 ...   | —               | —   |
| 5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...  | 2 0             | 102½  |
| 4½ per Cent. of 1858-57 ...  | —               | —   |
| 5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...   | 2 0½            | 103½  |
| 5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...  | 2 2½            | 104½  |

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

## BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

|          | 60 days' sight. | 80 days' sight. |           | 60 days' sight. | 80 days' sight. |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Calcutta | 1s. 11½d.       | 2s. 0½d.        | Singapore | 4s. 7½d.        | 4s. 7½d.        |
| Madras   | 1s. 11½d.       | 2s. 0½d.        | Hong Kong | 4s. 7½d.        | 4s. 7½d.        |
| Bombay   | 2s. 0½d.        | 2s. 0½d.        | Shanghai  | —               | —               |
| Colombo  | 1½ 2 pm         | 2 2½ pm         |           |                 |                 |

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares.        |   | Paid. | Prices.          |
|----------------|---|-------|------------------|
| £.             | India Stock   |       | 226 to 228       |
|                | India 5 per cent.                                   |       | 109½             |
|                | India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.                      |       | 90½              |
|                | India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper                       |       | 103½             |
|                | India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent.              |       | 109½             |
|                | India Stock Debentures, 1858                        |       | 95½              |
|                | India Stock Debentures, 1859                        |       | 108½             |
|                | " " " 1863  |       | 100½ to 99½      |
|                | " " " 1864  |       | 100½             |
|                | " " " 1864 or 1866                                  |       | 100½ to 100      |
|                | India 5 per cent. for account...                    |       | 108½             |
|                | India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.                        |       | 104½             |
|                | India Bonus (£1,000) .....                          |       | 26s. to 28s. pm. |
|                | Ditto (under £1,000) .....                          |       | 25               |
| RAILWAYS.      |   |       |                  |
| Stock          | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) | all   | 102 to 103       |
| Stock          | Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)                        | all   | 102 to 104       |
| Stock          | Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)                       | 100   | 102 to 103       |
| Stock          | East Indian .....                                   | all   | 104½ to 104½     |
| 20             | Ditto G. Extension .....                            | 2     | ½ prem.          |
| Stock          | Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)            | 100   | 102½ to 102½     |
| 20             | Ditto (New ditto) .....                             | 13    | ½ to ½ pm.       |
| 20             | Ditto, Jan., 1862 .....                             | 2     | par ½ pm.        |
| Stock          | Great S. of India (lim.) Scrip                      | 100   | 102 to 103       |
| Stock          | Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)                           | 100   | 91 to 93         |
| Stock          | Ditto 5 per cent. .....                             | 100   | 101½ to 102½     |
| Stock          | Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)                          | 100   | 94 to 96         |
| 20             | Ottoman Rail. (Smyrna to A. din)                    | 13    | 8 to 7 dis.      |
| Stock          | Scinde 5 per cent. .....                            | 100   | 103 to 104       |
| Stock          | Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)        | 100   | 99 to 100        |
| 20             | Panjab (5 per ct.) .....                            | 15    | ½ to ½ pm.       |
| 20             | Do. .....   | all   | 20½ to 20½       |
| BANKS.         |   |       |                  |
| 100            | Agra and United Service lim.                        | 50    | 88 to 90         |
| 40             | Australasia .....                                   | all   | 64 to 66         |
| 25             | Bank of Egypt .....                                 | all   | 21½ to 22½       |
| 20             | Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China                       | all   | 19½ to 20½ x.d.  |
| 25             | Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China .....       | all   | 34 to 35         |
| 25             | Oriental Bank Corporation .....                     | all   | 49 to 51         |
| 20             | Ottoman Bank .....                                  | all   | 25 to 26         |
| MISCELLANEOUS. |   |       |                  |
| 10             | E.I. and London Shipping B                          | 7½    | 1½ to ½ dis.     |
| 20             | East India Irr. & Can. ....                         | 1     | par to ½ pm.     |
| 20             | Madras Irrig. and Canal .....                       | 1     | 2½ to 3 pm.      |
| 10             | Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)                        | all   | 3½ to 4½         |
| 20             | Verduddia Coal and Iron .....                       | 5     | ½ to 1½ pm.      |
| 1              | Oriental Gas .....                                  | all   | 1½ to 1½         |
| 1              | Ditto New .....                                     | all   | 1½ to 1½         |
| 10             | Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)                        | all   | 6 to 6½          |
| 50             | P. and O. Steam Nav. Co. ....                       | all   | 68 to 70         |
| 20             | Ditto New .....                                     | 30    | 10 to 12         |
| 20             | Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph                          | all   | 18½ to 19½       |
| 1              | Submarine Telegraph Scrip                           | all   | ¾                |
| 1              | Ditto Registered .....                              | all   | ¾ to ¾           |
| 10             | Ditto .....   | all   | 4 to 6           |
| 2              | Telegraph to India .....                            | 1     | ½ dis. to par.   |

## INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

| Company.  | Rate | Closing Prices. | Business done per £100. |
|---|------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Bombay, Baroda, & Central India, Convertible, July 5, 1864  | 5    | 101 to 102      | —                       |
| Ditto, July 1, 1865   | 5    | 101½ — 102½     | 102                     |
| Ditto, Con. & Ren., July 1, 1867                            | 5    | 103 — 104½      | —                       |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern, Convertible, Jan. 1, 1867       | 5    | 101½ — 102½     | —                       |
| East Indian, Conv., April 5, 1864                           | 4½   | 100 — 102       | —                       |
| Ditto, Conv., Oct. 5, 1864                                  | 5    | 101½ — 102½     | 101½                    |
| * Ditto, Ren. Aug. 10, 1865                                 | 5    | 104 — 105       | —                       |
| * Ditto, Ren. Dec. 15, 1865                                 | 5    | 104 — 105       | —                       |
| Ditto, Conv. and Renewable, April 1, 1860                   | 5    | 105 — 106       | —                       |
| * Eastern Bengal, Renewable, April 12, 1866                 | 5    | 102½ — 103½     | 103½                    |
| Great Indian Peninsula, Renewable, 1866 to 1867             | 5    | 103 — 104       | —                       |
| Great Southern of India, Convertible, July 1, 1865-6        | 5    | 101 — 102       | —                       |
| Madras, Convertible, 1864-5-6                               | 5    | 101 — 102       | 101                     |
| Ditto, Convertible and Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866-7            | 5    | 103 — 104       | 104½                    |
| * Ditto, Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866                            | 5    | 103 — 104       | —                       |
| Scinde (Scinde), Convertible, May 1, 1865                   | 5    | 102 — 103       | —                       |
| Ditto (Indus Flotilla), Convert. and Renewable, May 1, 1866 | 5    | 102½ — 103½     | —                       |

\* Transferable by endorsement without stamp.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## BENGAL MILITARY FUND.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

Subscribers are informed that the OFFICIAL VOTE PAPERS for ELECTION of a HOME AGENT in succession to Colonel J. A. WELLER, resigned, will be found at the Office, 55, Parliament-street, S.W., and with the undermentioned gentlemen and establishments, for the entry of votes up to the 15th June, 1862, inclusive, and members are hereby solicited to record their votes.

## CANDIDATES:—

Lieutenant-colonel WILLIAM FREETH, Bengal Retired List.

Lieutenant-colonel W. S. FERRIS, Bengal Retired List.

Vote Papers lodged at Oriental Club, Hanover-square; East India and United Service Club, 14, St. James's-square; Messrs. Grindlays and Co., 55, Parliament-street, S.W.; United Service Club, Edinburgh; Gloucester Club, Cheltenham; H. Taylor, Esq., St. Aubin's-road, Jersey.

By order of the Directors,  
(Signed) WILL. FREETH, Lieut.-col.,  
Officiating Home Agent.

Home-office, 55, Parliament-street, S.W.,  
20th May, 1862.

NAVAL AND MILITARY CLUB.—Officers of the Army, Navy, and her Majesty's Indian Forces, may obtain PROSPECTUSES and all Particulars concerning the NAVAL and MILITARY CLUB, by applying to the Secretary, Carlton-chambers, 8, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, S.W.

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WANTED, by a YOUNG PERSON, age Twenty, a Situation to TRAVEL with a LADY to INDIA or AUSTRALIA. No objection to one or two Children. Wages not so much an object as a comfortable place. Address S. T., 66, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

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A white powder, is composed of the choicest and most recherche ingredients of the Oriental herbal. It extirpates all tartarous adhesions to the teeth, and ensures a pearl-like whiteness to the enamelled surface. Its antiseptic and antiscorbutic properties exercise a highly beneficial and salutary influence; they arrest the further progress of the decay of the teeth, induce a healthy action of the gums, and cause them to assume the brightness and colour indicative of perfect soundness. The breath also attains a grateful purity and fragrance. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

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FREEZING POWDERS of Improved Quality. PATENT PISTON-FREEZING MACHINES for Making and Moulding Desert Ices ready for the Table, in one operation, a thing never before accomplished. The NEW WATER CARAFE FREEZER or CHAMPAGNE FRAPPE PAIR. Everything connected with Freezing, of the best, cheapest, most modern, and reliable character, especially adapted for hot climates and ships' use. The CARBONATOR, a newly patented machine for the manufacture of Soda Water in a degree of perfection hitherto unknown, without trouble, at a trifling cost, and with no fear of getting out of order or bursting, it being made of pure Tin and Silver. REFRIGERATORS, or PORTABLE ICE HOUSES, of best make and in every variety. Prospectuses free.

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## THE DELHI RAILWAY.

(AN EXTENSION OF THE PUNJAB RAILWAY from UMRITSUR to DELHI, 280 Miles in Length).  
Guaranteed 5 per Cent. per Annum, by the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the same terms and conditions as those granted for the Scinde Railway.  
Capital at present sanctioned, £2,500,000, in 125,000 Shares of £20 each.  
Deposit 10s. per Share, and a call of 30s. per Share payable on the 26th June. No further call will be made during the current year.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

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William Peters, Esq.

## IN INDIA.

CHIEF AGENT—R. W. Stevens, Esq.

BANKERS—The Agra and United Service Bank.

CHIEF ENGINEER—Joseph Harrison, Esq.

The Delhi Railway, about 280 miles in length, will form the connecting link between Umrutur, the upper terminus of the Punjab Railway, and Delhi, the northern terminus of the East India Railway, and complete that great chain of steam communication which will connect the opposite sides of the Peninsula, having Calcutta for its eastern and Kurrachee for its western or European port.

The importance of the early completion of such a line is apparent, whether on political or commercial considerations. The attention of the Government of India having been directed to the necessity which existed for placing Lahore and Umrutur in railway communication with Delhi, the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the recommendation of the Governor-General of India, offered to the Directors of the Scinde and Punjab Railways the construction of the work, with 5 per cent. interest guaranteed on the requisite capital.

This offer the Board at once accepted: it being evidently for the interests of the Proprietors of the other associated enterprises of this Company that the construction and working of this important line should be entrusted to one and the same agency, although the capital would be entirely distinct and separate.

The route of the proposed railway has been surveyed; plans and sections prepared, and the other preliminary arrangements made; with the exception of the bridges, there will be no works of any magnitude; the cost, including rolling stock, is estimated under £11,000 per mile; the average height of embankment for the whole of the railway is only four feet; ballast is easily procurable along the line.

The railway will traverse a fertile, level, and populous country, with a large existing traffic, a great portion of which, there is reason to believe, will be carried by the combined undertakings of this Company to Kurrachee.

The trade of Umrutur, the northern terminus, has been officially valued at £3,500,000 per annum. It is the grand entrepot for the commerce of the Cis-Sutlej States, and of the region eastward to Kote Kangra; for the horses, fruits, and woolsens of Cabul and Bokhara, and the shawls and other produce of Cashmere, Yarkand, and the country towards the north-east. It contains a population of 120,000 souls, and is the religious capital of the lately dominant race. For these reasons the influx of travellers, traders, and visitors is great and continuous.

Delhi, the southern terminus, on the western bank of the Jumna and on the Grand Trunk road, occupying a commanding political and strategic site, must, with Railway communication, become a grand central entrepot in Hindoostan, similar to Umrutur in the Punjab, though on a vastly extended scale.

Although Delhi had not recovered from the effects of the mutiny, its trade in 1860 amounted in value to £1,000,000.

Through the good offices of Mr. McLeod, the financial Commissioner of the Punjab, statistics of the existing traffic between Umrutur and Delhi have been collected and placed at the disposal of the Board. From these returns it is estimated that 621,582 passengers annually pass through the Jullundur Doab, to wards Umrutur or Delhi; 27,340 being on horseback or in carriages, irrespective of troops and travellers journeying short distances.

The total amount of the tonnage of merchandise conveyed is not given, but the cost of the carriage of goods between Umrutur and Delhi exceeds £300,000 per annum.

The following tabular statement shows the extent of the movement of travellers and commodities passing through the central district of Umballah.

| ABSTRACT STATEMENT OF TRAFFIC ON THE GRAND TRUNK ROAD IN THE UMBALLAH DISTRICT. | Carrriages. | Carts. | Horses, ponies, mules, and asses. | Camels. | Buffaloes, and other cattle. | Elephants. |
|---|-------------|--------|-----------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|------------|
| Aggregate traffic in both directions from 6th Jan. to 21st Feb. 1861.           | 2,614       | 15,788 | 7,411                             | 10,214  | 2,393                        | 102        |

Besides the traffic existing on the Grand Trunk Road that of others nearly parallel to it will be drawn to the Railway; and the Deputy Commissioner of Delhi is of opinion that the Central Asian traffic, from the Bolan Pass to Delhi, via Bhawalpore and Sirsa, will, from the expense and difficulty of that route, be diverted to the Punjab Railway at Mooltan, and proceed, via Lahore and Umrutur, to Delhi, and other southern markets.

As to the probable direction of the traffic of Upper India and Central Asia, the Punjab Government remarked, in their first report on railways that:—"A glance at the accompanying rough sketch map will show that Northern India has two natural divisions—first, the provinces of the Ganges and its tributaries; second, the provinces of the Indus and its tributaries. In the first or easterly division, the stream of trade and wealth must ever flow down the valley of the Ganges to the natural outlet of Calcutta. In the second or westerly division, the power of art and science be brought to the aid of nature, the commerce would follow the direction of the Punjab rivers to the Indus, then down the valley of the Indus towards the rising port of Kurrachee, which is destined to be to the north-west of India what Calcutta is to the north-east. A line drawn north to south, somewhere near Agra and Delhi, will form the probable boundary of the two natural subdivisions. And if the same facilities were created westward which exist eastward, then all the commerce west of the line would follow the Indus to Kurrachee, in the same manner as the commerce on the east follows the Ganges to Calcutta. At present, however, the major part of the commerce of the extreme north-west travels eastward, merely from the want of a more direct route. But if the great route of the Indus were to be thoroughly opened, this commerce would go straight to Kurrachee. To this port there would then come the products from North-western India and from the Central Asian countries beyond that frontier; and in exchange for these the products of European countries. In this mode of direction there would also arrive the vast quantities of Government stores and material for the military and public establishments in that quarter, and a large number of European travellers would frequent this line (in preference to the eastern route), on account of its comparative shortness and proximity to overland passage to Europe."

There is, within the borders of the Punjab, an area of nearly 200,000 square miles, with a population of 22,000,000, subject to our rule or influence, nearly equaling in numbers the inhabitants of Great Britain.

No recent census of the population has been made, but the annexation of the Delhi territory and other changes have led to a revision of the returns made in 1855-56 with the following results in the divisions to be traversed by the Delhi Railway, viz., in the Umrutur Division, 416 per square mile; in the Trause-Sutlej 334; in the Cis-Sutlej, 341; and in the Delhi Territory, 327 per square mile.

In the five years since 1855-56 the revenue has increased by one million sterling.

The report on the administration of the Punjab for the official year ending 30th April, 1861, contains most valuable remarks on the trade with Central Asia and on the growth of cotton, tea, and other products. Of cotton 44,399,790 lbs. are grown, and 13,773,950 lbs. exported to neighbouring countries, net 4,100,000 lbs. reaching the sea. The local price is about 4d. a pound. The Government Tea Plantations produced 26,532 lbs., and distributed 103,156 lbs. of seed among 22 Europeans and 375 natives.

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Curry Paste.

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Essence of Chillies.

Tapp Sauce.

Mofussil Sauce.

Bamboo Pickle.

Guava Jelly.

Mango Jelly.

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## CRITICAL REMARKS.

"The production of this book has indelibly stamped the name of Edward Mayhew as the greatest benefactor the horse ever had. He and he alone, of the many veterinary writers whose works are before the public, has hit upon the quality of information, and the form to convey it, which the public have so long desired. We think it a suggestion worth the notice of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that they should come to some terms with the publishers for a portion of the work to be reproduced, in the form of a pamphlet, to be given away to every groom, coachman, carter, and cabman, in fact all men (who have not means to buy one) whose business is among horses. It would be an act worthy of such a philanthropic body, and quite in keeping with its object—viz., to prevent cruelty. We regret that our limited space will not admit of us quoting the parts to which we allude, but there would be no difficulty in compiling such a pamphlet, for the whole work teems with the most wholesome advice to every class, from the peer to the costermonger. There is no animal in creation more adapted nor more willing to serve man than the horse; but, we regret to say, that there is no animal whose natural history, capabilities, and general treatment are so little understood. The poor creature is frequently suffering from chronic disease, or temporary infirmity, while his master continues to whip him to his work, and exact his pound of flesh to the very utmost, for pleasure or for profit. But although there are thousands of brutes in human shape, who wilfully torture horses, yet there are hundreds of thousands who do so through sheer ignorance of his nature, and symptoms of disease or infirmity under which (at the time) he is often suffering. To such men as these the 'Illustrated Horse Doctor' would be worth its weight in gold, as its precepts would often save a valuable horse from premature death, and serve the cause of humanity at the same time. Every form of disease and symptom is not only illustrated by a master hand, so that the complete novice may at once see (by comparing the suffering animal to the particular illustration that bears upon its case) with what disorder his horse is afflicted, while the causes and treatment are detailed with a clearness and simplicity that is quite refreshing to those who have perused other veterinary books, the contents of which are generally mystified by high-down language and technical terms, while the prescriptions, being in Latin, are quite unintelligible to the class who have most to do with horses. The test for glanders and spavin, which have been the cause of innumerable disputes between vendor and purchaser, and the cause of some of the most eminent professionals giving their evidence in courts of law in direct contradiction to each other is clearly illustrated and explained, as are also many important disorders which many writers have left unnoticed. The subject of 'breaking down,' upon which thousands of our readers desired information after the misfortune to Dundee, is treated with an excellent illustration representing a horse after its affliction, with the jockey dismounted. There are upwards of four hundred illustrations in the work, each a faithful representation of the whole, or part, of the body of the horse during the symptom or progression of the disorder to which it applies; and we need only mention the names of the Messrs. Dalziel as a guarantee that they are executed in the best possible manner. Indeed, we unhesitatingly pronounce the 'Illustrated Horse Doctor' the very best and most useful book of its class ever published."—*Sporting Life*, July 17, 1861.

"One of the most valuable works that we possess upon the subject, all the diseases to which the horse is liable being lucidly described, and the remedies stated very clearly. The wood engravings, which are numerous, well illustrate the text, and serve to complete the character of a work which all who possess a horse must desire to be master of also."—*News of the World*, June 24, 1860.

"In order to make a good book two things are essential—an author competent to treat the subject he takes in hand, and a publisher spirited enough to give the writer a loose rein in the production of his work—that is, liberality in allowing him all means and appliances for rendering it a master-piece. The publishers of 'The Illustrated Horse Doctor' deserve the highest credit and the greatest success for giving the world this admirable volume in its present costly shape. Its intrinsic merit deserves every penny which has been spent upon it, and, inasmuch as we have never seen a book brought out with better taste or finish, the cost of its production must have been very serious. No one with the least equine knowledge can require to be told that Mr. Mayhew is the man for the task which he has undertaken, and most satisfactorily accomplished. His high reputation in the veterinary art, and his qualifications as a practised writer on domestic animals, render him the very person for supplying an intelligent and interesting work on the diseases of the horse, which would be devoid of mere professional technicalities, whilst, at the same time, his skill as a draughtsman, and humour as a witty observer of life, enabled him to illustrate with his pencil what he had written with his pen. We advisedly say that 'The Illustrated Horse Doctor' is the very best book of the kind which we know; and what gives it an especial charm is, that the author so thoroughly sympathises with the noble animal which he describes. Without pretending to go into any analysis of this valuable work, we at once pronounce it as scientific, yet intelligible; informing, yet highly amusing; acceptable to the profound horse-doctor, yet the work of all others for the bookshelves in every gentleman's sanctum; admirable in every way as a practical treatise on a very important subject, which it elevates altogether out of the region of quackery; and the tone is so learned, yet easy; so close to business, yet gentleman-like, that the dedication to Sir Benjamin seems as much in its proper place as if it faced a surgical work on the diseases or wounds of man. We give it our unqualified approbation and recommendation."—*Era*, July 15, 1860.

"Although the book will be mainly valued as an instructor to those who have to do with sick and suffering horses, all the causes of which are treated in detail of symptoms and treatment, yet it may with great advantage be studied by the owners of horses, who never think of treating them for disease—who, when their studs are ill, always call in the veterinary surgeon, and leave the patients in his hands; for in its pages they will find hints and advice, compliance with which is as much more important than the remedying disease as prevention is better than cure. Take the following as a sample of this:—'Above all, attend to the stabling, and let the box be large and well ventilated. Food is eaten but occasionally during the day; air is as essential as more substantial nutriment of life, and is consumed night and day. Food has to undergo a complicated change, and to travel before it joins the blood. Air is no sooner inhaled than it is immediately absorbed by the blood.' Are not these brief sentences full of importance to the keepers of horses?"—*Western Morning News*.

"The above is a volume of cyclopædic proportions written by a wise, philanthropic, and scientific man. The numerous illustrations—by the author himself—are simply marvellous for their power of delineation, and more so of expression; and none but a man who knew the structure of the animal, within and without, could have given these transcripts with the diagnosis of disease and illness, together with the (so to speak) physiognomy of pain and suffering, in so wonderful a manner. It is in every sense a perfect book, and calculated to be of essential benefit to 'man and horse.'"—*Dispatch*, June 24, 1860.

"We have no doubt that this valuable dictionary of the veterinary art will meet with signal success. We have before us a compendious history of all the diseases which horseflesh is heir to, and which man's abuse has bequeathed to it, with directions for treatment, and the necessary remedies, likewise the exposure of popular fallacies. . . . That horses suffer greatly from the ignorance of their riders more than from any intentional cruelty is very certain; but whatever the cause the effect is the same. A horse sinks exhausted in the field, after only a short run, and the rider is thunderstruck. Had he read Mr. Mayhew's book, and taken notice of the warning signal, of which, poor man, he was unaware, and put on the break, the catastrophe would not have been. It is in cases such as these, or where accidents happen in out of the way places, much useful information is to be gained by the general reader. . . . The work concludes with a brief summary, arranged in alphabetical order, of the subjects previously treated on, upon which great care has been bestowed, and the known ability of the author guarantees its worth."—*Sun*, July 2, 1860.

"Mr. Mayhew is not only master of his subject, but knows how to teach others to master it also. The volume describes all the diseases to which horses are exposed throughout the infinite variety of circumstances in which they are placed; traces each disease to its cause, as far as it can be ascertained, and points out the course of treatment which should be adopted in every case. In pursuing this clear and thoroughly practical method of inquiry and exposition, Mr. Mayhew draws in all the collateral lights that can be brought to bear upon his topic, and shows to what extent the calamities to which horseflesh is heir may be referred to the ignorance, neglect, and brutality of owners; making, upon the whole, a large percentage in the bills of mortality. . . . It will be gathered from what we have said, that the scope of this valuable and interesting publication is hardly expressed in the title. It is undoubtedly a Manual for the 'Horse-doctor,' and by far the most exhaustive that has ever appeared; but it is also a great deal more. The moral side of the question is as largely and sympathetically discussed as the medical, and the great mass of the public who know nothing about horses will derive lessons from the perusal of the work which they could not have anticipated."—*Horn News*.

"We are inclined to think that this is about the very best book respecting the treatment of equine disease that ever has been written or published. The author is evidently well acquainted with the duties of his profession, and willing to give a world-wide extent to his own useful and practical experience, so that those who read may adopt his rules and regimen, and save that noble animal, whose use is one of the greatest blessings mankind enjoys, from much pain and suffering. In country districts, where the horse doctor cannot easily be summoned, this book will be invaluable; whilst, in more frequented localities, its use will always be found to be safe and judicious."—*Bell's Messenger*, June 23, 1860.

"The great mass of them (the illustrations) are wonderfully faithful, and they are so varied and interesting that we would undertake to get rid of the most confirmed bore that ever pressed heavily on mankind for a good two hours by only handing him the book, and directing his attention to them. It is a well-known fact that grooms only remember the names of four or five diseases, and are sadly indiscriminate in their knowledge of symptoms. This book furnishes at once the bane and the antidote, as the drawings show the horse not only suffering from every kind of disease, but in the different stages of it, while the alphabetical summary at the end gives the cause, symptoms, and treatment of each."—*Illustrated News*, June 23, 1860.

LONDON: WM. H. ALLEN AND CO., 13, WATERLOO-PLACE, S.W.



# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XX.—No. 537.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1862.

[PRICE 6d.

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

|                         |           |                        |          |
|-------------------------|-----------|------------------------|----------|
| Bengal .....            | May 3     | Burmah (Rangoon) ..... | April 15 |
| Madras .....            | " 6       | Bombay .....           | May 12   |
| Agra .....              | " 6       | Ceylon .....           | " 3      |
| China (Hong Kong) ..... | April 15. |                        |          |

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE news received by the Bombay Mail of the 12th May is chiefly of a thoroughly local nature. The new Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, held his first levee on the 28th of April, and his first durbar on Mayday, when Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy presented an address from the native inhabitants of Bombay, expressive of their satisfaction in having as their ruler one whom they had so long known and respected. In his capacity as Chancellor of the University, his Excellency also held the first convocation on the same day as his first levee, and delivered a really excellent address, evincing a well-stored mind and a refined taste. The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on four graduates, and that of Licentiate of Medicine on the like number. The whole affair appears to have passed off very successfully, a large number of European and native residents being attracted by the novelty of the proceedings.

The Bombay Chamber of Commerce has memorialised the Government of India on the subject of compensation for the great losses sustained by the merchants from the sudden reduction of the import duty on cotton goods and yarns. The Chamber has requested that, as a partial compensation, all goods in unopened packages in their warehouses may be treated

as if they had been bonded, or that other equivalent allowance may be made to them.

Dr. Harkness, for many years Principal of the Elphinstone College, and Professor McDougall, of the Poona College, have sent in their resignation. The former will be succeeded by Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., who will also officiate as Director of Public Instruction on Mr. Coke's departure for Europe. Commodore Wellesley has likewise retired from the command of the Indian Navy, and will no doubt be of the greatest assistance to the Secretary of State in planning out the gradual extinction of that service.

The Persian invasion of Afghanistan turns out to have been a fiction, more creditable to the ingenuity of the news-writer with whom it originated, than to the judgment of the Anglo-Indian journalists who accepted and propagated his false or exaggerated report. Neither the Russians nor the Persians have had anything to do with the disturbances that have disquieted the aged Ameer, Dost Mahomed. Whatever fighting has taken place has been simply a series of noisy but not very sanguinary skirmishes between the half-disciplined soldiery of Sultan Ahmed Jan of Herat and the equally barbarian retainers of the Candahar chieftains. One of the up-country papers, we observe, recommends the occupation of Quetta by British troops and a subsidy to Dost Mahomed. A notable scheme, in truth, beginning with an act of spoliation, followed up by a return to the injurious and exploded system of subsidies. The English press in India is, for the most part, still sadly deficient in sound and varied knowledge, and in editors of real literary ability and experience.

On the north-eastern frontier General Showers has acted with such judgment and energy that the pacification of Sylhet and Cachar may be said to be almost completed. His first step was to issue a proclamation offering a reward of 1,000 rupees for the apprehension of the original instigator of the rebellion, and an amnesty to all who should at once return to their ordinary occupations, excepting only the head-men of three villages. But he did not content himself with fair words alone. A cordon of troops gradually moved forward, sweeping every height and ravine, and driving the insurgents before them like wild beasts at a battue. The result of these operations is expected to be the definitive reduction of the country in the space of ten days, after which good government must supersede the direct action of arms.

In our advertisement columns will be seen a notification from the India-office referring to the twenty cadetships conferred by her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council upon the sons of civil and military officers who have served in India. These fortunate youths will be educated at Sandhurst, and all their expenses defrayed, at the charge of the Indian revenue. No time, therefore, should be lost in making the proper application to the Under-Secretary of State at the India office, Westminster.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, May 17.

Mr. Laing leaves for England on the 21st instant.

The case of McArthur versus Grant has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff—damages one rupee.

The opium crop has failed in Bengal. Mr. Laing estimates it at 50,000 chests.

The last centre supports were successfully removed yesterday from the great railway bridge over the river Soane.

SHANGHAI, April 21.

The rebels have twice been defeated with great loss. Colonel Ward has been created a mandarin. The Taepings are receiving large reinforcements at Nankin. The foreigners at Ningpo still remain undisturbed by the rebels. There are rumours, however, of impending danger. The ice has broken up at the northern ports.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA, May 15.

Shirtings higher. Twist quiet. Indigo and copper unchanged. Exchange on London. 2s. 0½d. Government securities—Fours, 92½; Fives, 105½.

BOMBAY, May 16.

Cotton and piece goods firm. Government securities—Fives, 105½. Freights quiet.

## CALCUTTA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

ALEXANDRIA, June 4.

The *Massilia* and *Pera*, with the above mails, left this morning for Marseilles and Southampton respectively.

The *Simla* brought the mails to Suez, arriving there on the 2nd inst.

## Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—General Sir T. Willshire, Bart., G.C.B., Col. of the 51st (K.O.) L.I., at Hill-house, Windsor Forest, aged 72, May 31. Surg. maj. W. Neilson, joining 21st Brigade R.A. at Mhow, May 1.

BOMBAY.—Capt. C. C. G. Cowper, H.M.'s 8th regt. N.I., at Sholapore, May 5. Capt. J. Tyndall, Paym. of Pensioners, Northern Division, at Surat, April (May?) 3.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSEILLES.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. D. Davidson, Maj. J. Field, Mr. Good, Mr. Kingrose, Mrs. Ashburner, Mr. P. Melier, Capt. Chichester, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Halloran, Lieut. H. P. Burke, 91st regt., Mr. H. Coupland, Mr. Coych, Mr. and Mrs. Eager and three children, Mrs. Reynman, Mr. L. Wynchuk, Mr. C. Wynchuk, Miss Templer, Mr. and Mrs. Bickentrit, Mr. T. B. Bassano, Capt. Hardy, Col. Fuller, Capt. Brouce.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Delta, June 11th.—From BOMBAY.—Capt. and Mrs. Ansley and three children, Miss Delamotte, Lieut. Holloway, Miss Henderson, Mr. Craig, Capt. Gilbertson, Lieut. Turner, Dr. Potter, Col. and Mrs. Biggs, Mrs. Styles, Mr. and Mrs. Butt and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Weymouth, Mrs. Blackwell and infant, Mrs. Beecher, Mrs. Cremer, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Atkins, Mr. and Mrs. Tytler and infant, Mr. and Mrs. Pryce, Mrs. Rowlands and child. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Miss Ross, Mrs. Agius, Mr. Thayer, Mrs. Edwards and infant, Mr. Ha'ow, Mr. Walton.

## BENGAL.

## DEPUTATION OF THE TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

On the 11th of April, at half-past ten A.M., a deputation, consisting of about forty members of the Trades' Association, attended at Government-house for the purpose of presenting Lord Elgin with an address of welcome. They were received by his lordship in the Throne-room. The Master, Mr. F. Jennings, after briefly introducing the deputation to the notice of his lordship, and stating shortly the object of his visit, proceeded to read the following address:—

"To His Excellency the Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE, K.T., G.C.B., and K.S.L., Viceroy and Governor-general of India.

"My LORD,—We, the Master, Committee, and Members of the Calcutta Trades' Association, would beg most respectfully to wait upon your lordship to offer our warm congratulations on your accession to the government of this vast empire.

"We do so under the full conviction that your lordship's rule will promote the happiness of the teeming millions of her Majesty's subjects in India, and also add to the many honours your lordship has won in the high and responsible positions you have already held in other lands.

"We feel convinced that India, under your lordship's sway, will rise to an elevation it never before attained; that her resources will be developed, her trade encouraged, her commerce extended, and her people advanced in mental and social culture.

"Not the less do we feel assured that the energy and enterprise of our countrymen, to which India owes so much, will be fostered by your lordship, and that all classes under your rule will be encouraged to act for the common welfare.

"The policy recently inaugurated by your lordship's predecessor receives our warm approval, and it will rest with your lordship's government to extend and perfect it.

"We trust you will accept the assurance of our desire cordially to co-operate as far as our position in the State will permit us, in the support of your lordship's administration, and we trust the Almighty will bless your Excellency with health, strength, and wisdom, to fulfil the mighty work before you.

"We have the honour to subscribe ourselves, your lordship's most obedient and humble servants, on behalf of the Committee and Members of the Trades' Association.

(Signed) "F. JENNINGS, Master.

"Calcutta, April, 1862."

His Excellency read the following reply:—

"GENTLEMEN,—I am greatly obliged to you for coming forward in this manner with a tender of welcome and good wishes when I am entering on the discharge of the important duties that attach to the office of Governor-general of India.

"Public men must be judged rather by their acts than by their professions. I do not, therefore, dwell on the expressions of personal confidence and anticipations of benefit from my administration which are contained in your address.

"You may rest assured, however, that the development of the resources of India, the extension of its trade, the advancement of its people in moral, intellectual, and social culture, and the encouragement of the energy and enterprise of our countrymen, are objects near to my heart, and to the attainment of which my best efforts will be directed. If, under the good providence of God, the blessing of peace be preserved to us, and if the disposition to co-operate for the common welfare, of which I think I see indications around me, bears fruit in the establishment of mutual confidence and forbearance among those classes of her Majesty's subjects in this country who differ widely in habit and mental training, I am not without hope that some of your most sanguine expectations may yet be realised."

## INTOXICATION IN INDIA.

We have been at the pains to compile from various sources the following table, which will

show at a glance the duty raised from the vices of drinking, smoking, and eating intoxicating articles. The table is on the whole under the truth, for Mr. Laing in his financial estimate for 1861-62 fixes the abkaree net revenue at £1,327,804. Sixteen per cent. must be added to the whole as the cost of collection, to arrive at the amount actually paid by the sellers. We shall not err, then, if we say the State this year has received £1,050,000 sterling.

| Place.                  | Date.   | Spirits and Drugs. | Opium.    | Total.            |
|-------------------------|---------|--------------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Bengal ...              | 1860-61 | 33,77,108          | 15,48,618 | Rupees. 49,25,726 |
| Madras ...              | 1859-60 | ...                | ...       | 29,28,240         |
| Bombay and Sind ...     | 1860-61 | 1,59,218           | 70,679    | 17,50,000         |
| N.W. Provinces ...      | 1859-60 | ...                | ...       | 21,29,347         |
| Punjab ...              | ...     | ...                | ...       | 7,45,357          |
| Oudh ...                | 1860-61 | 6,11,383           | 1,48,197  | 7,53,580          |
| Pegu ...                | 1859-60 | ...                | ...       | 4,32,419          |
| Tenasserim ...          | ...     | 1,55,068           | 1,53,787  | 2,88,855          |
| Straits Settlements ... | ...     | ...                | ...       | 9,42,924          |
| Hyderabad ...           | ...     | ...                | ...       | 3,83,528          |
| Mysore ...              | ...     | ...                | ...       | 9,33,863          |
| Nagpore ...             | 1860-61 | ...                | ...       | 4,23,543          |
|                         |         |                    |           | 1,66,47,101       |

Wherever we have been able, we have separated opium from spirits and drugs, the truth being, we believe, that one-third of the whole revenue is derived from the consumption of opium. But these figures, without a standard of comparison, give us no idea of the evil of which we complain. If we take Bengal as a fair example of the rest of India, we find how rapidly the demoralisation of the people is proceeding under our rule.

| Year.       | Spirits and Drugs. | Opium.    | Total.    |
|-------------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 1845-46 ... | 21,19,358          | 3,83,666  | 25,03,024 |
| 1855-56 ... | 27,88,430          | 8,44,495  | 36,32,925 |
| 1859-60 ... | 32,91,535          | 11,85,951 | 43,77,486 |
| 1860-61 ... | 33,77,108          | 15,48,618 | 49,25,726 |

Here we find that in fifteen years the excise officers have raised the revenue just 100 per cent. If we allow a little for an increase in the duty on gunjah, rum, and country spirits, we have at least a consumption of deleterious liquors and drugs extended in fifteen years by 80 per cent. among a population whose increase is believed to be trifling. Do our readers realise what this means? All over India during the most enlightened period of our rule, the number of drunkards and drug-consumers has increased by one-half, and those who drank and poisoned themselves before have largely increased their consumption. Yet the compiler of the Bengal Report writes—"The increase of Rs. 3,99,733 in the net revenue of the past year (1860-61) is very satisfactory." And if we look away from the empire or the fifty millions of the presidency to one town, what do we find? In Serampore, a few years ago, there were only two liquor shops. The Christian population has been stationary, yet now there are at least twenty-seven public houses and eleven gunjah and opium shops, all flourishing. As in London so in India—if a shop seems better built or in a better position than any other, be sure it is a gin-palace. Natives reel along the Serampore streets drunk with doasta, a spirit made from rice, molasses, and a certain root, in the Government distillery. Our readers in towns will be able to record similar facts. These figures, with the complacent comment "very satisfactory" attached, speak for themselves. And they are true of a country which requires no stimulating drink, where soothing tobacco is universally consumed by man, woman, and child, and where the Koran of the Mussulman and the superstition as well as caste of the Hindoo, forbid drunkenness. It is notorious, too, that what intemperance is in the cold North as a feeder of crime, intoxication is in the tropical East. The Malay does not run a muck, the devotee does not lacerate his body, the dacoit does not go forth in the darkness of the night, the thug does not waylay his unsuspecting victim, without first plying himself with bang, hasheesh, opium, or drink. There is the same relation between intoxication and crime in India as in England.

But more than the figures of our revenue reports, and the returns of our criminal courts, a consideration of the abkaree system itself will

show that the object of the Government seems to be not to check immorality but to procure gain. Our system is in all essential respects that of the Mahomedan Foudzars, which we received as an inheritance from them, only it is more immoral. As the Koran forbids "drink," a Government based on it could not acknowledge a system of excise. But secretly the Foudzar of each district, for his own benefit, let out the monopoly to one man who licenced retailers. We abolished the middleman that we might get his profits, and now deal with each vendor separately, although the 16 per cent. which our establishment costs, shows that the Mussulman plan was as cheap as ours, while it was not so demoralising. The abkari superintendent till recently used to dispose of the right of sale of all intoxicating articles by auction to the highest bidder. One case is recorded of a retailer who bid a high price on the understanding that two men would continue to consume, as they always had done, each a bottle of country spirits daily at six annas. They died, and the retailer applied for a decrease of the tax accordingly. There was an implied breach of contract! The retailer used to pay a daily tax, which he must recover from his sales, and so "cajoled the people into drinking." This daily tax is still paid in the case of opium. To collect the duties there is a whole army of darogahs and chupprassees—the vilest in the country, for the work is not liked—who fatten on the retailer, the former securing his "nuzzur" to wink at evasion of the law, and the latter his "muscabar" to abstain from annoyance or tout for customers. While the darogah and chupprassie thus extend the consumption, the Christian superintendents are proportionally as busy. One of the latter class honestly confesses:—"We have often known it to be jokingly urged against abkari superintendents that when two of them meet, the first subject of discourse between them is, how much they increased last year and how much they anticipate increasing the next, and so on. How long is this increasing to go on? There are but two sources—viz., an increase in the number of drunken wretches, or that those who drank before should drink the more—neither of them very desirable objects to bring about." The system, we believe, has been somewhat reformed, but the figures we have given show with what effect. Rum and doasta are manufactured in Government distilleries by the licenced abkars, and are subject on removal to a duty recently raised. Opium is bought from the abkaree darogah at Rs. 20 a seer, and gunjah or hasheesh is purchased from licenced cultivators at the market price, to which Rs. 2 per seer is added as duty. The daily tax of eight or twelve annas on each opium retail shop is still continued, and is collected with difficulty, for it is irrespective of the amount sold. The "crack" collector or abkaree superintendent, no longer allowed to squeeze up a land settlement till he has ruined a district, now rejoices in a growing excise revenue.

With a bad system, based on immoral principles, and carried out by worse management—all pronounced "very satisfactory" by the subordinate Government responsible—the abkaree department is fast demoralising the abstemious Asiatics, who, amid all their vices, have at least this passive virtue. And in the Presidency cities we find that intoxication with English drinks keeps pace with the spread of English education. Truly we pay dearly for our national vice. We leave the subject meanwhile, with these little facts in our readers' minds. We derive an annual revenue of £6,000,000 from our opium monopoly, and of £1,650,000 from our forced spread of intoxication; we spend not less than £300,000 on our prisoners, and £4,000,000 on justice and police. But up to this day we give only £200,000 for schools.—*Friend of India.*

## EASTERN BENGAL—A CHIEF COMMISSIONERSHIP.

The necessity for consolidating our scattered provinces, governed on different and often conflicting systems, has not ended with the erection of British Burmah and the Central Provinces into Chief Commissionerships. In the course of years we expect to see a process going on in

India similar to that which caused a reform in the representation of the people of England in 1832. In England large cities were gradually developed out of villages or fishing ports, like Manchester, Leeds, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Rural districts become vast manufacturing provinces, like the Yorkshire Riding. Cities threw out new suburbs, which in time became great towns, like the metropolitan boroughs. The territorial completion of the empire, the restoration of financial ease and the continuance of peace, allow the Government to perform a similar process in India. There is not a province, whether opened up by settlers or brought into prominence by rebels, which does not cry for better government, for more detailed attention to its wants. A good time has come for the Cinderellas of our Indian family, and it will be their own fault if they longer submit to neglect. No one supposes that the Wynad district of Madras, the pushing community of Scinde, the fast increasing knots of settlers on the Himalayan slopes, will always be satisfied with the mere crumbs of government, which, from the small number of rulers in some places and their carelessness in others, are thrown to them under the table. No one believes that half a century hence the three old Presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and the three Lieutenant-Governorships into which the first is divided, will maintain their present size, and that they will not be broken up into smaller states.

The largest and most unwieldy is Bengal proper. In all our strictures on the shortcomings of its Government we are too apt to forget its enormous extent, its varying populations, and their conflicting interests. No one man can rule well a population twice that of Great Britain, and an area thrice its extent. So much is this felt, that already the work of disintegration has begun. Arracan has been taken from Bengal and added to British Burmah, and Sumbulpore is about to follow, dropping into the lap of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces. The process cannot stop there. Assam, or rather Eastern Bengal, must follow. At no distant date it must be made subject to a separate chief commissioner, not less for its own sake than that of the Lieutenant-governor, who has enough to do with pure Bengalees and Beharees. How badly the Bengal Government is served in the Eastern Provinces, and how indifferent it is to the condition of the people, may be understood from the fact that it has not and cannot obtain from one of its officials even a vague knowledge of the cause of the revolts in Nowgong and the Jyntea country. Is it the prohibition of opium cultivation, is it the intrigues of Bhootan, is it the attempt to levy taxes, or is it, as we believe, the oppression of our own native officials? General Showers is now on the spot with full civil and military powers, and martial law has been proclaimed in the Cossya Hills. Major Houghton, who has done so well in the Andaman Islands, has temporarily succeeded Major Hopkinson as Civil Commissioner of Assam, and we look for some improvement on the hitherto existing state of things. The people may be less oppressed, the officials may be increased in number, and the public as well as the Government may be better informed.

What Assam and all Eastern Bengal wants is detailed administration. It lacks everything which a decently governed district ought to possess—courts, police, roads, bridges, inland navigation, and a fair amount of population. Long devastated by the Burmese, who carried off whole colonies of Assamese whose descendants are met with in Burmah now, the country has been as much abused and then neglected as the Central Provinces. What the latter possess in cotton, coal, and gems, Assam has in tea, coal, lime, and many of the productions of a temperate climate. The former are inaccessible at present from the sea, the latter is traversed by the mighty Burampooter and its affluents. In the former there is hardly a European settler as yet, in the latter there is more than a hundred, and every year adds largely to their number. To what is the prosperity of Ceylon, Pegu, and even Scinde,

owing, if not to the detailed administration of a sufficient number of able and justly paid officials. Ceylon is a Crown colony, ruled by a governor who is frequently a peer, by an executive and legislative council, and separate civil and military services; yet it is little more than half Eastern Bengal in area, its population is somewhat less, and its physical advantages, with the exception of its island character, are inferior.

|                        | Square Miles. | Population. |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Assam, &c. ...         | 21,805        | 910,000     |
| Goalpara ...           | 3,506         | 400,000     |
| Cachar ...             | 4,000         | 60,000      |
| Cossya Hills ...       | 729           | 10,935      |
| Garrow ...             | 2,268         | 65,205      |
| Toolaram's country ... | 2,160         | 5,015       |
| Sylhet and Jyntea ...  | 8,424         | 380,000     |
|                        | 42,892        | 1,831,155   |

Compare this with other provinces and colonies—

|                       | Square Miles. | Population. |
|-----------------------|---------------|-------------|
| Ceylon ...            | 24,500        | 1,750,000   |
| Central Provinces ... | 71,000        | 6,500,000   |
| British Burmah ...    | 98,000        | 2,000,000   |
| Scinde ...            | 63,599        | 1,707,737   |
| Eastern Bengal ...    | 42,892        | 1,831,155   |

Whether Eastern Bengal be raised into a Chief Commissionership or not, its revenue is growing so fast from the increase of settlers that its administration must be improved at some cost. At present a pretence is made of governing a country larger than Scotland, and with more than half its population, by fourteen officials. The increased expenditure which is necessary for good government would be a mere modicum of the excess of revenue resulting from the prohibition of the poppy cultivation and the introduction of the Abkari drug, apart from the increase caused by settlers. In a few years, as both settlers and labourers still further increase, the number of officials must be enlarged.

But, besides the good of the people and the settlers of Eastern Bengal, there are other reasons, political and commercial, why the province should be put under a Chief Commissioner with a large and better paid staff of officials. On all sides it is surrounded by savage tribes, semi barbarous States, and dependent provinces which require to be checked and civilised. In the first class there are the Kookees, Abors, Nagas, Garrows, Cossyais and others. In the second there are Independent Tipperah, Bootan, and Cooch Behar. And in the third there is Munnipore. To carry out measures of pacification and maintain proper political relations in the case of all these, requires much of the time of a higher official than a commissioner. And the time must come when our highway to China will lie along a road connecting the valleys of the Yangtsekiang and Burumpooter, rivers separated by only a few hundred miles. Beyond Suddya an exploring expedition must yet penetrate, and reveal to us the least known part of Central Asia. North-Eastern Bengal has been thirty years under our administration, and it is time that it should cease to deserve the character of a "dead-alive" province.—*Friend of India.*

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.**—His Excellency the Governor-general in Council has resolved that, in supercession of all former orders in respect to public holidays in Calcutta, the following days, and no others, shall be observed as close holidays in all the Public Offices, except the Courts of Law and the Offices of the Department of Public Works, for which special arrangements exist:—

|  |    |
|--|----|
| New Year's-day...                                    | 1  |
| Sri Panchomi (February) ...                          | 2  |
| Good Friday and the day after ...                    | 2  |
| Chait Sankranti (April) ...                          | 1  |
| The Queen's Birthday (May) ...                       | 1  |
| Dushuhra (May) ...                                   | 1  |
| Junmo Oostomee (August) ...                          | 1  |
| Mohalayah (September or October) ...                 | 1  |
| Doorgah and Luckhi Poojah (September or October) ... | 12 |
| Juggadathree (November) ...                          | 2  |
| Christmas-day and two days before or after ...       | 3  |

Total number of close holidays in the year... 27

**BENGAL.**—Sir John Peter Grant left Calcutta on the 23rd April. Mr. Beadon, we understand, after being duly installed in Government House, Allipore, will before the rainy season take up his residence in Bhaugulpore, a place more conducive to his health, within easy distance of Calcutta and Darjeeling, and at the same time separated from the imperial influences of the former, which always overshadow the local Government. Major H. C. James will act as his Private Secretary. If the present Bengal Secretary, Mr. E. C. Lushington, carries out his intention of taking sick leave, in England before the rainy season, it is probable that Mr. Gordon Young, late Director of Public Instruction, will officiate for him. Thus Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary will be in accord in their policy, and the action of the administration will be at once direct and energetic. Mr. Grey has been appointed member of the Supreme Council, and is succeeded by Mr. E. C. Bayley in the Home Office.—*Friend of India.*

**THE COSSYAH REVOLT.**—From his camp at Jowai General Showers issued the following proclamation to the rebellious tribes, on the 14th of April last. Communication with these Hills occupies a fortnight. The rebels still show determination, and the difficulty is to see that this proclamation really reaches them. General Showers expects to have reduced the whole country to order, and to return to Calcutta by the end of June:—"Brigadier-general Showers, c.b., commanding the presidency division of the army, has been appointed the Commissioner of the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills. He has assumed charge of his office, and has this day established his head-quarters at Jowai Poonjee. The Government have at the same time ordained that Act XI. of 1857 be brought into force in the Jynteah Hills; and Brigadier-general Showers hereby proclaims it to the people. The British Government had in its clemency withheld this measure in the hope that the people would have returned to their allegiance without obliging it to resort to such severity. The people have continued headstrong in their rebellion, and now this severe law has been established and will take its course. Brigadier-general Showers calls upon all those who are friends of order and the loyal subjects of the British Government to assist him in restoring the peace of the district. At the same time he warns the inhabitants of the district that all who are found harbouring the rebels, or supplying them with provisions, or in any way assisting them, will render themselves liable to the penalties of the Act. The British Government has no wish to inflict the miseries of a severe law upon the people. It would be better pleased to act for the peace and the happiness, and the welfare of its subjects; and Brigadier-general Showers, guided by the spirit of his Government, urges the people to apply for pardon, and to return to their allegiance. If the people have any grievances to be redressed they should make them known as the law directs, and they will be listened to, but no complaints will be received so long as they are in a state of insurrection. Brigadier-general Showers has been informed that the mass of the people are loyally inclined, but that they are prevented from coming in by threats of certain evil disposed men. Is any threat such men can hold out more dreadful than to behold wives and children perishing from want and the inclemency of the weather? Brigadier-general Showers exhorts the people to give up such men or proclaim them to the Government, that they may be treated as the disturbers of the public peace and in conformity with the penalties of the Act."

**THE IMPORT DUTIES.**—Copy of Message by telegraph from the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, under date April 9:—"The mercantile body of Bombay are unanimous in considering the immediate reduction of the duties on piece goods as a useless sacrifice of revenue and unjustly prejudicial to the interests of holders of large duty-paid stocks. They regard the present high rates as injurious to the trade, and wish to see their gradual reduction, say to 5 per cent., from April next, and total abolition the following year."

**MELA AT AYODHA.**—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* describes the great *Mela* held at Ayodha, the birth-place of the hero Ram, near Fyzabad. Upwards of 20,000 people were present, some of them from the most distant places in India. They bathe in the Surojoo to purify themselves from sin. Some ten or twelve men were trampled down under the feet of an unruly mob, in attempting to ascend the stairs of *Honoomaunguree*, where from six o'clock in the morning the people continued to rush up and down through a gate too narrow to admit of four persons abreast. After the accident the gates were most properly closed, much to the disappointment of the priests.

**THE RENT LAW.**—Government are at last convinced that Act X. is working the same social ruin in Chittagong as elsewhere, a fact to which we (*Friend of India*) recently directed their attention. In that district there are no large zemindars, and the few men of any property have their estates scattered in different pergunnahs. Since the landlords are unable to keep law agents in the various subordinate courts, the ryots universally refuse to pay rent of any kind, and in many places have thus become proprietors. There is no indigo in Chittagong. The result is what we predicted a year ago, and a whole posse of deputy collectors have been sent to the spot to enable the ruined landlords to save some of the wrecks of their estates.

**A WARNING TO MR. GLADSTONE.**—A curious sort of superstition has prevailed amongst the natives in reference to the Income-tax. They believe that a blight has fallen upon the Council which imposed it, and will remain until the tax is repealed. They point to the deaths of Messrs. Wilson and Ritchie, and the illness of Messrs. Deacon and Laing. Now that the tax upon incomes under 500 rs. is repealed, the native mind will probably be reassured both as to the personal fate of members of Council and as to the genuineness of the prosperity which Mr. Laing depicts.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—Dr. Forsyth's departure causes the following temporary promotions till the Amalgamation scheme is published:—Inspector-General of Hospitals John McClelland to be Principal Inspector-General; Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals John Burnie Dickson to be Inspector-General; Surgeon Major James Alexander Guise to be Deputy Inspector-General; Major G. Verner succeeds Major Dalton as Officiating Commissioner of Chota-Nagpore; Mr. Hugh Fraser is appointed Honorary Magistrate in the 24 Pergunnahs, Mr. J. Botelho in Midnapore, and Chowdry Lulletram Singh in Kamroop—all with the powers of Subordinate Magistrate of the second class.

**MILITARY SCANDALS AT LUCKNOW.**—We (*Oudh Gazette*) hear that Lieutenant-Colonel Hinde, of the 10th Native Infantry, has sent in charges against his commanding officer, Colonel McPherson, of rather a serious character, which, if substantiated, cannot fail to relieve the latter of his appointment. They are, we believe, framed on his conduct to the officers on parade, and gross maltreatment of, and violence to, the sepoys. A medical committee assembled last evening (17th April) to determine whether Colonel Hinde is too ill to be detained to give his evidence before a Court of Inquiry, which is about to be assembled to investigate the charges. This was hardly necessary, as the steamer in which he is about to proceed to Calcutta will not be in for two or three days, during which interim his evidence might have been taken. We shall be curious as to the result, as it will be remembered that, on the 18th of December last, we published a letter from a Dinapore correspondent, in which he animadverted on Colonel McPherson's violent behaviour in the regiment under his command, which statement that officer denied in no measured terms in a letter to us, dated 25th December, 1861, which letter we also published. We also hear that Col. McPherson has handed Brigadier Barney up to the Commander-in-Chief, for presuming to drive Colonel Hinde on the course, while the latter was on the sick list!

**SIR BARTLE FRERE AND THE TRADES' ASSOCIATION.**—Copy of a Resolution passed at the meeting of the Committee of the Calcutta Trades' Association, on the 3rd of April, 1862:—"That this Association do record upon its minutes their high appreciation of the services rendered by the Hon. Sir Bartle Frere, K.C.B., during his official connection with this Presidency, and particularly acknowledge the courtesy which has marked his reception of the members who have had the honour on several occasions to wait upon him on matters seriously affecting the trading interests. The Association would further record their congratulation on his appointment to the Government of Bombay, opening out as it does a more extended field of usefulness and honour.—(Signed) F. JENNINGS, Master."

**PAPER CURRENCY.**—The following is the first statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, and of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserves and Government Securities held by the Departments of Issue of Paper Currency on March 31, 1862:—

| Amount of                  | Calcutta.   | Bombay.     | Madras.   | Total.      |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Notes in circulation ...   | 2,30,00,000 | 1,14,00,000 | 35,00,000 | 3,69,00,000 |
| Silver Coin Reserve ...    | 2,30,00,000 | 1,14,00,000 | 35,00,000 | 3,69,00,000 |
| Silver Bullion Reserve ... | ...         | ...         | ...       | ...         |
| Government Securities ...  | ...         | ...         | ...       | ...         |

By the 1st of May the limit of four millions will be reached.

**COLONEL A. BROOME** has been appointed to officiate as Chief of the Military Finance Department and member of the Board of Audit, and Col. Vincent Eyre, C.B., as Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines. The "officiating" part of the notification is formal. Colonel Ballhas left India nominally on leave, but will not return.

**RAJAH DEO NARAIN SINGH ON THE BUDGET.**—At the meeting of the Viceregal Council, on the 22nd April, after Mr. Laing had presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act X. of 1860 (to amend Act VII. of 1859, to alter the duties of customs on goods imported or exported by sea), with a similar motion as to its passing, Rajah Deo Narain Singh observed that he gladly availed himself of the opportunity now offered to express his admiration of the clear financial statement made by Mr. Laing on the previous Wednesday, which statement had shown such an increase of revenue, and led to such advantages in the shape of remission of taxation, as the repeal of the two per cent. Income-tax, the Licence-tax, and the reduction of the Import-duties. The two per cent. Income-tax had pressed very heavily on incomes of Rs. 200 per annum, and the Licence-tax had been most oppressive to small artisans and traders, and their hearts had been cheered by its removal. Although the Income-tax had been only enacted for five years, the people had always suspected that it would be permanent, as had been the case with the same tax in England. The partial repeal, however, lately made would remove the surmises and make the people devoted and loyal. It was true that the Income-tax had been introduced at a season of financial difficulty to enable the Government to meet expenses brought about by the mutiny and other contingencies; but the people at large had never thought this, and the statement had been looked upon as a mere excuse for getting money. The present repeal, however, would show the people that it was not so, and that the Government had not merely imposed the tax to screw money out of the people. The honourable speaker here passed a high encomium on Mr. Laing for his exertions in such a good cause, even when suffering from illness; and concluded by stating that India and her people owed him a great debt of gratitude. The native members of that council, he said, ought to feel especially grateful to Mr. Laing, for the fact of such events having taken place while they had the honour to occupy seats in the Council had raised them considerably in the credit and estimation of their countrymen.

**LAHORE MEDICAL COLLEGE.**—The second annual examination of the Lahore Medical College was held on the 17th April. Dr. Scriven, the Principal, stated in his address that there were seven students in the English and forty-seven in the Hindustani class during the year. Mr. Forsyth, the Commissioner, addressed the many natives present in English, and Captain Hall, the deputy, in Hindustani, congratulating the native gentry on the progress of medical science in the Punjab. Thus far the College seems to have been a success. It is remarkable how, in every province of India, caste offers no obstacle to colleges which require the students to dissect the human body, as an indispensable part of their training. In Bengal the native doctors make comparatively large incomes by private practice.

**THE MUTLAH ASSOCIATION** have issued their third report. They complain that Government will not clear their own lots of jungle which makes the settlement unhealthy, and will not allow the landowners to acquire the fee-simple of their estate, in spite of Lord Canning's resolution on the subject, which, the Board of Revenue says, is not applicable to building town-lots. They approve of Mr. Bolden's plan for raising water from the Hooghly at Chitpore, conducting it through a pipe to Sealdah, and thence in an open channel along the line of railway to Mutlah. At a capital charge of Rs. 4,39,156, and a working cost of Rs. 48,000 per annum, Mr. Bolden would thus supply the town. "With the Mutlah developed," he expects a revenue of nearly 9 per cent. on 5 lakhs, the European residents being estimated at 1,000 in 250 houses, and the natives at 20,000. Mr. Bolden has also projected a southern extension of the Calcutta and Mutlah Railway, which would join the main line at Sonapore, and terminate at Bistopore, traversing about twenty-two miles of a most populous and rich district. Bistopore is only about fifteen miles distant from Culpee, and should it ever become desirable to establish wet docks at a convenient point on the lower portion of the River Hooghly, the proposed extension could easily be continued, so that the line would connect the capital with the two largest ports of Bengal. The line should connect Diamond Harbour with Calcutta, and thus save both mails and passengers a day in the Hooghly.

**THE AMENDED CUSTOMS ACT** passed into law on the 23rd April, in accordance with Mr. Laing's Financial Statement, fixes the following rates of duty. Under Schedule A the following are free—Bullion and coin, Precious stones and pearls, grain and pulse, horses and other living animals; ice, coal, coke, bricks, chalk, and stones; cotton wool, wool, flax hemp, jute, hides and skins, raw, books, paper, maps, prints, music, and works of art; seeds when imported by any public society for gratuitous distribution; agricultural implements, machinery of all kinds. The collector of customs, subject to the general orders of the Government of India, shall decide what articles come within the definition of machinery, and such decision shall be final in law. Military and other regulation uniforms and accoutrements, when imported for private use by persons in the public service, and guano and manures of all kinds, are free. The rates of import duty are on porter, ale, beer, cider, and other similar fermented liquors, two annas the imperial gallon; wines and liquors, two rupees the imperial gallon; except light wines of value not exceeding 12 rupees per dozen, which shall pay 1 rupee the imperial gallon; spirits, 3 rupees the imperial gallon. The duty will be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof. Bottles are free. Tobacco unmanufactured and tobacco manufactured, 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. Piece goods, 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. Twist, 3½ per cent. *ad valorem*. All articles not included in the above enumeration, 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. Under schedule B. the export of the following articles is free, bullion and coin; precious stones and pearls; horses and other living animals, sugar and rum, spirits, tobacco and all preparations thereof; tea, coffee, raw silk, and silk chussum; cotton wool, wool, flax, hemp, jute, hides and skins, raw; books,



maps, prints, and works of art; Teak timber; coals, iron. The export duty is on the following articles, grain and pulse of all sorts, 2 annas the Indian maund; saltpetre, 2 rupees the Indian maund. Indigo, 3 rupees the Indian maund. Lac dye and shell lac, 4 per cent. *ad valorem*. All country articles not enumerated 3 per cent. *ad valorem*.

**A FELON NAWAB.**—The Lucknow correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says that the Nawab Ikram-ood-dowla and his servant have been fined respectively Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 10,000 for forging the name of Captain Hayes to documents said to have been written before the mutiny, and guaranteeing the nawab a large pension. The writer remarks, "The sentence is very severe, compared with others imposed previously on the nawab, for the same crime; but the authorities perhaps think that leniency has been thrown away. This, however, would not apply to a case of such old date as this. The unfortunate part of it is, that the natives look upon these heavy fines as merely a variety of our new system of tikkus, i.e., taxation." We see no severity, but a criminal leniency. If the nawab was guilty penal servitude should have been his fate.

**KATMANDOO, 10th April, 1862.**—Maharajah Jung Bahadur has returned from his sporting expedition into the Terai, ceded by the British to the Nepaul Government, for the services rendered during the mutiny by the Durbar troops. The Maharajah has not evidently given his time up entirely to pleasure; but during his tour in these newly-acquired districts has carefully examined the boundary, or that which struck him as affording the most marked features for demarcation between the Nepaul and British territories. Since his return to Katmandoo, the Maharajah has reassumed his ministerial office from his brother who held the post during his absence in the Terai; and on his resuming diplomatic relations with the British representative at Katmandoo, Jung lost no time in bringing to his notice the delay caused, and inconvenience arising therefrom, by the boundary between the Nepaul and British territories not being sufficiently marked; and he has asked that the question in dispute as to boundary may be settled without further procrastination. The Maharajah has suggested that the River Mohur, from its source to its junction with the Koreallee, and the River Raptree, so far as it tends in a westerly direction, and to where it bursts through the hills and makes a sudden bend to the south, form the main features of the line of demarcation between the two states; and that the same be continued by striking a line from this point on the Raptree in a north-westerly direction, until it touches the Koreallee, where it receives the waters of the Mohun. It is suggested by the Maharajah that this line will intersect the villages of Jumoh, Hurdoe, and Mathoora, and that they be therefore fixed upon as main features in the boundary. As this certainly appears to be the most judicious arrangement for fixing the boundary, supposing the villages named to be in the positions ascribed to them by Jung Bahadur, we imagine there can be no necessity for any delay taking place in marking out. From Mr. Saunders' report we imagined, however, that this had been already done, and that the line between the rivers Koreallee and Raptree was clearly defined by the jungle having been cleared and masonry pillars erected; and further more, that the same had been done from the point where the Mohur takes its rise, to the Sardah river below Bhurmdoe. If this has been done, it would be as well to advise the Maharajah of the fact, and to inform him that the boundary having been struck and clearly defined, no rectification can take place for the purpose of constituting the villages named by him as points of demarcation. It is clear that they must belong to the Government which claims the territory to the north or south, as the case may be, of the boundary line laid down.—*Englishman*.

**SIMLA, April 16.**—Neither business nor gaieties have yet commenced in earnest, although a good show of equestrians and pedestrians may be seen every evening on the mall. Few, however, too

few, avail themselves of the early morn, and the varied aspects of the snowy range before and at sunrise; but amongst the few is to be seen the Commander-in-Chief, in plain clothes, enjoying a quiet ride without any attendant. His Excellency seems well disposed to put officers at their ease, in the matter of dress, during his sojourn here, as you will see by the following memorandum of the 7th instant, which is posted up in the station library "for the guidance of military residents at Simla." "Uniform is to be worn by military residents at Simla when visiting the Commander-in-Chief on duty, when dining at His Excellency's table, and at any evening entertainment at his house. On no other occasion, whether at balls, parties, or places of public assembly, does the Commander-in-Chief wish officers to wear uniform, whether His Excellency is present or not, unless particularly specified before hand." Our last fall of snow, an inch or two fell about midnight of the 26th March, had been preceded by a day of thunder, lightning, and rain, the thermometer indoors going down from fifty-four deg. to forty-eight deg. at eight A.M. During the month of January snow fell on several days; the deepest only five inches. In February light falls twice, with rain on four occasions and hail once, pretty heavy. In March snow twice, and two days some rain. This month, so far, has been fine, with one exception, a slight fall of hail on the afternoon of the 5th, followed at five P.M. by a heavy squall from the south, and rain for some hours after the wind had lulled. The approach of the squall was a spectacle worth a pilgrimage to witness. The lower margin of the deep dark mass of clouds was about the general level of our roads, leaving a distinct view of Subathoo and the low valleys between us for many minutes, during which no rain fell below, the clouds reserving their contents until broken by the high ranges bounding Simla on the south and south-west. The sight to new comers must have appeared marvellous, the kites, crows, and eagles avoiding the higher atmosphere, and whirling about with much outcry, a thousand feet or more below, as the storm approached. Winter here is not the gloomy season known at home; a bright sun and an Italian sky reign for days after each fall of snow or rain, and the roads are passable in a few hours, except in deeply shaded spots on the northern face of the mountain, where the snow thaws but slowly; even those patches do not deter our winter residents from a ride or walk. To-day the sky is slightly clouded, and horses and jhuppons seem nothing cared for. From my window I have seen at high noon more than fifty ladies and gentlemen walking about shopping and visiting. Thermometer in-doors 58 deg. The Hindostan and Thibet road, to which the Simla is as a carriage drive, or an undulating lawn, is at last to be completed. The works on this great undertaking commenced in July, 1850, were suspended in 1856, when financial difficulties rendered a stoppage necessary of all but works of absolute and immediate utility. Since then only a small establishment has been retained, to improve and keep the road in repair; but before operations were closed, the road was open for lines of carts which pass each other up and down, the termini being at Simla and Umballa. And north of Simla the road was made from six to ten feet wide, as far as Serahn, two short breaks excepted; the whole distance from Kalka being 116 miles. On this line there are fifteen excellent bungalows for travellers, and the maximum gradient is not more than five feet in 100, and this in but very few places. From Serahn, the summer residence of the Rajah of Bushahir and Kunawar, to Chini, the principal town of the latter district, is 58 miles by the present or old road; and from thence to Shipki, on the Chinese frontier, 38 miles. A branch road from Kotgurb, constructed on the same principle as to gradients as the main line, will run through Kooloo for the convenience of visitors to Leh, in Ladakh, en route to Kashmeer. An iron suspension bridge will span the Sutlege at Wangto, but as the materials will not be ready for some time, a *sangha* or wooden bridge will be put up as a temporary arrangement. Several years ago a

partial survey was made for a line of road from Simla to Mussoorie, but the project was dropped, for the same reason that led to the works on our great road being suspended. Notwithstanding the inconveniences of the present rough mountain tracts, and the paucity of bungalows between the elder Sanitaria, there is a frequent interchange of visitors during "the season."—*Englishman*.

**NORTH EASTERN FRONTIER.**—Some time back the Durjoon Rajah entered a claim against the British Government on account of the Doar Revenue for the past year. The agent resisted this claim, but under instructions from Government he has now admitted it, and has caused a payment of ten thousand rupees to be made to the Rajah on account of the revenue claimed. The arrangements which have been made by the officer commanding the 43rd regiment N.I. at Gowhaty for the suppression of the insurrection in the Nowgong district have met with the approval of General Showers, who has described them as being satisfactory in every respect. They may appear so to the General, but they are far from doing so to the uninitiated. The country is in fact in a most disaffected state, and scarcely a day passes but some act of insurrection is committed; it is but a day or two since a Sepoy of the Burpathan guard, who had strayed a short distance from his comrades, was seized and foully murdered by a party of Nagas who had been on the look-out for some similar chance of wreaking vengeance on the servants of that Government they look upon as the despoilers of their people and ruthless invaders of their country. Yet all is quiet in Gawalparah, and there appears to be no inclination on the part of the people to join the disaffected of the bordering States in their acts of rebellion. Reports appear in all the papers that quiet is fast being re-established in the Cossyah and Jynteah Hills, and that it is anticipated that the country will now speedily settle down. Do not believe it. "The snake is scotched, not killed," and will not fail to assume fresh vitality so soon as the heavy hand of the foe is removed from off him. Unless a body of troops be permanently stationed on some central spot, such as Shillong, which is in every way admirably adapted for the location of Europeans, from its delightful climate, sufficient to overawe the country; no sooner will the troops have moved into quarters than the whole of the Hill people will be in arms again. They can build a stockade in a few nights, and they know they are safe there for a time at any rate; and thence they issue, plunder and destroy, in every direction. There is little doubt now that the Bhootanese contrive with promises of assistance, and by one means or another, to keep up the inimical feeling of these people towards Government. There is said to be a Bhootanese force now on its march towards the Assam frontier. Whether true or not, it is difficult to say, but it is believed to be the case.—*Englishman*.

**THE BLUNDERING AT SAUGOR.**—The mismanagement of the relief of the Bengal troops by those of the Madras Presidency, in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, turns out to have been of Madras birth and preparation. It appears that the Madras Quartermaster-general's department informed the Quartermaster-general of the Bengal Army, that the relieving troops would reach their destinations at Saugor, on the 17th of March, and at Jubbulpore on the 17th of April. Orders were accordingly transmitted from Army Head-quarters, and duly received by Brigadier Travers, arranging for the march and destination of the relieved Bengal troops; but all was frustrated, and the confusion and inconvenience which we noticed, were created by the premature appearance, at Saugor and Jubbulpore, of the Madras troops, some weeks earlier than they were expected.

**SOLDIERS' CLUB AT LUCKNOW.**—The public-spirited community of Lucknow, at a large public meeting, have resolved to establish a Soldiers' Club. The public have already subscribed 6,500 rs. in answer to the appeal of the chaplain, the Rev. T. Moore. The Municipal Fund will give 5,000 rs. more, and Government is expected to assist. The talookdars subscribed a third of the amount.

**UNNECESSARY LIBERALITY.**—Questions having arisen as to whether officers of Government, members of the Council of the Lieut.-governor of Bengal, are, while absent from the appointments in attendance on the Council, entitled to the full emoluments of their offices, the Government of India, with a view of at once preventing any future discussion of the subject, has ruled that all officers, official members of the Council of the Lieut.-governor of Bengal, who may be summoned from their appointments in the Mofussil to attend the Council in Calcutta, are to be regarded as on deputation, during the period the Council is in Sessions; and are to draw the full salary of their permanent offices, and, in addition thereto, a deputation allowance at the rate of Rs. 7,400 a year, during the time they may be actually employed in their capacity as legislators. As there is no necessity for the appointment to the Council of the Lieut.-governor of Bengal, of any official member who may not be a resident in Calcutta, we (*Englishman*) cannot see the force of the decision which saddles the revenue with an unnecessary expenditure for the deputation allowance here granted, in addition to the extra salary which must of necessity be paid to the *locum tenens* of the member of Council summoned to Calcutta from his permanent post in the Mofussil. We never object to see men well and sufficiently paid for their services, but we do object to such arrangements as this, when an expenditure of public money is involved for which there is no earthly necessity.

**THE EX-KING OF OUDE'S ALSATIA.**—We are glad to find that the Government is alive to the necessity of exercising some supervision over the disorderly horde which has assembled from all quarters in that modern Alsatia established by the ex-King of Oude in Garden Reach. We have reason to believe that offences of a serious nature have taken place more than once in that locality within the last few months; one, at least of such a description as to have caused families residing in and about Garden Reach serious uneasiness. That these circumstances have been brought to the ears of Government there can be no doubt, and that the investiture of Major Herbert with magisterial powers within the domains of the ex-King at Garden Reach, has resulted therefrom. That Major Herbert's office may not be simply a nominal one, but that every facility may be afforded him for maintaining respect for the law among the lawless hordes of ruffians collected there, a sufficient police force has been detailed for employment under him; and an office establishment, for which an expenditure of two hundred rupees a month has been sanctioned, has been organised. Those who remember Garden Reach as it was a few short years ago, and revisit it now, cannot fail to be struck with its altered appearance. The pleasant villas and mansions which lined the river bank, and lent a home-like aspect to the place, have been mostly transformed into such dwellings as are met with only in purely native towns, where gaudy colouring, innumerable shabby lamps, and *Zenana* walls, disfigure nature. What was once the pride of Calcutta, is now, in truth, its disgrace; typical, perhaps, of the vicious tastes of the Eastern monarch, and so much the more unseemly in a civilised city.

**LAHORE, April 26.**—I am glad to be able to inform you that some strong evidence has been elicited from the Abkary Sherishtadar at Gwalior against the Rao Sahib, which, if proved to be true, will doom the miscreant to the gallows. The Sherishtadar states that while the Rao Sahib held Bithoor, he was detained there in prison, and that he heard from the guards set to watch him that on one occasion a gentleman and lady were brought into Bithoor for the orders of his excellency. The Rao directed that the former should be executed at once, and the brutal deed was accordingly carried out in his presence. The unfortunate lady was spared for some time, but eventually met the same end as her unhappy husband. He also states that on another occasion he heard that when the Futteghur fugitives were making for Cawnpore, the Rao Sahib despatched a gun to sink the boat they were in, but that his murderous intent was frustrated as the

crew made their escape. The evidence of the Sherishtadar, though only hearsay, bears strong impression of truth, and it is to be hoped further inquiries will corroborate his statement. When the Rao was captured he pleaded that he had attempted to save the life of a lady who had sought his protection. The Sherishtadar's version, however, appears the most probable.—*Delhi Gazette*.

**A FORAY ON THE DERAJAT FRONTIER.**—We learn from the Derajat that some of our sowers stationed at the Turkmanee post have had a severe skirmish with a marauding party of the Sheoranees tribe, who descended from the hills in the vicinity in quest of plunder. It appears that our sowers had received some notice of the contemplated attack, and had consequently kept a good look out, and their horses ready saddled and accoutred; and that, consequently, when the Sheoranees advanced upon the post, though the night was dark, the signal of their approach was given, and the guard turning out, a hand-to-hand fight ensued, which lasted some minutes, our men behaving with great spirit and energy. Although none of the enemy were left behind or captured, it is certain that some severe wounds were inflicted upon the marauders, from the report of the villagers, who saw them retreating in a very discomfited condition.

**FEROZE SHAH.**—The latest about the notorious Feroze Shah is that he has adopted the honourable profession of *dacoitee*, which he is at present, or was, very lately pursuing, in conjunction with a noted dacoit in Meywar, with a gang of about a hundred followers.

**REGIMENTS FOR EUROPE.**—Two of H. M. regiments now in and near the Presidency—the 92nd Highlanders and the 43rd Light Infantry—the former in Fort William and the latter at Barraokpore, are under orders to return to England next cold season; and there is mention made of H. M. 35th, now at Agra, coming down to the Presidency; but whether to garrison Fort William for a year, and then embark for England, or to go home direct, is not stated; probably the former.

**H. M. 92ND GORDON HIGHLANDERS,** now garrisoning Fort William, have gone through their half-yearly inspection by Brigadier Harris, commanding at the Presidency during the absence of General Showers, to the complete satisfaction of the brigadier, who expressed himself much pleased with everything connected with that superb regiment. We are glad to be able to state that cholera has disappeared from the garrison, where its visitation this year has been comparatively very slight.

**ANOTHER DELHI PRINCE IN THE DOCK.**—The *Delhi Gazette* says that Kojhak Sooltan, one of the sons of Bahadoor Shah, ex-king of Delhi, a lad of twenty years, is now on trial for being a ring-leader in the rebellion. He was captured at Jeypore.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 21. Burmah, Gray, Moulmein; City of Ottawa, Jackson, Liverpool; Thomas B. Wales, Lincoln, Madras.—22. Osiris, Roger, Mauritius.—23. Sydney, Neblett, Madras; Duke of Wellington, Wetherall, Liverpool; Gertrude, Young, Colombo.—24. Sir Hugh Rose, Cochrane, Colombo.—25. Orient, Young, Liverpool; Mariet Margaret, Roguet, Bourbon; Glen Isla, Prowts, Bombay; Sesostris, Wells, Madras.—26. Glenroy, Laing, Liverpool.—27. Simla, Peterson, Suez; Gondola, Stewart, Cape Town; Sea Queen, Smith, London.—28. King Arthur, Grigs, Colombo.—29. William Carvill, Copehead, Liverpool; Mayaram Dayaram, Brassay, Mauritius; Langdale, Brown, —; Tubal Cain, Duncan, Madras.—May 1. Thetis, Chapman, Liverpool; Progress, Harrison, Moulmein; Henry Moore, Stuart, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Thomas B. Wales.—Mr. S. Anderson.  
Per str. Sydney.—Maj. and Mrs. Yates, Mr. B. W. Grant, Mr. W. Vertue.  
Per Sir Hugh Rose.—Mrs. Atkinson, Mrs. Balston, Mr. Erskine, Master F. Young.  
Per Gondola.—J. Stewart, asst. surg. 18th regt.  
Per Sea Queen.—Mrs. White and son, W. Jones, Esq., F. Bennett, Esq.

### DEPARTURES.

April 17. Pestonjee Bomanjee, Mile, Penang; Paragon, Howe, Galle; Moulmein, Ashton, Akyab, Raugoon, and Moulmein.—18. Rose, Chadover, Bourbon; Aramingo, Chessau, New York; Delange, Gondolin, Bourbon.—20. Euba Brahe, Duberin, Colombo.—21. N. Ascension, Roby, Bourbon.—22. Wentworth, Towlins, London.—23. St. Bernard,

Brown, Mauritius; Lizzie Mosses, Auston, Boston, Geneva, Barnes, Boston.—24. Thunder, Fowler, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong; Nubia, Down, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Lucknow.—For ASSAM.—Two Misses Garstin, Mr. A. Powell, Sheikh Abdool Mazed, Mr. A. Constantine, Mr. Cantwell, Mr. Dudrenee, Mr. Collins, Mr. Simpson, Mr. G. J. Cawley, Dr. Thorp, Mr. Claton.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, May 9, 1862. (by Telegram)

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                            | Sell.    | Buy. |
|----------------------------|----------|------|
| Transfer 4 per cent.       | Nominal. |      |
| New Company's Rupees 4 do. | 93       | 94½  |
| 3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.       | —        | 0 0  |
| Public Works 5 do.         | —        | —    |
| Ditto 5 do.                | 105      | 0 0  |
| New 5½ do.                 | 111      | —    |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) | 5½ per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days)  | 8½ per ct. |
| Interest on Deposit of Government Paper  | 7 per ct.  |
| Do. on Open Cash Credit Accounts         | 7 per ct.  |
| On Deposit of Goods, &c.                 | 8½ per ct. |

### EXCHANGES.

|                                      |           |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight     | 2 0½      |
| Ditto with Documents, do.            | 2 0½ 2 0½ |
| American Bills under credit, do.     | —         |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight       | —         |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight            | —         |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight | Nominal.  |

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

|   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| 4 per cent. Stock Receipts                    | Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70 |
| 4 ditto Government Paper                      | 100                      |
| 4 ditto ditto                                 | Co.'s Rs. 100            |
| 5 ditto ditto                                 | 100                      |
| 5½ ditto ditto                                | 100                      |
| New Treasury Bills                            | 100                      |
| On goods three-fourths of approved valuation. |                          |

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

|  | Paid up.  | Present value at Co.'s Rupees. |
|--|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Bank of Bengal                           | 4000 cash | 7850 to 7875                   |
| Agra Bank (Limited)                      | 500       | 820 to 830                     |
| Oriental Bank                            | 225       | No sales.                      |
| Hooghly                                  | 1000      | 950                            |
| Dalal Bank                               | 500       | 550 to 560                     |
| Commercial Bank                          | 2250      | No sales.                      |
| Calcutta and Burmah                      | 2500      | 520 to 540                     |
| Mercantile Bank                          | 21000     | 1000                           |
| Sinla Bank                               | 2500      | 550                            |
| People's Bank                            | 75        | Par.                           |
| India General Steam                      | 1000      | 1160 to 1180                   |
| Ganges Company                           | 500       | 520 to 535                     |
| Bengal Coal Company (Limited)            | 1000      | 1820 to 1825                   |
| Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) | 600       | 730 to 740                     |
| Hooghly (Eastern)                        | 1000      | 950 to 975                     |
| East India Coal Company (Limited)        | 100       | 63 to 65                       |
| Bengal Printing Company (Limited)        | 100       | 160 to 170                     |
| Bengal Tea Company                       | 100       | 120 to 125                     |
| Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)      | 50        | 55 to 57                       |
| Bonded Warehouse Association             | 445       | 635 to 686                     |
| Calcutta Docking Company                 | 700       | 1200 to 1235                   |
| Oriental Gas Company (Limited)           | 10        | 16 17 each.                    |
| Assam Company                            | 200       | 460 to 465                     |
| East India Railway Company               | 318       | 214 to 246                     |
| East India Copper Co. (Limited)          | 1000      | 11 dis.                        |
| Calcutta Auction Company (Limited)       | 75        | 28 to 30                       |

### PRICES OF BULLION.

|                             |               |                   |
|-----------------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Sovereigns                  | each, Rs. 10  | 3½ to 10 4½       |
| Doubloons                   | —             | 32 6 to 32 8      |
| Madras Gold Mohurs          | —             | 15 2 to 15 4      |
| Old Gold Mohurs             | —             | 20 4 to 20 6      |
| New Gold Mohurs             | —             | 15 8 to 16 0      |
| China Gold Bars             | per sicca wt. | Rs. 16 8 to 16 10 |
| Gold Dust (Australia)       | —             | 15 16 to 16 0     |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 | —             | —                 |
| Spanish Dollars             | per 100 Rs.   | 224 0 to 225 0    |
| Mexican ditto               | —             | 220 8 to 221 6    |

### FREIGHTS.

To London, 23 Os. 0d. to 23. 5s. per ton.  
To Liverpool, nominal.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE GODAVERY WORKS.**—Captain F. T. Haig, Engineer of the Godavery Works, reports that at the first barrier the ancient is to be commenced, all the materials being ready. Six and a half miles of tramway round it are well forward. The foundations are cleared for the Seetumpett tunnel, where 2,800 labourers are employed. At the second barrier the seven miles of tramway are completed. The sub-engineer in charge speaks hopefully of the completion of the whole line by next freshes, but another outbreak of fever caused him the loss of 400 out of 1,000 coolies, and laid himself up twice with many of his best men. About 700 coolies, besides carpenters, are present. At the third barrier the earthwork of about three miles of tramway is finished. Little progress has been made at Baddrachellam.

**MADRAS UNIVERSITY.**—The examinations of the Madras University were recently closed, the address to the successful graduates being delivered by the Rev. Mr. Halley, member of the Senate and Principal of the Doveton College. Of six candidates for B.A. five were successful, and of two hundred and sixteen for matriculation some eighty passed. There were five successful Bachelors of Laws, of whom one was Mr. Maskell, a local police magistrate.

**A "VISCOUNT" IN TROUBLE.**—The Supreme Court of Madras was lately the scene of a "screaming farce." "The Viscount Edward Blois de Farcy" went from Calcutta to Madras in the *Hydaspes*, where he became acquainted with a Mr. Jones. In Madras, in payment of an account, he gave a tradesman a forged cheque on the Mercantile Bank for Rs. 617, receiving in return a balance of Rs. 264. He immediately left for Pondicherry, where the police arrested him. The jury found him guilty, and the Chief Justice reserved sentence till he should inquire into the truth of the extraordinary defence made by the "Viscount." In an address made up of quotations from Sir Walter Scott and "a celebrated author," the prisoner reviewed his past life. "At the age of twelve I was obliged to leave my native shores; an ungrateful people repudiated their lawful sovereign to pay their homage at the feet of an usurper whose only right consisted in a name caused by the first Napoleon, infamous by the many families rendered wretched by the loss of husbands, sons and brothers immolated at the shrine of his insane ambition. I followed my father into exile, and there saw him close the eyes of his dethroned sovereign—unfortunate martyr." After thirteen years' banishment from France he began his travels, visiting China and "her Majesty's Britannic Empire in the East." It was Jones, he asserts, who in the *Hydaspes* gave him the forged cheque. He was delivered up by the Pondicherry authorities because, he says, "I have too freely expressed my political opinions, and by opening my letters (a custom permitted by French authorities) the governor became acquainted that I was not the slave of Napoleon, but belonged to one of those secret societies existing with a view of restoring the legitimate dynasty of France." The Governor of Pondicherry denies that he is a Frenchman. India has of late seen too many swindlers of this class.

**MR. MALTYBY.**—The *Cochin Courier* reviews the services of Mr. F. Maltby as Resident of Travancore and Cochin, in which office he has now been succeeded by Mr. Fisher. To him is due the Victoria Canal, now nearly completed, for extending the backwater communication to the extreme limits of Travancore from Cochin, and so affording an outlet for the produce of South Travancore at the ports of Alleppey and Cochin. The Victoria Canal once completed, there will remain but a short distance to be compassed between it, and the terminus of the existing canal at Trivandrum, which presents unusual difficulties from the nature of the ground; and another small distance across the Laterite Hills intervening between Quilon and Anjengo. The former it is proposed to connect, in the first instance, by a tramway; and the latter by a tunnel some three miles in extent. The bridge at Shooranoor, now being constructed by the Cochin Government, on a magnificent scale to admit of the passage of the railway over it, is due entirely to Mr. Maltby. In the last two years the progress in these two native states has been proportionally as great as in British India. Mr. Maltby has well atoned for the errors of his predecessor.

**PERMANENT SETTLEMENT OF MADRAS.**—The question of a permanent settlement for Madras has been raised sooner than we expected, and arguments for the step have been adduced from a source where we had not looked for them. The Hon. S. Charloo and a deputation from the Madras Native Association lately waited on Sir W. Denison, on the subject of Mirasi right. This is the state of the case, as the Mirasidars put it in their own interest. The Mirasidars assert a right to the entire lands of the village subject to the payment of the Government de-

mand on that portion of it which they cultivate. Government allow that the Mirasidar has a preferential right of cultivation, but claim as paramount landlord the right to alienate the waste lands which he refuses either to cultivate or pay the Government demand upon. Here is a description of the evils of the ryotwari settlement by those who suffer from it, a settlement defended in a publication so recent as Mr. Wheeler's Cotton Handbook. "We are willing to have the 'Kyamputtah' settlement; according to which, entire villages or shares thereof shall be assessed at the average revenue collected during the last ten years. This system will obviate the necessity of constant interference on the part of Government officers with the ryots, an interference which is a fruitful source of oppression and extortions. It will relieve Government from the necessity of keeping up the small tanks in repair, so that what may be said to be lost in the abandonment of the revenue that may possibly be realised from the waste, which in fact is no sacrifice at all, will be gained by the employment of reduced revenue and maramut establishments at a great cost to the State." Sir W. Denison replied that he knew nothing about the question, but would give it a patient and impartial consideration. The *Madras Examiner* recommends Sir W. Denison to appoint a committee to report on the vexed question of the land tenures of the Mirasidars who have lately appealed to Government. As an illustration of the difficulty of the subject, the writer says, "It is not long since two native landholders brought a dispute before a Court, which was found so difficult to decide that the judge adopted the novel expedient of dividing the estate between them. With such a decision, of course, neither was satisfied, and the matter was ultimately referred to the Privy Council, where, if a juster judgment were not given, it was at least more sensible." The writer reiterates what we have so often said. "Landholders who have a hereditary love for a particular piece of waste, but who have not the means of cultivating it, may choose rather to let it lie waste than to sell it to another. This is done to a very large extent, and Government must, soon or late, put a stop to it. If men, calling themselves owners, choose to let land lie idle while others are anxious to work it, they must expect to meet with resistance. Every additional acre brought under the plough, or improved for pasturage, is an increment to the material wealth of the country, which it is the business of Government to extend as much as possible."

**PETROLEUM WELLS IN BURMAH.**—The *Rangoon Times* thus described the Petroleum Wells which abound in Burmah:—"Some of these wells are of great depth. One which we personally measured, was 196 feet deep. The oil reposing at the bottom was of a green olive colour. At the bottom, was a layer of water and the oil floating like a mirror on the top. The well was worked by two men. One man attended to fastening the earthen pots to the rope, which was changed as each chattie came up filled. The other man hauled the rope over a wheel down an inclined plain. These pots of oil were then conveyed to the river some four miles distant, on common carts spread at the bottom with buffalo skins. Our petroleum trade is likely to revive again very shortly. We shall be exporting it before long to Calcutta and Madras, for the manufacture of gas for those cities. To make our own paraffine candles in Rangoon would be a very nice branch of business. We could then compete with the Cossipore Candle factory in Calcutta. A great deal of fatty matter is now wasted, which could be turned into soap. From the capital could be procured the soap sand of Burmah, which is rich in alkaline matter, and this would make splendid coarse soap, in combination with various sorts of fatty substances." As a manufacturing country India has a great future.

**HYDRABAD, April 10.**—I told you in my letter of the 5th April, that the Nizam had ordered the execution of all the murderers lying under sentence of death in his prisons. Five executions have taken place in consequence; three men and two women. There is a suspension of other ex-

ecutions for the present, for no assignable reason; as I believe it is the intention to execute six more. The Nizam's prisons contain a vast number of felons of all descriptions, too many to be executed *en masse*. I observe in your paper of the 4th inst., that the Indian Government has decided upon peopling the Andamans. The Nizam might contribute to assist this object with some effect, if it were permitted to transport its felons wholly, as it now is partially, to the Andamans; I believe its prisons could immediately supply more than a hundred persons. A gentleman from Bombay, named Mirzah Ali Mahomed Khan, is now here. He was presented with a title of nobility by the Nizam a few days ago, which, I hope, is the precursor to his being established in some suitable office at this court, and becoming a resident of this place, as his ancestors were; his uncle Meer Abdool Luteef Khan, being the ambassador of the Nizam to the Bengal Government in the administration of Lord Wellesley. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan is a gentlemanly man, and bears a high character amongst the natives here, as, indeed, he does amongst the English at Bombay. He is a man of liberal opinions, and possessed of views and opinions which adapt him to be efficient in the discharge of any official duties which may be entrusted to him. He is consul at Bombay to the Turkish Government, and agent there for the Nizam's affairs, having two ships belonging to his highness for the conveyance of pilgrims to Mecca under his charge. I shall be glad to see him established at Hyderabad. His opinions and sentiments, partaking of the European character, would be instructive to his countrymen; and contribute in some degree, as all examples of this sort must do to improve them. We have, also, another foreigner here, an Egyptian, Abdoolah, who, I hear, has more of the characteristics of the European than the Asiatic. He is but a late arrival, and not so well known, to me at least, by reputation, as the other gentleman I have named. The minister has given him a command of a hundred horse, and I hail the circumstance with delight. The introduction of Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan and Abdoolah bring new elements to the country, which it very much requires. A letter from the Governor-general to the Nizam has arrived here, and will be officially presented by the resident in a few days. It contains assurances from Her Majesty, that the succession to the Musnud will go in his family by Mahomedan law. It is well meant; I have heard no opinions on the subject, but it will be hard if fault be not found with it. I venture to say that the constant mention, direct as in the case of the Star of India, or by allusion as now, to his highness' death, will be considered ominous of evil. It is difficult to tread on a floor strewn with eggs. The Nizam though sometimes *gauche* has been friendly and accommodating to the English Government. He has always attended to the requisitions of the Resident, and could he be better taught might take his counsel.—*Englishman*.

**ARRACAN POLICE FORCE.**—The Chief Commissioner of British Burmah has sent Captain Duncan to Arracan, for the purpose of organising a provincial constabulary force, to replace the Arracan Battalion, ordered by government to be disbanded; for which operation the Commissioner of Arracan is to adopt the necessary measures. The estimated cost of the maintenance of the new police force is a little over two lacs of rupees annually; which expenditure the supreme government has sanctioned, pending the trial as to whether such a force as this sum will pay and support, is adequate to meet the requirements of the province, or not; upon which point no very accurate opinion could be arrived at by Mr. Temple and Colonel Bruce, owing to their limited acquaintance with Arracan. Government has, very considerably, expressed its wish that, as many men of the Arracan Battalion as may be found suitable for employment in the new provincial constabulary force, should get admission into it. The Governor-general has expressed his satisfaction with the intention of the Chief Commissioner, to take measures for the re-arrangement of the establishments which hitherto have conducted the

combined police and revenue duties in Arracan, and a hope that the Chief Commissioner's expectation of a financial saving, coupled with increased efficiency and simplicity of administration, would be realised.

**NARAKAL ROADS.**—On the 16th April, a visit was paid by Mr. Maltby, and Mr. Fisher the new resident, accompanied by the Dewan, to the new port of Narakal, and we hear that Mr. Fisher expressed his surprise at the amazing calmness of the sea. It was first intended to erect a wooden beacon to guide ships to the anchorage; but in consequence of the heavy outlay which the structure would entail, it has been resolved to substitute a flagstaff for the present, and defer the erection of more permanent works until the port begins to attract shipping. Should the trade keep pace with the expectations now entertained, his highness the Rajah's Government contemplate establishing a substantial lighthouse there. The advantages of the Narakal roads can only be fully appreciated when the surrounding sea is acted upon by the violence of the S. W. monsoon; and we would earnestly call upon those who are interested in promoting the prosperity of the port, not to defer any improvements that would tend to facilitate shipping operations. As the place now stands, great inconvenience will be experienced to transport goods from the termination of the present canal to the sea beach; and greater still, in loading the boats, in the absence of a wharf to ship from. To obviate these difficulties, we would strongly recommend that one of the existing canals should be improved so as to admit of the traffic of large cargo boats, and extended to a convenient distance from the sea. A temporary wharf or jetty will also be requisite for receiving and shipping merchandize. When the S. W. monsoon sets in earlier than usual, which is often the case, the shipments of the season are often interrupted at Cochin, by the bar becoming impassable; and merchants have been compelled hitherto to send the ships which have not completed their cargoes to Allepey, which has subjected them to great detention, inconvenience, and expense. Now, we have no doubt Narakal would be readily availed of, if the needful facilities for shipments existed; and we trust our suggestions will therefore meet with prompt consideration. We understand that inquiries have also been made by mercantile offices in Cochin as to the capabilities of Narakal, and the means which exist for loading ships there; which proves that there is every disposition on the part of shippers to avail themselves of this auxiliary to the port of Cochin.—*Cochin Courier*.

**LEPROSY IN COCHIN.**—In the *Madras Medical Journal* Mr. Day writes on the medical topography of Cochin. Leprosy is there so common that in 1728 the Dutch erected a lazaretto. Of late no Europeans have suffered from the disease, but East Indians and natives of all castes, ages, and both sexes are liable to it. The leper, as long as he can procure money, is not expelled from the society of his fellow-creatures, who live in the same house, partake of the same food, and even intermarry with him. But if money fails him, he is driven forth to wander about, subsisting on charity, until death mercifully relieves his sufferings. There appears no age at which leprosy may not commence, from infants in arms to fifty or even sixty years of age. It is distinctly traceable in some families by hereditary transmission: it not uncommonly passes over one generation. Mr. Day, after a summary of all diseases, draws this conclusion. That the moral state of the heathen (at least) is lamentable. The marriage tie amongst the majority is almost absent and reformation loudly called for. Diseased beggars seem so common in Southern India, unlike the North, where they are seldom met with, that the writer recommends the appointment of travelling surgeons in some of our larger districts, having from four to six fixed stations, widely separated, in each of which they were to pass from two to three months every year, their advent would be hailed as a boon by all. A vaccinator might be stationed at each of these places, and perhaps the missionaries might be invited to erect a school and church under a native pastor.

## BOMBAY.

### THE GOVERNOR'S DURBAR.

His Excellency Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B., Governor of Bombay, held a Durbar in the Town-hall, at half-past four o'clock, on the 1st of May, which was attended by the wealthy and influential members of all classes and sections of the native community. In the large hall were arranged chairs for the visitors in parallel rows right and left, facing the statue of Monstuart Elphinstone. The visitors commenced to arrive at four o'clock, and were accommodated with seats, to which they were directed by the Oriental translator and the officers of his department, who were in attendance in the Durbar room. The assembly was very large, comprising almost all the native justices of the peace, wukeels of some native chiefs, native gentlemen holding office under her Majesty's Government, all the native officers of garrison regiments, merchants, bankers, lawyers, doctors, &c. There were besides a few European gentlemen present. His excellency arrived shortly after five o'clock, and was received by the members of council and secretaries of Government, and was conducted into the room adjoining the Durbar room, where he stood in the centre facing the door. Immediately afterwards the presentations commenced, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy taking the lead, followed by the Hon. Juggonath Sunkersett, the Hon. Rustumjee Jamsetjee, and Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee, who, after the exchange of courtesies, remained standing in the room by the side of his Excellency. The other gentlemen then came up in a line, and each of them was presented individually to the Governor by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and the Hon. Juggonath Sunkersett; the native military officers were presented by the commanding officers of their respective regiments. They all passed out by the other door and resumed their seats in the large hall. After the ceremony of presentation was concluded, his Excellency proceeded into the large hall, accompanied by the members of council, the secretaries to Government, and his personal staff, and took his seat at the head of the assembled visitors on a sofa placed on a platform beneath the statue of Monstuart Elphinstone. When all had taken their seats,

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHAY rose and addressing his Excellency, said:—With your Excellency's kind permission I will now read a short address of congratulation on your appointment to the Governorship of this presidency, which has been signed by a large number of the native inhabitants of Bombay. Your Excellency's presence amongst us in the high position which you now hold, is regarded with feelings of the highest gratification by all classes of the community, and by none in a higher degree than the native portion of the society of Bombay, who have been so long acquainted with you that they cannot but look upon you as an old and kind friend coming amongst them again; and this must be their excuse for departing from the usual custom in the presentation of the address which I will now read.

"To the Hon. Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B., &c.

"Hon. Sir,—We, the undersigned, native inhabitants of Bombay, beg to offer you our hearty congratulations on your appointment to the Governorship of this presidency, and we cordially and sincerely welcome you to the scene of your future labours.

"Your long and intimate acquaintance with the people over whom you are now called upon to rule, and the characteristics of your past public career, justify us in entertaining the most hopeful expectations from your government of the capital of Western India, and this rapidly increasing presidency.

We need not detain you by entering on a review of the various grades of the public service through which you have passed with such distinction. Suffice it to say that, in all the important situations which you have held, you have uniformly directed your best efforts to the amelioration of the condition of the various races with whom you have come in contact, and that your

eminent public services have been appreciated and recognised by our sovereign.

Individually, therefore, and as a community, we hail your appointment to the highest office in this Presidency.

We feel sure that in you we shall have a just and wise ruler; that, under your administration, our interest will be promoted, and that, from an impartial and generous policy which, we doubt not, will be firmly maintained in your future public career, the most beneficial results will follow.

Fervently hoping that you may have much health to conduct the labours of your administration of this presidency, we respectfully subscribe ourselves,—Hon. Sir, Your most faithful servants.

In reply, his Excellency thanked Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy and the other native gentlemen very sincerely for the terms of cordiality with which they had welcomed him. His Excellency said that he felt the greatest interest and anxiety for the welfare of this country. He was desirous of doing good to all classes of the community. He ardently hoped to carry out in good faith the trust confided in him by her Majesty the Queen and to be useful to all of us. He trusted that he expressed the feelings of his colleagues when he said that he would endeavour to carry on the administration of the affairs of this presidency with impartiality and in a manner conducive to the good of her Majesty's subjects. His Excellency expressed his heartfelt wishes for the welfare of this country, and begged to be allowed once more to thank the gentlemen for the cordiality with which they had welcomed him.

Nose-gays and otto of roses were then distributed, and the assembly dispersed.

The governor's band, which was stationed in the verandah adjoining the large hall, played lively tunes during the ceremony of the presentations.

### ADDRESS TO SIR G. CLERK.

The following address was presented to Sir George Clerk on his departure from Bombay by the Chamber of Commerce:—

To his Excellency Sir George Russel Clerk, K.C.B., K.S.I., &c., &c.

SIR,—The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has desired me, on the occasion of your retirement from the Governorship of this presidency, to express to your Excellency how deeply sensible the chamber is of your high personal worth and distinguished public service.

While regarding as an irreparable loss to India your resignation of an office you have filled with such honour to yourself and such advantage to the people you have governed, the chamber is glad to be able to congratulate your Excellency on the satisfactory completion of that great work of financial retrenchment, which, on assuming office, you rightly considered to be the first necessity of the State, and to the accomplishment of which your energetic and unsparing labours have largely contributed.

The chamber cordially thanks your Excellency for the personal frankness and urbanity of your bearing towards its members, for the marked consideration always shown to its representatives by the Government over which you have presided, and more recently for the appointment of one of its influential members to a seat in the Local Legislative Assembly. But the warmest acknowledgments of the chamber are due to you you have given to encouragement and support for the strong private enterprise, resulting in the favourable development, within the last two years, of several large undertakings of vast public utility.

It is mainly to your Excellency's exertions that the transfer of North Canara to this presidency has been effected, which by opening the port of Sedasheghur will, it is confidently anticipated, prove fruitful of the best advantages to the cotton trade of India.

It was with sincere regret, therefore, that the chamber learnt that your Excellency's health had been effected by the cares and responsibilities of your exalted position; but they hope your return to your native land will completely restore you, and that you may yet be able for many years to



give the Government of India the benefit of your large experience and prudent counsels.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) J. N. FLEMING,

Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce.  
Bombay, 22nd April, 1862.

#### HIS EXCELLENCY'S REPLY.

PARELL, April 23.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of Wednesday's date, conveying the expression of the sentiments of the Chamber of Commerce on my departure.

It must be gratifying to any public man to find that his conduct has been approved by the most influential members of the large community of Bombay. It is particularly so to me, because to my regret I have been here during so short a period as to be only sensible how much I leave unfinished. But the times have been difficult for us, or the Government would have done more. There certainly has been every other incentive to exertion, since, on your part, whatever the times may be, there never is any relaxation in that energy and enterprise, the success of which has steadily raised Bombay to rank among the most important commercial capitals in the world.

It requires only the application of some of the energy which is so conspicuous, and of the capital which is so abundant, here, to attain the advantages anticipated by the Chamber of Commerce from the transfer of North Canara to this presidency.

I am deeply sensible of the feeling which has prompted your good wishes for my health. Of this kindness, as well as of all other circumstances of our connection, I shall ever retain a most pleasing and grateful recollection.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) GEORGE CLERK.

To J. N. Fleming, Esq.,

Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

#### FIRST CONVOCATION OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

The first convocation of the University of Bombay was held in the Town-hall on the 28th April, at five o'clock. The room was arranged in the following manner:—Beneath the statue of Mount-stuart Elphinstone at the south end was placed the Chancellor's chair, which served as the keystone to a double semi-circular room of seats, the inner of which were reserved for the Fellows of the University, and the outer appropriated to the University Examiners who were not members of the Senate, and to the Professors of the Recognised Colleges. At the end of the outer row, remote from the Chancellor's chair and on his right hand, were vacant seats to be occupied by the Graduates of Arts after their admission to their degrees. And on the Chancellor's left similar seats were reserved for the Graduates in Medicine. In front of the Chancellor's chair was placed a small table covered with scarlet cloth on which were set the Certificates of the Degrees to be conferred, the Registrar's seat being conveniently near this table, opposite to and on the right of the Chancellor. Visitors were accommodated with sofas and chairs covering two large oblongs which stretched from the University semi-circle to the north end, and which were divided by a path for the University procession. The room was carpeted from end to end. After his Excellency Sir H. B. E. Frere, K.C.B., Chancellor of the University, and Senate were seated, Dr. Harkness, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, rising supplicated the first Grace of the Senate, as follows:

"Mr. Chancellor.—On behalf of Mahadev Govind Ranuday, of Elphinstone College, I submit the certificate required by this University, and move that the Senate do pass a Grace for his admission to the Degree of Bachelor of Arts."

Whereupon the Chancellor put the question:—"Does it please you that this Grace be passed?" and the Senate assenting, the Chancellor said: "This Grace is past."

The same words, *mutatis mutandis*, were used successively on behalf of the other candidates for the Degree of Bachelor of Arts and of the candidates for the Degree of Licentiate of Medicine,

the Dean in Medicine, Dr. Peat, performing the office for the candidates of his faculty.

When all the graces were passed, the candidates were successively admitted thus:—The Dean of Faculty, taking the first candidate in Arts by the right hand, addressed the Chancellor in the following words:—

"Mr. Chancellor,—I present to you Mahadev Govind Ranuday, of Elphinstone College, who has been examined and found qualified for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, to which I pray he may be admitted." And the Chancellor answered:—

"By the authority given me as Chancellor of this University, I admit you, Mahadev Govind Ranuday, of Elphinstone College, to the degree of Bachelor of Arts; and I charge you that ever in your life and conversation you show yourself worthy of the same." The Chancellor at the same time presented the graduate with the certificate of the degree conferred on him. When all the degrees were conferred, the University Registrar, rising, said: "I declare the following degrees this day conferred:—

Mahadev Govind Ranuday, Bachelor of Arts.  
Ramerishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Bachelor of Arts.

Bala Mungesh Waglay, Bachelor of Arts.  
Warman Abajee Modak, Bachelor of Arts.  
Burjorjee Beramjee, Licentiate of Medicine.  
Kaikhosru Rustomjee Vicajee, Licentiate of Medicine.

Shantaram Vithul, Licentiate of Medicine.  
Nusserwanjee Jehangir Lamna, Licentiate of Medicine.

The Chancellor then delivered a very able and eloquent address, which was received with great applause. When this had subsided, he again rose and said "I dissolve this Convocation."

#### RETIREMENT OF DR. HARKNESS.

Elphinstone Institution, Bombay,  
22nd April, 1862.

To John Harkness, Esq., Principal of the Elphinstone College, Bombay.

SIR,—In accordance with "Resolution 2" on the other leaf of this, I have the honour to forward to you the annexed copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the trustees of the Elphinstone Funds, held on the 21st instant.—I have the honour, &c.,

HENRY J. CARTER, Secretary.

Copy of the Proceedings of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds, held on Monday, the 21st April, 1862.

The trustees of the Elphinstone Funds having met to record their appreciation of Dr. Harkness's services during the time he has been connected with the Educational Department in Bombay, passed the following resolutions:—

Resolution I. That the trustees of the Elphinstone Funds, feeling under great obligation to Dr. Harkness for the services he has rendered to education for upwards of the last twenty-five years, in which he has been Professor and Principal of the Elphinstone Institution and College, and latterly, of the college alone, do hereby record their entire satisfaction with the course he has pursued; their admiration of the effect his exertions in behalf of education have produced; their consciousness of his deep and valuable learning, especially in the vernacular languages of this presidency; his honour and his integrity, and finally, their great regret that the state of his health should compel him to leave that sphere of usefulness in which he has obtained for himself the lasting gratitude of the natives of Western India.

Resolution II. That a copy of these proceedings be communicated to Dr. Harkness.

JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT,  
BOMANJEE HOHMUSJEE,  
BHAUOO DAJEE,

} Trustees.

HENRY J. CARTER, Secretary.

Elphinstone College, Bombay, April 24, 1862.

To H. J. Carter, Esq., Secretary to the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 18, dated the 22nd inst., forwarding a copy of the resolution passed at a

meeting of the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds, held on Monday the 21st inst.

2. The partiality of friendship has caused my merits to be greatly overrated, I fear. At least I know that the results have fallen short of my expectation; still it must be owned that it is very gratifying to know that these gentlemen entertain such a favourable opinion of the service I have rendered to education in this presidency—an opinion all the more valuable, because from the position which some of them have occupied as members of the Elphinstone College Council, members of the Board of Education, and Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds, they have been officially cognisant of my conduct during the whole of the time I have been in Bombay. It is, therefore, a source of no small satisfaction to be assured, on the eve of my departure, that it has been deemed not unworthy of their commendation; the commendation of those best acquainted with the circumstances—gentlemen, who have taken the lead in every scheme calculated to promote the cause of native education, and who have not only devoted their energies, but have, also, freely contributed their money to further its advancement.

3. I beg you will be kind enough to convey to these gentlemen my best thanks for the testimony of their approval of my conduct in connection with the institution, of the funds of which they are the trustees, for their generous support and encouragement during the whole period of my service, and for their kind expression of regret at my departure.—I have, &c.,

JOHN HARKNESS, Principal.

The following is the reply from Government to the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds:—

From M. J. SHAW STEWART, Esq., Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay. To HENRY J. CARTER, Esq., Secretary to the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds, Educational Department.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 22, dated the 25th ultimo, submitting a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Elphinstone Funds, held for the purpose of recording their appreciation of Dr. Harkness's services, and in reply to inform you that his Excellency the Governor in Council has received with great pleasure this testimony of the high service of Dr. Harkness, who is now about to retire from the appointment of Principal of the Elphinstone College, after a period of twenty-five years, spent in the service of this Government. I have &c.,

M. J. SHAW STEWART,

Acting Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 1st May, 1862.

The pupils of Dr. John Harkness met together on Saturday, the 10th May, in the hall of the Elphinstone Institution, for the purpose of presenting an address and testimonial to the worthy Principal on his retirement from office after a long service of twenty seven years. Besides the students and ex-students of the institution, there were a few friends of Dr. Harkness, among whom was observed Drs. M. Stowell, R. T. Reid, R. Haines, and G. Birdwood; J. F. Hore, Sorabjee Jamsetjee, Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, W. H. Smith, A. B. Boswell, Esq., &c., &c.

Dr. Bhawoo Dajee, one of the leading ex-students, read the address, and presented Dr. Harkness with a purse containing upwards of 10,000 rupees, at the same time requesting him to sit for a bust to be placed in the Framjee Cowasjee Institution, and for a photographic negative. Dr. Harkness returned thanks in appropriate language, and acceded to the wishes of the meeting.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

ADMIRALTY COURT AT ADEN.—Since Aden has become a port of somewhat general resort by ships of various nations, the absence of an Admiralty Court has been very much felt. With the view of providing for this deficiency the Home Government has appointed the resident at Aden President of a Vice Admiralty Court at that place. The resident and his assistants have likewise been constituted Justices of the Peace, by commission from the Supreme Court of Bombay.

**THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.**—His Excellency Sir Henry Bartle Edward Frere, K.C.B., the Governor of Bombay, held his first Levee on the 28th of April, at half-past ten o'clock, A.M., at the Town-hall. His Excellency arrived shortly before the time fixed for the Levee, and was received by the members of the council and principal secretaries of Government, and was conducted into the Durbar room. There was a very large attendance at the Levee of gentlemen, consisting of members of council, judges, clergy, secretaries of Government, military and naval officers, and representatives of the various public departments, as well as a large number of merchants and other gentlemen. The visitors collected in the large hall until the time had arrived for them to be introduced to his Excellency. At half-past ten o'clock precisely the presentation commenced, when each gentleman was presented individually to the Governor, when they passed out. The whole of the ceremony occupied about an hour. His Excellency's band was in attendance in the verandah, and played several pieces of music during the time occupied in the presentation. Shortly after the termination of the Levee his Excellency left for Parell.

**SUBMARINE CABLE.**—Among the recent operations of the Telegraph to India Company for the purpose of recovering the old cable from the Red Sea, was the raising about five miles of it from the reefs round the island of Jubal. After having been submitted to the action of the waves over the coral rocks for three years, it was found to be but little altered in outward appearance. In some places the wire was slightly corroded, but still the black coating of mud and oxide with which it was covered so closely resembled tar that it seemed at the first glance impossible to believe it had been down more than a few months. A mass of beautiful zoophytes of every tint and colour, had cased round the whole cable to the thickness of several inches.

**VENBAJEE BHOSLAY**, the adopted son of the last Rajah of Suttia, was convicted of conspiring in 1857 to overthrow British authority in India, and was lodged as a state prisoner on Butcher's Island, where he has been detained for the last four years. But the climate of the island, according to the *Englishman*, does not agree with him, and the Bombay Government have sanctioned his removal to Ahmednugger, where he is to reside with his family.

**ETQUETTE.**—Bombay has been for some time agitated by the great "shoe question." Alone of all her Majesty's Indian subjects the Parsees say they are prohibited by their religion from uncovering either head or feet. On several occasions they have not been allowed to enter the public offices with their shoes on. As they must show some sign of respect they are recommended to put off the glazed cover of chintz, which heavily oppresses them, and retain on their heads only the skull cap which they wear under it.

**PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE BELOOCHEES.**—All the Kurnachee world turned out on the evening of the 22nd April to witness the presentation of colours to this gallant regiment. On the troops being drawn up in quarter distance columns, the new colours were presented by Major-general Cunyngame, with a most spirit-stirring address. The general recounted in glowing terms the various services which the Beloochee regiment have rendered to her Majesty, and concluded by expressing his conviction that a corps which had served with such distinction under such men as Lord Clyde and Sir Archibald Wilson needed no encomium from him. He then made a short address in Hindustani, and after thanks had been returned by Captain Beville, the troops on the ground marched past in quick time. This terminated the proceedings. The whole passed off without a single accident, and to the satisfaction of every one present.

**SATTARA.**—Instructions have been recently received by the Bombay Government from her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India to bring Sattara, which has hitherto been a "non-regulation" province, under the regulations, and that a Bill for this purpose will be brought before

the local Legislative Council at its next session. Sattara will then have the full benefit of the enactments in operation in the other parts of this presidency, the whole of which will thus be under the direct protection and influence of fixed laws.

**THE BASSEIN SUGAR WORKS** have been sold at auction by Messrs. Crawford and Co., according to announcement, and realized the sum of Rs. 1,55,000. The purchaser, we understand, is Mr. Cursetjee Merwanjee Patell.

**INCREASE OF INTEMPERANCE AT POONA.**—The *Bombay Guardian* draws attention to a fact illustrating the *Friend of India's* article on the Abkaree department. At the auction of the monopoly of selling liquor in the cantonment of Poona, the contractor offered 11,000 rupees instead of 8,500 rupees as last year, a rise of 30 per cent. How much demoralisation is this the index of? The writer remarks, "Is this a paternal Government? If so, its ideas of paternity seem to be taken from the example of Saturn, who devoured his children."

**IRON ORE IN NIMAR.**—Major Keatinge, of the Bombay Artillery, when political agent at Nimar, conceived the idea of utilising the numerous iron deposits situated there, and obtained a steam engine and rolling mill to roll into bars the lumps made by the native method. With the permission of the Secretary of State, he recently erected a small iron work at Burwai in Nimar, adding to the steam engine and rolling mill a blast furnace and forges, the blowing cylinders to be driven by a 15-horse power engine. Mr. Nils Mitander, a Swede, was selected as manager of the proposed works at Burwai. This first report shows that 410½ tons of ore have been raised at a total cost of Rs. 4.7-10 per ton, and a contractor has lately undertaken to raise it at Rs. 2-6-0 per ton. Isolated pieces of splendid ore have been found, and at a place, named by Major Keatinge, Mitanderpoor, at a depth of ten feet, a solid bed of ore was found. As yet, however, the experiment cannot be pronounced commercially profitable.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

April 27. Campbell, Meikle, Liverpool.—28. Palembang, Miller, Singapore.—30. str. Berence, Holt, Persian Gulf; Edith, Byrne, Anderson, Calcutta; Shalmon Shaw, Nacoda, Calcutta; Asteroid, Gardiner, Calcutta; Themis, Rodgers, Melbourne.—May 2. Alice, Colman, Macao; 3. Morning Light, Gilles, Melbourne; str. Pioneer, Mason, Cochin.—4. Ann Buckle, Tomlinson, Melbourne; str. Semuramis, Worsley, Aden; str. Feroze, Tronson, Suez; Zoboh, Morrison, Melbourne.—5. Fort William, Castle, Calcutta.—7. str. Emeu, Renkissdon, Hong Kong; Ajmeer, Asplet, Liverpool; Crown Point, Knapp, Boston.—8. Childwickbury, Faithful, London.—9. Bates Family, Hugg, Liverpool; str. Orestes, Gardner, Mozambique; str. Pantaloon, Hobson, Mozambique; str. Malta, King, Suez.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Emeu.—Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. Corjah, Mr. J. C. Couper, Mr. Housman, Mr. and Mrs. Major, Miss Major, Miss Mahzen, Mr. and Mrs. Euger and three children, Miss Reymann, Mr. L. Wynschenk, Mr. C. Wynschenk, Mrs. Lane and infant, Mrs. Harrison, Mr. Cardno, Mr. Thacker, Mr. Graube, Mr. and Mrs. Robertson and child, Miss Templar, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart.  
Per H.M.'s str. Feroze.—Lieut. Joppa, Bombay Engineers.  
Per Childwickbury.—Mr. T. Howarth, Mr. S. B. Dunsen, Mr. T. B. Hewitt.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Malta.—From SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. L. H. Boul, Maj.-gen. Scott, Mr. T. Hilton, Mr. G. C. Aitkin, Dr. Turner, Mr. Cahill, Mrs. Hawkes and infant, Capt. Preston, Maj. Richards, A-st. surg. J. J. Pope, Mrs. Gamble and children, Mr. Frankins. From GIBRALTAR.—S. F. L. de Faria. From MARSEILLES.—Mr. Park, Lieut. col. and Mrs. Hope, Lieut. Hearn, Mr. J. G. Sigg, Mr. H. Dietjen, Mdm. Blanc and infant. From SUZ.—Rev. Helaine de St. Theres.

### DEPARTURES.

April 27. Str. Behar, Brooks, Aden and Suez; Suabean, Odell, Colombo; Culporteur, Lebladiole, Bordeaux.—29. Rob Roy, Bridle, London; str. Silsette, Burne, China, &c.—30. Caulden, Smith, Liverpool; Fram, Irvine, Liverpool.—May 1. Pride of the Ocean, Kyle, London; Margaret, Faulkner, Liverpool; J. Jejeebhoy, Parker, Hong Kong; James Russell, Muir, Liverpool; Celestial Breeze, Lafrancia, Calcutta.—4. Macduff, Blacklock, Liverpool; Agenor, Johnson, Liverpool; Jane Blythe, Hewett, Liverpool.—6. Fairlie, Stephens, Havre; Shash Jan, Herit, Cochin and Calcutta; Shien Shah, Gilliam, Cochin and Calcutta.—7. Cleodun, Fentle, London; Adriatic, Scott, Liverpool; Anna Dorothea, Smith, Liverpool; Algiers, Morris, Liverpool.—9. Vulture, Gill, Penang; Lady Canning, Spence, Calcutta; str. Arratoon Apar, Smith, China, &c.—10. Ramilies, Wright, London; Eliza, Santos, Macao.—11. Tomogono, Poe, Liverpool; Chickashaw, Hen-

dee, Liverpool; Bramly Moore, Williams, Liverpool; Beechworth, Frain, Liverpool; Knight, Watson, Liverpool.—13. P. and O. str. China, Curling, Suez.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Rob Roy.—Mr. J. Ferria.  
Per Pride of the Ocean.—Lieut. Walker, L.N., Asst. surg. Mott.  
Per Chickashaw.—Mrs. Hendre, Miss W. E. Tucks.  
Per Beechworth.—Lieut. Gambell, 68th Foot, Lieut. Stranger, Art. M. Ricks.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. China.—For SUZ.—Capt. G. Pearson, Capt. and Miss Parr, Dr. Coles, Dr. Harkness, Capt. W. Broune, 71st Highlanders, Lieut. Larpent, Capt. J. W. Stockwell, 95th regt., Lieut. Brooke, 95th regt., Mr. Swanson, Mr. Groube, Col. Gordon, 91st regt., Capt. Wigney, Capt. Dickinson. For MALTA.—Col. Turner, Mr. T. E. Darke. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. and Mrs. Reid, Mr. D. Davidson, Maj. J. Field, Mr. and Mrs. E. Pryce, Mr. Good, Mr. Ringrose, Mrs. Ashburner, Mr. P. Mellier, Capt. Chichester, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Halloran, Lieut. H. P. Burke, 91st regt., Mr. H. Coupland, Mr. Coyeh, Mr. and Mrs. Euger and three children, Miss Reymann, Mr. L. Wynschenk, Mr. C. Wynschenk, Miss Templar, Mr. and Mrs. Bickersteth, Mr. T. Bassano, Captain Hardy, Col. Fuller, Capt. Brouse. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Hadsman, Mr. and Mrs. Major, Miss Major, Miss Matza. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Robertson and two children, Mrs. Lester and two children, Mr. and Mrs. A. Rogers and two children, Mrs. Cremer, Mr. and Mrs. John Campbell and two infants, Mr. Lane, Mr. W. F. Wallace, Mrs. Beecher, Mr. and Mrs. Butt and two children, Mr. and Mrs. P. Tytler and infant, Miss De La Motte, Col. and Mrs. Biggs and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and child, Commodore and Mrs. Wellesly, R.N., Capt. and Mrs. T. C. Annesley and three children, Mrs. Rowlands and child, Capt. and Mrs. Atkins, Mrs. Styles, Miss Biggs, Mr. Murray, Capt. and Mrs. C. Waymouth, Miss Henderson, Mr. G. Wright, Lieut. C. Holloway, Mr. J. C. Couper, Mrs. Lane and infant, Mrs. G. Blackwell and infant, Mr. J. Craig, Capt. Gilbertson, Mrs. McEroy and infant, Mrs. Harper and infant, Dr. Potter, Lieut. Turner, 3rd Eur. regt.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, May 16, 1862. (by telegram)

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                |         |                       |
|--------------------------------|---------|-----------------------|
| 4 per cent. Transfer Loan..... | nom.    |                       |
| 4 ditto Loan.....              | 1832-33 | Rs. 97 100 Sa.        |
| 4 ditto ditto.....             | 1835-36 | Rs. 94 to 94½ 100 Co. |
| 4 ditto ditto.....             | 1842-43 | Rs. 95 100 do.        |
| 4 ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....     | 1854-55 | Rs. 94½ 100 do.       |
| 5 ditto Loan (New).....        |         | Rs. 103½              |
| 5½ ditto Co's Rs. Loan.....    |         | 113                   |

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

|   |                  |
|---|------------------|
| Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000).....  | 71 pm.           |
| Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up.....                                    | 103              |
| Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up.....                                | 13½              |
| Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 ditto.....                                  | 34               |
| Central Bank of Western India.....  | 1 prem.          |
| Agra Bank (Rs. 500).....  | 80 per ct. pm.   |
| Madras Bank (Rs. 1,000).....  | 33 ditto         |
| Apollo Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 pd. up.....                            | Rs. 20,500       |
| Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 ditto.....                               | " 5,500 prem.    |
| Hydraulic P. Company.....   | " 4,000 ditto    |
| Cotton Spinning Company.....  | " 4,600 ditto    |
| Colaba L. Company.....  | " 10,000 ditto   |
| Bombay, Baroda, &c., Railway 1,000 ditto.....                               | " Nom.           |
| Bombay S.N. Company.....  | 500 ditto " 37½  |
| Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.....                                    | 5,000 " 500 dis. |
| East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited).....                          | 150 " 1,700      |
| rent Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.....                              | 400 " 300 dis.   |
| 4. hrosble Mill Company.....  | 4,000 " 300 dis. |
| Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Company.....                         | 550 " 150 dis.   |
| Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....                                  | " " par.         |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Company.....                                     | 500 " 450 dis.   |
| Great Ind. P. Com. (Rs. 213-3) paid in Bombay, or £25 prem. in England..... | " 4 dis.         |
| Ditto New Shares at £2 per share—Rs. 5 dis.                                 |                  |

### EXCHANGES.

|   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| On London—at 6 months' sight, per rupee, 2s. 0d. 5-16 to 1d., for Doc. Bills. |                          |
| 6 ditto ditto.....  | 2s. 0½d for Cred. Bills. |
| On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100.....                                  | 100                      |
| Ditto at 30 ditto.....  | 100½                     |
| Ditto at sight.....   | 101 pm.                  |
| On Madras, at 30 days'.....   | 100½                     |
| Ditto at sight.....   | nom.                     |
| On China, at 60 days' sight.....  | Rs. 217 per 100 dols.    |

### PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

|                            |                    |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Sovereigns.....            | each, Rs. 10-6     |
| Bank of England Notes..... | nominal            |
| Spanish Dollars.....       | per 100 Rs. 230    |
| Republic Dollars.....      | " 213½             |
| German Crowns.....         | ditto " 213½       |
| Sycee Silver.....          | 15 to 14           |
| Gold Leaf.....             | per tola, Rs. 16-8 |
| Bar Silver.....            | 106½               |
| Mexican Dollars.....       | 223                |

### FREIGHTS.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| To London—Cotton, £2. 15s.; Seeds, £2. 7s. 6d.    |  |
| To Liverpool—Cotton, £2. 2s. 6d.; Seeds, £1. 15s. |  |

### REPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Ripon, June 4, 1862.

|                 | Gold.  | Silver.  |
|-----------------|--------|----------|
| Alexandria..... | 5,000  | —        |
| Madras.....     | 5,113  | —        |
| Singapore.....  | —      | 23,880   |
| Hong Kong.....  | —      | 102,997  |
| Shanghai.....   | —      | 28,406   |
|                 | 29,113 | £184,675 |



## Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

## BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Fort William, April 21.*—The underment. officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on furl. :—  
Capt. R. E. Anderson, of the late 3rd Eur. regt., for 8 years.

The underment. officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs. on m.c. :—  
Capt. A. P. Maw, of the late 74th regt. N.I., for 20 months.

The underment. officers are permitted to proc. to Eur. on furl. :—  
Capt. and brev. maj. Sir J. Hill, Bart., late 1st Eur. L.C., for 8 years.

Surg. J. W. Mountjoy, of the med. dept., for 20 months.

## Appointments:—

*Ordnance Dept.*—Capt. W. D. Couchman, of art, to be a 3rd class commissary (on probation), and to be attached to the arsenal at Allahabad.

Lieut. F. V. Eyre, of art, to offic. as 3rd class comy. of ordnance in the arsenal at Fort William.

Her Majesty has been pleased to app't the underment. gentlemen to be cadets for the inf. in H.M.'s Indian mil. forces at the pres. of Bengal. They are accordingly admitted into the service and prom. to rank of ensign:—

*Infantry.*—Mr. A. J. Nicholson, Mr. H. Kingscote, Mr. E. H. C. Plowden, Mr. A. D. Stretzell.

Mr. A. Abercrombie, of the C.S., is permitted to proc. to Eur. on furl. for 2 years, 4 mos., and 16 days.

Appointments in the electric telegraph dept.:—  
Mr. T. R. M. Bence to be a superint.

Mr. J. E. Todhunter to be an asst. superint.

Lieut. C. J. O. Fitzgerald, do. do. with the 1st regt. Central India horse, to be adj. of the 2nd regt., v. Lieut. C. Beadon.

*April 28.*—H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India is pleased to appoint the hon. C. Beadon, at present a member of the Council of the Gov. gen. of India, to be lieut. gov. of the Bengal div. of the presy of Fort William from this date.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of one of the ordinary members of the Council of the Gov. gen. of India by the app. of the hon. C. Beadon to the office of Lieut. gov. of Bengal, H.E. the Viceroy and Gov. gen. of India in Council has been pleased to app. W. Grey, Esq., Bengal C.S., to be a temp. ordinary member of the said council.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council has been pleased to app. Mr. E. C. Bayley to be sec. to the Govt. of India in the Home Dept.

*April 24.*—Mr. A. H. E. Durnford to be an asst. superint. of police in Ouda.

The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, C.S., to be asst. sec. to the Chief Commr., central provinces.

*April 28.*—Appointment:—

Col. V. Eyre, c.m., agent for the manufacture of gunpowder, to offic. as inspector gen. of ordnance and magazines during the employment of Col. A. Broome in the Mil. Finance Dept., or until further orders.

The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Eur. on urgent private affairs:—

Capt. G. Sim, of engrs., for 9 mos.

*April 25.*—With reference to G.G.O. No. 351 of April 19, 1861, it is hereby notified that during the abs. of a serjt. instructor of musketry, with a certificate from Hythe, a 2nd asst. serjt. instructor of musketry will be allowed with infantry corps of H.M.'s service.

## This order is applicable to the 3 presidencies.

Mr. D. Atkinson is prom. from 2nd to 1st class sub asst. Topographical Branch, Survey Dept., with effect from Dec. 1, 1861.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the following proms. in the Medical Dept., with effect from date of depart. of princ. Insp. gen. J. Forsyth, Fel., U.C., of the Medical Dept.

Insp. gen. of hospitals J. McClelland to be princ. insp. gen., with temp. rank, v. Forsyth, ret.

Dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, J. B. Dickson to be insp. gen. of hospitals, with temp. rank, v. McClelland, and to be attached to lower provs.

Surg. maj. J. A. Guise to be dep. insp. gen. of hospitals with temp. rank, v. Dickson.

The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Eur. on leave of abs. on m.c. :—

Capt. and brev. maj. H. Drummond, corps of engrs., for 1 year.

*April 28.*—The furl. to Eur. for 6 mos. granted to Capt. R. M. S. Annesley, of the Bengal staff corps,

comdt. Meywar Bheel corps, is canc. at his own request.

## Appointment:—

*Ordnance Dept.*—Lieut. N. D. Garrett, of art., to offic. as 3rd class comy. of ordnance in the arsenal at Ferrossopora.

H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. app. :—

## HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

6th Inf.—Lieut. R. T. Snow, 7th regt. M.N.I., to be adjt., v. Lieut. H. A. Justice, app. 2nd in com., 6th inf.

The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs. on m.c. :—

Lieut. G. Mitchell, of the late 2nd Eur. Bengal fus., offic. sub asst. comy. gen., for 20 mos.

The underment. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl. :—

Lieut. L. H. P. de H. Larpent, of the late 21st regt. N.I., for 2 yrs.

The app. of Lieut. H. M. Repton, of the late 67th regt. N.I., as do. du. officer of the 1st Punjab cav., announced in G.G.O. No. 872, of the 28th March, 1862, is canc. at his own request.

Mr. H. B. Saunders is app. to be Govt. pleader in the civ. and criminal courts at Maulmain.

## UNCOVENANTED LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

*April 26.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to sanc. the add. of the foll. clause to Section VIII. of the unconv. absentee rules:—

If an officer, while absent on leave under this section, obtains an extension of leave on m.c., he will be liable for the whole period of his absence to the rules applicable to leave on medical certificate.

## BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

*Judicial (Civil) Dept., dated Nymee Tal, April 10.*

—No. 101a.—Mr. G. P. Money is appd. to offic. as judge and sess. judge of Allahabad.

Mr. J. Power is appd. to offic. as judge and sess. judge of Moradabad, during the abs. of Mr. J. F. D. Inglis.

*April 11.*—No. 316a.—Priv. leave for 2 mo. is granted to Capt. G. Swiney, dist. superint. of police at Jaloun, fr. April 15, or subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. R. Sterndale, asst. insp. gen. of police in the Jhansie div., is app. to offic. as dist. superint. of pol. at Jaloun, during abs. of Capt. Swiney.

No. 318a.—So much of Notification No. 257a, dated 29th ult., as grants 3 mo. leave, on m.c., under sec. 5 of the unconv. serv. abs. rules, to Mr. C. T. Castle, dist. superint. of pol. at Futtelphore, is canc.

Three mo. priv. leave, under sec. 7 of the unconv. serv. rules, is granted to Mr. Castle, fr. date on which he may avail himself of the same.

*Gen. Dept., April 9.*—No. 894a.—Nine mo. leave, on m.c., under sec. 5 of the unconv. serv. abs. rules, is granted to Mr. H. Blunt, dep. coll. at Furruckabad, with effect fr. 1st ult.

*April 10.*—No. 900a.—Leave for 6 mo., on private affairs, under sec. 14, clause 1, of the civil serv. abs. rules, is granted to Mr. J. A. Loch, jt. mag. and dep. coll. at Benares, fr. date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. C. W. Moore, jt. mag. and dep. coll. in Ghazee-pore dist., is transf. in that capacity to the Benares district.

No. 905a.—Under instructions received from the Govt. of India, in the military dept., Asst. surg. J. C. Corbyn, superint. of the central prison at Meerut, at present on leave, under m.c., is rem. fr. his appt., and his serv. are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of India in the military dept., with effect fr. March 21.

No. 910a.—Mr. G. H. Lawrence is app. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Moradabad, as a temp. arrange.

*April 11.*—No. 918a.—Priv. leave for 2 mos. has been granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Rev. T. W. Shaw, chaplain of Mooradabad, with effect from the date on which he availed himself thereof.

*April 12.*—No. 924a.—Priv. leave of abs. for 2 mo., under sect. 12 of the Civil Service Absentee Rules, is granted to Mr. S. S. Melville, jt. mag. and dep. coll. in the Agra dist., from Aug. 1, 1862, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 929a.—In modification of paras. 1 and 2 of the Notification No. 534a, dated the 3rd ult., it is hereby notified that Mr. R. Wall reverted to his app. of asst. mag. from Nov. 26, the date on which Mr. W. Blunt returned from leave.

Mr. F. R. Hogg reverted to his app. of asst. mag. from Nov. 30, the date on which Mr. G. W. Colledge returned from leave.

Mr. W. Young reverted to his app. of asst. mag. from Dec. 5, the date on which Mr. W. Johnston ceased to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allahabad.

*Public Works Dept., dated Nymee Tal, April 9.*—No. 1,239a.—Mr. C. A. Elliott, jt. mag. and dep. coll., is app. a member of the Road and Ferry Fund Committee of the Bijnour dist.

*April 11.*—No. 1,303a.—Appointment.—Mr. A. J. MacDonald, a temp. proby. asst. engr., Jhansie div., is app. permanently to the Public Works Dept., with effect from July 18, 1861.

*Judicial Criminal Dept., Nymee Tal, April 14.*—

No. 240a.—Mr. J. Tutton is invested with powers of a sub mag. of 1st class within the limits of Kunong Thuttea Tirwa, in Furruckabad dist., and within pergunnah of Bilhour in the Cawnpore dist.

## Pay Certificates.

*Fort William, April 21.*—The Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India having represented that much inconvenience is caused by officers proceeding on furlough to Europe unprovided with last pay certificates, H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council is pleased to lay down the following rules for the guidance of the officers of the Pay Department, and of officers proceeding home on furlough:—

1st. It is the duty of an officer before leaving India to obtain his last pay certificate; he should, therefore, at the time of applying for leave, address the Deputy Paymaster, in whose circle of payment he may be, with a request that his accounts may be adjusted, and at the port of embarkation he should apply at the Pay-office for a last pay certificate. In the event of his not being able from any cause to obtain this certificate, he should address the Military Accountant on the subject, and that officer will investigate the circumstances of the case, and submit a report thereon to the Military Finance Department for transmission to Government.

2nd. In cases in which officers return home "for residue of furl." the period remaining unexpired should be stated in their papers by the pay department.

3rd. The Right hon. the Sec. of State for India having observed, in his letter No. 497, dated the 31st December, 1861, paragraph 10, that "the final settlement of all pay and allowances issued to an officer prior to his quitting India, whether in advance or otherwise, is invariably left to the authorities in India," it will not be necessary for the officers of the Pay Department in future to call upon officers on furlough in England, who, on promotion, may apply to India for an adjustment of pay (for the period issued to them prior to their leaving this country), to furnish a certificate under the signature of the authorities at the India-office to the effect that no such adjustment has been made by them.

4th. This order is applicable to the three presidencies, and will have effect from this date.

## Leave of Absence.

*Head Quarters, Simla, April 14.*—Memorandum.

The recent reduction of the establishment of field officers having necessitated a relaxation of the present rules for granting leave, the C. in C. is pleased to decide that when there are only two field officers with a regiment, one of them may apply for leave in India on private affairs, provided there will remain an old or competent captain to assist in conducting the duties of the command, and that there is no strong detachment from the corps requiring the command of a field officer.

2. When one of the three field officers of a battalion is on permanent staff employment, H.E. will take into his consideration any application for leave to England by one of the two remaining field officers, whenever there is a competent second in command present.

3. When such applications for leave are submitted under these circumstances, they should be accompanied by a surgeon's certificate that the remaining field officer and the senior captain are not likely to require leave on account of health, and a statement of the period of service with the regiment of the applicant and senior captain.

## Intemperance.

*Financial Dept., Fort William, April 21.*—No. 62.

—Under orders contained in a despatch from the late Court of Directors, No. 31 of 1849, dated Dec. 18, it is prescribed that the medical certificates of unfitness, which is submitted by an applicant for superan. pension, should state that his incapacity for further serv. is not the result of his own imprudence or intemperance; but pensions have hitherto been granted in very many cases on medical certificates containing no such declaration.

A pension, however, having been recently refused on the ground that disqualification for service was the result of intemperance, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to direct the re-publication, for general information, of the following extract from the despatch referred to:—

Para. 16.—"To enable us to decide upon the propriety of allowing the retirement upon pension of the unconvicted servants of Govt., it is desirable that we should be placed in possession of detailed information, regarding their several cases; the nature of the complaint, and whether or not it has been induced by irregular or intemperate habits are points on which it is especially necessary to afford us information."

17. "We beg this may be attended to in future." For the future pensions will in no case be granted to applicants whose incapacity for further service is the result of their own intemperance.

## MADRAS.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Public Dept., Fort St. George, April 29.*—Mr. G. T. Beauchamp is permitted to resign the Madras civil service from 1st prox.

*Financial Dept.*—Hon. H. Forbes has been perm. to resign the Madras C.S. from 10th May next, and has been granted a pension from that date.

## Appointments:—

*Public Works Dept.*—Lieut. W. C. Coningham, acting 2nd asst. dist. eng., Madras, to be 2nd asst. dist. eng., with retrospective effect from Jan. 1.

*Public Dept.*—The underment. gentlemen of the Madras C.S. have attained the rank of 3rd class on 2nd inst. :—

Messrs. T. A. N. Chase, L. Forbes, R. A. Dalyell, H. E. Sullivan, and J. R. Cockerell.

*Revenue Dept.*—Mr. E. G. R. Fane, coll. and mag. and agent to the Gov. of Fort St. George in Vizagapatam, delivered over charge of the dist. to Mr. D. F. Carmichael on 17th inst.

Mr. G. L. Morris, act. coll. and mag. of Tanjore, assumed charge of dist. from Mr. G. A. Ballard on 24th inst.

*Judicial Dept.*—Mr. L. U. Steele, senior judge of the Madras court of small causes, assumed charge of the office on 26th inst.

*Financial Dept.*—Mr. H. A. Mangles, offic. civil paymr., Madras, assumed charge of the office on 26th inst.

Mr. W. J. Raynor received charge of the office of 1st asst. to the dep. auditor and acct.-gen., Madras, 26th inst.

*Military Dept., April 26.*—No. 170.—Maj. J. MacVicar, 41st regt. N.I., being permanently disqualified for the performance of both active and garrison du., is transf. to invalid pension list fr. April 20, and is perm. to proc. to Eur. on m.c. for 20 mo., under furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

*April 29.*—No. 171.—Asst. surg. J. S. Ridings, M.D., 20th regt. N.I., is perm. to proc. to Eur. on m.c. for 18 mo. fr. March 24, under regs. of 1854, and to embark from Penang.

The serv. of Lieut. R. T. Snow, 7th regt. N.I., are placed at disp. of Govt. of India for employ. in Hyderabad contingent.

The servs. of Lieuts. E. R. H. Twyford and C. S. B. Walton, staff corps, are placed at disp. of Govt. of India in home dept.

*Judicial Dept., April 28.*—Mr. G. Sawyer, translator of Sudder Court, has leave for 2 mo.

*April 29.*—No. 173.—The foll. G.O. by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council, are re-published.

*Fort William, April 14.*—No. 419.—The undermentd. officer is per. to proc. to Europe on leave of abs. on s.c. :—

Col. G. Balfour, C.B., art., chief of the military finance dept., for 20 mo. under new regs.

*April 15.*—No. 424.—The foll. order, issued by the resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed :—

*March 8.*—No. 42.—Confirming the regtl. order by the officer comdg. 3rd inf. Hyderabad contingent, dated Feb. 18, 1862, directing Capt. C. J. Smith, offic. 2nd in comd., 3rd inf. Hyderabad contingent, to act as adjt., in addition to his duties as 2nd in comd. from that date.

*April 28.*—No. 174.—The foll. notification from the Calcutta Gazette is re-published in G.O. :—

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, April 15.*—No. 801.—Asst. surg. J. J. Heffernan, in civil med. ch. of the station of Shoa'y Gyeen, in British Burmah, is per. to resign his post.

Asst. surg. D. Kearney, is app. to civil med. ch. of the station of Shoa'y Gyeen, v. Dr. Heffernan.

*April 29.*—No. 175.—The foll. G.O. by the Govt. of Bombay, is re-published at the Presy. :—

G.O. by H.E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Mily. Dept., Bombay Castle, April 21.*—No. 277.—The undermentd. officers are per. to proc. to Europe, with leave on m.c. :—

Maj. F. J. Goldsmid, Madras staff corps, asst. comur. in Sind, for 20 mo.

Capt. Ansley, 9th regt. Madras N.I., for 18 mo.

*Judicial Dept., May 2.*—Leave of absence :—

Mr. R. R. Cotton, civ. and sess. judge of Madras, for 3 mo.

Mr. J. D. Goldingham, sub judge of Madras, for 6 mo., to Eur., with an additional leave of 15 days prep. thereto.

*Public Works Dept.*—Col. W. I. Birdwood, dep. chief engr., S. Circle, priv. leave for 2 mo.

*Revenue Dept., May 2.*—Appts. :—

Mr. W. T. Blair to act as Inam commr. of the Madras pres., dur. abs. of Mr. Taylor.

Mr. R. W. Barlow to act as sub. coll. and joint mag. of the dist. of N. Arcot, dur. employ. of Mr. Blair on other duty.

Mr. W. Nisbet to act as sub. coll. and jt. mag. of the dist. of Madras, dur. employ. of Mr. H. S. Thomas on other duty.

Mr. W. D. Horsley to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Madras, but to act as sub. coll. and jt. mag. of Kistna dist., dur. employ. of Mr. A. P. Hodgson on other duty.

Mr. J. R. Arbuthnot to be head asst. to coll. and mag. of Kurnool.

*Public Works Dept.*—Lieut. col. J. Ouchterlony, exec. engr., Bangalore, to act as dep. chief engr., Central Circle, dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Boileau; to take effect fr. the date on which he is rel. of the dus. of the N. Circle, by Lieut. col. Ludlow.

Lieut. H. M. Vibart, act. 2nd asst. dist. engr., Tinnelly, to be 2nd asst. dist. engr., v. Bush, dec., with retrospective effect fr. April 10.

*Public Dept.*—Asst. surg. W. F. DeFabeck, in med. ch. of civ. estab. and irreg. horse at Kurnool, to act as zillah surg. at Chittoor until further orders.

Asst. surg. J. Kees to be in temp. med. ch. of the civ. estab. at Kurnool, but to join the zillah of, and to do du. at, Chittoor, until rel. by Asst. surg. De Fabeck.

The servs. of Asst. surg. Arnold, Eur. inf. depot at Arcot, temp. app. to the civ. med. ch. of Chittoor, are replaced at disp. of the C. in C., fr. date of his relief by Dr. Kees.

Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot, act. chief sec. to Govt., ass. ch. of the office on 1st inst.

*Judicial Dept.*—Mr. J. Ratliff, civ. and sess. judge of Bellary, ass. ch. of the Court fr. the Princ. Sudder Ameen on 26th ult.

Lieut. col. J. Temple, act. mag. of police for the town of Madras, has this day ass. ch. of his dus. at the Town Police Court.

*Revenue Dept.*—Mr. W. Hudleston, sec. to Board of Revenue, res. ch. of his office on 2nd inst.

Mr. E. B. Foord, act. coll. and mag. of Bellary, ass. ch. of the dist. fr. Mr. A. Hathaway on 21st ult.

*Public Works Dept.*—Capt. F. J. Moberly, act. dist. engr. of Madras, ass. ch. of the dist. fr. Mr. Kennedy on April 17.

Capt. R. F. Oakes, dist. engr. of Tanjore, delivered over ch. of the dist. to Capt. Foord on April 16.

*Educational Dept.*—Mr. E. B. Powell, act. director of public instruction, rec. ch. of the office fr. Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot on 1st inst.

Mr. J. Anderson, princ. of the Normal School, and Mr. W. Morgan, hd. master of the Practising School att. to that institution, have passed the prescribed test of qualification in the Tamil language.

*April 29.*—Maj. R. W. Norfor is perm., at his own request, to ret. fr. the Madras vol. guards.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. prom. in Madras vol. guards :—

Capt. J. G. Coleman to be maj., v. Norfor, ret.

*May 2.*—No. 176.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. proms., subject to H.M.'s approval :—

41st Regt. N.I.—Sen. Capt. C. O. Lukin to be maj., Sen. Lieut. (capt. in staff corps) C. P. Crossman to have the regtl. position of captain, v. MacVicar, transf. to the invalid pension list; date of commis., April 21.

Inf. Gen. List.—Sen. Ens. R. F. Taylor to be lieut., v. Crossman, 41st regt. N.I., prom.; date of commis., April 21.

Maj. W. Vine, late 6th regt. L.C., is perm. to proc., to sea, Australia, and the Caps of Good Hope, on m.c., for 2 years, under old regs., and to embark fr. Madras.

The undermentd. officers are permitted to proc. to Europe :—

2nd Capt. R. C. B. Highmoor, 20th brig. royal art., doing duty art. recruit depot, on m.c., for 18 mo., and to embark fr. Madras.

Lieut. A. Milner, 18th regt. N.I., on furl., without pay, fr. May 15, 1862, to May 14, 1863.

So much of G.O. dated April 25, No. 166, as places the serv. of Asst. surg. C. Lee at disp. of the Govt. of India in foreign dept., for employ. as civil surg. at Shoa'y Gyeen, is cancl. with refer. to G.O. of 29th idem, No. 174.

No. 177.—Madras staff corps.—The date of commis. of Capt. F. J. Millar, staff corps, is altered to June 29, 1861.

No. 178.—The undermentd. officer having applied, before Oct. 21, 1861, for admission to the staff corps constituted by Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, is app. to Madras staff corps, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India :—

Capt. W. D. Stanley, 29th regt. N.I.; staff appt., comdnt. of the late 1st extra regt. N.I.

## BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

*Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, April 23.*—No. 40.—Officers of the reduced regts. of N.I., doing duty with other corps, will wear the facings of the regt. with which they are doing duty.

Capt. A. Sage, 52nd regt. N.I., is app. to do du. with 31st regt. L.I., to join.

Capt. F. Applegath, of the staff corps, is app. to do du. under the officer comdg. centre div.

The foll. removal is ordered :—

Lieut. J. D. Sandys, 48th regt. N.I., from do. du. 27th regt. N.I. to do du. 21st regt. N.I., to join.

The undermentd. officers are app. to do duty with the regts. mentioned against their names; to join.

Maj. G. W. Peyton, 25th regt. N.I., with 7th regt. N.I.

Maj. W. J. Tweedie, 35th regt. N.I., with 30th regt. N.I.

Lieut. J. W. Watkins, of the art., is app. staff officer in the Straits at Singapore.

The undermentd. med. officer attained the position of 1st class asst. surg. from date specified opposite his name.

Asst. surg. F. Day, from Feb. 26, 1862.

Capt. E. M. Cherry, 1st regt. L.C., is app. to do duty with 3rd regt. L.C., to join without delay.

Leave of absence :—

Maj. H. Rigg, 21st regt. N.I., doing duty 30th regt. N.I., from May 4, 1862, Madras, prep. to furl. to Eur.

Capt. W. G. Morris, 1st regt. L.C., in continuation, presy., m.c., to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

Capt. C. W. Taylor, 13th regt. N.I., presy., a.c., on the leave granted to him in G.O., March 28, 1861, to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

Lieut. W. A. Tollemache, late 48th, doing duty 16th regt. N.I., presy., m.c., to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

Ens. C. C. Campbell, gen. list, doing duty H.M.'s 74th highlanders, from date of departure for 3 mos., Neilgherries, s.c.

Ens. A. F. Kenny, gen. list, doing duty 2nd Eur. L.I., from date of departure till Oct. 31, 1862, Neilgherries, s.c.

*April 28.*—Lieut. D. W. Laughton, staff corps, act. qrmr. and interp. 84th regt. L.I., is app. act. qrmr. and interp. 3rd regt. L.I., to join.

*April 29.*—The leave granted in G.O. March 7 to Capt. J. H. Warden, staff corps, act. qrmr. and interp. 39th regt. N.I., is commuted to priv. leave for 60 days.

Leave of absence :—

Maj. G. Girdlestone, staff corps, Pres., prep. to Eur. on furl.

Capt. S. G. Prendergast, Eur. veterans, fr. May 15, for 6 mo., Madras.

Lieut. W. A. Tollemache, gen. list, do. du. 16th regt. N.I., fr. date of depart., Madras, m.c., to obtain final m.c. to Eur.

*Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, April 30.*—Surg. G. Mackay, 44th regt. N.I., is to be considered as having assumed temp. med. ch. of roy. art. and of Eur. and native details at St. Thomas's Mount fr. April 2.

## PRIVILEGES OF STAFF OFFICERS.

*May 2.*—No. 42.—With reference to para. 1, G.O. C.C., No. 100, dated Nov. 30, 1861, the C. in C. directs it to be notified that the Rt. Hon. the Sec. of State for India has ruled that staff corps officers doing duty with regiments are entitled while so employed to all the privileges of their substantive rank.

## Leave of absence :—

Surg. maj. H. E. Hadwen, 35th regt. N.I., fr. date of depart., Pres., m.c., to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

Lieuts. R. W. Barrington and F. Kilgour, 52nd regt. N.I., fr. date of breaking up of the regt. for 6 mo., Madras, under provisions of G.O. No. 116, April 24, 1855.

Ens. A. F. Wilkinson, gen. list, do. du. 18th regt. N.I., fr. date of depart. for 6 mo., Neilgherries, m.c.

## BOMBAY.

## BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

*Bombay Castle, April 26.*—No. 291.—Maj. F. J. Goldsmid is perm. to resign the com. of the Kur-rachee volunteer rifle corps.

No. 292.—Surg. maj. A. Wright has been app. to act as civil surg., and surg. to the pol. at pres., v. Surg. maj. W. Arbuckle, proc. to Eur. on m.c.

No. 293.—The foll. appts. are made :—

Surg. W. Thom, to be surg. to the European general hospital.

Asst. surg. J. E. Fraser, M.D., to act as garrison surg. at pres., v. Surg. F. Manisty, abs. on m.c.

No. 294.—The underment. gentleman is admitted to the serv., in conformity with his app. as cadet of inf. on this estab. Date of arrival at Bombay, April 16 :—

Infantry.—No. 841.—Mr. G. J. Coulston.

*STAFF COURTS.*—No. 295.—The foll. officer having applied for admission to the staff corps, constituted by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, is app. to the Bombay corps from Feb. 18, 1861, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India :—

Capt. (brev. maj.) E. C. Marston, 25th N.L.I., comdt. Scinde pol.

The underment. officer having completed 20 years' serv., six of which were on perm. staff employ., to be maj. from Feb. 18, 1861, under Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval :—

Capt. (brev. maj.) E. C. Marston.

No. 296.—The Sec. of State for India has been pleased to decide that in consequence of long continued ill health, and there being no prospect of the recovery of Lieut. H. C. Ryder, 3rd European regt., the name of that officer shall be removed from the Army List, from May 26 next, the date of the expiration of the leave to England granted him.

No. 297.—Maj. gen. Cunninghame, and Maj. gen. M. W. Smith, C.B., having been perm. to exchange pres., Maj. gen. Smith is app. to the gen. staff of the Bombay army.

No. 298.—The order, dated April 4, 1862, by Brig. Heyland, C.B., app. Capt. Boyd, 11th regt. N.I., to



act as superint. of bazaars and cantonment mag. at Deessa, as a temp. measure, with effect from 5th idem, until the arr. of Capt. Westropp, is conf.

**April 30.**—No. 301.—The foll. appts. are made:—  
Maj. W. L. Merewether, c.b., of the staff corps, to act as Sec. to the Govt. in the military, marine and ecclesiastical depts., dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Marriott on m.c.

Maj. J. Wray, of the staff corps, to conduct the duties of Sec. to Govt. in the military, marine, and ecclesiastical depts., until Maj. Merewether joins.

Sir H. B. E. Frere, k.c.b., has this day resigned Her Majesty's covenanted civil serv. on the Bombay estab.

**Political Dept.**—Maj. gen. R. W. Honner, c.b., assumed charge of the residency at Aden or 3rd inst.

Capt. R. L. Playfair acted as political resident at Aden from 10th Jan. last to 3rd inst.

**Judicial Dept.**—Mr. R. B. Worthington, actg. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Rutnagherry, is invested with powers of a sub. mag. of 1st class, and with the powers contemplated by sec. 38 of Act XXV. of 1861.

Mr. T. Weeding, actg. judicial asst. to coll. of Sattara, assumed charge of his office on 17th inst.

Mr. N. Spencer assumed charge of appointment of actg. 2nd judge and actg. 3rd judge of the court of small causes on 26th inst.

Mr. Summers to offic. as 2nd asst. registrar dur. the time Mr. Gopal Rao may be temporarily employed on special duty.

**Revenue Dept.**, April 26.—Mr. C. E. F. Tytler, coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave prep. to embarkation to England by the mail of May 12.

**April 30.**—Mr. W. Boulton is appd. a supernuy. asst. to the superint. of the revenue survey and assessment, So. Mahratta country, for employ. in the Sattara and So. Mahratta country survey.

Mr. H. Brereton is appd. a supernuy. asst. to the superint. of the revenue survey and assessment, So. Mahratta country, for employ. in Hyderabad assigned dist. survey.

The following appts. are made:—

Mr. W. A. Goldfinch is confirmed as coll. and mag. of North Canara from May 1.

Mr. H. L. B. Tucker to be coll. and mag. of Dharwar, v. Goldfinch, but to continue to act as coll. and mag. of Belgaum.

Mr. F. S. Chapman to be coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, v. Mr. Tucker, but to continue to act as coll. and mag. of Sattara until fur. orders.

Mr. J. R. Morgan to be coll. and mag. of Poona, from the date of Mr. D. Davidson's resignation of the service.

Mr. M. J. S. Stewart to be coll. and mag. of Tanna, v. Mr. Morgan, but to continue to act as sec. to the Government.

Mr. J. B. Peile to be under-sec. to Govt., v. Mr. Stewart.

Mr. W. D'Oyly to be coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur, from the date of Mr. Tytler's resignation of the service.

Mr. A. Gray to be actg. coll. and mag. of Poona, dur. Mr. Morgan's abs. on m.c.

Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot to be 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Poona, v. Mr. Chapman, but to continue to act as sub-coll. and jt. mag. of Colaba.

Mr. J. Elphinstone to be 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Dharwar, v. Mr. Arbuthnot.

Mr. A. C. Jervoise is confirmed as 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Dharwar.

Mr. D. Davidson, coll. and mag. of Poona, is allowed leave from May 8, 1862, prep. to embark. for England by the mail of the 12th idem.

Mr. J. Hill and Mr. Hassamull have been app. 2nd and 3rd insps. in the forest dept. in Scinde respectively.

The leave for 1 mo. granted to Capt. W. C. Parr, 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Sattara, under date the 15th inst., to proc. to Bombay, prep. to his obtaining a final m.c. to England, has been converted into 2 months' priv. leave under Section XII. of the civil absentees rules.

**General Dept.**, April 24.—Surg. W. Thom to be surg. to the European general hospital.

**April 26.**—Mr. C. E. F. Tytler is per. to res. H.M.'s covenanted C.S. on the Bombay estab. from the 12th May, 1862.

**April 29.**—Khan Bahadoor Framjee Nusserwanjee, Hoozoor dep. coll. and mag. of Poona, and Khan Bahadoor Syed Kumalodeen Wulud Meer Hajee, Principal Sudder Ameen of Poona, are app. municipal commrs. for the city of Poona.

**April 30.**—Messrs. W. H. Harrison and D. Davidson are per. to res. H.M.'s covenanted C.S. on the Bombay estab., the former from the 1st and the latter from 12th May, 1862.

**Appointments:—**

Maj. W. L. Merewether, c.b., of the staff corps, to act as sec. to Govt. in the mil., marine, and ecclesiastical depts., dur. abs. of Lieut. col. Marriott on m.c.

Maj. J. Wray, of the staff corps, to conduct the duties of sec. to Govt. in the mil., marine, and ecclesiastical depts., until Maj. Merewether joins.

**Public Works Dept.**, April 24.—The foll. appts. are made fr. the date on which Col. H. B. Turner may embark for Eur.:—

Col. C. W. Tremeneheere, c.b., to be chief eng. in Scinde.

Lieut. col. M. K. Kennedy to be superintg. eng., S.C.

Capt. W. W. Goodfellow to be exec. eng., Sattara dist.

Capt. J. A. Fuller to be exec. eng., Sholapore dist.

Capt. J. G. Fife to be a 1st class exec. eng.

The servs. of Capt. J. Jones, exec. eng., Ahmedabad and Kaira, having, at his own request, been pl. at the disp. of H.E. the C. in C., the foll. appts. are made fr. the date on which he may give over ch. of his present office:—

Capt. W. W. Goodfellow to be an exec. eng. of the 2nd class.

Capt. J. R. Maunsell to act as an exec. eng. of the 2nd class.

Mr. R. W. Woodhouse is conf. in his app. of exec. eng., Surat and Broach.

No. 45.—Asst. surg. Mead held ch. of the duties of surg. to European gen. hospital fr. March 14 to April 25.

No. 46.—Asst. surg. Kearney assu. ch. of duties of civil surg., Rutnagherry, on April 3.

Notifications by revenue comr.:—

**Camp Agashee**, April 21.—Northern Div.—Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot, act. sub coll. of Colaba, received ch. of his appointment fr. the act. coll. of Tanna on the 16th inst.

**Tanna Districts**, **Camp Agashee**, April 24.—Mr. A. Bulkeley, asst. superint. of survey, Guzerat, is all. priv. leave of abs. for 30 days.

Lieut. Keith, supernu. asst., Tanna and Rutnagherry survey, is all. leave fr. 9th to 18th May, to enable him to undergo an exam. in Guzerathi at the presy.

**STAFF.—Military Dept.**, May 2.—No. 304.—The underment. officer is admitted as probationer to Bombay staff corps fr. Feb. 1, subject to conditions prescribed in paras. 79 and 80 of G.O.G.G. No. 332, of 1861:—

Lieut. H. Gibson, 11th regt. N.I.; staff app., qmr. and interp. to 11th regt. N.I.

No. 305.—The foll. G.O. by the Govt. of India, dated March 26, No. 366, is republished:—

"The foll. officer having applied for admission to the staff corps, is app. to Bengal staff corps, and will rank as lieut., with effect fr. Feb. 18, 1861:—

"Ens. L. T. K. Gustavinski, H.M.'s 95th regt., do. du. officer late 24th Punjab inf., now 32nd (Punjab) N.I., now adjt. 2nd Punjab inf."

No. 307.—The underment. officer having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt. fr. date specified, under Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. C. F. Keays, Feb. 20.

**May 7.**—No. 308.—The foll. batteries of the 13th brig. roy. art. are struck off the strength of the Bombay army fr. date of their embarkation for England:—

No. 5 batty. 13th brig. and No. 6 batty. 13th brig.; date of embarkation, April 15. No. 7 batty. 13th brig.; date of embarkation, April 1.

No. 309.—The underment. officers are allowed furl. to Eur. for 20 mo., m.c.:—

Capt. W. C. Parr, staff corps, 1st asst. coll. and mag., Sattara.

Capt. F. W. Atkins, staff corps, superint. of police, Khandeish.

Surg. maj. H. J. Carter.

No. 310.—The serv. of Capt. F. G. Steuart, staff corps, are placed at disp. of Govt. of India.

No. 311.—The underment. officer having completed 20 years' service, 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be major fr. date specified, under Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. (brev. maj.) E. P. Arthur, May 2, 1862.

No. 312.—The underment. officer having completed 12 years' service, 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt. fr. date specified, under Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. W. Blakeney, May 4.

**Political Dept.**, May 7.—Capt. J. F. Jones, I.N., resident in the Persian Gulf, has been allowed prep. leave from March 23 to April 27 last.

**Judicial Dept.**, May 2.—Capt. C. T. Palin, acting superint. of police, Kaira, is allowed prep. leave of abs. from 1st to 27th June next.

**May 3.**—Capt. F. W. Atkins, comdnt. Khandeish Bheel corps, and superint. of police, is allowed leave of abs., on m.c., from April 8 last, to pres., for the purpose of obtaining a final m.c. to Eur.

**May 7.**—Mr. A. K. Forbes, to be puisne judge of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut fr. 12th April last.

Mr. C. J. Erskine to be puisne judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foudjaree Adawlut in succ. to Mr. R. Keays. Mr. Newton to continue to act as puisne judge, and Mr. Pinhey as registrar of that court during Mr. Erskine's abs. as a member of the Gov. gen.'s Council for making laws and regs.

Mr. J. P. Bickersteth, Govt. solicitor, has leave for 3 mos., from 12th inst.

Mr. H. Cleveland is appd. to act as Govt. solicitor dur. abs. of Mr. Bickersteth.

Mr. R. White to be a judge of the Zillah of North Canara.

The Hon. G. A. Hobart to be sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Concan for detached station of Rutnagherry.

Mr. W. H. Newnham to be asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. R. H. Pinhey to be sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of Ahmedabad for detached station of Kaira.

Mr. R. West to continue to act for him.

Mr. H. J. St. G. Tucker to act as judge and sess. judge of the Concan.

Mr. R. F. MacTier to act as judge and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur.

Asst. surg. C. K. Colston, act. civ. surg. Kaira, has priv. leave for 30 days, to Bombay, his dus. dur. abs. being performed by Asst. surg. Rustonjee Byramjee, 20th regt. N.I.

Lieut. W. A. Gillespie, act. 3rd cl. dep. coll. and mag. in ch. of Shikarpoor and Sukkur districts, has passed the departmental exam. qualifying him for prom.

**Educational Dept.**—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., to be Princ. of the Elphinstone College in succession to Dr. Harkness.

Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., rec. ch. of the Elphinstone College fr. Dr. Harkness on 29th ult.

**Ecclesiastical Dept.**—Mr. J. P. Bickersteth, registrar of the diocese, has priv. leave for 3 mo., fr. 12th inst.

Mr. H. Cleveland, solicitor, is app. act. registrar of the diocese dur. Mr. Bickersteth's abs.

**Revenue, Bassein**, April 28.—N. Div.—Mr. F. D. Melville, app. act. asst. to the judge of Poona and agent for sirdars, relinquished ch. of his appt. as 2nd asst. coll. and mag. of Tanna on 21st inst. after office hours.

**Revenue Commissioner's Office**, **Camp Bassein**, April 29.—Mr. J. R. Gibson, supernu. asst. supt. revenue surv., Khandeish, has leave fr. May 5 next, to enable him to appear before the General Exam. Committee, Bombay.

**Bassein**, April 28.—Notific. by Police Commr., N. Div.—Maj. Hodgson, supt. of police, Surat, gave over ch. of his office to his asst., Lieut. Lane, on 18th inst., and on 22nd idem ass. ch. of the dus. of supt. of police, Tanna, fr. Capt. Palin.

**Kurrachee, Commissioner's Office**—Notification by the Commr. in Sind.—Mr. A. R. Macdonald, settlement officer, Hyderabad, delivered over ch. of his office to his asst., Mr. Dowman, on 22nd inst.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Poona**, April 30.—The underment. officers have been reported qualified in Hindoostanee for staff employ:—

Capt. T. H. Blair, 19th regt. N.I.

Lieut. G. H. Bridges, 1st Eur. regt. (fus).

**Poona**, May 1.—Lieut. col. G. P. Sealy, royal Bombay art., at present comdng. Golundauze batt., is directed to join the head qrs. 18th brigade royal art.

Lieut. H. F. Gibb, art., is directed to proc. and join No. 10 light field batt. Golundauze, at Bhooj.

Lieut. G. H. Candy, art., will, on the expiration of his present leave, proc. and relieve Capt. C. P. Roberts of comd. of the detail of local art. at Kurrachee.

Lieut. J. S. D. Bolton, staff corps, is app. to act as qr. mr. and interp. to 3rd regt. N.I., to join.

The leave granted to J. S. D. Bolton, staff corps, in G.O. C. No. 536, dated 23rd ult., is cane.

Lieut. S. M. Hay, late 31st regt. N.I., att. to 23rd regt. N.I., is transf. to do duty with 24th regt. N.I.

Staff vet. surg. A. J. Poett is app. to the vet. dus. of the Scinde div. of the army, and will proceed to Kurrachee on being rel. of his dus. with the 6th Iniskilling drags.

Referring to G.O.C. No. 487 of the 11th April, 1862, Cadet W. B. Seton is transf. to do duty with H.M.'s 95th foot.

**Poona**, May 2.—Maj. F. Flood, A.D.C. to H.E. the C. in C., will, in addition to his own duties, act as mil. sec. to H.E. dur. abs. of Lieut. col. W. Kirby, on leave on m.c. from 27th April, 1862.

Capt. J. Jones, royal engrs., whose services have been placed at the C. in C.'s disposal, is app. to the command of the corps of sappers and miners, with effect from 1st May, 1862.

**Poona**, May 7.—The underment. officer has been reported qualified in Hindoostanee for staff employ:—

Lieut. E. A. Green, 11th regt.

#### NAVAL.

**Bombay Castle**, April 23.—No. 50.—Capt. F. Jones, political resident in the Persian Gulf, has a furl. to Europe for 20 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs.

No. 52.—Lieut. H. Jackson, I.N., is granted leave to Australia, on m.c., for 1 year, from the date on which he may report his departure from Calcutta.

**April 26.**—No. 53.—Lieut. C. H. Walker has a furl. to Eur. for 18 mo., on m.c., under new furl. regs., with permission to proceed via the Cape of Good Hope.

No. 54.—Comdr. A. Foulerton has a furl. to Eur. for 2 yrs., under new regs.

No. 56.—Lieut. H. H. James is appd. dep. con-

servator and registrar of boats for the Kotree or central div. of the River Indus.

No. 57.—Lieut. H. H. James is appd. to be dep. superint. of boats and govt. freight agent at Kotree.

No. 58.—Lieut. G. O. B. Carew returned from England on 15th inst. with permission of H.M.'s principal Sec. of State for India.

No. 59.—The foll. officer has been granted by the Sec. of State for India an ext. of leave in Eur. for the period specified:—

Lieut. A. D. Taylor, I.N., 6 mo.

No. 62.—The foll. tempy. arrangements and appts. are confirmed:—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C.B., R.N., C. in C. of the I.N.:—

Commodore H. A. Drought, comdg. the *Auckland*, to com. of the *Falkland*, from April 8, v. Commander Fraser, transf. to *Auckland*.

Commander Fraser, comdg. the *Falkland*, to com. of the *Auckland*, fr. April 8, v. Commodore Drought, transf. to the *Falkland*.

Act. Lieut. R. F. Finnis, of the *Falkland*, to be actg. lieut. of the *Auckland*, from April 8, to fill a vacancy.

Mr. E. Mignon, purser, from *Clive* to the *Falkland*, from April 9, v. Mr. Antram, purser, transf. to the *Clive*.

Mr. Antram, purser, from *Falkland* to the *Clive*, from April 9, v. Mr. Mignon, purser, transf. to the *Falkland*.

Asst. surg. Fergusson, of the *Dalhousie*, to afford med. aid to the officers and crew of the *Ajdaha*, from April 12, v. Asst. surg. Dann, lent to the *Auckland*.

Indus Flotilla Order.—Mr. E. B. S. Powell, actg. 2nd class master, to be actg. 1st class 2nd master, from March 10, v. Mr. Locky, actg. 1st class 2nd master, resigned.

## BIRTHS.

ATKINS, wife of F. V. T., son, at Bellary, April 10.

ARTHUR, Mrs. W. E., son, at Nassick, May 4.

BARLOW, wife of Capt. W. J. P., daughter, at Landour, April 22.

BARNETT, wife of G. A., daughter, at Chinchpogly, May 5.

BARNETT, wife of Dr. J. M., son, at Deesa, April 29.

BRIGHT, wife of G., daughter, at Calcutta, April 24.

CAMPBELL, wife of Capt. D. J. P., daughter, at Bangalore, April 8.

CARLEY, wife of H., daughter, at Colaba, April 30.

CHAUMETTE, wife of Capt. de la, son, at Calcutta, April 29.

COCKBURN, wife of Capt., son (still-born), at Dum Dum, April 24.

COOPER, wife of G. L., daughter, at Intally.

CRAIGIE, wife of Capt. H. C., daughter, at Calcutta, April 22.

CROSSMAN, wife of Major F., daughter, April 28.

DALE, wife of R., son, April 28.

DWYER, wife of Major H. A., daughter, at Murree, April 20.

DUTHIE, wife of Rev. J., son, at Nagercoil, April 5.

ERNEST, wife of F. L., son, at Cassipore, April 15.

GARBEN, wife of G., daughter, at Calcutta, April 25.

GAWNE, wife of E., daughter, at Almorah, April 16.

GILREA, wife of Major, daughter, at Kurrachee, April 6.

HARDY, wife of Capt., daughter, at Kirkee, May 7.

HEWLETT, wife of Rev. J., son, at Benares, April 15.

HYTHYSEN, wife of Lieut. V., daughter, at Mhow, April 30.

HICKS, wife of Capt., son, at Kurrachee, April 28.

HUNTER, wife of Capt. A., son, at Manontoddy.

JACOB, wife of Lieut. W., son, at Mehedpore, April 20.

JOHNSTONE, Mrs. M., son, at Bareilly, April 10.

MALCOLMSON, wife of Capt., son, at Belgaum, May 2.

MENESSE, wife of J. A., daughter, at Goa, April 22.

MYERS, wife of R., daughter, at Calcutta, April 19.

SANGSTER, wife of A., daughter, at Bombay, May 3.

SAXTON, wife of Maj. G. H., daughter, at Pooree, April 20.

SIMPSON, wife of Capt. A., son (still-born), at Ootacamund, April 5.

SHORT, wife of Capt. W. D., daughter, at Burdwan, April 24.

SPENS, wife of A. L., daughter, at Belgaum, April 26.

STUART, wife of E. S. H., son, at St. Thome, April 13.

THOMAS, wife of P., daughter, at Midnapore, April 20.

WHYTE, wife of H. T., daughter, at Surat, May 4.

WOOL, wife of B., son (stillborn), at Rajmehal, April 5.

ZETTLIE, wife of J. S., son, at Madras, April 13.

## MARRIAGES.

ANTRAM, J. P., to Miss Mary S. Wilkins, at Colaba, May 1.

DANN, H. T., to Margaret J., daughter of the late P. Fouks, at Colaba, April 30.

FREEMAN, J. T., to Mary T., daughter of E. P. Dillon, at Kalbadavie, April 29.

GIBSON, H., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late P. Nicolson, at Ahmedabad, April 22.

MILLER, J. W., to Mary, daughter of the late W. Wilson, at Chinsurah, April 19.

RAY, C. E., to Laura M., daughter of the late Maj. gen. C. T. G. Bishop, at Madras, April 14.

SIR, R. T., to Phoebe, relict of the late J. S. Woodward, at Howrah, April 21.

SPENCER, J. T., to Matilda M., daughter of the late C. M. Daly, at Bombay, April 30.

St. POURCAIN, T. E., to Heloise R., daughter of F. Saupin, at Chandernagore, April 21.

## DEATHS.

BEDFORD, Eliza A., wife of Lieut. J. H., at Bassein, aged 23, May 8.

BULKLEY, Mary, wife of A. S., at Teethul, aged 27, April 22.

BUSH, T. H., at Pallamcottah, April 9.

CHALMERS, Grey C., at Bombay, April 26.

COOKSON, Geraldina S., daughter of T., at St. Thome, April 11.

COWPER, Capt. C. C. G., at Sholapore, May 5.

CRAIGIE, Janet E., wife of Capt. H. C., at Calcutta, April 24.

CRANE, Walter E., infant son of A., at Malligaum, April 22.

FALVEY, Sophia G., daughter of P., at Madras, April 9.

FRASER, John R., at Calcutta, April 23.

GARDNER, Thomas D., infant son of Capt. T., on board the *Asteroid*, May 1.

MATTHEWS, Albert J. A., at Gahzeepore, aged 32, April 21.

NASH, Arthur M., the infant son of J. L., at Simla, April 16.

NEILSON, Surg.-Maj. William, Bom. Med. Est., at Mhow, May 1.

PARSONS, Lilian A., infant daughter of Rev. J. Parsons, at Meerut, April 25.

TYNDALL, Capt. J., Paymaster, Pensioners' Northern Division, at Surat, April (May?) 3.

RAIT, infant son of H., at Berhampore, April 16.

RENTON, Mary E., wife of H. W. L., at Benares, aged 27, April 19.

## WAR OFFICE.

CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c.,  
IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

May 27.

19th Hussars.—G. Couch, gent., to be ridingmaster.

20th Hussars.—Staff Sergt. major J. E. Willis, from cavalry depot, Maidstone, to be ridingmaster.

1st Foot.—Surg. C. B. Hearn, having completed 20 years' full-pay service, to be surg. major, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Oct. 1, 1858.

14th Foot.—Lieut. G. J. N. Beamish to be capt., by purch., v. W. R. Russell, who ret.; Ensign J. Lawrence to be lieut., by purch., v. Beamish; G. Callwell, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Lawrence.

16th Foot.—Lieut. G. P. Lockwood to be capt., by purch., v. C. J. Magnay, who ret.; Ensign E. Daly to be lieut., by purch., v. Lockwood.

20th Foot.—Lieut. W. Glencross to be adjt., v. Lieut. J. Armstrong, prom., without purch., to an unattached compy.; Ensign T. A. Davies to be lieut., without purch., v. Archdall, dec.

24th Foot.—Ensign S. G. Raymond, from the Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be ensign, v. Magill, prom.

25th Foot.—Gent. cadet A. D. Saportas, from Royal Military College, to be ensign, by purch., v. B. Douglas, whose app. on April 1 has been cancelled.

27th Foot.—Ensign J. M. V. Cotton to be lieut., by purch., v. R. Lloyd, who ret.; A. G. Dunn, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Cotton; R. W. Brownrigg, gent., to be ensign, without purch., v. Dunn, app. to 100th foot; Staff surg. W. A. Thompson, M.B., to be surg., v. G. Peacocke, M.D., app. to staff.

28th Foot.—Lieut. A. Cook, from 8th foot, to be lieut., v. Turner, who exch.

48th Foot.—Ensign C. W. Hume to be lieut., by purch., v. Rawlings, prom.; H. C. Tryon, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Hume; A. H. C. Lynch, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Tudor, prom.

51st Foot.—Lieut. A. W. C. Read to be capt., by purch., v. M. B. Lewin, who ret.; Ensign A. S. Carter to be lieut., by purch., v. Read; Ensign R. C. Graeme, from 66th foot, to be ensign, v. Carter.

66th Foot.—T. E. Soady, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Graeme, app. to 51st foot.

82nd Foot.—Capt. J. Briggs, from h.p., late military train, to be capt., v. Brev. major Jarvis, app. adjt. to Staff College.

95th Foot.—Ensign A. D. Saportas, from 25th foot, to be ensign, v. Golding, prom.

## Official Papers.

### THE NEW INDIAN CONSTABULARY.

Resolution.—In the resolution, dated August 17, 1860, by which the Police Commission were appointed, the objects of their appointment were stated to be

(I.) To ascertain the numbers and cost of all police of every description then serving in each

province throughout the British territories in India, paid from the general revenues.

(II.) To suggest any measures whereby expenditure might be economised, or efficiency increased in the existing police forces.

2. In partial fulfilment of the first object the reports noted in the margin\* have been submitted to Government, giving returns of the numbers and cost of the police under the Governments of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, the Punjab, and the North-Western Provinces on May 1, 1861.

3. In fulfilment of the second object of their appointment the Police Commission submitted, in September, 1860, a report accompanied by a series of propositions which they recommended for adoption as the basis of a police system and of an organised constabulary. They explained in their report that this was the only manner in which it appeared to them that they could give effect to the second object of their appointment, as any alterations which they could propose would be based on the principles set forth in their propositions, and they added that the alteration which they would really propose was in fact this—"that the present police, civil and military, be abolished, and an organised constabulary substituted in all the provinces of India where such a system does not already exist." They expressed a confident opinion that this arrangement would increase efficiency and diminish expense; but they added, that should there be any delay in working out the improved system which they recommended, they had no doubt that some reduction might be at once effected in the expensive establishments of military police then existing, and they suggested an immediate financial examination of those establishments for that purpose.

4. The Governor-general in Council thinks it proper here briefly to advert to the orders which had been issued, before the Police Commission was appointed, with a view to the reduction of these establishments.

5. In July, 1859, the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal was instructed not to complete the military police up to the full strength of 900 men for each battalion, which had been authorised in 1858, but to limit the numbers of each battalion to 600 or 700 men.

6. In Oude, during the same year, reductions in the cost of the police were effected to the extent of nearly 11 lakhs of rupees.

7. So early as November, 1858, at a time when the necessity for a strong repressive force in the North-Western Provinces had not yet passed away, committees were appointed by the Governor-general at Agra and Allahabad to report on the organisation of the police in those provinces. At that time the cost of the police, military and civil, including, of course, large bodies of men specially raised during the disturbances, amounted to at least the sum named in the report of the Police Commission—namely, 62½ lakhs. The Lieutenant-Governor submitted a scheme of police towards the close of 1859 on the "mixed system"—that is to say, a police partly military and partly civil, the estimated cost of which was about 47 lakhs. This scheme was carefully reviewed by the Governor-general, and in April, 1860, definitive instructions were conveyed to the Lieutenant-governor for the reduction of the military branch of the force to the extent of 14 lakhs, thus reducing the whole sanctioned cost from about 47 lakhs to about 33 lakhs. At the same time it was suggested to the Lieutenant-governor whether it might not be preferable to abandon the "mixed system" of police, and to adopt the organisation on which the Oude police had been formed.

8. Reductions in the police were also pressed upon the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab in a letter written from Simla by order of the Governor-general in May, 1860.

9. Large reductions were indeed obviously and imperatively called for in the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, and Oude, because during the period of the disturbances large semi-military bodies of men had been raised under the name of police by the civil authorities, which became unnecessary when order and quiet were re-established.

10. This should be borne in mind, in order to understand the true financial effect of the re-organisation of the police throughout India which is being carried out. Both the army and the police in Northern India were largely and exceptionally increased during the disturbances of 1857 and 1858. The increase in the police was for the most part made in the immediate connection with what were

\* Dated April 15, 1861; dated July 23, 1861; dated September 10, 1861; dated November 6, 1861; dated November 21, 1861.

really military operations; and at the time the levies and other bodies that were raised constituted in effect an extra military force acting under the civil authorities.

11. When peace and order were thoroughly restored these bodies should in due course have been discharged, and the country left as before to the civil police and to the army, the latter being fixed at such strength as seemed expedient with reference to past events.

12. The existence of these extraordinary levies, and the large reductions and changes in the constitution of the Bengal army which have necessarily ensued from the events of 1857-58, will make it very difficult, if not impossible, to fix with accuracy the real financial effect of the organisation of the new police; in the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab in Bengal and Madras, however, it should not be difficult to do this, and it will be useful to examine somewhat closely how far the results in these two provinces can be already estimated.

13. In the 7th paragraph of their final report, the Police Commission refer to the previous reports which they submitted with returns showing "the numbers and cost of the police of every denomination serving under the Governments of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, and the North-Western Provinces, on the 1st of May, 1860," and in the 10th paragraph they set out these returns. The sums shown in this paragraph against Madras and Bengal, as representing the cost of police of every denomination on 1st of May, 1860, are respectively Rs. 47,28,010 and Rs. 45,31,342. But these sums are admitted by the Commission to include much that is not really police. This is conspicuously the case as regards Madras, the sum of Rs. 47,28,010, including upwards of twenty lakhs for revenue police (so termed in the report), and nearly ten lakhs for village police and for orderlies. In a subsequent paragraph, therefore, the Commission reduce the amount to Rs. 16,93,992 for Madras, and to Rs. 40,89,870 for Bengal.

14. There is still some uncertainty as to the actual cost of the Madras new police. It is stated in one report of the Police Commission at 43½ lakhs, exclusive of the Madras city police, and in the final report, again, it is mentioned that the Madras Government has undertaken to keep the cost down to 38½ lakhs, but it is not specified whether this is exclusive or inclusive of the Madras city police. On the whole, however, it is certain that the new police will cost from fifteen to twenty-five lakhs more than the old police did, and whether there will be a real saving of expenditure will depend, of course, upon the extent to which reductions in the army are carried out in consequence—1st, of the actual relief given to the troops by the employment of the police on duties heretofore performed by the army; and, 2ndly, of the greater efficiency of the police. The first result should be immediate and obvious. The second can only be gradual, and may be somewhat difficult to trace with accuracy. Colonel Bruce, in his report dated 10th September, 1861, says that he gathers from a letter from the Military Finance Department that the new police has relieved nearly 9,500 native troops of the regular army, and he observes that "if a corresponding reduction has taken place in the Madras army, it may be estimated that a saving of more than eighteen lakhs has been effected."

15. In the case of Bengal, the Commission, as already stated, take the cost of the existing police, which may be either abolished or absorbed into the new force, at Rs. 40,89,870, and they put the cost of the new police at 40 lakhs, thus estimating that the new system may be introduced into Bengal not only without extra expense, but with a small saving. It is, however, very uncertain whether the establishments marginally noted,\* which are included in the sum of Rs. 40,89,870, can be provided for by the new constabulary within the limit of 40 lakhs. But the doubt as to the soundness of the estimate for Bengal chiefly arises from the circumstance that the amount of Rs. 40,89,870, taken as available for the new constabulary, includes a sum of nearly 19 lakhs said to be expended for military police and other levies. The argument of the Police Commission is, that these men are all employed on duties which properly belong to a police, and which a constabulary of the strength estimated by the Commission will find no difficulty in discharging. But on the other hand it has been represented by the Lieut.-governor of Bengal that

these men, though no doubt to some extent employed on duties which are police duties, are not wholly so employed. It is strongly urged that they do in fact occupy the place of regular troops in Bengal, and that they have been actually to a large extent employed as soldiers during the last two or three years, and that if they are abolished it will necessarily follow that the number of troops in Bengal must be greatly increased. His Honour has indeed distinctly and emphatically stated his opinion, that the lower provinces will not be safe if the military police are abolished without being replaced by regular troops.

16. Giving every weight to his Honour's opinion on this point, it must be borne in mind that, as in the North-Western Provinces, a considerable reduction in the military or quasi-military force raised during the mutiny is possible; and on the decision which the Government may arrive at upon this point will depend the extent to which the present cost of the military police in Bengal can be taken as a set off against the cost of the new constabulary. It remains, therefore, to be seen how far a constabulary, on the system of the Madras constabulary, can be introduced into Bengal without a real increase of expenditure, debitable to Bengal, either in the military department, or in the civil department.

17. It is certain, then, that in Madras the organization of the new constabulary, will cause a large increase of expenditure in the civil department, but it is probable that this may be counterbalanced by reductions in the military expenditure.

18. In Bengal it seems possible that the introduction of the new constabulary may cause an actual increase of expenditure either in the civil or the military department.

19. In the North-Western Provinces it may be confidently assumed that a large saving will be effected in the civil department without any increase of military expenditure. It will be a question for future inquiry how this reduced police expenditure in the North-Western Provinces will contrast with the expenditure on the old civil police previous to 1857.

20. In paragraphs 39 and 40 of their final report, the Police Commission propose that 180 lakhs should be fixed as the general limit for the police expenditure of India, giving the sums noted in the margin† for each Government and administration. The Governor-general in Council thinks that the information at present before Government will not warrant the unconditional adoption of this estimate. Forty lakhs is a minimum estimate for Bengal. The Bombay police has been lately very carefully revised, and nearly every item of it elaborately reviewed by the Governor in a Minute of last Oct., in which his Excellency fixes the cost at Rs. 26,81,672, and though some hopes of further reduction is held out, nothing very definite is stated of the amount. There does not seem to the Governor-general in Council to be sufficient ground for expecting that the police of Madras will be brought down at any early date to Rs. 30,54,000, or that of the Punjab to 24 lakhs. The lowest estimate of the Punjab Government is 26 lakhs, exclusive of the Derajat contingent. Thirty lakhs is a lower limit than the Government of the North-Western Provinces have yet admitted to be practicable, and the latest detailed estimate from the central provinces amounts to nearly 12 lakhs, which the chief commissioner has been told must be brought down to 11 lakhs. The organization of the police in Burmah is not yet complete. It does not appear that the local authorities in Oude have been communicated with by the Police Commission in regard to the further large reduction which the Commission suggests as practicable in that province.

21. But the stimulus which has been given to reductions, and the special attention which has lately been directed towards police, might possibly, in course of time, get the police cost down to something not very far off the sum the Police Commission deem sufficient, provided the pressure on the Local Governments and Administrations be not relaxed, and with this object in view the Commission recommend that the present central scrutiny be maintained temporarily. Their remark on this point is in the following terms—[Paragraph 46]—"We continue more strongly than ever to perceive

that, until the new constabulary is fully organized, it will be necessary to continue a central examination. Without this we apprehend that the police expenditure of India will not be actually reduced to the minimum of necessary requirements so soon as might be expected, for it is only by practically comparing the establishments of one government or province with another, which it is impossible for the local authorities to do, that a correct appreciation of actual wants can be arrived at. Nothing is more natural than that officers who have grown up in one province, and have never been employed in any other, should consider their system the best if not the only feasible one. The organisation of a vast police of tolerable uniformity for the different local Governments of all India, upon a concerted system, must necessarily, for the present, progress more or less tentatively; and as it would not be possible to give our inspectors-general the benefit of moving about from administration to administration, comparing their own organisation with that of other governments, it seems highly desirable that some central scrutiny, which does not cramp the authority of the local governments, should, for the present, be temporarily maintained, for probably every presidency or administration exhibits some points of economy which the others might, with advantage, adopt."

22. The Governor-general in Council concurs in these observations. The exertions of the police commission have already been instrumental in reducing the police expenditure in some provinces, and if their recommendations be followed out, there are grounds for hope that this expenditure may be still further reduced. But if some efficient control and scrutiny be not established to continue the efforts of the Police Commission, the police estimates, so far from falling, are sure not only to rise but to get complicated, so that, in a few years, there will be as great confusion and uncertainty as before in regard to the real amount expended on police.

23. The only question, indeed, to be considered is, not whether a central control is desirable or otherwise, but whether a central control can be usefully exercised without cramping the authority of the local Governments.

24. It is right that the Supreme Government should decide upon all questions of general principle, that they should have the power of preserving some uniformity of practice and of securing the reduction of the general expenditure to the lowest point consistent with efficiency; but, on the other hand, the authority and the responsibility of the local Governments should not be trenching upon, nor their legitimate functions in any manner superseded.

25. These objects, the Governor-general in Council thinks, may all be attained by the appointment of an officer as Inspector-general of police. Such an appointment, he thinks, it is very expedient to establish, at any rate until the new system has been everywhere introduced, and the constabulary force thoroughly organized, and its strength adapted to local circumstances as tested by actual experience.

26. This will take some years to accomplish, and during that time the employment of a general inspector will be most useful both in hastening the attainment of the object in view, and in ensuring uniformity of principle in the formation and employment of the new force, with reference to its own proper duties and to its relations towards other departments of the services, and uniformity of practice as far as local considerations will allow.

27. Much, however, will depend upon the exact position and duties assigned to the Inspector-general.

28. His Excellency in Council considers it most important that the Inspector-general's duties should be strictly confined to those of inspection and report, and that he should have no authority whatever over the head of any local Government or Administration, or over any of the officers or men of the constabulary force employed under any local Government or Administration. But all sources of official information should be freely open to him.

29. As an inspecting officer it will be his duty to go from province to province and submit a report to the head of the local Administration, pointing out defects, calling attention to instances of departure from the general principles prescribed by the Supreme Government, suggesting measures of economy and improvement, and offering generally any remarks he may consider necessary. A copy of every report of this kind should be sent for information to the Home Department of the Government of India. The head of the local Administration should be left to take such action on the report as he may think proper.

30. Another most important function that will

|                              |                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| *Revenue police .. .. .      | Rs. 10,482          |
| Orderlies .. .. .            | 1,57,924            |
| Customs and salt police.. .. | 1,67,884            |
| <b>Total .. .. .</b>         | <b>Rs. 3,35,600</b> |

|                                 |                        |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| † Bengal .. .. .                | Rs. 40,00,000          |
| Bombay .. .. .                  | 25,50,000              |
| Madras .. .. .                  | 30,54,000              |
| Punjab .. .. .                  | 24,00,000              |
| North-Western Provinces .. .. . | 30,00,000              |
| Central Provinces .. .. .       | 10,50,000              |
| Burmah .. .. .                  | 10,26,192              |
| Oude .. .. .                    | 10,00,000              |
| <b>Total .. .. .</b>            | <b>Rs. 1,80,80,492</b> |

devolve upon the Inspector-general is that of consultative officer to the Government of India in matters of police.

81. No recommendation involving any departure from the recognised principles of the system, or any increase or decrease in the number of men or officers employed in the constabulary force, or any increase or diminution of expense will, as a general rule, be acted on by the Government of India, until it has been referred to the Inspector-general for scrutiny and report. The annual budgets of police expenditure will be revised by him, and he will submit his remarks on them to the Government of India before they are finally confirmed. The Inspector-general will be required to make an annual report of his proceedings to the Government of India in the Home Department, from which department exclusively he will receive his instructions.

82. The local Governments and Administrations may consult the Inspector-general on any subject connected with the constabulary, and take his opinion upon any question which they may wish to refer to the Government of India for decision.

83. The salary of the Inspector-general the Governor-general in Council is pleased to fix at Rs. 2,700 a month, with a separate allowance of Rs. 300 a month to cover all travelling and other expenses of every kind, including house and office rent. As his office will not be one of audit or account, nor entail the necessity of voluminous records, a very moderate establishment of clerks will suffice; and they had better continue to be paid, as at present, by contingent bill till the number of clerks likely to be required can be better ascertained.

84. With regard to the specific recommendations of the Police Commission, the Governor-general in Council does not consider that it is possible, at all events in the first instance, to fix the general financial limit for police in India at less than 200 lakhs. This was the minimum at first supposed by the Police Commission to be necessary, and their reasons for reducing it are not conclusive. To ensure the success of the system some liberality is required at first. When the force is thoroughly instructed in its duties some reduction may be practicable, and, with the constant aid of an inspecting officer, will not be difficult to enforce.

85. The proposal that the salaries of all military officers should be charged in full to the Police Department must be qualified by the recent resolution laying down a contrary rule, except as regards officers of the staff corps.

86. The remaining recommendations of the Commission as summarised in the 54th paragraph of their present report, are approved.

87. The labours of the Police Commission having closed with this report, the Governor-general in Council hereby dissolves it, and desires that the cordial acknowledgments of the Government of India be conveyed to the several members of it for intelligence and industry with which they have given effect to the objects of Government in their appointment.

(Signed)

W. GREY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

#### MEMORANDUM SHOWING THE ESTIMATED CASH BALANCES IN THE INDIAN TREASURIES ON THE 30TH OF APRIL, 1863.

| RECEIPTS IN INDIA IN 1862-63.                          |             |
|--|-------------|
| Revenues ... ..  | £42,971,200 |
| Debt (receipts on account of) ... ..                   | 11,053,360  |
| Recoveries in India of Payments in England:—           |             |
| Funds, family remittances, &c. £1,363,500              |             |
| Less deductions from pay of officers in England ... .. | 49,000      |
|  | 1,314,500   |
| Net railway earnings ... ..                            | 700,000     |
| Estimated cash balance, April 30, 1862                 | 17,650,000  |
|  | £73,689,060 |

| DISBURSEMENTS IN INDIA IN 1862-63.  |             |
|---|-------------|
| Expenditure in India ... ..   | £36,829,400 |
| Deduct stores from England included in the above ... ..                               | 717,895     |
|   | £35,611,505 |
| Debt (payments on account of) ... ..  | 11,799,150  |
| Payments in India on account of England:—   |             |
| Railways ... ..   | £5,100,000  |
| Other payments ... ..   | 400,000     |
|   | 5,500,000   |
| Remittances to England on account of payments for India, exclusive of railways ... .. | £1,527,782  |
| Guaranteed railway interest   | 2,200,000   |
|   | 3,727,782   |
| Estimated cash balance, April 30, 1863  | 17,050,673  |
|   | £73,689,060 |

E. DRUMMOND,

Off. Sec. to Govt. of India.

Financial Dept., April 16, 1862.

#### General Abstract Statement of the Revenues and Charges of India,

For the Year 1860-61 and as Estimated for the Year 1861-62 and 1862-63.

| REVENUE AND RECEIPTS.  |  | 1860-61.   | 1861-62.   | 1862-63. Estimate. |
|--|--|------------|------------|--------------------|
|  |  | £          | £          | £                  |
| Land, sayer, and abkaree ... ..  |  | 21,016,742 | 21,188,970 | 21,588,000         |
| Assessed taxes ... ..  |  | 1,002,972  | 1,942,990  | 1,583,100          |
| Customs ... ..   |  | 2,965,608  | 2,851,270  | 2,475,000          |
| Salt ... ..  |  | 5,002,664  | 5,410,540  | 5,034,700          |
| Opium ... ..   |  | 6,676,759  | 6,219,500  | 6,300,000          |
| Stamps ... ..  |  | 1,182,781  | 1,552,530  | 1,850,000          |
| Post-office ... ..   |  | 608,524    | 429,150    | 480,000            |
| Electric telegraph ... ..  |  | 53,639     | 67,080     | 70,700             |
| Mint ... ..  |  | 288,280    | 252,920    | 257,100            |
| Law and justice and police   |  | 416,853    | 438,440    | 493,000            |
| Marine ... ..  |  | 283,705    | 289,020    | 200,000            |
| Public works   |  | 796,533    | 451,550    | 650,000            |
| Tributes and contributions   |  | 781,164    | 796,940    | 685,200            |
| Miscellaneous ... ..   |  | 504,944    | 439,520    | 450,000            |
| Military ... ..  |  | 1,261,752  | 850,000    | 800,000            |
| Interest ... ..  |  | 60,814     | 35,670     | 33,500             |
|  |  | 42,903,234 | 42,911,090 | 42,971,200         |
| Deficit, excluding railways  |  | 2,935,470  | Surplus.   | Surplus.           |
| Deficit, including railways  |  | 4,026,225  | Surplus.   | Surplus.           |
| EXPENDITURE.   |  | £          | £          | £                  |
| Allowances, refunds, and drawback  |  | 174,632    | 211,036    | 237,700            |
| Land revenue, sayer, and abkaree   |  | 2,209,251  | 2,183,886  | 2,266,700          |
| Assessed taxes ... ..  |  | 75,098     | 160,934    | 60,000             |
| Customs ... ..   |  | 162,838    | 238,232    | 253,800            |
| Salt ... ..  |  | 740,142    | 710,480    | 725,600            |
| Opium ... ..   |  | 918,467    | 2,050,000  | 2,100,000          |
| Stamps ... ..  |  | 58,390     | 55,329     | 83,000             |
| Post-office ... ..   |  | 526,637    | 555,000    | 600,000            |
| Electric telegraph ... ..  |  | 153,032    | 110,276    | 162,000            |
| Mint ... ..  |  | 201,280    | 118,327    | 170,700            |
| Allowances and assignments under treaties and engagements                                      |  | 1,318,067  | 2,352,994  | 1,755,100          |
| Allowances to district and village officers  |  | 1,273,240  | 14,829     | 581,900            |
| Miscellaneous ... ..   |  | ...        | 56,329     | 35,300             |
| Contingencies, special and temporary   |  | ...        | 5,690      | 8,000              |
|  |  | 7,811,069  | 8,853,342  | 8,983,400          |
| Army ... ..  |  | 15,838,980 | 12,800,000 | 12,200,000         |
| India navy, marine... ..   |  | 1,048,224  | 622,888    | 472,000            |
| Public works   |  | 4,164,654  | 8,881,640  | 4,260,000          |
| Salaries and expenses of public departments  |  | 1,080,401  | 1,157,330  | 1,203,000          |
| Law and justice ... ..   |  | 2,033,865  | 1,991,811  | 2,100,000          |
| Police... ..   |  | 2,219,202  | 2,187,537  | 2,051,100          |
| Education, science and art   |  | 394,826    | 353,547    | 500,000            |
| Political agencies and other foreign services  |  | 177,930    | 169,767    | 187,300            |
| Superannuation and retired allowances, and gratuities for charitable and other purposes ... .. |  | 582,262    | 611,114    | 658,800            |
| Miscellaneous ... ..   |  | 759,726    | 230,432    | 228,600            |
| Civil contingencies ... ..   |  | 1,064,996  | 287,721    | 118,100            |
| Interest ... ..  |  | 8,232,104  | 3,316,180  | 3,307,100          |
| Expenditure in India   |  | 40,408,289 | 36,463,809 | 36,329,400         |
| Net expenditure in England (see Statement A) for 1862-63                                       |  | 4,839,710  | 5,005,760  | 4,961,986          |
| Total expenditure, excluding railways  |  | 44,747,949 | 41,469,060 | 41,291,386         |
| Guaranteed interest on railway capital, less net traffic receipts                              |  | 1,090,755  | 1,300,000  | 1,500,000          |
| Total expenditure, including railways  |  | 45,838,704 | 42,769,069 | 42,791,386         |
| Surplus, excluding railways  |  | ...        | Deficit.   | 1,679,814          |
| Surplus, including railways  |  | ...        | Deficit.   | 179,814            |

#### A—HOME CHARGES IN 1862-63.

| DEBT.  |  | £         | £         |
|--|--|-----------|-----------|
| Dividends to Proprietors of East-India Stock   |  | 629,970   |           |
| Interest on loans contracted in England  |  | 1,550,000 |           |
|  |  |           | 2,179,970 |
| CIVIL.   |  |           |           |
| Charges General Home Establishment, &c. ... ..   |  | 162,800   |           |
| Amount payable under the postal arrangement  |  | 70,000    |           |
| Red Sea and India Telegraph Company—charge to India...   |  | 18,000    |           |
| Mission to the Court of Persia—charge to India ... ..  |  | 12,000    |           |
| Her Majesty's Establishment in China—charge to India ... ..  |  | 15,000    |           |
| Miscellaneous (including India-office site and building, £220,000, and new stores, warehouses, £39,000) ... ..           |  | 259,500   |           |
| Pension and retired allowances, &c. ... ..   |  | 225,000   |           |
| Civil pension, including St. Helena Establishment... ..  |  | 4,800     |           |
| Annuities of the Madras Civil Fund of 1818   |  | 92,500    |           |
| Telegraph through Persia ... ..  |  | 230,000   |           |
| Total civil charge   |  |           | 1,169,600 |
| MILITARY—EFFECTIVE CHARGES.  |  |           |           |
| Imperial Government for troops serving in India ... ..   |  | £779,612  |           |
| Passage of troops ... ..   |  | 89,000    |           |
| Passage and outfit of officers ... ..  |  | 40,000    |           |
| Furlough allowances ... ..   |  | 220,000   |           |
| Total effective charges  |  |           | 1,128,612 |
| NON-EFFECTIVE CHARGES.   |  |           |           |
| Imperial Government for troops serving in India ... ..   |  | £225,050  |           |
| Retired pay, including colonel's allowances... ..  |  | 805,000   |           |
| Pensions (Lord Clive's Fund) ... ..  |  | 98,000    |           |
| Total non-effective charges... ..  |  |           | 1,128,050 |
|  |  |           | 2,256,662 |
| MARINE.  |  |           |           |
| Pensions and retired allowances (Indian navy and Bengal pilot service)   |  | 27,100    |           |
| Maritime compensation ... ..   |  | 18,900    |           |
| Furlough absentee allowances... ..   |  | 12,000    |           |
| Total marine charges   |  |           | 58,000    |
| DEDUCT RECEIPTS.   |  |           |           |
| From her Majesty's Treasury on account of charges of late China Expedition   |  | 450,000   | 5,664,232 |
| From the War-office and other public departments in repayment of advances in India on account of the Imperial Government |  | 79,446    |           |
| Miscellaneous receipts ... ..  |  | 142,800   |           |
| Interest from investment of cash balance, &c. ... ..   |  | 80,000    |           |
| Total receipts ... ..  |  |           | 702,246   |
| Net expenditure in England   |  |           | 4,961,986 |

Financial Department, April 16, 1862.

Gross.

E. DRUMMOND, Off. Sec. to Govt. of India.



## To Correspondents.

It is quite impossible to insert the long *exparte* statement forwarded by "A Hindu." We have already given a fair and impartial account of the claims put forth by the Nawab of the Carnatic, or his Agents, and more than that we are not disposed to do.

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\*.\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, June 7, 1862.

## CONSTABULARY FORCE FOR INDIA.

THE Police Commission, appointed on the 17th of August, 1860, have not only sent in their report, but the Resolution of the late Governor-general in Council founded thereon has also been published. The two do not entirely agree. The Commissioners were evidently over sanguine in their estimates, and all too eager to carry out their instructions to the very letter. On the other hand, Lord Canning, while sincerely desirous to retrench all superfluous expenditure, wisely determined not to impair the efficiency of the force by a false economy, and, therefore, declined to accept the too-narrow calculations of the Commission. Only two years ago the cost of the police for British India amounted to Rs. 2,44,55,347, or nearly two and a-half millions sterling, distributed in the following proportions:—

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| Bengal (exclusive of Arracan)                                    | Rs. 40,89,870   |
| Bombay (including Scinde)...                                     | 39,69,688       |
| Madras (before the introduction of new Constabulary)...          | 16,93,992       |
| Punjab ... ..  | 43,33,465       |
| North-Western Provinces ...                                      | 62,52,712       |
| Nagpore ... ..   | 9,24,370        |
| British Burmah (including Arracan, Tenasserim, and Martaban) ... | 15,40,863       |
| Oude ... ..  | 16,50,387       |
| Total ... ..   | Rs. 2,44,55,347 |

Since then, however, certain deductions have been made by introducing the new system into the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, British Burmah, and Nagpore, so that the present charges do not exceed Rs. 2,14,11,659, as under:—

|                                      |                 |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|
| Bengal, exclusive of Arracan         | Rs. 40,86,870   |
| Bombay, including Scinde ...         | 27,87,877       |
| Madras ... ..                        | 38,24,620       |
| Punjab ... ..                        | 33,15,155       |
| North-Western Provinces ...          | 32,16,412       |
| Central Provinces ... ..             | 16,36,930       |
| British Burmah, including Arracan... | 11,60,519       |
| Oude ... ..                          | 13,80,276       |
| Total ... ..                         | Rs. 2,14,11,659 |

This expenditure still appears to the Commissioners as greater than is required by the exigencies of the case, though they admit the difficulty of obtaining very precise information as to the genuine police charges of any particular district. There have been so many denominations of police that it is almost impossible to come to a right understanding of the peculiar duties of each separate body. Some are military police, others are village constables, others again are temporary levies,

suddenly raised and hastily drilled, while yet others are little more than magistrates' servants. For the future it is earnestly recommended that every armed man should be either a soldier or a policeman, but not a mixture of both. The area of the British Territories is estimated at 835,837 square miles, and the population at 132,758,168 souls. Assuming, therefore, that there should be a policeman for every five square miles and every thousand inhabitants, the total force required would be something over 130,000 men, the whole of whom it is proposed to train to the use of arms, though not more than one-fourth of the entire number would bear arms at any one time, and even then only in scattered detachments over a vast space. The future cost is put down at Rs. 1,80,80,492; that is—

|                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Bengal ... ..            | Rs. 40,00,000   |
| Bombay ... ..            | 25,50,000       |
| Madras ... ..            | 30,55,000       |
| Punjab ... ..            | 24,00,000       |
| North-West Provinces ... | 30,00,000       |
| Central Provinces ... .. | 10,50,000       |
| Burmah... ..             | 10,26,492       |
| Oude ... ..              | 10,00,000       |
| Total ... ..             | Rs. 1,80,80,492 |

But the grounds upon which these calculations are based are so evidently shifting and untenable that Lord Canning prudently adds twenty lakhs to the Commissioners' estimate, and proposes to devote two millions sterling to the police establishments of British India. Hitherto a very unnecessary delay in introducing the new system into Bengal has been occasioned, it is affirmed, by the obstinate opposition of Sir John Peter Grant; but coincident with the departure of that high functionary steps have been taken to extend the blessings of good government to the Bengal Provinces also. The effete, corrupt, and useless police that have hitherto disgraced the Presidency are to be swept clean away, and in their place a regular constabulary organised, something on the plan of the force in Ireland, as adapted for Scinde by Sir Charles Napier. The resolution of his Excellency the late Viceroy will be found elsewhere, and is by no means unworthy to be classed with the many admirable State papers that have so favourably distinguished Lord Canning's administration. If a really trustworthy police force for all India—exclusive of the Independent States—can be had for two millions per annum, it is certainly not an excessive price to pay for that inestimable advantage. For a time the new machinery may possibly jar and grate more than is quite agreeable, but the exercise of patience and forbearance will soon cause it to work smoothly and efficiently, and to the entire satisfaction of all save evil doers and their abettors.

## THE HAKKAS.

A NEW and probably the true light is thrown upon the origin of the Taeping movement in the course of a lively and amusing article in the June number of *Blackwood*. The writer, in company with a friend connected with the scheme of Chinese emigration to the British West Indies, passed six weeks in a tower in the Kwei-shin district, a wild tract of country a hundred miles to the eastward of Canton, and about the same distance to the north of Hong Kong. The inhabitants are a peculiar people called the Hakkas, and are described as a turbulent, predatory race, usually at variance with their numbers, and not on the most

peaceful terms with one another. Their name itself, which signifies "strangers," indicates their violent intrusion among the Punti, or original dwellers in the land. They appear to have come from the northern provinces of Kiang-si and Fu-kien, and to have settled on the waste lands in Kwang-tung. As their numbers and wealth increased they obtained possession of the cultivated estates of the earlier inhabitants, partly by purchase and partly by force. The Coolie corps who displayed such unflinching courage, and rendered such good service in the allied expedition against Pekin, consisted almost entirely of Hakkas, as does likewise the great body of the Taepings. The Celestial younger brother himself, Hung Sew Tsuen, is supposed to be a Hakka, and actuated much more by an hereditary love of fighting and plunder than by any desire to reform the religion of his fellow countrymen. Their language differs considerably from both the Canton and the Pekin dialects, and is scarcely understood by the Punti, even in their own neighbourhood. The gentry seem to be indolent and sensual, fond of letting off gingalls and revolvers, but not partial to hunting or other manly pastimes. Almost their sole employment is in a careless superintendence of their own lands and buildings, and their chief amusement is derived from dinner parties of an unconscionable length. Less educated and refined than the other Chinese, they are also less susceptible of imaginary affronts, and consequently get on much better with foreigners. Their domestic arrangements are on an easy and convenient footing. Their houses, or rather fortresses, are so large and spacious, that they can accommodate three generations at the same time, though subordinate wives tend to swell the numbers of the inmates. In addition to the *tsai*, or first wife, it is permitted to any man who can afford the questionable luxury to take four *tsaieh*, or second wives. These help-mates cannot be divorced at the husband's pleasure, but their children are regarded as belonging to the first wife, and they themselves have to perform the duties of the household, assisted, however, by hired servants or poor relatives in menial and rougher occupations. The house in which the writer and his friend resided was "a fortified building of 350 paces in length and 180 in breadth. The outer walls, which were about 30 feet high, and which formed the sides of the first range of rooms, had no windows, but were everywhere pierced with loopholes for purposes of defence; and there were three strong gateways in front. The roofs of the first range of rooms curved down on the outer walls, meeting them about five feet from the top, so as to leave a pathway, defended by a parapet, all round the roof of the building, except where that pathway was interrupted by the four large square towers, which formed respectively the four corners, and which were also plentifully supplied with loopholes. Inside there were about forty rooms of various dimensions, some large and open, others small and close: these were separated from each other by intervening courts, usually connected by covered corridors." Throughout the southern and eastern districts of the province of Kwang-tung these castellated residences are very common, and sometimes cover several acres of ground, and are surrounded by massive walls and a broad

deep moat. This circumstance alone sufficiently indicates the character of the people, incessantly engaged in private feuds among themselves, and in a chronic state of warfare with the Puntis. Nothing more would be needed than the weakness of the Imperial Government to rouse such a turbulent race to a predatory rebellion, to which a semi-religious aspect has been given by the astute misrepresentations of their leaders, and the ignorant credulity of European missionaries. Few, however, now believe that the Taepings are anything better than lawless freebooters.

#### INDIA AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE Royal Commissioners would have rendered a notable service to the monied and manufacturing interests of Great Britain had they applied to the India Office for an official catalogue of the Indian contributions, abridged from Mr. Dowle's most useful and elaborate description of the various productions forwarded from Bengal, the Punjab, N.W. Provinces, Oude, Rajpootana, Central India, the Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces, and British Burmah. The Madras and Bombay authorities being, as usual, behind-hand, it was not possible to include the articles collected for exhibition by the Governments of those Presidencies, but those returns must surely have been received by this time, so that no great difficulty would be experienced in preparing a comprehensive and descriptive catalogue, founded on the admirable plan adopted by Mr. Dowle. If that gentleman would even now undertake the task, he would increase the value of the Indian Court a hundredfold, by enabling visitors to carry away with them a certain amount of positive information, instead of a confused recollection of stiff brocades, rude implements, bottles of oil and seed, and lumps of coal and iron ore. The collection of raw materials is, however, exceedingly valuable, though much of its utility is lost by the want of a compendious description of the uses to which they may be applied, their cost of production, the supply available for commerce, and such other particulars as naturally suggest themselves as the chief subjects of inquiry to a practical man of business. A glance at Mr. Dowle's catalogue will suffice to convince every impartial mind of the vast resources of our Indian Empire, and of the very small extent to which they have yet been turned to account. We propose, therefore, briefly to enumerate the different kinds of raw materials noticed in that compilation, though necessarily precluded by our limited space from making any use of his very lucid and interesting explanatory remarks.

Iron ore, then, is exhibited from the State of Ulwar, Cuttack, Pegu, Upper Assam, Monghyr, Shahabad, Jhansi, Gwalior, Kumaon, Nursingpore, Jubbulpore, and Chota Nagpore. Iron earth and iron clay from Assam; copper ore from Ulwar and Assam; and gold sand from Chota Nagpore, Cuttack, and Rangoon, are also to be seen. Coal is even more widely distributed than iron. Here are specimens from Cuttack, Chittagong, Assam, Burdwan, Nursingpore, Chota Nagpore, Hazareebaugh, Kasta, Chokidanga, Toposi, Banda, Mangulpore, Babusol, Haris-pore, Roganathchuck, Raneegeunge, Bhanga-

band, Banali, Futtehpore, Hattinal, Cheena-coore, Dumarkunda, and the Rajmahal Hills; the three great coal-fields of Kurhurbalee, Burdwan, and the Rajmahal Hills, being thus all duly represented. There is white earth from Cuttack and Assam used for painting and white-washing; chalk from the valley of the Soane, and geroo, a pure chalk densely coloured by protoxide of iron; flexible sandstone from Jubbulpore, and a white flexible stone from Ulwar; micaceous sandstone from Assam, moss sandstone from Jubbulpore, and the hard, many-coloured sandstone and the "potstone" of Shahabad. Assam sends limestone, shell limestone, and limestone boulder. Akyab, Chittagong, Chota Nagpore, Jubbulpore, and Shahabad, also furnish specimens of limestone and marble. Granite is shown from the Mikir Hills in Assam, and the Bumnonee Rock in Shahabad; emery from Monghyr; slates from Cuttack, Ulwar, and Eastern Bengal; chloride slate or moongnee stone from Nilgiri in Orissa; talc slate (imperfect) from Dhenkual in Cuttack; and jasper from Chiran and Banda. Burmah supplies steatite; Banda, Jubbulpore, and Goozerat different varieties of agate; and also petrified shells and wood: Assam kunkur, and Rangoon jade. Copper is exhibited from Singhboom, in the south-western frontier of Bengal, lead from Rangoon, plumbago from Sikkim and Goorgaon, antimony from Candahar, and petroleum from Burmah, Assam, and Akyab. The second class comprises chemical substances and products, and pharmaceutical processes. Under this head we find the various kinds of salt, nitre saltpetre, nitrate of potash, saltpetre, vitriol, soap, tinder from the sago palm, bat's dung, sajee, red and yellow sulphuret of arsenic, and proto-sulphate of iron. Oil seeds comprise ricinus communis, linum usitatis-simum, several species of sinapis and of sesamum, carthamus tinctoria, bassia latifolia, papavar somniferum, anacardium occidentale, hibiscus cannabinus, gossypium herbaceum, &c., &c. It is, however, to be regretted that no drawings of these plants are exhibited, as is the case with many of the vegetable productions of our colonial possessions. Dried specimens, too, like those from British Columbia, would have proved of much interest. Then, for the cinchona plant one must visit the remote eastern annexe, as likewise for the comparative cases of cotton showing the length of staple of each variety. Our fair countrywomen, moreover, might profitably dispose of the leisure time that now hangs so heavily on their hands in modelling fruits in papier maché, or in imitating flowers and leafy twigs in a similar manner. The long series of oils, resins, and gums is well worthy the attention of the medical profession, and the same may be said of the essential oils and nutritive starches. Intoxicating drugs and medicinal substances speak for themselves, and will scarcely be passed unheeded when their presence is more generally known, and their number and variety brought under the notice of those engaged in chemical pursuits. The same varied abundance characterises the food department, especially under the head of cereals—such as rice, wheat, maize, and others of more local growth. The pulses, spices, sugar, distilled spirits, tea, pickles, and preserves, all combine to attest the bounty of nature and the enterprise of man. Much yet

remains to be pointed out, but for the present enough has been said to indicate the rich profusion of natural products to be obtained from our Indian empire, and we reserve for a future occasion the further enumeration of the classes of useful or curious articles exhibited in the Indian court.

#### IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 29.

PERSIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

In answer to a question by Mr. GRIFFITH, Lord PALMERSTON said, the relations between the British Government and that of the Shah of Persia, with regard to Afghanistan, are regulated by the treaty concluded between Great Britain and Persia in 1857, on the conclusion of the war. By that treaty the Shah of Persia engaged to abstain from making any claim to sovereignty over Herat, and not to require any of those things to be done which in the East are considered as tokens of submission to a higher power. The Shah also undertook by the same treaty not to interfere in any way with the affairs of the States of Afghanistan, and if any differences arose between him and those States to seek the good offices of the British Government. On the other hand, the British Government undertook to use those good offices with the States of Afghanistan, to prevent them from in any way giving offence to the Shah of Persia, and if any differences should arise, Great Britain would interpose in a manner just and equitable both to the Government of the Shah of Persia and the Afghan States. As to any acts that may have been done by the ruler of Herat, implying allegiance to the Shah, before the treaty of 1857, that treaty has annulled and swept them away. With regard to the present state of affairs, I believe the ruler of Herat has marched on and taken possession of the town of Furrab, as to which there has been a dispute for some time between him and the Afghans. In doing so I believe his forces did advance towards Candahar, and that some engagement did ensue. But all these transactions have taken place between different States of Afghanistan itself, and we have no reason to believe that any Persian troops were engaged in them.

Mr. GRIFFITH asked if her Majesty's Government intended to take part for or against any of these Powers; or extend any operations for the security of India beyond the mountain passes of the present frontier?

Lord PALMERSTON: These disputes are between different States of Afghanistan; and I do not apprehend there is any reason for her Majesty's Government interfering in them. If the security of India is threatened with any invasion from Afghanistan, then the Government of India will take such measures as the circumstances render necessary.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 3.

TELEGRAPHS TO INDIA AND CHINA.

In reply to Mr. J. EWART and Colonel STUART, Sir C. WOOD said a proposal had been made to the India Council to aid the establishment of a line of telegraph between Singapore and Rangoon; but, if considered at all, it must be as part of some further line, and not as an independent line, simply for Indian purposes. With regard to telegraphic communication from Scutari to Kurrachee, an arrangement was made in 1858 by which a line was to be carried from Scutari to Bagdad, and, upon its completion to Bagdad, thence to Kurrachee. A little more than a year ago it was thought that it might be advantageous to substitute for the submarine portion of the line a land line through Persia. Negotiations were accordingly set on foot with the Persian Government, and it was only within the last two or three weeks that he had heard that those negotiations were not likely to have any result. He was, therefore, not in a condition now to say what the Government would ultimately determine to do, but in some shape or other they would be bound to

complete a line through the Turkish dominions to Kurrachee.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—JUNE 5.

##### RED SEA AND INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY BILL.

The Duke of ARGYLL moved the second reading of this Bill, the object of which was, he said, to make the best of a bad bargain. In 1858 the late Government entered into an arrangement with a company for establishing an electric telegraphic communication between England and India; and the terms granted to the company consisted of an absolute guarantee of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on whatever sum might be expended up to a limit of £800,000. The company laid down the communication, and for some months each separate part of it was in successful operation. Messages were, indeed, for some days transmitted between England and Kurrachee; but, after a short time, some important links of the telegraphic communication failed, and the company, having an absolute guarantee, declined to lay out any more money on the undertaking. The whole matter was then thrown upon the Government, who declined to attempt to restore the telegraphic communication themselves, but entered into an agreement with a new company, by which that company were to be remunerated from the proceeds of the undertaking, so that their profits would depend on the successful operation of the telegraphic communication.

After a brief discussion, in which the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, Lord LYVEDEN, Lord REDESDALE, Earl GREY, and Lord STANLEY of ALDERLEY took part, the Bill was read a second time.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 5.

##### INDIAN COTTON.

Mr. BRIGHT said that, under the present circumstances of a portion of the country, it was very important that the Secretary for India should bring forward his Indian Budget at some reasonable period of the Session, when the attention of members could be properly directed to it. His hon. friend the member for Stockport had given notice that he would call attention to the operations which were going on in India, with a view to promote the cultivation and greater export of cotton. It had, he understood, been agreed that that subject should not come on that evening, but it would be a great convenience if the right hon. baronet would bring forward the whole question in such a shape that the House could discuss it in the manner which so important a subject deserved. As far as he could gather, it did not appear that anything was really done in India to promote either sensibly or speedily the cultivation of cotton in that country. He knew that all those persons in Lancashire who had turned their attention to the subject were grievously disappointed at the small progress that was being made in the matter. The right hon. baronet appeared to have fallen into the error of some of his predecessors in thinking that the finance of India was a subject of no consequence, which could be disposed of in the last week of the Session. At this moment it was a matter of the utmost importance, and he appealed to the right hon. baronet to press upon his colleagues that this great question was at least of as much consequence as the Highways Bill, to which the House had given up too many nights this Session. If nothing were done in India we should find that for two or three years to come the condition of Lancashire would be such as to cause the greatest concern to the House, to create great embarrassment to our finances, and to produce, perhaps, other difficulties greater than hon. members anticipated.

##### THE INDIAN NAVY.

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY, who had given notice of a resolution that it is the opinion of this House that the guarantee given to the Indian navy by the Act 21st and 22nd Victoria, cap. 106, sec. 56, shall be maintained in its integrity, said, what that meritorious body desired was to know what was their position; whether the Indian navy was to be abolished or not. He urged the policy of maintaining a local naval force in India.

After a few remarks by Sir M. FARQUHAR,

Sir C. WOOD said the position of the officers of the Indian navy was unchanged; that no steps had yet been taken in relation to that service; that nothing, in fact, had been done. He hoped, too, that all arrangements which it might be necessary to make would be effected without in any degree infringing on the guarantee given to the public servants in India when the transfer of Government was about to take place. He must, however, be permitted to put a different interpretation on the guarantee from that which the hon. member for Hertford (Sir M. Farquhar) had given it. When an army or a regiment was reduced the effect was to diminish to a certain extent the prospects of the junior officers. But if the guarantee referred to were taken to extend to all advantages which every officer might obtain by promotion, the Indian army and navy must be kept up for the next twenty years. It would be necessary to preserve them for that length of time if all the advantages which their existence might confer on officers who had entered them perhaps only six months ago were to be preserved to those officers in all their integrity. He entirely admitted that full and fair consideration should be given to the case of those officers whose prospects would be injured. It was his anxious desire, and that of every member of the Indian Council, that the claims of officers in the Indian service should be considered in that way; but when a regiment was reduced in England, the officers whose services were no longer required were put on half-pay, and he could never admit that the House had bound itself to keep up the army and navy of India, so that no injury should be done to the prospects of the youngest officer throughout his life.

#### MADRAS IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

The report of the directors states that since the half-yearly meeting of the company, held in November last, the general operations in India have been prosecuted with great energy by the chief engineer and his executive officers. The Anicut across the Toobuddra at Soonkasala, and the main canal thence to the Hindry at Kurnool, a distance of seventeen and a half miles, with its head sluices of masonry, are so nearly completed as to justify a belief that irrigation will be supplied to some portions of the adjacent land in the course of the coming month of July. The sufficiency of the original rough estimate of £1,000,000, made by the chief engineer, as the cost of that section of the company's project which commences at Soonkasala and terminates at or near to Kistnapatam, on the east coast, has been practically confirmed by the actual cost of the work hitherto executed, and by the fact that contractors readily come forward to undertake, at the rates upon which that estimate was founded, the whole of the further portions of the works, and this even in anticipation of the sanction of Government being given to the plans and estimates. The supply of labour has been, and promises to be, ample for all purposes. The local population have shown themselves keenly alive to the advantages they may derive from the works, the landholders in the vicinity of Kurnool having made already preparations to receive the water expected soon to be available for the irrigation of their lands. The price or rate to be paid by the cultivators is now under the consideration of the Madras Government, and the directors have ground for a reasonable hope that a satisfactory arrangement will be speedily arrived at upon this most important question. The usual audited accounts of receipts and expenditure up to the 31st of December last show that £591,927 had been then received, and £105,780 expended, leaving a balance of £486,541 in hand.

#### EAST INDIA IRRIGATION AND CANAL COMPANY.

The directors state in their report that the negotiation with Government, which commenced so far back as June, 1858, for the settlement of terms to enable the company to commence its first operations, has been finally and satisfactorily concluded by the approval of a deed of contract

by the Supreme Government of India, and the execution of such deed by the company. They have been enabled to appoint as their chief engineer in India Lieut.-colonel F. H. Rundall, lately superintending engineer of the Godavery Irrigation and Navigation Works, an officer of large experience in the construction of hydraulic works in India. The deed of contract provides that the whole of the works shall be constructed in accordance with plans approved by the Local Government; that all land to be occupied by such works, including banks on either side of the canals, to whatever breadth may be considered necessary, including sites for the storage of water, shall be provided for the Government free of charge; that all water to be supplied for irrigation shall be sold by the company to the Government, to the extent of the public demand, at prices to be fixed by arbitration; that the whole of the prices so fixed, less the extra cost of collection, shall belong to the company, up to 25 per cent. upon the capital expended upon the works, after which the surplus shall be divided equally between the Government and the company; that the whole of the profits to be derived from the navigation of the water ways opened up shall belong to the company solely; that the Government shall have the right to purchase the works constructed at the expiration of the first twenty, or the first thirty, or the first forty, or the first fifty years after payment for irrigation, at the market value of all the shares, taken at the average price of the three preceding years. It also provides for the settlement by arbitration of all differences which may arise between the Government and the company. Interest at 5 per cent. per annum will be paid on the deposit and calls during construction. The capital received to the 31st of December last amounted to £47,308, and the expenses to £6,126, leaving a balance of £41,182.

#### EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

The report of the directors states that Mr. Purdon, the engineer, expects that all the chief works of the line will be finished by the 30th of June, but that on a consultation with the agent of the contractor, and also the agent of the company, it was deemed advisable not to open the line for traffic before October next, with a view to consolidate the recently formed embankments by having a season's rain on them prior to the opening. Since the commencement of the present year the directors have received £340,800 from the issue of debentures, making up with their previous receipts on that account the whole amount of £400,000 authorised to be raised on debentures, and completing the necessary capital required to finish the construction of the line. Mr. Purdon, the chief engineer, reports that about eighty miles of the permanent way have been laid, the sidings, crossings, switches, and turntables are being laid in at the Calcutta station, and like progress will shortly be made at the other stations, so that an engine may be able to run over the whole line by the latter end of May, as anticipated in his last report. He concludes by bearing testimony to the success with which the contractors' operations have been attended. The capital account to the 31st of December last shows that £994,268 had been received and £925,194 expended, leaving a balance of £69,074.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE.—This institution, which formerly belonged to the East India Company, and in which so many of the civil servants of India were trained, is to be opened in the autumn as a public school for the Eastern Counties, under the direction of a council, consisting of the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., Sir M. Farquhar, M.P., Mr. R. Hanbury, M.P., Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., the Dean of Manchester, Archdeacon Grant, the Hon. and Rev. G. Hastings, the Hon. and Rev. L. Barrington, Canon Blomfield, and other gentlemen, who have appointed the Rev. Arthur Gray Butler, M.A., Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and assistant master at Rugby, to the head mastership.

**THE INDIAN TARIFF.**—On Wednesday, April 28, a large meeting of operatives was held in the Spinners and Minders' Institute, Preston, for the purpose of considering the propriety of adopting a memorial to the Government praying for the repeal of the Indian tariff. Mr. J. Meagher, Secretary to the Weavers' Association, occupied the chair, and in opening the meeting said that already the operatives of Accrington, Blackburn, and Over Darwen, as well as other places in Lancashire, had adopted memorials to the Government, and appointed deputations to meet Sir Charles Wood, with the view of getting the Indian tariff repealed. Preston, considering its position as a manufacturing town in Lancashire, ought to join the present agitation for the abolition of the Indian tariff. There were 27,148 looms in Preston, out of which about 20,000 had been employed for the purpose of weaving cloth for the Indian market. Each of those looms, according to a calculation which had been made, paid to the Indian Exchequer £7. 10s. per annum. The total amount now realised by the tax on goods for the Indian market was upwards of £500,000, towards which Preston contributed £162,000 per annum. The tariff was a grievance—a burden, not only upon the manufacturers, but the operatives, and he trusted that every effort would be made to bring about its abolition. Mr. T. Banks, secretary to the Spinners and Minders' Association, moved,—"That this meeting of operatives of Preston is of opinion that the import duties upon cotton pieces and yarns sent to British India are opposed to the principles of free trade, injurious to the native Hindoos, and cruel to the English operatives; and we pledge ourselves never to cease agitating till these obnoxious duties are entirely repealed." In the course of an able speech, Mr. Banks alluded to the present distress in Lancashire, to the stoppage of the American cotton supply, and to the injurious effects of the Indian tariff. He said that Sir Charles Wood, in reply to the deputation which met him some time ago, relative to the Indian tariff, said that the exports to India had not fallen off. Admitting that such was the case, it did not prove that the Indian trade was healthy, inasmuch as manufacturers sent goods to India simply to raise money. If a manufacturer, for instance, wanted £3,000 or £4,000, he could ship off goods really worth about £5,000, and realise from them about £4,000. The fact was, India at present was simply a kind of commercial pawnshop for British manufactures. Mr. Banks concluded by severely denouncing the Indian tariff, and expressing a hope that it would be speedily abolished. Mr. H. Fellowes seconded the motion, which was ably supported by Mr. J. Baxter Langley, and carried unanimously. A memorial to Government, embodying the sentiments of the resolution, was then adopted. Subsequently it was resolved that the memorial be presented to Sir Charles Wood by Mr. Meagher and Mr. T. Banks, and that Mr. Baxter Langley accompany the deputation to represent the operatives of Preston.

**TAEPINGDOM.**—In some further papers presented to Parliament relating to the rebellion in China, Consul Harvey, of Ningpo, gives his account of the Taepings. He describes them as relying much on the impression produced by the tawdry harlequin garb, wild looks, and shouts and yells, which strike terror into the hearts of the timid Chinese. But before they make an attack upon a place they send forward skirmishers to burn villages and cause general alarm, while spies and emissaries also make their way secretly into the town to spread exaggerated and false reports, and when a panic has been created, set fire to as many buildings as possible, that in the confusion the place may fall an easy prey. The troops do not, as a rule, receive pay, but live, like pirates, on whatever booty they can obtain. But they have a regular embodied force, a draught from which forms the nucleus of the body of men engaged upon any expedition, the remainder consisting of young recruits or peasants pressed into the service. Able-bodied men are compelled to serve in their ranks, and their forces are swelled by all the bad characters

of the districts they pass through, but no respectable Chinaman goes over to the Taepings; the respectable Chinese are an orderly race of men. So much so that above 70,000 have taken refuge within the limits of Ningpo, and live and hold together without any legitimate rulers, the Consul exercising his influence for the preservation of order. Marriage is forbidden to the Taepings until the empire is conquered, but when a town is captured three days are given to the soldiers to do what they please, and their conduct then is horrible beyond description. The inhabitants of conquered districts are always draughted to other provinces in large numbers, and their place supplied by others. "The Taeping movement," says the Consul, "is merely land piracy on an extensive scale, it makes no attempt at orderly government, it has had ten years' trial, and is found to destroy everything and produce nothing."

—Times.

**ADAM'S BRIDGE.**—On Monday, the 26th May, was issued the following report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the practicability of shortening the voyage to India:—"It appears in evidence that a passage between the Island of Ramiseram and Point Tonitory, on the coast of Madura, in the Presidency of Madras, has long existed. Since the year 1837, when operations were commenced by the Madras Government, under the superintendence of Colonel (now Lieutenant-general) William Monteith, the channel has been deepened from 3½ to its present depth of 11 to 12 ft. low water, spring tides, at a cost a little exceeding £40,000. It is stated in evidence that the depth can be increased to 12 ft. without an excessive outlay. The channel is largely used at all seasons by the coasting trade of India and the trade between India and Ceylon. From the 1st of May, 1860, to the 30th of April, 1861, 2,447 vessels passed through, having an aggregate tonnage of 205,529 tons, as against 140,565 tons in 1859-60, in which latter year twenty-one English vessels and one French vessel made use of the channel, one of the former, the *Blue Rock*, a ship of 606 tons, drawing 18 ft. water in ballast. The report says:—"The evidence does not enable your committee to offer an opinion of the cost of deepening the channel to the extent required to accommodate the general trade for large vessels; but it is clear that great beneficial commercial results have been ready obtained at a very moderate cost. They are, therefore, of opinion that the question of deepening the channel and improving the approaches is deserving the early attention of her Majesty's Government; and they suggest that further inquiries should be prosecuted on the spot as soon as possible, to ascertain with certainty whether the passage between Ceylon and the mainland of India can be made safe and practicable for the general trade at a moderate expense."

**FINANCE ACCOUNTS OF INDIA.**—The annual accounts for India have been laid before Parliament. The revenue for 1860-61, and that for 1861-62 (at present "estimated") differ but little, £12,003,234 and £12,011,000; but the expenditure differs greatly, £16,924,619 in the former year, and £13,033,279 in the latter. The chief item of reduction, of course, is in the military expenditure; the charge for the army is reduced from £15,838,980 in the former year, to £12,800,000 in the latter, and that for the navy from £1,048,224 to £622,888. The gross receipt from Income-tax and trade taxes (Oude and Punjab) in 1860-61 amounted to £1,002,973, but the charges of collection exceeded £75,000; the gross receipt for 1861-62 is estimated at £1,942,990. But the detailed accounts for this latter year have not yet been received. The cash balances estimated to be in the Indian treasuries on the 30th of April last, the close of the financial year, is stated at £17,227,182.

**BILLS ON INDIA.**—The monthly bidding for bills on India took place at the Bank on the 4th, and the amount offered was £309,000. The minimum rates were the same as heretofore—1s. 11½d. per rupee on Calcutta, and 2s. on Bombay and Madras, and the tenders at and above those terms were all accepted in full, their total being only £190,000.

**THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA.**—We picketed our animals to trees and scrambled up the wall, which near the pass is in a very dilapidated condition. The sight was at once picturesque and amazing, for as far as the range of vision extended this wonderful structure was seen stretching along the mountain sides and tops, with little towers, at intervals varying between 200 and 300 yards, breaking the otherwise monotony of the view. For a short distance either side of the pass the wall is constructed of brick with rubble in the centre, but further away it is composed almost wholly of stone; in fact, whatever materials were closest at hand would appear to have been made use of; thus, as at the spots we visited granite abounded in greatest profusion, so in the construction of the wall was it made the principal ingredient, and for miles the wall consists of large, shapeless masses of granite smoothed only on the outside. We observed but one tower built entirely of stone, they being, with this exception, composed of brick, with foundations of hewn stone. The height of the wall from the top of the parapet is about 17 feet 10 inches at most parts, though occasionally, where the parapet is highest, it measures 178 feet 6 inches; its breadth is 18 feet, and the height of the parapet 5 feet 4 inches. The towers are 31 feet 3 inches high, and 28 feet 1 inch broad. The parapet is both crenelated and loopholed, and the towers are pierced for the discharge of some projectile. From any elevated site the scenery well repays one for the trouble of ascent; clear streams are seen meandering down the passes, while on every side, and looming far in the distance, are a succession of brown hill-tops, with small patches only under cultivation. Drove of pack-asses are seen going and returning, the former unladen and the latter bringing a small kind of brushwood, which the borderers burn instead of the millet-stalk in use on the plains, while in wild abundance are scattered innumerable ash, poplar, and fir trees. The proceedings of our artist were productive of infinite astonishment and delight in the Chinese mind, and it was with extreme difficulty that, hemmed in on all sides, we succeeded in transferring to paper views of surrounding objects.—*Once a Week.*

**DEATH OF GENERAL SIR T. WILLSHIRE, G.C.B.**—The colonelcy of the 51st (King's Own) Light Infantry Regiment of Foot has become vacant by the death of General Sir Thomas Willshire, which took place on Saturday last at Hill house, Windsor Forest, from effusion on the brain, in his 72nd year. The gallant deceased had been suffering for upwards of five weeks. He was born in 1789, at Halifax, in North America, entered the army in 1795, and served with the 38th regiment in the West Indies for three years, the campaign of 1808-9, including the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, the retreat and battle of Corunna, and the expedition to Walcheren. From 1812 to 1814 he served in the Peninsula, and commanded the light company at the battle of Salamanca, where he was twice wounded in the action at Villa Muriel, the actions of Osma, the battle of Vittoria, the first assault of San Sabastian, as well as the second assault and capture of that place, when he received the brevet rank of major. He also commanded a brigade of light companies at the passage of the Bidassoa, and the battles of Nivelle and Nive, for which he was appointed a brevet lieutenant-colonel. In 1819, while at the Cape of Good Hope, he repulsed with 300 men the attack of 10,000 Caffres upon Graham's Town, and he likewise commanded in the subsequent operations against them. From 1822 to 1840 he served in the East Indies, during which time he commanded a wing of the 46th regiment at the battle of Kittoor, in the Doab. He also served throughout the whole of the campaign in Afghanistan, under Lord Keane, and was present in 1839 at the capture of the fortress of Ghuznee, on which occasion he was appointed a K.C.B., and in the November following a baronet, for capturing the fortress of Khelat, while in command of the Bombay column of the Indus. His military decorations were the silver war medal, with seven clasps, and the Order of the first class Dooranee Empire, conferred upon him by the King of Afghanistan.



**LABUAN COAL COMPANY.**—At the meeting of the Labuan Coal Company on the 29th May, Sir J. D. Elphinstone, M.P., in the chair, the report stated that advices had been received from Mr. Sinclair, the manager, to the 17th of April, from which it appears that the sinking of one pit is making favourable progress, that another is about to be commenced, and that both will probably be completed by the end of October next, when the veins won will be sufficient to yield 100,000 tons of coal per annum for ten years; also that in the interval while the pits are in process of being sunk a fair supply of coal will be raised for sale, that the cost, including expenses of every kind, is not expected to exceed 6s. per ton, and that a supply of 85 tons has already been furnished to her Majesty's steamship *Scout*.

**FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON TO LORD CANNING.**—At a meeting of the Common Council held at Guildhall on Thursday, June 5, Alderman Salomons moved, in a highly eulogistic address:—"That the freedom of this city, in a gold box of the value of 100 guineas, be presented to Earl Canning, in grateful recollection of his eminent services while administering the Government of India at a period of great peril, and in appreciation of the conciliatory and enlightened policy of his subsequent measures for the good government and permanent improvement of that important dependency of the British Crown,"—(loud cheers). The motion was seconded by Mr. Rowe, and carried unanimously.

**THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND AND EARL CANNING.**—In receiving the report on chaplaincies in India in connection with the Church of Scotland, the number of which has been considerably increased during the administration of Earl Canning, and made more proportionate to the number and wants of Scotch residents in India, the Assembly of the Church of Scotland on Monday adopted the following resolution:—"The Assembly, with this report before them, and called on to look back on the services rendered to the Church of Scotland by Earl Canning during his administration, perhaps the most arduous and responsible to be found in the annals of India, desire to record the grateful sense of those services entertained by the Church of Scotland, and to offer up their fervent prayers to God that this distinguished nobleman, now retired from the scene of his unparalleled labours in India, may long be spared to his native country. The Assembly authorise the Moderator to convey the thanks of the House to his lordship."

**P. AND O. COMPANY.**—At the half-yearly meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company on the 3rd inst., the report, recommending the usual dividend of 3½ per cent. for the past six months, was adopted.

**SPECIE TO THE EAST.**—The steamer *Ripon* took out £102,785, of which £154,673 is silver and £8,112 gold. Of this amount £5,000 is gold for Alexandria, £3,112 gold for India, and £154,673 silver for China and the Straits.

**APPOINTMENT.—MAURITIUS.**—(*Downing-street, May 31.*) The Queen has been pleased to appoint L. F. E. Dupont, Esq., to be Master of the Supreme Court of the Island of Mauritius.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

May 23. Lady Douglas, Boyd, Rangoon.—24. Norma, Lafrenz, Mocoa, Chauranga, Blyth, Mauritius; Surat, Bluet, Akyah; Volant, Bray, Calcutta; Gryn Castle, Edward, Calcutta; General Chauranga, Villeta, Mandia, Zingra, Poland, Point de Galle.—26. Thomas Wood, Miller, Ceylon; Conquest, Sena, Calcutta and Mauritius; Roman Emperor, Bannatyne, Calcutta; Alice Thompson, Andas, Calcutta; Gazebound, Andrews, Bangkok; Evaine str., Alexandria; Clymene, Hunt, Calcutta; Malakoff, Harris, Bombay; Oscar I., Claus, Java; Charger, Smith, and General Neill, Clark, Bombay; Princess Royal, Kenworthy, Calcutta.—27. Richard Thornton, Sinclair, Java; Thomas, Andrews, Foo-chow-Poo; Giovanna, Opisso, Mauritius; Queen of Ava, Williamson, Madras; Lincoln Castle, Smith, Calcutta; Norge, Geifstun, Maulmain; Polynesia, Drunder, Maulmain; Jalawar, Webster, Akyah; Grand Tronon, Clark, Tutuoreen.—28. Skimmer of the Waves, Hammond, Ceylon; Rajai of Sarawak, Taylor, Java; Tresa, Staats, Whampoa; Edwin Fox, Ferguson, Ceylon; Her Majesty, Seymour, Bombay; Blue Jacket, Cape, Mauritius; Palmyra, Homan, Calcutta; Wave, Henderson, Java.—29. Adamant, Sheard, Calcutta.—30. Marathon, Gibson, Ceylon; Frenchman, Galloway, Bombay.—31. Carnatic, McNeill, Calcutta; Mooltan str., Alexandria.—June 2. Agamemnon, Hyne, Calcutta; Corsair's Bride, Williams, Ceylon; Peerless, King, Maulmain; Lois, Lewis, Mauritius; John Ritson, Matches,

Madras.—4. Astronomer, Thomas, Akyah; Rachel, Acock, Java.—5. Leonidas, Andrews, Hong Kong; Aphrodite, Stewart, Rangoon; Finella, Murray, Ceylon; Red Riding Hood, Nicholson, China and Barbadoes; Athleta, Potter, Calcutta and Grenada.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, May 27.—For BOMBAY.—Two Misses Cameron, Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. J. Scott, Mr. J. C. Ibbis, Mr. G. M. Cruikshank, Mr. E. C. Williams, Capt. Gowan, Asst. surg. Adey, Mr. W. Murrell, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. White, Mr. and Mrs. Couch, Capt. Conybeare, Mr. Seaman, Mr. Nicholson. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. A. Hartung, For SUZ.—Mr. W. Urquhart. For ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Harker, Mr. Harker, jun., Maj. Brooke. For MALTA.—Capt. Wilkinson, Mrs. Wilkinson. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. John Manby, Mr. J. Ansaldo, Mr. M. B. Manuel.

Per Overland route, June 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Mr. Alves, Miss Bendall, Mr. Abendroth, Mr. J. W. de Horne, Miss E. Wilcox, Ensign Copeland, Maj. Brooke. For SHANGHAI.—Lieut. F. Joseph, Mr. F. Schwinfeld. For HONG KONG.—Mr. E. Von Bergen, Mr. N. J. Ede, Mr. W. A. Whyte, Mr. Crocker, Mr. J. P. Barnes, Mr. A. Severa. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Jno. Small, Mr. T. Dunman, Mr. Guild. For MADRAS.—Lieut. col. and Mrs. Spurgin, Capt. G. B. Roberts, Mr. Clark, Mr. Mackintosh, Mr. A. F. Hamilton. For CEYLON.—Mrs. Greenlinton and infant, Mr. W. H. Wodehouse, Mr. Buchanan. For MALTA.—Mr. J. P. Westcott, Lieut. Fatham, Ens. C. W. Egerton. For GIBRALTAR.—Mr. Wells, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Stourton, Mr. Parnell.

### PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

June 12.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Hedley, Mrs. Blackmore, Mr. Hathaway, Mr. J. E. Humble, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Johnston. For SINGAPORE via BOMBAY.—Mr. Weir, Mr. Innes. June 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Maj. A. D. Dickens, Mr. J. F. Watkins, Lieut. H. Thompson, Capt. E. G. Stone, Mr. A. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge, Mr. Walter W. Bainbridge. For MADRAS.—Mr. J. H. A. Branson, Mr. Watson. For CEYLON.—Mr. S. T. Taylor. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Matthew.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

CLARKSON, the wife of Major James, H.M.'s Indian Army, Bengal, of a son, at Surbiton, May 27.  
HEATHCOTE, the wife of J. A., H.M.'s Indian Navy, of a daughter, at Upper Clapton, May 25.  
MORRIS, the wife of Capt. Gordon, 15th Bombay N.I., of a son, at 3, Langley-villas, Surbiton, June 4.  
ROBINSON, the wife of Capt. John, Bengal Cavalry, prematurely, of a son, at the Bell Hotel, Gloucester, May 22.

### MARRIAGES.

CAREY, Rev. Tupper, Rector of Fifield Bavant, Wilts, to Helen J., daughter of George G. Sandeman, Esq., at St. James's Church, Paddington, June 3.  
FORD, Capt. Charles W., H.M.'s Indian Army, to Fanny, daughter of the late Henry M. Sproule, Esq., at Trinity Church, Bath, June 3.  
FRASER, Rev. Simon J.G., H.M.'s Inspector of Schools, to Marian Worsley, daughter of the late John Russell Colvin, Esq., at the Parish Church, Brighton, May 27.  
GEE, Rev. William, Rector of St. Martin's, Exeter, to Helena, daughter of the late William Huddleston, Esq., Madras Civil Service, at Walcot Church, Bath, June 3.  
O'CONNELL, William B., son of the late Lieut.-gen. Sir Maurice O'Connell, and late captain 73rd Regt., to Eliza, widow of Capt. F. Wemyss, Bombay Engineers, at the Parish Church, Stroud, May 31.  
OSBORNE, Capt. Willoughby, C.B., Political Agent to the Governor-general of India, Rewah, to Emma Laura, eldest daughter of Charles John Shoubridge, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey, at the Church of St. Matthias, Richmond-hill, May 28.  
PANDOLF, Ernst, of Rangoon, to Maria, daughter of Charles J. Tootell, Esq., at Brompton, May 27.  
STANTON, Capt. F. S., Bengal Engineers, to Anne Maria, daughter of the late Thomas Starkey, Esq., of Spring-wood, Huddersfield, at St. Cuthbert's Church, York, May 27.  
THOMSON, Capt. David, H.M.'s Bombay Engineers, son of General Harry Thomson, H.M.'s Bengal L.C., to Margaret S., daughter of the late Richard Brecks, Esq., of Warcop, Westmoreland, at Trinity Church, Marylebone, May 31.

### DEATHS.

BATTISCOMBE, Anne, wife of the Rev. Richard, at Haughton, Upminster, Essex, May 31.  
BODDAM, Charlotte, widow of Charles, of the Bengal C.S., aged 86, May 24.  
CARNAC, Maria E. S., daughter of Sir John Rivett, Bart., at 19, Stanley-gardens, aged 21, June 3.  
GOODWYN, Maria, wife of Maj. gen. Henry, of the Bengal Engineers, at 2, Park-place-gardens, Maidenhill, May 22.  
OAKES, Capt. Edward (late of Calcutta), at Porchester House, Porchester-terrace, Bayswater, aged 71, May 29.  
PIDCOCK, Henry, D.L. and J.P. for the county of Worcester, and late of the Bengal C.S., at his residence, Oakfield, Worcestershire, May 26.  
SMITH, George H., late of the H.E.I. Bengal C.S., at Bedford park, West Croydon, aged 67, May 20.

SKUNE, Almira, relict of Julian, formerly of the Bombay C.S., at the Master's Lodge, Sidney Sussex College, aged 81, May 19.

WILLSHIRE, General Sir Thomas, Bart., G.C.B., Col. of the 51st (K.O.) L.I., at Hill House, Windsor Forest, aged 72, May 31.

## India Office,

June 6, 1862.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. Taylor.  
Bombay Estab.—Mr. C. M. Harrison.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. col. C. V. Cox, Art.; Capt. C. V. Arbuckle, Art.; Capt. B. W. Ryall, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. W. Twyford, 3rd Eur. Cav.; Lieut. G. C. Thomson, 51st N.I.; Asst. surg. H. C. Cutcliffe, Med. Estab.; Maj. J. E. Fraser, Staff Corps; Maj. Sir J. Hill, Bart., 1st Eur. Cav.; Capt. R. E. Anderson, 3rd Eur. Regt.

Madras Estab.—Capt. P. St. G. Græme, Art.; Lieut. col. A. W. Macintyre, C.B., Art.; Capt. E. J. Rawnsley, 3rd Eur. Regt.; Capt. J. Obbard, Inv. Estab.; Capt. J. Moxon, 45th N.I.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. R. P. Mainwaring, 20th N.I.; Capt. W. Waddington, Staff Corps; Capt. J. A. Smith, 6th N.I.; Lieut. J. Louis, 3rd Eur. Regt.; Surg. maj. A. Durham, Med. Estab.; Lieut. T. B. Walsh, 1st N.I.; Lieut. col. W. F. Marriott, Staff Corps.

#### NAVAL.

Bombay Estab.—Commander W. F. Hopkins, Indian Navy; Mate C. P. Wilson, Indian Navy; Lieut. R. G. Hurlock, Indian Navy; Lieut. C. B. Templar, Indian Navy.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. A. C. Lyall, 4 mo.; Mr. R. King (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Mr. W. de W. George (Uncov.), 6 mo.; Lieut. C. G. Baker (Uncov.), 6 mo.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. A. Currie, 45th N.I.; Capt. M. C. Sankey, Engrs.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. G. B. Roberts, Staff Corps; Conductor A. Wade, Commissary Dept.; Lieut. G. W. Williams, Staff Corps; Capt. O. W. S. Chambers, Engrs.

### PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. J. Allan, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Lieut. E. D. Vibart, 54th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. B. P. Hodgson, 10th N.I., 6 mo.; Capt. G. Cracklow, Art., 6 mo.; Lieut. C. J. Durand, 14th N.I., 3 mo.; Lieut. C. S. Thomason, Engrs., 6 mo.; Lieut. A. F. Ruxton, Staff Corps, 6 mos.  
Madras Estab.—Capt. A. Broome, 28th N.I., 6 mo.; Lieut. H. R. Elliot, 42nd N.I., 4 mo.; Capt. C. E. Hill, Engrs., 5 mo.; Asst. surg. W. A. Jacob, Med. Estab., 4 mo.; Maj. H. Acton, Staff Corps, 4 mo.; Capt. H. Lock, 3rd Eur. Regt., 6 mo.; Capt. J. R. Fairlie, 6th Lt. Cav., 6 mo.; Lieut. E. W. Begbie, Unposted, 6 mo.; Lieut. R. P. Blake, Unposted, 6 mo.; Lieut. F. W. Dobree, Staff Corps, 4 mo.  
Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. A. Kelsey, Med. Estab., 6 mo.; Asst. surg. W. C. Brown, Med. Estab., 6 mos.; Lieut. R. J. Hotchkis, 12th N.I., 6 mos.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

#### MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Maj. C. Campbell, 1st Lt. Cav.

## INDIAN GOVERNMENT LOANS.

|  | Actual Sales.   |   |    |
|--|-----------------|---|----|
|  | At per Rupee.   | Insterting Co's Rs. 1000 as equivalent to £100. |    |
| East India 4 per Cent. Transfer Loan Stock, Dividends payable in London, 25th April, and 25th Oct. ... | Sa. R. 1s. 9½d. | —   | —  |
| 1st 4 per Cent. Loan of 1824-25 (Sic.) ...   | —               | —   | —  |
| 2nd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1828-29 ...   | —               | —   | —  |
| 3rd 4 per Cent. (Sicca) of 1832-33 ...   | —               | —   | —  |
| 4th 4 per Cent. 1835-36 ...  | —               | —   | 92 |
| 5th 4 per Cent. 1842-43 ...  | —               | —   | 92 |
| 3½ per Cent. 1853-54 ...   | —               | —   | —  |
| 6th 4 per Cent. 1854-55 ...  | —               | —   | —  |
| 5 per Cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ...  | 2 0             | 102½  | —  |
| 4½ per Cent. of 1856-57 ...  | —               | —   | —  |
| 5 per Cent. of 1856-57 ...   | 2 0½            | 103½  | —  |
| 5½ per Cent. of 1859-60 ...  | 2 2½            | 109½  | —  |

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

|          | 60 days' sight. | 30 days' sight. |           | 60 days' sight. | 30 days' sight. |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Calcutta | 1s. 11½d.       | 2s. 0½d.        | Singapore | 4s. 7½d.        | 4s. 7½d.        |
| Madras   | 1s. 11½d.       | 2s. 0½d.        | Hong Kong | 4s. 7½d.        | 4s. 7½d.        |
| Bombay   | 2s. 0½d.        | 2s. 0½d.        | Shanghai  | —               | —               |
| Colombo  | 1½ 2 pm.        | 2 2½ pm.        |           |                 |                 |

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares.        |   | Paid.            | Prices.        |
|----------------|---|------------------|----------------|
| 2.             | India Stock   | 228 to 230       |                |
|                | India 5 per cent.                                   | 107½             |                |
|                | India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.                      | 90½              |                |
|                | India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper                       | 103½             |                |
|                | India Stock, Enfd. Paper, ½                         | 109              |                |
|                | per cent.   | 95½              |                |
|                | India Stock Debentures, 1859                        | 108½             |                |
|                | India Stock Debentures, 1859                        | 100½ to 99½      |                |
|                | " " " 1863  | 100½             |                |
|                | " " " 1864 or 1866                                  | 100½ to 100      |                |
|                | India 5 per cent. for account...                    | 107½             |                |
|                | Ind a Loan Scrip 5 per cent.                        | 104½             |                |
|                | India Bonds (£1,000)                                | 24s. to 27s. pm. |                |
|                | Ditto (under £1,000)                                | 25               |                |
| RAILWAYS.      |   |                  |                |
| Stock          | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) | all              | 104 to 105     |
| Stock          | Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)                        | all              | 102 to 104     |
| Stock          | Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)                       | 100              | 104½ to 105½   |
| Stock          | East Indian   | all              | 105 to 106½    |
| 20             | Ditto G. Extension                                  | 2                | ½ prem.        |
| Stock          | Great Indian Peninsula (gu. 5 per ct.)              | 100              | 104 to 105     |
| 20             | Ditto (New ditto)                                   | 12               | ½ to ½ pm.     |
| 20             | Ditto, Jan. 1862                                    | 2                | ½              |
| Stock          | Great S. of India (lim.) Scrip                      | 100              | 103 to 104     |
| Stock          | Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)                           | 100              | 93 to 95       |
| Stock          | Ditto 5 per cent.                                   | 100              | 103 to 104     |
| Stock          | Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)                          | 100              | 96 to 98       |
| 20             | Ottoman Rail. (Smyrna to Adin)                      | 13               | 8 to 7 dis.    |
| Stock          | Scinde 5 per cent.                                  | 100              | 104½ to 105½   |
| Stock          | Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)        | 100              | 99 to 100      |
| 20             | Punjab (5 per ct.)                                  | 15               | ½ to ½ pm.     |
| 20             | Do.   | all              | 20½ to 20½     |
| BANKS.         |   |                  |                |
| 100            | Agra and United Service lim.                        | 50               | 88 to 90       |
| 40             | Australasia   | all              | 64 to 66       |
| 25             | Bank of Egypt                                       | all              | 22 to 23       |
| 20             | Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China                       | all              | 10½ to 20      |
| 25             | Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China             | all              | 34 to 35       |
| 25             | Oriental Bank Corporation                           | all              | 50 to 51       |
| 20             | Ottoman Bank  | all              | 24 to 25       |
| MISCELLANEOUS. |   |                  |                |
| 10             | E.I. and London Shipping B.                         | 7½               | 1½ to ½ dis.   |
| 20             | East India Irr. & Can.                              | all              | 64 to 66       |
| 20             | Madras Irrig. and Canal                             | 1                | 2½ to 3 pm.    |
| 10             | Mediterran. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)                        | all              | 34 to 4½       |
| 20             | Nerbudda Coal and Iron                              | 5                | ½ to 1½ pm.    |
| 1              | Oriental Gas  | all              | 1½ to 1½       |
| 1              | Ditto New   | all              | 1½ to 1½       |
| 10             | Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)                        | all              | 6 to 7         |
| 50             | P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.                            | all              | 69 to 71       |
| 20             | Ditto New   | 30               | 10 to 12       |
| 20             | Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph                          | all              | 15½ to 19½     |
| 1              | Submarine Telegraph Scrip                           | all              | ½ to ½         |
| 1              | Ditto Registered                                    | all              | ½ to ½         |
| 10             | Ditto   | all              | ½ to ½         |
| 2              | Telegraph to India                                  | 1                | ½ dis. to par. |

## INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

| Company.  | Rate | Closing Prices. | Business done per £100. |
|---|------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Bombay, Baroda, & Central India, Convertible, July 5, 1864  | 5    | 101 to 102      | —                       |
| Ditto, July 1, 1865   | 5    | 101½ to 102½    | 102                     |
| Ditto, Con. & Ren., July 1, 1867                            | 5    | 103½ to 104½    | —                       |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern, Convertible, Jan. 1, 1867       | 5    | 101½ to 102½    | —                       |
| East Indian, Conv., April 5, 1864                           | 4½   | 100 to 102      | —                       |
| Ditto, Conv., Oct. 5, 1864                                  | 5    | 101½ to 102½    | 101½                    |
| *Ditto, Ren. Aug. 10, 1865                                  | 5    | 104½ to 105½    | —                       |
| *Ditto, Ren. Dec. 15, 1865                                  | 5    | 104 to 105      | —                       |
| Ditto, Conv. and Renewable, April 1, 1860                   | 5    | 105 to 106      | —                       |
| *Eastern Bengal, Renewable, April 12, 1866                  | 5    | 103 to 104      | 103½                    |
| Great Indian Peninsula, Renewable, 1866 to 1867             | 5    | 103 to 104      | —                       |
| Great Southern of India, Convertible, July 1, 1865-4        | 5    | 101 to 102      | —                       |
| Madras, Convertible, 1864-5-6                               | 5    | 101 to 102      | 101                     |
| Ditto, Convertible and Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866-7            | 5    | 103 to 104      | 104½                    |
| *Ditto, Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866                             | 5    | 103 to 104      | —                       |
| Scinde (Scinde), Convertible, May 1, 1865                   | 5    | 102 to 103      | —                       |
| Ditto (Indus Flotilla), Convert. and Renewable, May 1, 1866 | 5    | 102½ to 103½    | —                       |

\* Transferable by endorsement without stamp.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## THE DELHI RAILWAY.

Incorporated by the Scinde Railway Act, 1857.  
Guaranteed 5 per Cent. per Annum, by the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the same terms and conditions as those granted for the Scinde and Punjab Railways.  
Capital at present sanctioned, £2,500,000, in 125,000 Shares of £20 each.  
Deposit 10s. per Share, and a call of 30s. per Share payable on the 26th June. No further call will be made during the current year.

CHAIRMAN—W. P. ANDREW, Esq.  
DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN—SIR T. HERBERT MADDOCK.  
GOVERNMENT DIRECTOR—JULIAN DANVERS, Esq.  
J. Edmund Anderson, Esq. Harry Borradaile, Esq.  
Colonel Sir F. L. Arthur, Bart. Thomas Williams, Esq.  
CONSULTING ENGINEER—G. P. BIDDER, Esq.  
ACTING SECRETARY—WILLIAM PETERS, Esq.

The Delhi Railway, about 280 miles in length, will form the connecting link between Umritsur, the upper terminus of the Punjab Railway, and Delhi, the northern terminus of the East Indian Railway, and complete that great chain of steam communication which will connect the opposite sides of the Peninsula, having Calcutta for its eastern and Kurrachee for its western or European port.

The route of the proposed railway has been surveyed; plans and sections prepared, and the other preliminary arrangements made; with the exception of the bridges, there will be no works of any magnitude; the cost, including rolling stock, is estimated under £11,000 per mile.

The railway will traverse a fertile, level, and populous country, with a large existing traffic.

Umritsur, the northern terminus, is the chief emporium for the commerce of the Punjab, Cashmere, and Central Asia; it contains a population of 120,000 souls, and is the religious capital of the lately dominant race. For these reasons the influx of travellers, traders, and visitors is great and continuous.

Delhi, the southern terminus must, with Railway communication, become the principal central entrepot in Hindoostan, similar to Umritsur in the Punjab, though on a vastly extended scale.

Through the good offices of Mr. McLeod, the financial Commissioner of the Punjab, statistics of the existing traffic between Umritsur and Delhi have been collected and placed at the disposal of the Board. From these returns it is estimated that 621,582 passengers annually pass along the route of the proposed railway, irrespective of troops and travellers journeying short distances.

The tonnage and merchandise conveyed is not given, but the amount paid for the carriage of goods between Umritsur and Delhi exceeds £300,000 per annum.

There is, within the borders of the Punjab and Delhi territory, an area of nearly 200,000 square miles, with a population of 22,000,000, subject to our rule or influence, giving in the Umritsur Division, 446 per square mile; in the Trans-Sutlej, 334; in the Cis-Sutlej, 341; and in the Delhi Territory, 327 per square mile.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares may be obtained at the Office, Gresham-house, Old Broad-street.

## HINDOOSTANI AND PERSIAN.

LESSONS in the above LANGUAGES are given by an INDIAN GENTLEMAN of Twenty Years Experience as Professor, Interpreter, and Translator; who has obtained Certificates of degrees of honour and high proficiency from the Examiners of the College of Fort William. He possesses the most satisfactory testimonials, and can give unexceptionable references.

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Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 4d., under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 1/2 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 1/2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 2d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suva, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under  
1/2 oz. 6d. | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.  
1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d.

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 8d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:

Via Southampton.  
1/2 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 2s. 6d. | 2 oz. 4s. 6d. | 3 oz. 6s. 6d.

Via Marseilles.  
1/2 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 2 oz. 3s. 6d. | 1 oz. 3s. 6d.

## NOTICE.

MESSRS. WM. H. ALLEN and Co. have the honour to inform their numerous friends, and the public in general, that they have REMOVED their seat of business from 7, LEADENHALL-STREET, to 13, WATERLOO-PLACE, S.W. It is, therefore, requested that all letters and communications for the "Indian Mail" may be forwarded to their new address.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE only news brought by the Calcutta Mail of the 8th of May is the prospect of a speedy termination of the little war in the Jyntea Hills, in Eastern Bengal. General Showers, armed with full civil and military powers, is still in the Hills, engaged in repressing the Cossyah revolt. On the 14th April he issued the following proclamation from Jowaire to the rebellious tribes:—

"Brigadier-general Showers calls upon all those who are friends of order and the loyal subjects of the British Government to assist him in restoring the peace of the district; at the same time he warns the inhabitants of the district that all who are found harbouring the rebels, or supplying them with provisions, or in any way assisting them, will render themselves liable to the penalties of the Act.

"The British Government has no wish to inflict the miseries of a severe law upon the people. It would be better pleased to act for the peace and the happiness and the welfare of its subject; and Brigadier-general Showers, guided by the spirit of his Government, urges the people to apply for pardon and to return to their allegiance.

"If the people have any grievances to be redressed they should make them known as the law directs, and they will be listened to, but no complaints will be received so long as they are in a state of insurrection.

"Brigadier-general Showers has been informed that the mass of the people are loyally inclined, but that they are prevented from coming in by threats of certain evil disposed men. Is any threat such men can hold out more dreadful than to behold wives and chil-

dren perishing from want and the inclemency of the weather? Brigadier-general Showers exhorts the people to give up such men or proclaim them to the Government, that they may be treated as the disturbers of the public peace and in conformity with the penalties of the Act."

The *Friend of India* observes:—"The latest intelligence from the scene of disturbance is that this proclamation has resulted in the submission of the rebels and the surrender of their leaders. One man of note has voluntarily come in and given himself up. Others had sent in their submission; and meetings of the rebels had been held with a view to imitate their example. They have been worn out and defeated by the unremitting activity and vigour of the general and his troops."

The Imperial Legislative Council was adjourned *sine die* on Wednesday, the 30th of April, Lord Elgin intimating that he was empowered by Act of Parliament to summon them together again when he pleased, but he was not desirous of doing so before the middle of November, unless circumstances urgently required it.

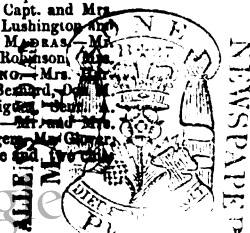
The Bengal Legislative Council was also adjourned on the 3rd May, by the new Lieut.-Governor, Mr. Cecil Beadon, for the same period. The appointment of Mr. Beadon is popular. The Commander-in-Chief is still at Simla, where he and his staff are hard at work on the arrears of office business which were caused by Sir Hugh's flying visit to the frontier.—From Madras we have not a line of news.

## Passengers by the present Mail.

FOR MARSHALLS.—FROM CALCUTTA.—Mrs. Harrison and child, Mr. C. Currie, Mr. and Mrs. Mendes, two Misses Mendes, Mr. C. B. Denison, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Allardice, Lieut. Chamberlain, Lieut. Hill, Lady Franklin, Miss Cracroft. FROM MADRAS.—Mr. and Mrs. Lushington, Mr. G. T. Beauchamp, Mr. G. N. Taylor, Col. and Mrs. Taylor, two Misses Taylor, Col. C. Denison, Mr. J. W. Dykes, Maj. Riggs, Capt. Oakes, Capt. Bott, Mr. J. Dalynell. FROM HONG KONG.—Mr. A. Annesley, Mr. and Mrs. Bowra, Mr. F. W. Bowra, Mr. R. P. Dunn, Mr. J. Morrison, Mr. G. Duddell, Mr. C. T. Smith. FROM SINGAPORE.—Capt. Rittivier. FROM BOMBAY.—Capt. Hardy. FROM ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Forsman, Mrs. and Miss Rosetti, Mr. Larpet, Mr. Wigney, Mr. Ayrton, Mr. C. Meuret, Mr. and Mrs. Van Laurick. FROM MALTA.—Mr. D. Firo, Capt. Armstrong, Mr. John Murray.

## Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Pera, June 16th.—FROM CALCUTTA.—Mr. W. Foster, two Misses Sandeman, Mr. G. F. Leicester, Maj. and Mrs. Drummond, Ena. Currie, Miss Douglas, Capt. Smith, Mr. George and two children, Mrs. Carter, Mr. Stratford, Lieut. French, Capt. Barnett, Maj. and Mrs. Hopkinson and two children, Lieut. Evans, Mr. E. Molyneux, Capt. and Mrs. Hammond and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Lushington and two children, Capt. Anley, Mr. Lean. FROM MADRAS.—Mr. Mahony, Mrs. and Miss Chapman, Lieut. Robinson, Mr. Gosling, Mr. D. Campbell. FROM HONG KONG.—Mrs. Greaves and two infants, Capt. Storey, Capt. Beadon, Del. Pino. FROM SINGAPORE.—Senr. J. Rodriguez, Senr. J. Del Pino, Mr. W. Campbell. FROM CEYLON.—Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, Miss Firth, Mr. Steele, Capt. Rogers, Mr. Gower. FROM ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Bethune and two children, Mr. St. Leger, Mr. Murray.



## BENGAL.

## ANOTHER EXPEDITION AGAINST THE BHEELS.

We understand that the Bheels have become so habitually troublesome on the Candeish frontier, that the Government has found it necessary to adopt measures for reading them such a lesson as shall, at any rate for some time to come, teach them that discretion is as necessary to them in the guidance of their actions as it is in the case of civilised nations. An outbreak of Bheels on the Candeish frontier, and in the Nerbudda valley, is rather the rule than the exception in the routine of events in those parts of India; it is, therefore, not so much a matter of surprise to hear that they are in arms, committing depredations, and stopping traffic on the public highways, looting and maltreating all who fall in their way, as that they have continued quiet and kept within their mountain retreats in the Sathpoora for more than a month or so at a time. It is not yet two years since these Bheels received such chastisement at the hands of Lieutenants Probyn and Atkins as would have been thought sufficient to have deterred them from pursuing their calling of professional marauders for many a year to come. Not so, however, for within six months, nay, within three, the same uneasy reckless spirit manifested itself among these people, which is well-nigh their most marked characteristic. The occurrence to which we allude took place in this wise. In July, 1860, the native merchants of Bombay, who deal and speculate largely in opium, transmitted thence towards Indore twelve camel-loads of treasure, amounting in all to 2 lakhs and 70,000 rupees. On the arrival of the camels and their escort at Sangvee, the latter were told by Khajee Sing, Naik Rukhwaldar of the Scindwah Ghat, in the Sathpooras, that Bheemah Naik, the Chief of Scindwah, was in rebellion, and that it would not be safe to pass through his country unless reinforced. On the following day, however, the escort was allowed to proceed with its charge; but in the mean time Khajee Sing had collected his followers, and shortly overtaking the camels, obliged their escort to leave the road and take them into the dry bed of a nullah at the foot of the hills. Prior to this occurrence, Khajee Sing, who was in the pay of Government as Naik Rukhwaldar, had written to the political agent, stating that he could not perform the duties imposed upon him for the pay he received, and that, unless his allowance was considerably augmented, he must help himself. With the usual impudence of his people, Khajee Sing had, therefore, prepared the officers of Government for the step he was about to take, though not until he was well aware that any interference on their part in his contemplated appropriation of the treasure he knew to be in his immediate neighbourhood would be impossible. In the first instance, after obtaining possession of the treasure, this Bheel chief and successful marauder effected his escape into the difficult passes of the Sathpoora, where he knew it would be impossible to follow him. At length, confident in his security, he moved into the Burwanee territory. No sooner had he done so than Lieuts. Probyn and Atkins, with a party of the Poona horse and mounted police, were upon him. Coming up with Khajee Sing and his followers in the Sathpoora hills, to the south-west of Newalla, he was at once attacked, and though he and his followers fought gallantly they were completely routed, and fled in all directions. Khajee Sing, with his mounted followers, effected his escape, closely pursued, however, by Lieutenants Probyn and Atkins, for eight miles; the evening was stormy, the rain heavy, and night fast coming on; every effort was made to come up with the fugitives, but the wearied horses of the pursuers were barely a match for the fresher steeds of their foes. At length, however, success appeared achieved; they were on the foe; but before a blow could be struck, Khajee

Sing and his followers leapt from their horses, which they abandoned, and fled down the precipitous side of a dark and frowning ravine. Carabines were at once unslung, and ere the darkness of coming night had quite obscured the forms of the foe, two fell beneath the shots which were poured in upon them, and three more fell wounded, but were carried off by a party of Bheels who lay concealed in the ravine. All that Khajee Sing and his followers had possession of fell into the hands of their pursuers, and a portion of the stolen treasure was recovered. Night having fallen and heavy rain set in, and men and horses being alike exhausted with their long march and subsequent rapid pursuit of the foe, any attempt at further action was abandoned. In the first attack upon the Bheel position the troops under Probyn and Atkins had caused many to bite the dust; and so great was their loss that Khajee Sing was unable to re-assemble his fallen and scattered followers. Of the small party which accompanied him in his flight five were placed *hors-de-combat*, two being killed; and yet this lesson, severe as it was, has proved insufficient to keep quiet and peaceable a people, the very breath of whose nostrils is the state of perpetual warfare in which they exist. No lesson, however severe, no proof of the British power to chastise offenders against the laws, will ever carry conviction to the mind of the Bheel. The Ethiopian can no more change his skin, nor the leopard his spots, than the Bheel his nature, which makes the world his foe.—*Englishman*.

## THE REPORT OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce has published in good time the report of its Committee for the half year ending the 30th April last. It opens with the address of welcome to Lord Elgin; touches on the retirement of Lord Canning; reverts to the Chamber's address to Mr. Laing, of which the less said the better; and then falls into a consideration of the Budget, and its effect on trade in the reductions proposed on import duties. It was suggested that great advantage would result to the entire mercantile community, if the stocks of cotton goods, yarn, and metals in importers' hands on the 31st December could be ascertained. An application to all the members of the Chamber was made, and responded to by all, with two exceptions. Of the value such knowledge would prove to importers generally there can be little doubt, nor can we understand the selfish policy which could dictate non-compliance with a request made for the general weal. Some steps have been taken towards bringing to the notice of the authorities the insufficiency of the mooring accommodation in the Hoogly, and the serious detentions of ships, involving much unnecessary expense, from the want of a sufficiency of pilots. As both these are subjects of importance to the port, we are glad to find that the Chamber's representations have met with attention. The abuses arising out of the practice of feeing assistant harbour masters was also made subject of reference to the Bengal Government, with very beneficial effect. Reference is made to the action of the Chamber in respect of the proposed "Consolidated Customs' Bill," and the amendment of the Stamp Act, as passed by the Legislative Council of India. After passing over one or two unimportant subjects, the report arrives at public holidays, and the Chamber congratulates itself on the number being fixed at twenty-seven during the year, all of which are "close," and for purposes of business "non-working" days. Having got so far, the Chamber ceases in its labours to do a little bit of "gastronomy," and having carried unanimously the proposal that "this chamber do dine together on some convenient day in November," reverted to its work, and made a firm and highly judicious attack on the office of the "Collector of Customs;" and having enlisted the services of the Bengal Government, was enabled through its good offices to obtain the concurrence of the Supreme Government to the adoption of their highly important suggestion

that the office of Collector of Customs shall for the future be a permanent appointment on an increased salary—a measure of so much importance to mercantile interests that we heartily congratulate it on its success. Having settled the Custom-house, the Chamber reverts to that very unpleasant and unsavoury subject, "the purchase by Government of bills on London," in which the Financial Secretary scarcely realised the expectations of his admirers. The Chamber had cause to complain, and did so; but whether the redress given was such as proved satisfactory is another question. As the subject must, however, be fresh in the memories of our readers, we need not now enlarge upon it. Mention is made of the stir made in the matter of the discontinuance of our direct mails *via* Galle, but as we are much opposed to any change in the present arrangements until railway communication is complete between Calcutta and Bombay, we disapprove entirely of the proposal of the Chamber to continue arrangements now in force only until the railway is open to Benares. We have then a short notice of each of the railway companies, highly flattering to each, and wind up with an appropriate allusion to the untimely death of Colonel Baird Smith, of whose services to the Chamber of Commerce, as well as to the entire community of British India, European and native, there cannot be two opinions.—*Englishman*.

## THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.

A question of some importance to the members of the uncovenanted service has recently been decided by Government. It has for many years been a matter for reference and for argument whether, under the rules and regulations compiled for the guidance of the members of the uncovenanted service, an officer overstaying his leave of absence on sick certificate is or is not entitled to special leave, on his return to India, to enable him to rejoin his appointment, supposing it not to have been forfeited by his protracted absence therefrom; what pay he is entitled to during such special leave; and whether the period so passed, if granted, can or cannot be counted in service for pension?

Two cases occurred in the Punjab about a year ago which have formed the subject of repeated communication between the Government of the Punjab, where the uncovenanted servants were located, and the Government of India. The first case is that of Mr. Purdon, who, having overstayed the two years' leave on sick certificate, granted him under the uncovenanted service rules, obtained from the Secretary of State for India an extension of ten months to enable him to rejoin his appointment. On arrival in India, Mr. Purdon obtained a further extension of leave for two months more, during which period of extension he was permitted to draw half the amount of salary attached to the appointment he held. The second case is that of Mr. A. G. Crommelin, an uncovenanted officer of the Public Works Department in the Punjab, and holding the appointment of Executive Engineer on the Baree Doab Canal. In the latter end of 1858 he obtained leave to England on medical certificate for twelve months. He reported his departure from India on the 7th March, 1859. While in England he applied for and obtained an extension of leave from time to time, until the accumulated extended leave amounted to one year. Prior to the expiration of the last instalment of leave granted to him, Mr. Crommelin obtained the permission of the Secretary of State to rejoin his appointment, with which object he left England on the 12th February, 1861, and arrived in Bombay on the 15th March following, eight days after the expiration of his extended leave. In the meantime, and in anticipation of his return, Mr. Crommelin had been appointed by the Government of the Punjab, and confirmed by the Government of India, Controller and Examiner of Public Works Accounts in the Punjab. This appointment he proceeded at once to take up, reaching Lahore on the 27th April following his arrival in Bombay. To enable him, as he thought, to draw a moiety of the salary attached to his office while in transit from Bombay, and to

enable him to correct the time for service for pension, Mr. Crommelin applied for special leave for that period. In reply he was informed that, as he had extended the leave granted to him under Section V. of the Absentee Rules of the Uncovenanted Service, he was not entitled to any special leave that would carry allowances with it. As no reply was given to that portion of his letter relating to the period he was in transit from Bombay to Lahore counting as service for pension, Mr. Crommelin again made a reference on this point, and quoted in support of his claim for both pay and pension the case of Mr. Purdon. The Public Works Department being unable to decide the point mooted, referred the matter to Government, and raised the following queries:—

1st. To what allowances is an absentee uncovenanted officer entitled during the third year of leave on medical certificate?

2nd. What is the correct construction to be placed on the passage in the resolution of Government on the Public Works Department, dated 4th October, 1857, which declares that an officer of the uncovenanted service on special leave is entitled to receive pay at the rates granted under clause 3 of section V. of the Absentee Rules?

3rd. Is the permission of the Secretary of State to an uncovenanted officer to return to his duty a mere formality, or does it empower retention of appointment in the case of leave being extended, and can the officer exceeding the term of his leave of absence under such circumstances correct this period as service towards pension?

These questions, as well as the cases of both Messrs. Crommelin and Purdon, were referred to the civil paymaster, Fort William, who has decided, with reference to the first question, that—

1. An absentee of the uncovenanted service during a third years' leave on sick certificate is entitled to one-third of the salary of the office he holds.

2. If the period of leave on sick certificate originally granted has not exceeded twelve months, one-half of the amount of salary attached to the absentee's office may be drawn during the term for which special leave is granted. If the leave granted has extended beyond twelve months, then one-third of the salary of the absentee's appointment may be received during the time for which special leave may be obtained.

3. The third question, being one not within the province of the Civil Paymaster to decide, has been laid before the Governor-general in Council, who, concurring in the decision of the Civil Paymaster on the two first questions mooted, has laid down that, if an absentee simply applies to the Secretary of State for India for permission to return to his duty, without explaining that his leave of absence will expire before he can reach India, such permission to return to duty cannot be held to imply an intention of securing the retention of his appointment to the applicant, which is forfeited by such overstay of leave by the rules of the service. But, when permission is applied for to return to duty, the applicant fully explaining that his leave will expire before he can rejoin his appointment, the sanction then awarded by the Secretary of State must be viewed as barring any forfeiture of such appointment, and, in consequence, carrying with it a claim to special leave, to moiety of salary of appointment, and to such leave counting towards service for pension. But the Governor-general in Council considers each case must be considered separately, as each may offer some peculiar features which no regulation can properly provide for.

With regard to Mr. Purdon he has been directed to refund the difference between half and one-third of his office salary during the period of his special leave; and Mr. Crommelin has been informed that, by outstaying his leave, he virtually forfeited his appointment, and that, although he was not actually removed from it, his retention of the same by sufferance gives him no claim to special leave or moiety of salary; there can, therefore, be no question as to service for pension when no service was performed.—*Englishman*.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BENARES, April 6.—Perhaps you are aware that the Rajah of Benares lately petitioned Government to exempt him from the provisions of Act XXVIII. of 1857, and to allow his followers to retain their arms. The commissioner of the division supported his application in so far as regarded his cannon. But the Lieutenant-governor of the North-west Provinces was opposed to the concession; not that he had the slightest fear that the Rajah would ever make use of the arms, unless in our support, but on the ground that, if any exemption were once allowed, it would be impossible to draw a line; and again, that if we allow him to retain guns we cannot refuse to allow him to instruct artillerymen, which would be very bad policy, however small the number. The Governor-general, however, differed from Mr. Edmonstone. Lord Canning, when here in November last, satisfied himself that a larger number of the Rajah's people than had at first been contemplated might safely be allowed to carry arms, and even thought that, considering his Highness' loyalty, they would be rather a gain than otherwise. The number which he wished to retain—2,000—was of course preposterous, but he is to be allowed to retain 400 men, including his personal guard, in addition to the 300 whom he retains in the Mirzapore District. The Rajah is also to be allowed to retain eight cannon; but they are very small, and only fit for saluting or for use in religious ceremonies.

JYNTEAH, April 17.—The measures of the authorities since the disturbed districts were declared in a state of rebellion, and under the powers of a Commission, composed of Colonel Richardson, Major Rowlett, and the deputy-commissioner of Nowgong, have been very successful. But there is yet a good deal of mischief afloat. Only a few days ago a gang of Cossyabs plundered the village of Hoomongchoo, and just before that we heard of a body of about four hundred of the same rascals in the neighbourhood of North Cachar; and a detachment of police have been sent to watch the country between the Barrail range and the Oorung Nuddee. I find that we have been misled here about the recent order from Government, and the appointment of the assistant to the deputy-commissioner, of which I reported to you in my last. Instead of orders to enforce the Income-tax, the order is to report upon its operation and the mode of carrying it out; and Mr. Edwards, instead of imposing the last, as he was represented to have come to do, has only to inquire into the causes of all the outbreak. He need not inquire far; the same people who reported falsely of his errand can tell him that the introduction of the Income-tax was so managed as to be the cause of the rebellion. While he is about it, he may as well inquire what we want an increased police force for, now that we have all the soldiers to catch and destroy the rebels. I hear, among other things, that Jowai has been chosen for a military and civil post, and that several new roads are about to be laid out, and a bridge thrown over the Mungol river.

DELHI, April 28.—In one of my recent communications I mentioned that the local authorities had prohibited the Baptist missionaries from preaching in front of the city kotwallie. The matter was, very properly, represented by the Reverend Thomas Evans to the Lieutenant-governor of the Punjab, and, in reply, his honour has directed that there shall be no interference with the missionaries. This reply, just and proper as it is, is very encouraging to the missionaries. The heat within the last few days has greatly increased, and with it sickness; the latter is, doubtless, due mainly to the great difference in the temperature of day and night, but there are other ailments—some reported cases of cholera—which I cannot help attributing to the enormous quantity of vegetables and fruit devoured by the natives. It is not at all rare to see a child of five or six years old gnawing away at a huge pumpkin, melon, or cucumber, and taking two or three others after the first is finished; he will then take a deep draught of water, lie down in the hot wind and sleep. If he awakes pretty comfortable, he

repeats the feat, only varying it by sleeping out exposed to the cool air. No wonder, then, that the interior gets out of order, and a case of cholera is reported, which sends consternation into the minds of others, and produces other cases, until at last the dreadful scourge is raging to a frightful extent. There can be no doubt about it that these bowel complaints invariably appear with the fruit and native vegetable season, and with it disappear.

STORM AND EARTHQUAKE AT PORT BLAIR.—For some time past we have had a continuance of heavy gales veering from south-east to north-east, and accompanied by an unusually heavy fall of rain. What with excessive moisture acting upon the debris of houses and huts blown down, and the generally dilapidated state of nature from the effects of the wind, Port Blair presents anything but a lively or inviting appearance; nor has the gale passed away without leaving traces of more melancholy association in loss of life. Among other buildings destroyed was a portion of the convicts' barracks; fortunately, it was vacant at the time, or the loss of life must have been considerable; as it was, one man was very seriously injured on whom the debris fell. Almost at the same time, and without giving any previous indications of instability, another building succumbed to the force of the gale. Unfortunately two convicts, at the time seeking shelter under its lee, were buried in its ruins; and so crushed and mangled were their forms when withdrawn from the mass of ruin which had buried them that they were hardly recognizable; their deaths must have been instantaneous. Not long since some rather severe shocks of earthquake were felt here. The first few shocks, though very perceptible, causing the bamboo huts, and even wooden houses, to vibrate considerably, were but the precursors of a far more serious upheaving of the earth. The ground cracked in several places which opened and closed with the motion of the earth, leaving eventually several slight fissures as reminiscences of the shocks. In the first instance, and before the cause of the motion was ascertained, some men of the naval brigade on guard at the gaol, and who were seated in the verandah of a hut, feeling it sway to and fro, were seized with the idea that the convicts were endeavouring to capsize the hut; under this impression the men seized their arms and leaped to the ground. The convicts who were seated on the ground had not felt the shock, but on seeing the guard jumping among them, musket in hand, they were seized with a panic, imagining that they were about to be fired on. In fear and trembling they beat a quick retreat, and endeavoured to conceal themselves under the various sheds and huts about the place. A more severe shock than the first enlightened the guard as to the cause of the disturbance, and ending their alarm as to a rising upon them among the prisoners, caused a cessation of the panic which at first bid fair to terminate in bloodshed. Since the heavy rain, and still heavier gale, which so lately visited our shores, Port Blair has been more healthy; sickness, which was fast spreading among the convicts, has ceased, and the colony may be said to be exceedingly healthy, unusually so indeed, for this time of the year. It is said that Port Blair is to be constituted a penal settlement for all India, including British Burmah, and the Straits Settlements. If this be so there will be such a heterogeneous crew in the place, as perhaps no convict establishment ever previously presented; Chinese and Madrasses; Bengalees and Burmans; Malays and Punjabees; Mussulmans and Hindus; Christians, Jews, and Buddhists;—verily a Babel.—*Englishman*, May 3.

DARJEELING, April 29.—For the last ten days we have had most fearful weather, the heaviest rain that has been seen at this time of the year for years, while snow even fell on the opposite hills yesterday. Everything here is a century behind the smallest station in Bengal; both Monghyr and Bhaugulpore are far in advance in every respect. There is neither ball, nor reading-room, nor hotel in the station; a shut-up theatre near the bazaar, or rather in it, and a miserable little church that only contains half the people, are all

our public buildings, but then we have heaps of shops. Messrs. Cecil Beadon and Laing are expected here shortly. To find the post-office is a matter of no little difficulty, and to get a regular mail is more so. It is said no respectable person will take the Postmastership at this place, and all is managed, or rather mismanaged, by a native on a miserable pittance, while no Inspector has been here for many months. I saw the sun for ten minutes to-day, a Darjeeling wonder. I am informed that since Saturday eleven inches of rain has fallen. A bank is very much wanted here, as every one saves all he can, not for rainy days, as we have nothing but rainy days here, but to invest ultimately in some tea speculation.

SEEBAGUR, April 24.—The party of Nagas who lately murdered a man, and very severely wounded two sepoy of the 42nd Regiment N.I., at Burpethan, and then fled, leaving no trace of the route they had taken, have since, by quarrelling among themselves, given indication of their whereabouts. It appears that the disputes among them became so warm that a fight ensued near Dhodur Allie, in which one of their number was slain. When this became known to the authorities steps were immediately taken to follow up the Nagas, and a reward was offered by the Deputy Commissioner for their apprehension, but up to the time of writing no news has been received of the success or otherwise of the tracking party, or whether the reward offered had induced the villagers to turn out and apprehend the offenders. With the exception of the occasional descent of a marauding party, such as those from the hills, we may be said to be tolerably quiet in these parts, and should General Showers succeed in catching the fomentors and leaders in the disturbances in the Jynteah and Cossyah hills the effect will be felt very advantageously here, and will in all probability serve as a check upon the disaffected among the Abors and Nagas for some time, or, at any rate, until forgetfulness of the lesson taught their neighbours, or the temptation offered to looting parties by the absence of troops and police, is more than they can withstand. We are expecting some change in the executive up here, consequent on the alterations which are being made—or perhaps I should say, are rumoured as being, or to be made—in the political and revenue staff of these provinces. We hear rumours up here of Assam, Sylhet, Cachar, Goalpara, and, in fact, all the petty States hereabout, being placed under one Chief Commissioner of the North-Eastern Provinces. It would doubtless be a good move; and though it might not, perhaps, pay at the outset, a strong government would create confidence, and do more to ensure quiet than anything else. Moreover, the European population is daily increasing, as is that of the natives of Bengal, and it is through their means that these provinces will become, in the course of time, a far from unimportant portion of the Indian empire.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—At a general meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, held May 6th, the Hon. W. S. Fitzwilliam, President, in the chair, the election by the committee of Messrs. Pereira and Co., Messrs. Wiseman, Snend and Co., and Messrs. Howard Brothers of Mirzapore (as Mofussil members), was confirmed, and Mr. H. E. Braddon, proposed by Mr. Bullen, seconded by Mr. Mackay, was admitted a member. The President then addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech, tendering his resignation. The Chairman having requested the meeting to proceed to the election of a committee for the current year in the place of himself and colleagues, whose term of service had expired, the votes were taken as recorded by the Secretary, and the choice of the following gentlemen was declared, viz., Mr. J. N. Bullen, President; Mr. E. D. Kilburn, Vice-president; Mr. W. Maitland, Mr. A. Walker, Mr. D. C. Mackey, Mr. Seth A. Apcar, Mr. J. G. Whitney. Mr. Bullen thanked the meeting for the honour of electing him a second time as their president, and accepted the office with the assurance that his best exertions would be devoted to the duties of his appointment, trusting that he and his colleagues would receive the cordial support of the

members in their endeavours to advance the interests of the chamber and to maintain the position it now deservedly holds in public estimation. The question having been raised as to who should fill the office of Vice-president should Mr. Kilburn decline to accept it, and whether the practice of electing the member who stood next in order of votes should be adhered to, the meeting was of opinion that the practice was objectionable and should be discontinued, and the following proposition of Mr. Bullen's was unanimously adopted, that in the event of members who may be elected as president and vice-president of the chamber declining to accept those offices there shall be fresh elections for those appointments.

THE COMMISSARIAT.—We (*Englishman*) understand that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief is desirous of having the Commissariat Department brought under the direct control of the head of the army; and also of having as much of the public works as are of a military character made over to, and henceforth kept under, the direction of the same authority. These changes, if conceded, would involve an immense and really formidable increase of work, both personal and departmental, under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief; and, whatever may be the expansive power of the present incumbent's zeal and administrative capacity, we cannot help remembering, within our experience, the demonstrations that have been given of how little a Commander-in-Chief in India can do if he likes, and yet keep the system going, as it were, in some kind of way. Sir Hugh Rose may be able, in addition to the vast quantity of work which the primary duties of his high office now impose upon him, to take under his control, and direct efficiently, the Commissariat Department and a large portion of the public works; but we much doubt whether his successor, whoever he may be, will be either willing or able to undertake the work the present chief proposes to leave under his control; nor do we believe that a succession of Commanders-in-Chief will be found capable of sustaining it.

MILITARY BUDGET.—The *Hurkaru* says that Colonel Balfour, before he left Calcutta, submitted to Government an elaborate review of the military budget estimates of the three Presidencies for the ensuing official year, to which are annexed in detail the estimates as revised in the Military Finance Department. The estimates on the part of the authorities amounted to £12,680,000, without making provision for the payment of stores, ordnance, &c., to be obtained from England, to the amount of 28 lakhs. Colonel Balfour reduced the whole sum to £12,220,000, thus showing a saving of £460,000.

THE STATISTICAL REPORTS on the past and present state of the colonies and India, issued by authority, show British India in 1859 to have had an area of 851,038 square miles, other states 625,278, total, 1,476,316. With our numerous surveys these figures are probably not far wrong, but the population is under-estimated, British India, 135,442,911 souls, native states, 50,465,366; total, 185,908,277. The number of colleges and schools in British India is set down at 11,495, with 166,742 pupils in daily attendance, and a total cost of £243,572. These figures only mislead. They include neither indigenous nor non-aided schools, and the sum is not all contributed by the State, but partly by the people themselves, from the one per cent. cess on the land-tax. When will an attempt be made to collect reliable statistics in India?

THE OFFICIAL DEFINITION OF "PIECE GOODS," in reference to Mr. Laing's recent budget, is that the expression includes all articles of that denomination, whether cotton, silk, or mixed.

RAO SAHIB.—The *Delhi Gazette* learns from Lahore that some strong evidence has been elicited from the Akbary Sherishtadar at Gwalior against Rao Sahib. While the Rao held Bithoor he directed an English lady and gentleman to be executed. In reference to the latter the brutal deed was carried out in his presence—but the unfortunate lady was spared for some time. While the Futteghar fugitives were making for Cawnpore the Rao despatched a gun to sink the boat in which they sailed.

THE ARTILLERY.—In a military letter from the Secretary of State, published for general information, the following occurs:—"I am informed that the Supernumerary Lieut-colonels in the Royal Artillery are to be absorbed into the regiment as vacancies occur. This is to be done in accordance with the principle laid down for the reduction of the Supernumerary General Officers in the Royal Warrant of the 6th October, 1854, clause 4, viz., by making only one promotion for every three vacancies. A similar rule must be established with regard to the Indian artillery. Promotions may be made in succession to Lieut-colonel Sir R. Shakespear. The two next vacancies among the Lieut-colonels will lapse, should there be that number of seconded officers of the same grade at the time of their occurrence."

THE STEAMER "CORINGA."—We are glad to observe from the *Madras Times* the success of the first steamer, the *Coringa*, sent by the Calcutta and Burmah Company to Bombay along the Malabar Coast, in accordance with the arrangements we recently mentioned. She touched at Cochin, Beypore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, and Mangalore. Now that the railway is open through from Madras to Beypore, passengers to England from Calcutta, who have time to spare should follow Sir B. Frere's example and go home via the Neilgherries, Beypore, and Bombay.—*Friend of India*.

THE JOHN LAWRENCE HALL.—The *Lahore Chronicle* gives an account of the laying of the foundation stone of the "John Lawrence Hall" in the Gardens of the Horticultural Society, Lahore, on the 28th ultimo. Mr. D. F. Macleod, the Financial Commissioner, who presided, said:—"There is probably no part of India so intimately associated with one distinguished name as is the Punjab with the name of Lawrence, in the persons of the eminent brothers, who though selected wholly independently of each other, the one for the Punjab proper, the other for the Trans-Sutlej States, were ultimately associated in organising the entire administration of the united province, over which the fortune of war had made us rulers. While the lofty and generous spirit and keen perception of the lamented Sir Henry brought out our Napiers, our Edwardes, our Nicholsons, our Chamberlains, our Lakes, and others who have distinguished themselves, especially in times of trouble and difficulty, the ripe knowledge and sagacity of Sir John have impressed themselves indelibly on every detail of the administration." The building has been designed by Mr. George Stone who built the Masonic Hall at Anarkullee. Mr. Macleod most properly suggested that Lahore ought not to be without a memorial of Sir Henry Lawrence also, and that another hall for this purpose should be erected, forming with Sir John's the Lawrence Institute.

THE HOUSE OF MAJOR TERNAN, Deputy Commissioner of Jhansie, was broken into during his temporary absence in the district, by a large gang of dacoits armed to the teeth, and such of the property as they could not carry away was destroyed. An unsuccessful attempt was also made to fire the bungalow. The police guard on the premises are implicated. Major Ternan is the most uncompromising foe that the rebels have in Bundelcund.

CHANGES.—Mr. William Grey is formally appointed a temporary ordinary member of the Supreme Council, and Mr. E. C. Bayley secretary in the Home Department. Mr. Grey's appointment is in reality permanent, his former office thus being permanently filled up. Mr. Harington acts as quasi-legal member, so that Sir Bartle Frere's successor has yet to be appointed from Madras or Bombay.

ENGLISH MISSIONARIES IN MONGOLIA.—We see from the *Amoor Gazette* that French and English missionaries have made their appearance at Urga, in Mongolia, with the intention, doubtless, of instructing the natives in the tenets of the Christian religion. The priests of the Dalai Lama offer a strenuous opposition to the new-comers, notwithstanding that the latter are, to a certain extent, sanctioned by the provisions of the latest treaties with China.—*Friend of India*.



**OPIMUM CULTIVATION IN SHAHABAD.**—A special correspondent of the Bengal *Hurkaru* has recently exposed the most abominable system and practice, in connection with opium cultivation in Shahabad, ever held up to public indignation. The facts of the case are as follows:—The opium ryots never receive but little more than half of their advances. There are three principal and several minor occasions during the season on which they have to see their native superiors out of the little they do receive—for the petals of the poppy they are supposed to be paid at the rate of Rs. 10 per maund, for leaves of the first quality; Rs. 7-8 per maund for those of the second quality; and Rs. 5 per maund for those of the third quality; while the fact is, they are paid the price of the second quality for first quality leaves, the price of the third quality for second quality leaves, and the difference is pocketed by the Gomashtah. If they raise their voices in complaint they are harassed on every occasion; their opium is not correctly weighed, consequently they lose every year a large portion of many months' labour, and the value of what they lose is shared between the Amilabs: they do not get even half of that to which they are entitled when the period of payment arrives. The amount they thus receive from Government for their opium, minus all these deductions, is but sorry compensation for the trouble and expense which the rearing of the poppy costs. Of the one-half which they receive from Government of what is due to them, a little more than one-fourth remains to them after the various extortions have been practised, and out of this one-fourth of the one half. They have to pay their rent to the zemindar, and feed themselves and their families. They keep themselves alive by sowing what they like between the removal of the poppy crops and the sowing again of the poppy seed. If permission to do this were withheld, there would be nothing but utter destruction before them. It is to push starvation from them that their children are stealthily sold. "Of course, sir," they said, "it is very painful; it is as if we tore our own hearts out with our own hands, and dreadful sorrow and misery are caused thereby; but what are we to do? Their mothers mourn for them, especially for their daughters, as for the dead; but God is merciful, and time brings consolation." Here, indeed, is a chapter of wrongs and oppressions! How emphatically do the poor ryots say:—"We do not, therefore, feel interested in the cultivation of the poppy!" Conversing on one occasion with a powerful Rajpoot ryot, who had lashed himself into a fury by the recital of his numerous wrongs, the correspondent heard him propound the following startling and significant query:—"Khodavund, is oppression to pass as an inheritance from father to son and be transmitted as a legacy from generation to generation (nuslan-bad-nuslan) for ever? A day of reckoning will surely come."

**COINS OF CASHMERE.**—According to the *Bombay Review* the account given in the London *Spectator* about some coins of the Maharajah of Cashmere, which have been presented to the British Museum, and which bear the inscription of I. H. S., with the sign of the Christian cross, in acknowledgment of the suzerainty of a Christian Government, is incorrect. A rupee bearing the inscription I. H. S., and the cross, of a date prior to the Punjab war, has been brought to light. It was cast by Hurree Singh, Rajah and ruler of the district of Hazara, who insisted that the English conquered all nations by the symbols of the cross and the letters I. H. S., and therefore ordered his money to be thus stamped, and surmounted by the lotus leaf.—*Friend of India*.

**THE TRANSFER OF SUMBULPORE FROM BENGAL** to the Central Provinces, which we some time ago announced, is notified in the *Gazette* of May 3rd. "The district of Sumbulpore, with its dependencies, is from this date taken under the immediate authority and management of the Governor-general in Council."

**CAPTAIN R. BEADON** is appointed aide-de-camp on the personal staff of the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal.

**SIMLA.**—There will be some squalls from the hills about Simla, if we are rightly informed. It appears, as stated to us, that amongst a number of soldiers who have arrived at the Presidency to go home to England on board the *Aliquis*—the last troop-ship of the season—several have arrived without the necessary papers to enable the authorities here to settle their accounts, or in any way to arrange the customary preliminaries for their embarkation for Europe. As the case of these soldiers now stands, and according to every rule and precedent in these matters, the men cannot proceed to England by the *Aliquis*; and she being, as we have said above, the last troop-ship to leave the port, they must, unless the Government will pass an exceptional order in the case, remain in Calcutta till next cold weather. The commanding officers of the regiments to which these soldiers belong are, we hear, to be all handed up by the Government here to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, who doubtless will take the necessary measures for discovering at whose door the neglect in the present instance justly lies; and for preventing, as far as is in his power, a recurrence of similar inconvenience, and, in all probability, unnecessary expense to the State. We are, however, led to suppose that the Supreme Government here will pass an order for the embarkation of these soldiers, leaving the adjustment of their accounts, and the preparation of the necessary papers for transmission to England, to be arranged hereafter, as can best be done. The preparation of soldiers' papers in a correct manner, and according to established form, is a matter of such little difficulty that we cannot understand how, without great negligence, the present untoward difficulty and inconvenience to the Government could have occurred.—*Englishman*.

**DR. FORSYTH'S DEPARTURE** causes the following temporary promotions till the Amalgamation scheme is published. Inspector-general of Hospitals, John McClelland to be Principal Inspector-general; Deputy Inspector-general of Hospitals, John Birnie Dickson, to be Inspector-general Surgeon; Major James Alexander Guise to be Deputy Inspector-general.

**FOUR ANNAS FROM UMRITSUR TO LAHORE.**—The Punjab authorities have shown their usual wisdom in fixing the third-class fares on the Lahore and Umritsur Railway so low that native modes of conveyance are superseded. The East Indian Railway must come to this yet. So popular is the railway with the Punjabees that the crowds who flock to it cannot be accommodated. Even respectable women travel in open day. A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* says:—"I asked one man why he did not go to Lahore by *ekka*? That his father and grandfather had used an *ekka* before him, and that surely he ought not to depart from the manners and custom of his ancestors. It is more easy to conceive than express the look of supercilious contempt with which he answered:—'*Ekkas*, indeed! who would think of being shaken to pieces on an *ekka* for seven or eight hours, when he can go to Lahore in less than two hours, in the greatest comfort, and for four annas?' That is the talisman which has charmed the Punjabee. Four annas from Umritsur to Lahore in a hundred minutes!"

**EXTENSIVE FIRE AT PROME.**—We have been favoured with a telegraphic communication from Prome, but a considerable delay has taken place in its transmission, consequent upon an interruption in the line. On the 19th April a conflagration broke out in the southern quarter of the town. A strong southerly wind was blowing at the time, which greatly assisted in spreading the flames. A considerable portion of the town, including the Court-house and several of the public buildings, have been partially destroyed, and the fire was still raging when this message was despatched.

**THE SUPPOSED NANA.**—The *Sindian* is glad to learn that the unfortunate man who has been so long imprisoned on suspicion of being the Nana has been sent to Bombay, and trusts this step is preliminary to his final release, with proper compensation for his detention.

**LADY FRANKLIN**, the widow of the great Arctic navigator, has arrived in Calcutta.

**AN ACCIDENT ON THE RIVER.**—We regret to announce an accident, attended with loss of life, which occurred on the river, on Saturday, the 3rd inst. Two soldiers stationed at Barrackpore had arrived by train from Serampore at Howrah. Unwilling to await the departure of the steam-ferry they got on board a *pansway*, and directed the rowers to shove off into the stream. The ebb-tide was then just making down, and as a gale of wind was blowing from the south, the water was exceedingly rough; far too much for the safety of the ordinary river craft. On arriving about midway between the Howrah and Calcutta shores a sudden gust of wind, of more than ordinary violence capsized the boat, both men being precipitated into the water. The *manjee*, who was evidently prepared for what occurred, never let go his hold of the steering oar, which was made fast to the stern of the boat, by which means he not only kept himself well above water, but was enabled to render assistance to one of his passengers, whose life he saved. The other, a lance corporal and assistant schoolmaster, would appear to have been swept under the boat at once, by the strong ebb tide, for he was not seen to rise to the surface after the capsizing of the boat. On the circumstances being made known to the police instructions were promptly issued for every exertion being made to recover the body of the drowned man.—*Englishman*.

**THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY.**—Rumours of a somewhat alarming nature regarding the Assam Tea Company have been afloat during the week, but the shareholders may rest assured that the unsatisfactory management spoken of in the *Hurkaru* of the 6th instant has solely to do with past profits, and not with present or future liabilities. So far from lowering the value of the shares, the facts elicited tend to show that the operations of the company have been far more successful than the proprietors are aware of. The concern has not merely done well, but better; not only paid handsome dividends, but helped to swell private fortunes. Nothing that has been divided ought to have been kept back, but a good deal has been withheld which ought to have been shared by the whole body of stockholders. In other words, the complaint is, that seed, and labour, and other necessities needful to commence and carry on tea cultivation, have been furnished by the Assam Company to one or two adjoining concerns, out of pure neighbourly kindness. There are men with no bowels for irregular charity, and one of them has called upon the directors for explanations, which are not likely to be voluntarily forthcoming. When we mention that Mr. Peterson, the barrister, is a holder of something like a couple of hundred shares in the Assam Company, we hint a fact that Calcutta proprietors are likely to take advantage of. Let them call upon him to take the necessary steps for summoning a general meeting, and if they invite the press to attend, the public are likely to know all about it. In the mean time we repeat that the shares are really more valuable than the owners of them calculate upon.—*Overland Hurkaru*.

**THE REVENUE BOARD.**—The rumour regarding the abolition of the Board of Revenue has again revived. It is said that a despatch has lately been received by the Government of India from the home authorities to that effect. On the abolition of the above-mentioned institution, the revenue branch of that office will be made over to the financial department, and the opium, salt, and customs branch to the direct control of the commissioner of customs—an office to be shortly created under the new Consolidated Customs Act, which is still on the legislative anvil, and will soon be formed into shape. It is also rumoured that Mr. Grote, now a member of the board, will be appointed commissioner of customs under the provisions of the aforesaid Act.—*Hurkaru*.

**MR. C. BEADON.**—It is rumoured that Mr. Cecil Beadon, C.B., will shortly leave the Presidency to reside temporarily at Bhaugulpore, but nothing definite has yet been arranged. On the 8th May his Honour gave the first of a series of public breakfasts which brought together many of our leading men.

**MESSRS. JACKSON AND CAMPBELL.**—We (*Englishman*) learn, with reference to the appointment, by the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, of Messrs. Jackson and Campbell to be Special Commissioners, with powers of Collector and Judge in addition to those of Commissioner, for the disposal of all cases under Act X. of 1859, in Jessore and Nuddea, that the Government of India has directed that, inasmuch as the appointments made are of a temporary character, these officers are to retain their substantive appointments while employed on this special duty. The Bengal Government proposed that Messrs. Jackson and Campbell should vacate the appointments they previously held, and that, while employed in this new capacity, they should each receive an allowance of Rs. 3,000 a month. To this the Government of India has objected, on the score of its entailing unnecessary expense, and has ordered the retention by these gentlemen of the respective offices held by them; at the same time sanctioning the disbursement to them of Rs. 500 a month each, as a deputation allowance, which it is intended shall cover all charges that they would otherwise be entitled to, as "travelling allowance." By this means a great saving of public money will be effected, as the officers appointed to officiate for Messrs. Jackson and Campbell, in their substantive appointments, will only draw half the emoluments of their respective offices.

**BONUS SCHEME.**—If another bonus and retirement scheme is to be sent out from England by the home authorities, for the officers of the late company's armies, we can throw up plenty of straws to encourage the former, and to show them what a tendency there is on the part of the latter to accept and retire for a very moderate consideration. Here is one, for instance, to show how the wind of despondency and anxiety to quit the new kind of service blows. A gallant and distinguished officer of the Bombay army, a "Victoria Cross" man, disgusted with the new state of things, and seeing his professional career so damaged as not to be worth continuing, has thrown up the service without bonus or pension, and retired into private business—we believe in connection with a horse-breeding company on a large scale in the Bombay presidency. We make the home authorities a present of this fact, to encourage them in the preparation of their new bonus scheme, which cannot but prove a "decided success."—*Englishman*.

**MAJOR RABAN.**—We understand that Major Raban, who went to Patna in the *Mirzapore*, to join his new appointment, has been recalled by a telegram, and is ordered to Assam. Major Pughe is transferred to Patna.

**THE KING OF THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.**—Lieut.-colonel R. C. Tytler, of the late 38th N.I., has been appointed to succeed Captain Haughton as King of the Andaman Islands, with a civil list of Rs. 1,250 a month, on which to maintain the pomp and splendour of royalty. His Majesty, the new monarch, was offered his island kingdom by a telegraphic message, at Simla, accepted at once, and reached Calcutta in eight days, *en route* to his dominions, which we are certain he will govern with vigour and efficiency.

**QUARTZ ROCK.**—A specimen of quartz rock has been submitted by Mr. Le Souef for analysis. The following is the result of the examination:—"A bottle of crushed quartz said to contain gold was sent to me some time ago by Dr. Birdwood. The quartz weighed, when submitted to final examination, 1lb. 12½ oz. avoird. It was washed very carefully four times over, the last time producing nothing. From the residue, consisting chiefly of magnetic iron sand and gold dust, the former was removed with the magnet, and the gold extracted from the sand by amalgamation. The gold left on distilling off the quicksilver was fused into a globule, which weighed 738 of a grain, or nearly ¾ grain. This gives a yield of gold at the rate of 920 grains, or 1-11-12 oz. to a ton." Of course, this result would only prove remunerative in the hands of a company employing the most modern gold extracting machinery, but in Australia this yield would be considered sufficient to pay a very handsome dividend to the shareholders.

**THE LARGE AMERICAN SHIP *Shakspeare*,** which left this on the 29th April, was compelled, from her great draft of water, to anchor on this side of the James and Mary, to wait for water on the coming spring tides. Owing to the very severe weather she has lost two anchors, and has now been obliged to return to Calcutta.

**SIR BARTLE FRERE'S LIBRARY.**—We much regret to hear that all Sir Bartle Frere's valuable library, the papers connected with his administration in Scinde, and a great many other valuables, were lost in the *Turon*. This vessel is now reported to be quite under water, so that there is not the slightest chance left of anything being saved.—*Hurkaru*.

**CAPT. DONALDSON.**—We know of no appointment more to the credit of Sir Hugh Rose than that of Capt. Donaldson, barrack master, Ferozepore, to the Station Staff of Kussowlie. Captain Donaldson, a really good and deserving officer, had not an iota of interest, was unpassed in the languages, and certainly with small hope of employment, when, one bright morning, Sir Hugh rode into the cantonment of Ferozepore, and expressed himself much pleased with the barrack department. Three days later Captain Donaldson received a letter from his Excellency's Military Secretary, asking for testimonials, &c., &c. These sent, the first available appointment was given to him.

**THE CALCUTTA AND MUTLAH RAILWAY.**—On the 15 miles of the Calcutta and Mutlah Railway now open, in the week ending 5th April, the number of passengers carried was 2,755, of whom 48 were first and second class. In the week ending 19th April the number rose to 38 single and 110 return first and second class, and 3,828 third class.

**JULPIGOREE.**—We announced some short time since that two companies of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, stationed at Julpigoree, had been detached into Kooch Behar on the requisition of the rajah of that State. Letters lately received from Julpigoree state, however, that no troops have as yet been sent, as was at one time intended, from that station into Kooch Behar, and that the two companies which were warned for that duty some time ago still remained with regimental head-quarters, no further orders having been received on the subject of their moving.

**A CURIOUS SORT OF SUPERSTITION** has prevailed amongst the natives in reference to the Income-tax. They believe that a blight has fallen upon the Council which imposed it, and will remain until the tax is repealed. They point to the deaths of Messrs. Wilson and Ritchie and the illness of Messrs. Beadon and Laing. Now that the tax upon incomes under Rs. 500 is repealed, the native mind will probably be reassured both as to the personal fate of members of Council and as to the genuineness of the prosperity which Mr. Laing depicts.

**THE NEW COURTS.**—It is generally supposed that the new Courts will come into operation by July next, and the Chief Justice is actively engaged in arranging the necessary details.

**CASUALTIES AMONG THE SHIPPING.**—There are two ships ashore in the Hooghly; one of them, the *Glenroy*, has been in that condition since Saturday, and the other, the *Turon*, went on the Fulia Sand on Sunday last.

**THE MURDERERS OF MR. HORSELY.**—We learn on good authority that the murderers of Mr. Horsely, who met his end so mysteriously last year in Bellary, have been discovered and apprehended by the Thuggee Department. It will be remembered that suspicion fell upon some parties to a suit, the papers concerning which were in Mr. Horsely's outcherry box when this was stolen; but on further inquiry the whole matter appeared inexplicable, no sufficient motive being apparent for the dreadful deed.

**JYNTEA.**—The *Englishman* has news from Jyntea to the 25th April, when General Showers' proclamation, followed up by his active military operations, had induced one ringleader to surrender and others to ask for forgiveness. The troops were in good health, Colonel Durnsford alone suffering from fever.

**MEERUT** has been visited with an epidemic of influenza, which prevails among all classes.

**NEW PUBLIC OFFICES AT CALCUTTA.**—The Governor-general has appointed a committee to draw up designs for public offices at Calcutta, having the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, as its president.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

May 2. Oasis, Trapp, Liverpool: William Stevenson, Brown, Moulmein; Fitty Allum, Mitchell, Mauritius.—8. Lord Dalhousie, Mackhan, Gibraltar.—4. Fiery Cross, Crockett, Hong Kong.—5. Le St. Philbert, Massias, Reunion; Kate Cleather, Johnson, Penang.—6. Kollinor, Evans, London; Mascate, Devereux, Cocanada; City of Benares, McMillan, London; North Atlantic, Graves, Melbourne.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Fiery Cross.—Lady Franklin, Miss Craycroft, Mr. and Mrs. Preston.  
Per Mascate.—Mrs. Devereux, Mr. A. H. Glagehook.

### DEPARTURES.

April 26.—Niobe, Leadhelm, China.—28. Aracan, Selkirk, Liverpool; Clarissa Bird, Bird, Singapore and Hong Kong.—30. Roxana, Spittal, Cape Town.—May 1. Ann, Barker, Hong Kong, Penang, and Singapore.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Simla.—For MADRAS.—Asst. surg. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. A. V. Palmer and two infants, Mr. J. Mackey, Capt. Young. For GALLI.—Mr. Sutcliffe, Mr. Carter. For BOMBAY.—Maj. and Mrs. Gray. For SYDNEY.—Mrs. Sutcliffe. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. and Mrs. D. Ferguson. For SUEZ.—Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mr. G. W. Kellner, Col. Reid, Col. Vetch, Maj. Dalton, Mr. H. Brown, Lord Listowel, Col. Tower. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. C. Currie, Mr. J. Lean, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Lushington and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Mendes, two Misses Mendes and two children, Mr. C. B. Denison, Mr. Mitchell, Capt. Anley, Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Allardice, Lieut. Chamberlain, Lady Franklin, Miss Craycroft. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. W. E. Forster, Mrs. Macleod and two infants, Miss Firth, Mrs. Harrison and child, two Misses Sandeman, Mr. G. B. Lyeester, Maj. and Mrs. Drummond, Ens. M. Curry, Miss Douglas, Capt. C. Smith, Mrs. George and two infants, Mrs. Carter, Mr. Stafford, Lieut. French, Capt. Barnett, Maj. and Mrs. Hoskinson and two children, Lieut. J. W. Evans, Lieut. A. B. Hill.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, May 9, 1862.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                            | Sell.    | Buy. |
|----------------------------|----------|------|
| Transfer 4 per cent.       | Nominal. |      |
| New Company's Rupees 4 do. | 93 to    | 94 0 |
| 3rd Sica Rupee 4 do.       | —        | 0 0  |
| Public Works 5 do.         | —        | —    |
| Ditto 5 do.                | 105 0    | — 0  |
| New 5½ do.                 | 111      | —    |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) | 5½ per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days)  | 8½ per ct. |
| Interest on Deposit of Government Paper  | 7 per ct.  |
| Do. on Open Cash Credit Accounts         | 7 per ct.  |
| On Deposit of Goods, &c.                 | 8½ per ct. |

### EXCHANGES.

|                                      |            |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight     | 2 0½       |
| Ditto with Documents, do.            | 3 0½ 2 0½  |
| American Bills under credit, do.     |            |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight       | } Nominal. |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight            |            |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight |            |

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

|                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4 per cent. Stock Receipts | Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70 |
| 4 ditto Government Paper   | 100 " 76                 |
| 4 ditto ditto              | Co.'s Rs. 100 " 78       |
| 5 ditto ditto              | 100 " 95                 |
| 5½ ditto ditto             | 100 " 95                 |
| New Treasury Bills         | 100 " 96                 |

On goods three-fourths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

|  | Paid up at Co.'s Rupees. | Present value |
|--|--------------------------|---------------|
| Bank of Bengal                           | 4000 each                | 79-0 to 79-50 |
| Agra Bank (Limited)                      | 500                      | 830 to 825    |
| Oriental Bank                            | 425                      | No sales.     |
| Hooghly                                  | 1000                     | 950           |
| Dhul Bank                                | 500                      | 550 to 560    |
| Commercial Bank                          | 4250                     | No sales.     |
| Calcutta and Burmah                      | 1500                     | 510 to 520    |
| Mercantile Bank                          | 21000                    | 1000          |
| Simla Bank                               | 2500                     | 550           |
| People's Bank                            | 75                       | Par.          |
| India General Steam                      | 1000                     | 1180 to 1200  |
| Ganges Company                           | 500                      | 520 to 525    |
| Bengal Coal Company (Limited)            | 1000                     | 1850 to 1875  |
| Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) | 600                      | 650 to 680    |
| Hooghly (Eastern)                        | 1000                     | 950 to 975    |
| East India Coal Company (Limited)        | 100                      | 62 to 65      |
| Bengal Printing Company (Limited)        | 100                      | 172 to 175    |
| Bengal Tea Company                       | 100                      | 120 to 125    |
| Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)      | 50                       | 55 to 57      |
| Bonded Warehouse Association             | 145                      | 690 to 700    |
| Calcutta Docking Company                 | 700                      | 1200 to 1225  |
| Oriental Gas Company (Limited)           | 10                       | 16 17 each.   |
| Assam Company                            | 200                      | 450 to 455    |
| East India Railway Company               | 218                      | 221 to 232    |
| East India Copper Co. (Limited)          | 1000                     | 11 dis.       |
| Calcutta Auction Company (Limited)       | 75                       | 28 to 30      |

PRICES OF BULLION.

|                             |                      |             |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------|
| Sovereigns .....            | each, Rs. 10         | 31 to 10 43 |
| Doubletons .....            | " 32                 | 6 to 32 3   |
| Madras Gold Mohurs.....     | " 15                 | 2 to 15 1   |
| Old Gold Mohurs.....        | " 20                 | 4 to 20 0   |
| New Gold Mohurs.....        | " 15                 | 8 to 16 0   |
| China Gold Bars.....        | per sicca wt. Rs. 16 | 5 to 16 0   |
| Gold Dust (Australia).....  | " 15                 | 15 to 16 0  |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 | "                    | "           |
| Spanish Dollars .....       | per 100 Rs. 224      | 0 to 225 0  |
| Mexican ditto .....         | " 220                | 8 to 221 6  |

FREIGHTS.

To London, £3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. per ton.  
To Liverpool, nominal.

MADRAS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**POST-OFFICE FRAUD.**—The *Madras Times* says that an extensive post-office fraud, which must have been in course of perpetration for several weeks, has been recently detected at Bangalore by the inspecting postmaster. A bundle of letters with the stamps erased was found at the bottom of a tank. Inquiries were instituted, and the result was that the writer in charge of the office was apprehended on suspicion of embezzlement. No less than five thousand rupees have lately from time to time been lost at this post-office.

**PHOTOGRAPHS OF REMARKABLE NATIVE TRIBES.**—The *Madras Times* says that according to instructions received from her Majesty's Government, photographic likenesses of a few characteristic specimens of the more remarkable of the native tribes within the Madras territories have been forwarded to the Great Exhibition in London. One specimen is from Kurnool, ten from Coimbatore, and thirteen from Travancore.

**THE HON. H. FORBES**, additional member of the Imperial Legislaturo, has resigned his appointment from the 10th inst., and will shortly resign the Madras Civil Service. No successor will be appointed in the Council, as the office was temporary.

**MR. F. N. MALTBY** will resign his appointment as British Resident of Travancore and Cochin on the 1st June.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 21. Eena, King, Mauritius.—22. Catarague, Macheth, Colombo; Warren Hastings, Gully, London; Echo, Le Fevre, Galle.—23. Coromandel str., Batt, Rangoon.—24. Belisama, Thorpe, Liverpool.—26. Ella E. Badger, Healy, Glasgow; Pamie, Bell, Liverpool; P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia, Gaby, Calcutta.—29. Victorine, Le Timbre, Pondicherry.—30. Strathmore, Galle, Swan River.—May 2. Sir Robert Sale, Landsdown, Mauritius.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Warren Hastings.—Mrs. Gully and child, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony, Mr. Ledly, Mr. J. Burnett.  
Per str. Coromandel.—Lieut. C. J. and Mrs. Ireland and three children, Maj. Steele, Maj. and Mrs. Travers and four children, Capt. and Mrs. Sage and child, Lieut. Young.  
Per str. Nubia.—Rev. Dr. Maquibelle, Mr. Solmson.

DEPARTURES.

April 24. Duke de Malakoff, Lowes, Cocanada.—27. Sunbeam, Barge, London via Pondicherry.—28.—General Caulfield, Richards, London via Calingapatam; P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia, Gaby, Suez.—May 2. Catarague, Macheth, Bimlipatam.—3. Caria, Smith, London.—4. Teak, Middleton, Northern Ports.

PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per P. and O. S. N. Co.'s str. Nubia, to Suez, Aden, and Galle.—From MADRAS to SOUTHAMPTON.—Maj. and Mrs. Cadenhead and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Moxan and three children, Mrs. Gordon and infant, Capt. H. and Mrs. Menars, C. H. Ames, Esq. From MADRAS to MARSEILLES.—Capt J. Oubard, J. Edwards, Esq., Mrs. Edwards and four children, F. D. Meppen, Esq., and three children, Mr. E. Norton, Mr. R. Norton, P. Irvine, Esq., J. R. Dunkin, Esq., Maj. J. Mac Viccar, From MADRAS to SINGAPORE.—Lieut. A. H. Roberts. From MADRAS to POINT DE GALLE.—Lieut. Bertreley.

BOMBAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

**GENERAL LE GRAND JACOB.**—We regret to see that General le Grand Jacob, K.C.B., of Bombay, has finally resigned the service, and has proceeded home. From his first campaign in the Nerbudda jungles in 1823 down to the close of the rebellion, he did good service, especially in the Southern Mahratta country.

**SIND HORSE.**—The *Bombay Review* states that one or two regiments of Sind Horse are to go immediately to Khelat, probably not to help the Ameer but to observe what turn events are taking. The *Hurkara* asserts that H. M.'s 92nd, 43rd, and Thelwall's Corps, in Calcutta and Barrackpore, are under order for Persia. The former statement is probably correct, but the latter is, we fear, premature. It is the wish of the Calcutta authorities to adopt a policy of non intervention so far as Cabul is concerned, but they may be overruled from home.—*Friend of India*.

**MONUMENTAL FAME.**—The Bombay Municipal Commissioners draw a touching picture of the condition of the statues of Cornwallis and Wellesley. The Commissioners have been asked to remove them to new sites in front of the Town-hall, but decline to be held responsible for damage done in the removal to works of art. In the Cornwallis monument, the principal figure has a serious flaw or crack below the left knee; the end of the sword scabbard is broken off; and there is a crack in the lower part of the base of the small column by the side of the statue. Of the two seated female figures at the base of the monument, both noses are gone; the left arm of one is a bad restoration, and of this restoration, the hand is broken off; the figures of the right hand of one figure, and the figures of both hands of the other are more or less broken and mutilated; the drapery of both has sustained injuries. In the Wellesley monument the injuries by accident are still more serious. The right hand of the principal figure, with wreath, is a plaster restoration. The female figure has lost the forefinger of the left hand; the right arm is a bad restoration; and the whole appears to have been broken across the body. The male figure has lost the little finger of left hand, and the great toe of left foot. The tails of the lion and tiger have both been fractured in two or three places. In Calcutta only bronze statues, with one exception, are exposed to the injurious effects of the weather.

CHINA.

**CENSUS OF HONG KONG.**—The census returns of Hong Kong for 1861 show that the population has increased from 86,000 in 1858 to 119,000 in 1861. There are 1,557 Europeans and Americans, or 35 less than before, owing to the opening of the new ports. The number of merchants' houses and first-class buildings assessed at £100 per annum and upwards, is 412. The mortality tables show the rate among the Chinese in Victoria to be slightly below 1 per cent., the number of deaths being 616 in a population of 61,958. This computation, however, is exclusive of 15 deaths in gaol, 48 bodies found exposed, and 16 deaths in civil hospitals; these, however, would only bring the percentage of deaths in the colony up to 1.12.

**THE CHINESE OF SINGAPORE**, after excising cholera, thus shewed their gratitude at its disappearance from the island. For three days all the Chinese houses in the streets were lined with Turkey reds and grey shirtings, and at night were brilliantly illuminated. Long processions paraded the town—one nearly two miles long. The amount expended in these displays is said to be over 30,000 doles.

**LOSS OF THE "EMMA."**—The American ship *Emma*, Capt. Sherman, from Macao, bound to Singapore, was totally lost on the Paracels on the 13th February, at 4.30 A.M., two days after leaving Macao. We are sorry to state that this shipwreck has been attended by a great loss of life. The vessel struck aft first at low water, and immediately broke in half. Several attempts were made to get ropes fast to the rocks, the boats were lowered, and quickly capsized and broken up. Captain Sherman and two of his crew were last seen drifting out to sea, and no hope can scarcely now be entertained of their safety. Many of the men refused to leave the wreck, and were killed or drowned when the bowsprit and fore part of the ship fell in. The chief officer, five of the crew, and twenty-two Chinese managed to get to Amphitrite Island, where they

have remained for fifty-four days. They have been living on roots and leaves scorched, nothing else, the whole time. Numberless boats were on hand, but none would take the crew away, though two or three Chinese were landed in Hainan. At last the boat in which they have arrived in this harbour happened to call at the island, and consented to bring them up here for the small sum of two thousand dollars. The boat left the Paracels for this on the 8th current.—*Daily Press*, April 17.

**POPULATION OF HONG KONG.**—The census returns of Hong Kong for 1861 show that the population has increased from 86,000 in 1858, to 119,000 in 1861. There are 1,557 Europeans and Americans, or 35 less than before, owing to the opening of the new ports. The number of merchants' houses and first-class buildings assessed at £100 per annum and upwards, is 412. The mortality tables show the rate among the Chinese in Victoria to be slightly below 1 per cent., the number of deaths being 616 in a population of 61,958. This computation, however, is exclusive of 15 deaths in gaol, 48 bodies found exposed, and 16 deaths in civil hospitals; these, however, would only bring the percentage of deaths in the colony up to 1.12.

**COTTON.**—The *Ceylon Times* calls attention to the cotton grown in Ceylon from New Orleans seed, and declares it equal in value in the Home Market to that which is imported direct from New Orleans. In the Suffragam district as much as 350 and 400 lbs. can be produced from one acre of land.

THE STRAITS.

**THE DUTCH** have been fighting for nearly three years in Banjermassin, in the south of Borneo, where so many missionaries were massacred in 1859 by fanatic Mussulmans. At last they have captured Hidayat, the Nana Sahib of the place, and brought him in Batavia. All his relations have since surrendered, so that only a few of the ringleaders are still at large.

**FAMINE IN JAVA.**—We learn from the Java papers that a famine prevails in the Eastern provinces of the island, in the very districts where the culture system, so highly praised, is said to have caused so much wealth. Rice was selling at twice its usual price and so the Resident of Surabaya had persuaded the Chinese rice merchants not to ask more than f. 12 a picul for what they had on hand. Banjermassin, in South Borneo, was quiet, and the directors of a private company had gone there to begin the working of the coal mines, which have been abandoned since the massacre of 1859. Mr. Uhlenback, the new minister for the colonies, has decided against the introduction of railways into Java.

**NAVAL DOCKYARD NEAR SINGAPORE.**—The *Straits Times* says H. M.'s Government have resolved to construct a Naval Dockyard at or near Singapore capable of refitting the largest frigates. The question of the English navy force in the East is proceeding more slowly than that of the army, but now that the Indian Navy is doomed, we may expect its final settlement. Bombay and Singapore will thus be the dockyards; ships on the African and Indian stations going to the former and on the China and Pacific to the latter. At present our frigates in the Pacific are refitted at San Francisco.

**EUROPEAN POLICE.**—According to the *Straits Times*, the King of Siam wishes to obtain the services of two of the European police inspectors from Singapore, for the purpose of organising a new police force at Bangkok on the same system as our own. The inspectors will have the rank of commissioner and assistant-commissioner. Some fifty Madrassees are also to be retained to serve as peons and to form the basis of a new force.

**HINDOSTANI.**—To remove a misconception, a general order announces that, although the "Ikwanossafa" is the interpreter's standard test book in Hindostani, the "Bagh-o-Bahar" and "Betul Fucheesi" remain, as usual, the books for the P. H. examination.



# Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Home Dept., Fort William, April 28.—No. 2,192.—*The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. J. Lean to res. the C.S. fr. 1st prox.

*Foreign Dept., April 29.—No. 227.—Revenue.—*Mr. F. O. Bradford, supt. of surveys and settlements in Oude, to be a supernu. dep. commr. of 2nd cl. in Oude, fr. 1st prox.

*General.—No. 886.—*The foll. arrangements are made in the Hyderabad Commission, consequent on the death of Maj. I. Campbell:—

Capt. W. Cadell to be dep. commr., West Berar, fr. Nov. 30, 1861.

Capt. J. Allardyce to be asst. commr., 1st cl., fr. Nov. 30, 1861.

Mr. C. Hordern to be asst. commr., 3rd cl., fr. Nov. 30, 1861.

Mr. J. H. Burns to be extra asst. commr., 3rd cl., fr. Nov. 30, 1861.

*No. 887.—*The foll. arrangements are made in the Hyderabad Commission consequent on the resignation of Capt. M. Taylor.

Capt. J. Allardyce to be dep. commr., East Berar, fr. 27th ult.

Capt. J. Stubbs to be asst. commr., 1st cl., fr. 27th ult.

Capt. J. T. Bushby to be asst. commr., 2nd cl., fr. 27th ult.

Lieut. K. J. L. Mackenzie, Madras art., to be asst. commr., 3rd cl.

Lieut. W. Tweedie, Bengal Staff Corps, to offic. as asst. commr., 3rd cl.

Lieut. P. Henderson, 2nd Madras cav., to offic. as asst. commr., 3rd cl.

*No. 892.—*The servs. of Dr. H. W. Graham, civ. asst. surg. at Akyab, British Burmah, are placed temp. at disposal of the financial dept.

*No. 181.—Judicial.—*Mr. H. B. Saunders is app. to be Govt. pleader in the civ. and criminal courts at Moulmein.

*Public Works Dept.—No. 79.—*Appts.:—

Lieut. R. G. Smyth, engr., is re-appd. to the public works dept. as an asst. engr. of 2nd cl., and posted to Bengal.

*No. 80.—*Capt. F. S. Taylor, dep. consulting engr., to offic. as consulting engr. and ex-officio jt. sec. to Govt. of Bengal, in the railway dept., fr. date on which he may relieve Maj. H. Drummond, going on leave to England.

Capt. E. Perkins, engr., asst. principal, Civil Engineering College, Calcutta, is app. to offic. as dep. consulting engr. and ex-officio asst. sec. to the Govt. of Bengal, railway dept., fr. same date.

*No. 81.—*Maj. W. E. Warrand, engr., principal of the College of Civil Engineering, has been app. to offic. as a consulting engr., railway dept., with orders to relieve Capt. G. Sim, on leave to England.

Brev. maj. J. G. Medley, engr., is placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal, with a view to his being app. principal of the Civil Engineering College, Calcutta.

The above arrangements to have effect fr. the date on which Maj. Warrand was rel. by Maj. Medley.

*No. 82.—*The depl. rank of Lieut. B. Lovett, Bengal engr., asst. engr., 2nd cl., on the Umballa and Kalka road, is to date fr. Sept. 10, 1861, and not from April 6, 1861, as erroneously published in notice. No. 176, dated July 19, 1861.

*Mily. Dept., April 28.—No. 472.—*The furl. to Eur., for 6 mo., granted to Capt. R. M. S. Annesley, Bengal staff corps, comdt. Meywar Bheel corps, in G.O. No. 414 of 11th inst., is cancl., at his own request.

*April 30.—*Leave of absence:—

Late 3rd Eur. Inf.—Capt. R. E. Anderson has leave fr. March 28 to May 28 to proc. to Presy. on private affairs, prep. to applying for furl. to Europe, under old rega.

Lieut. E. B. Cox has leave fr. April 2 to Nov. 1, to Nynee Tal and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Late 4th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. C. D. P. Nott has leave fr. May 1 to Oct. 1, to Murree and Cashmere, on private affairs.

Lieut. A. B. E. Thomas (barrackmr.) has leave fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla, on private affairs.

Late 17th N.I.—Capt. F. E. Laing has leave fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Nynee Tal, on private affairs.

Brev. capt. C. Bailey (do. du. with 27th P.N.I.) has leave fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Cashmere, on m.c.

Late 28th N.I.—Lieut. D. Adamson has leave fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Mussorie and hills north of Deyrah, on urgent private affairs.

Late 30th N.I.—Capt. S. Sage has leave fr. Mar 1 to April 13 in ext., to remain at Calcutta, for the

purpose of undergoing an exam. in the native languages.

Late 32nd N.I.—Capt. G. E. Hill has leave from March 20 to Sept. 20, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Late 36th N.I.—Lieut. col. S. B. Faddy has leave from May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla, on priv. affairs.

Late 41st N.I.—Lieut. H. Inglis has leave from April 1 to Dec. 1, to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Late 46th N.I.—Lieut. E. O. B. Horsford has leave from April 1 to June 30, to remain at the pres. to study the native languages.

Late 60th N.I.—Lieut. A. J. Wallace has leave for 3 mo., from date of availing himself of the same, to Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Late 73rd N.I.—Capt. S. Rogers has leave from May 1 to Oct. 15, to Darjeeling, on priv. affairs.

Late 74th N.I.—Capt. A. P. Mew has leave from April 5 to June 5, to pres., on m.c., prep. to applying for leave to Eur. on the same account.

*Medical Dept.—*Surg. J. W. Mountjoy has leave fr. 20th to date of sailing, in ext. of the prep. leave granted in G.O. Dec. 12.

Surg. J. P. Kelly, 24th (Punjab) N.I., has leave from March 16 to May 16, in ext. of the leave granted him in G.O. of Nov. 26, 1861.

*General List (Cav.).—*Lieut. H. H. P. Cowper has leave from May 4 to Sept. 4, to Calcutta, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the native languages.

*General List (Inf.).—*Lieut. H. W. Shoubridge has leave from March 25 to May 25, to proc. to pres., prep. to applying for leave to Eur. on m.c. This cancels the leave granted him in G.O.C.C. 8th ult.

*Home Dept., April 15.—No. 2,024.—*Appts.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the undermentioned appts. in the police of the central provs.:—

To be insp. gen., with effect fr. the 1st of Dec., 1861:—

Lieut. col. H. D. Taylor, of the Madras staff corps.

To be dep. insp. gen. fr. the 1st inst.:—

Maj. G. Moxon, of the Bengal staff corps, and Capt. F. G. Stewart, of the Bombay staff corps.

To be dist. superints. fr. the 1st inst.:—

Capt. F. A. Dickens, late 31st Bengal inf.

Lieut. E. R. Twyford, of the Madras staff corps.

Lieut. F. B. Foote, of the Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. C. L. B. Walton, of the Madras staff corps.

Lieut. S. S. Sutherland, late 42nd lt. inf., and Capt. E. B. Clay, late 66th Bengal N.I.

To be asst. dist. superints.:—

Capt. W. F. Ireland, late 25th Bengal N.I., fr. the 1st inst.

Lieut. J. Watt, fr. the 1st inst.

Mr. W. Munton, with effect fr. the 5th ult.

Mr. E. Berrill, with effect fr. the 5th ult.

*April 21.—No. 2,025.—*Notices.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to perm. Mr. C. H. Lushington to resg. the civ. serv. fr. the 1st prox.

*No. 2,026.—*Mr. A. Abercrombie, of the C.S., is perm. to proc. to Eur. on furl. for a period of 2 yrs., 4 mos., and 16 days.

*April 22.—No. 2,027.—*The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit Sir J. P. Grant, K.C.B., to resign the civil serv. from the 1st prox.

*No. 2,028.—*The servs. of Lieut. P. H. De Montmorency, at present employed in the police dept. in Oude, are placed at disposal of foreign dept.

*No. 2,030.—*Appointments.—Lieut. E. Woodcock, district superint. of police, to be in charge of the Fyzabad district.

Lieut. T. H. Woodcock, asst. superint. of police, to offic. as district superint. of Gonda.

The above appts. to have effect from 1st inst.

*No. 2,032.—*Mr. G. G. Morris, of the civil service, reported his departure on the 10th inst. per steamer Bengal.

*April 21.—No. 828.—*Capt. E. B. Ramsay, military asst. to the commissioner of Mysore, has obtained priv. leave of abs. for 40 days from the date of his quitting Bangalore.

*No. 829.—*Maj. J. B. Denny, dep. commissioner, central provs., received charge of the Raipore dist. from Capt. C. B. L. Smith, offic. dep. commissioner, on 5th inst.

Capt. C. B. L. Smith has obtained leave of abs. for 6 weeks, to enable him to repair to the pres., prep. to applying for further leave to Eur. on m.c.

*No. 830.—*Mr. G. W. Cline, extra dep. coll. in the survey and settlement dept. of the Baitool dist., central provs., has obtained leave of abs. on m.c. for 6 mo., under Sec. IV. of unconvicted absentee rules, from 24th Feb. last.

*No. 831.—*Lieut. J. G. Bell, asst. commissioner in the Hyderabad assigned districts, is transf. from West to East Berar.

*April 22.—No. 68.—*Mr. C. E. Chapman, offic. dep. auditor and accountant gen., Punjab, resumed charge of his office from Mr. R. Taylor in the afternoon of the 10th inst.

*No. 70.—*Mr. J. Eede assumed charge of the dus. of his app. of dep. auditor and account. gen., central provs., on the 16th inst.

*No. 71.—*Mr. W. E. Gordon entered upon the dus. of his office of dep. auditor and account. gen., Hyderabad, on the 11th inst.

*April 22.—No. 444.—*The servs. of Capt. A. H. Millett, of the Bengal staff corps, are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

*No. 445.—*The servs. of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Home Department:—

Lieut. A. F. Lindsay, of the Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. C. S. Noble, of the late 72nd N.I.

*No. 446.—*The undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal:—

Capt. C. Reay, of the late 32nd regt. N.I.

Capt. W. R. Gordon, of the late 68th regt. N.I.

Capt. D. H. Osborn, of the late 54th regt. N.I.

Lieut. T. H. Buttanshaw, of the late 28th N.I.

Lieut. J. C. C. Daunt, v.c., of the late 70th N.I.

Lieut. G. B. Johnstone, of the late 54th N.I.

Lieut. R. M. Skinner, of the Bengal staff corps.

Lieut. N. Lewis, of the late 61st N.I.

Lieut. J. H. Worsley, of the late 71st N.I.

*No. 454.—*The underment. officer has reported his return fr. England:—

Lieut. C. A. E. S. Carter, late 20th regt. N.I.; date of arr. at Fort William, April 16.

## NEW MILITARY COMMISSION.

*No. 457.—*H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. the underment. officers to form a commission to take into consideration certain points connected with the existing system of rationing the troops:—

President: Col. A. Hayshe, art.—Members: Lieut. col. E. R. Priestly, H.M.'s 42nd foot; W. G. Probyn, Esq., C.S.; Surg. W. Munro, M.D., H.M.'s 93rd foot; Maj. C. M. FitzGerald, army commia. uapt.

*No. 458.—*The serv. of Col. A. Broome, superint. of the gun foundry, and offic. insp. gen. of ord. and magazines, are placed at disp. of financial dept.

*April 22.—No. 2,107.—*The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. W. P. Masson to res. the C.S. fr. 1st prox.

*No. 2,110.—*Mr. W. Munton, asst. dist. superint. of police, joined his appt. in the Saugor dist. on 1st inst.

Lieut. T. A. Scott, asst. dist. superint. of police, assumed ch. of his duties in the Mundla dist. on 7th inst.

Lieut. E. Twyford, dist. superint. of police in the Jubbulpore dist., assumed ch. of his duties on 9th inst.

*April 25.—No. 849.—*Maj. W. F. Eden, political agent at Meywar, received ch. of the agency fr. Capt. R. M. S. Annesley on 1st inst.

*No. 850.—*The G.O. by the Gov. gen., No. 579, dated 14th ult., granting 4 weeks' leave of absence to Capt. B. W. Ryall, dist. superint. of police in Oude, is hereby cancl.

*No. 852.—*The leave for 1 mo. granted to the Rev. Dr. J. J. Carshore, chap. of Tounghoo, in G.O. dated 1st inst., No. 688, is to have effect fr. 25th, instead of 21st idem.

*No. 853.—*Mr. A. B. Ross, superint. of survey and settlement, Nagpore, resumed ch. of his duties from Gungadur Rao, extra asst. superint., on 31st ult.

*No. 854.—*Asst. surg. W. J. Moore, of the Bombay med. serv., is app. to the med. ch. of the Jodhpore pol. agency.

*No. 859.—*Mr. R. H. Clifford, dep. comnr. of Oonao, has obtained priv. leave of abs. for 2 mos., fr. the date on which he may avail himself of it.

*No. 860.—*Dr. T. Sharkey made over ch. of the civ. med. dus. of the station of Nagode to Dr. Dickson, of the 16th regt., royal art., on the 9th inst.

*No. 861.—*The leave granted to Lieut. J. N. A. Hewett, in G.O. dated 11th inst., No. 769, is cancl., and priv. leave of absence for 6 weeks is granted to him fr. the 7th inst.

*No. 862.—*Capt. C. P. Hildebrand, offic. mag. of Rangoon, British Burmah, res. ch. of his dus. fr. Mr. T. J. Fallon on the 1st inst.

*No. 863.—*Mr. A. Shakespear offic. as Gov. gen.'s agent at Benares fr. 1st to the 11th March last.

*No. 864.—*Mr. C. U. Aitchison, C.S., under sec. to the Govt. of India, in the for. dept., has obtained priv. leave of abs. for 3 mos., under Section XII. of the Civil Serv. Absentee Rules, fr. the 24th prox., or fr. such date as he may avail himself of it.

*No. 865.—*The servs. of Maj. F. G. Crossman, asst. comnr., 3rd class, British Burmah, are placed at the disp. of the Govt. of Bengal.

*Financial Dept., April 23.—No. 72.—*Appt.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Col. A. Broome, superint. of the gun foundry, and offic. insp. gen. of ordnance and magazines, to offic. as chief of the mil. finance dept., and member of the board of audit, dur. abs., on leave, of Col. G. Balfour, C.S.

*April 25.—No. 73.—*Notice.—Surg. J. F. Shkelton, M.D., dep. assay mr., Calcutta Mint, ass. ch. of the assay office from Surg. maj. E. T. Downes in the afternoon of the 22nd inst.

*Mily. Dept., April 23.—No. 461.—*The leave of abs. to Eur., on m.c., for 15 mos., granted to Maj. C. H. Brownlow, of the Bengal staff corps, comdt., 20th (Punjab) regt. N.I., in G.O. No. 479, of the 28th May, 1861, is ext. for a period of 5 mos.

*No. 463.—*The servs. of the underment. officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal, those of Capt. Holroyd temp.:—



Capt. C. Need, of the late 6th Eur. regt.  
Capt. G. Holroyd, of the 6th regt. N.I.  
Lieut. S. A. T. Judge, of the late 67th regt. N.I.  
**Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., April 23.—No. 77.**—Lieut. J. Hills, Bombay engr., offic. as exec. engr., 4th cl., and as asst. to chief engr., Oude, is confirmed in that grade and appt.

**April 25.—No. 78.**—Capt. J. S. Ingram, Bengal staff corps, is transf. fr. British Burmah to the Punjab, with the rank of special asst. engr.

**Home Dept., April 30.—No. 2,227.**—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit Mr. C. G. Wynch to resign the C.S.

**May 1.—No. 2,228.**—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit Messrs. G. P. Leycester and H. Stainforth to resign the C.S. fr. this date.

**No. 2,229.**—Mr. A. Abercrombie, C.S., reported his dep. fr. India, per str. *Nubia*, on 24th ult.

**No. 2,230.**—Four weeks' prep. leave is granted to Capt. B. W. Ryall, dist. superint. of police in Oude, to enable him to appear before a med. committee in Calcutta.

#### SUMBULPORE.

**Foreign Dept., April 30.—No. 909.**—Under the power vested in the Gov. gen. in Council by the statute 17 and 18 Vic., cap. 77, sec. 3, proclamation is hereby made that the district of Sumbulpore, with its dependencies, is from this date taken under the immediate authority and management of the Gov. gen. in Council, and placed under the chief comsdr. of the central provs.

**No. 921.**—Capt. E. B. Ramsay, mily. asst. to the comsdr. of Mysore, availed himself on the 1st inst. of the privilege leave granted to him in G.O. dated 21st idem., No. 828.

**No. 924.**—Lieut. A. G. Stover, 52nd regt. Madras N.I., is app. to offic. as an asst. comsdr., 3rd class, in British Burmah.

**May 2.—No. 933.**—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Capt. N. F. Bayley, 12th regt. Madras N.I., to offic. as an asst. comsdr., 1st class, in British Burmah.

**May 1.—No. 76.**—Asst. surg. H. W. Graham, Bengal estab., to offic. as dep. assay mr., Calcutta mint, until further orders.

**May 2.—No. 77.**—Mr. R. Taylor, civil paymaster, Punjab, is all. 6 mo. leave to Europe.

**Military Dept., Fort William, April 30.—No. 484.**—The servs. of Capt. R. Beadon, of the late 4th Eur. L.C., are placed at disposal of the govt. of Bengal.

**No. 485.**—The underment. officer is permitted to proc. to Eur. on furl.

Major E. T. Daiton, of the Bengal staff corps, commissioner of Chotah Nagpore; for 6 mo.

**May 1.—No. 487.**—The servs. of Lieut. H. M. Repton, of the late 67th regt. N.I., are placed at disposal of the govt. of the N.W. Provs.

**No. 490.—ERRATUM.**—In G.G.O. No. 477, dated April 28, appg. Lieut. Snow to be adjt., 6th inf., Hyderabad contingent, for "v. Lieut. H. A. Justice, appd. 2nd in com., 6th inf.," read "v. Lieut. C. Jameson, appd. 2nd in com., 4th inf."

**May 2.—492.**—The servs. of Lieut. W. Tweedie, Bengal staff corps, adjt., 1st cav., Hyderabad contingent, are placed temp. at disposal of the foreign dept.

**No. 493.**—The leave to Eur. on m.c., for 15 mo., granted to Major P. A. P. Bouverie, Bengal staff corps, in G.G.O. No. 317 of April 6, 1861, is ext. for a period of 5 mo.

#### SUPERNUMERARY LIEUT. COLONELS, ARTILLERY.

**No. 494.**—The foll. paras. of a military letter, from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, No. 124 of March 24, are published for general information:—

1. With your letter [No. 4], dated Jan. 8 last, you transmit correspondence relative to promotions to the rank of lieut. col. in the art., so long as there are seconded officers of that rank borne upon the rolls of the corps. In your communication to the C. in C., dated Jan. 4, you express an opinion that it is not intended to retain the five supernumerary lieut. cols. since the seconding of cols. and lieut. cols. has been discontinued.

2. I presume that the number of supernumerary officers alluded to refers to the field officers, that is, both to cols. and lieut. cols.

3. I am informed that the supernumerary lieut. cols. in the royal art. are to be absorbed into the regt. as vacancies occur. This is to be done in accordance with the principle laid down for the reduction of the supernumerary general officers in the Royal Warrant of Oct. 6, 1854, Clause 4, viz., by making only one promotion for every three vacancies.

4. A similar rule must be established with regard to the Indian artillery.

5. Promotions may be made in succession to Lieut. col. Sir R. Shakespear. The two next vacancies among the lieut. cols. will lapse, should there be that number of seconded officers of the same grade at the time of their occurrence.

6. This arrangement should be notified for general information.

**May 1.**—Capt. R. Beadon to be A.D.C. on the personal staff of the lieut. gov.

Mr. T. C. Trotter to be opium agent of Behar.

Mr. H. Nelson, now absent on leave, to be civ. and sess. judge of Behar.

Mr. W. H. Brodhurst to be civ. and sess. judge of Sarun.

Mr. W. M. Beaufort to be addl. judge of Tirhoot, Sarun, and Shahabad, but to offic., till further ords., as civ. and sess. judge of Behar.

Mr. S. F. Davies to offic. as addl. judge of Tirhoot, Sarun, and Shahabad.

Mr. R. J. Wigram, mag. and coll. of Maldah, to be a mag. and coll. of 1st grade.

Mr. F. Macnaghten to be a mag. and coll. of 2nd grade in Pooree, but to offic. as mag. and coll. of Sarun.

Leave of absence:—

**April 26.**—Mr. W. B. Buckle, salt agent of Hidgelee, for 6 mos., under sec. 14 of the covenanted absentee rules, making over ch. of his office to Mr. H. L. Houghton, who will conduct the duties thereof during Mr. Buckle's abs., or until fur. ords.

**April 29.**—Mr. H. L. Michel, asst. comr. at Luckinpoore, for 2 mos., under clause 1, sec. 7 of the uncov. absentee rules.

Mr. H. M. Reid, C.S., rep. his depart. fr. India on the str. *Nubia* on 24th inst.

**April 30.**—Mr. L. C. Tissendie, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Bancoorah, for 1 mo., under sec. 8 of the uncovenanted absentee rules.

**Public Works Dept., May 1.—No. 67.**—Mr. C. Jones, temp. asst. overseer, Bhaugulpore div., res. his app. on Jan. 16 last.

**May 2.—No. 68.**—Posting:—Lieut. R. G. Smyth, asst. engr. of 2nd class, placed at disp. of Govt. of Bengal by notification of the Govt. of India, public works dept., No. 79 of 29th ult., is posted to Nuddea Rivers' division, to offic. as superint. of those rivers.

**Home Dept., May 3.—No. 2,291.**—The Gov. gen. has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. H. Forbes, fr. the 10th inst., of his office of addit. member of the Council of the Gov. gen. for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

**No. 2,292.**—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to notify that Mons. F. Lamouroux has been nominated by the French Government to be agent at the port of Calcutta for conducting the emigration of Indian labourers to the French colony of Reunion, and that the nomination has been approved by her Majesty.

**May 6.—No. 2,293.**—Rev. F. W. Kingsford has been permitted by the Sec. of State to resign his app. on the Bengal ecclesiastical establishment.

**Foreign Dept., May 6.—No. 604.**—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit Capt. M. Taylor, dep. comr., East Berar, Hyderabad assigned dists., to res. his app. fr. March 27.

**No. 945.**—Capt. C. Baldwin, asst. comr. 1st cl., Central provinces, formerly dep. comr. 2nd cl., Saugor and Nerbudda territories, and in charge of Hoshungabad dist., continued in charge of that dist. as offic. dep. comr. fr. date of formation of chief commissionership of Central provinces up to Feb. 18 last.

**No. 948.**—Capt. H. S. Rammell, asst. comr., Central provinces, has obtained priv. leave for 20 days fr. 8th ult.

**Military Dept., May 3.—No. 498.**—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. app.:—Lieut. col. G. E. Voyle, art. offic. as director of the artillery depot of instruction at Meerut, to offic. as agent for the manufacture of gunpowder at Ishapore dur. the period Col. Eyre may offic. as inspec. gen. of ordnance and magazines, or until further orders.

**May 5.—No. 499.**—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Dep. inspec. gen. of H.M.'s hospitals J. C. G. Tice to be a member of the commission convened under Govt. G.O. No. 457, 22nd ult., in room of Surg. W. Munro, who is unable to take up the duties from ill health.

**No. 505.**—The underment. officers are perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs., on m.c.:—

Capt. C. B. L. Smith, of the Madras staff corps, dep. comr., Central provs., for 20 mos.

Capt. J. E. B. Parsons, of the Bengal staff corps, asst. comr., Punjab, for 20 mos.

Lieut. T. W. Evans, of the 7th regt. N.I., for 18 mos., under the old regs.

**No. 506.**—The foll. order, issued by the Govt. of the Punjab is conf.:—

**Dated April 19.—No. 81.**—Transf. Asst. surg. S. C. Courtney, 5th Punjab inf., to the med. ch. of the 1st cav., Punjab irreg. force, at Rajanpore, v. Asst. surg. Potter, proc. on furl. to Eur.

#### STAFF.

**No. 507.**—The underment. officer having completed 20 yrs. serv., 6 yrs. of which were on permanent staff employ, to be maj. fr. the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th Jan., 1861, subject to H.M.'s app.:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Capt. J. I. Gibbs; April 24, 1862.

**No. 508.**—Under the authority of the Right hon. the Sec. of State for India, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit Maj. (now lieut. col.) W. S. Sherwill, of the late 66th or Gorkha regt.,

lieut. col. in the staff corps, to retire fr. the serv. with effect fr. the 31st Dec. last, on the pension of a maj., and with the additional annuity of £180 assg. to him in G.G.O. No. 805, of the 8th Oct., 1861.

Under the authority of the Right hon. the Sec. of State for India, notified in G.G.O. No. 351, of the 25th March, 1862, the admission to the Bengal staff corps of Maj. Sherwill, and his prom. in that corps is hereby cancelled.

**No. 510.**—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Eur. on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Lieut. col. D. Reid, of art., for 15 mos., under the new regs.

**No. 511.**—The servs. of Asst. surg. M. H. Lackersteen, M.D., F.C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Bengal.

**May 5.—No. 84.**—Capt. J. O. Mayne, of the Madras engr., sec. in the public works dept., and chief engr. in the Straits Settlements, is to be ranked as a chief engr. of the 3rd class.

**May 6.—No. 85.**—Promotion.—Lieut. J. M. McNeille, asst. engr., 1st class, attached to the Alguada Reef Light House Works, is prom. to the grade of special asst. engr., with effect from the 1st inst.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Appointments:—

**April 17.**—Mr. W. G. Young to offic. as civil and sess. judge at Nuddea.

Mr. S. F. Davies to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade in Sarun.

Mr. H. Rose, now on leave, to be mag. and coll. of Rungpore.

Leave of absence:—

**April 15.**—Mr. E. S. Dale, judge of the principal Court of Small Causes in Jessore, for 1 mo.

Mr. T. F. Peppe, sub dep. opium agent of Bettinah, for 6 mo., under section VIII. of the uncov. absentee rules, making over chge. of his office to Mr. J. Cosserat, sub dep. opium agent of Mooteeharry, who will conduct the duties thereof, in addition to his own, during the abs. of Mr. Peppe.

**April 17.**—Mr. H. M. Reid, comr. of Nuddea, for 15 mo., on m.c.

Mr. L. S. Jackson, judge of Nuddea, for 6 weeks.

Mr. A. V. Palmer, mag. and coll. of Hooghly, for 3 mo.

**April 21.**—Capt. W. T. Fagan, comdt. 4th Bengal pol. batt., for 2 mo., from Feb. 21 last, under section XII. of the uncov. absentee rules.

Dr. R. Fringle, civil asst. surg. of Cuttack, for 30 days.

Mr. J. G. Pughe, sub dep. opium agent of Monghyr, for 12 mo., on m.c., together with 19 days prep. leave.

Lieut. E. Cologan, adjt. 3rd Bengal pol. batt., for 12 mo., on m.c.

**April 10.—No. 1,220b.**—Appointments.—The judge of Dinagore is vested with authority to receive appeals from the sentences of the supt. of Darjeeling in criminal cases.

**April 21.**—Maj. G. Verner to offic. as comr. of Chota Nagpore. Maj. J. S. Davies will offic. as comr. until the arrival of Maj. Verner.

Mr. J. Cockburn, dep. mag. under the Dacoity Comr., is vested with the full powers of a mag. in Bograh.

Rev. M. Bronson to be a marriage registrar in Nowgong.

Mr. J. P. Smith to be professor of dentistry in the Medical College from the 1st proximo.

**April 22.**—Mr. A. R. Thompson to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Dacca.

Mr. H. C. Sutherland to offic. as mag. and coll. of Rajshahye.

Mr. C. B. Garrett to offic. as mag. and coll. of Hooghly.

The following gentlemen to be hon. maga., and to exercise the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd cl. in the dists. mentioned:—

In the 24 Pergunnahs.—Mr. H. Fraser.

In Midnapore.—Mr. J. Botelho.

In Kamroop.—Chowdry Lulleetram Sing.

Mr. C. H. Campbell, on special duty in Jessore, to be a comr. of rev., under Regulation I. of 1829, of civil judge and coll. of land rev. in pergunnahs Santore, Nuldie, and Gungapat, in Furreedpore, and in pergunnahs Nusruckshye, Mohumshye, Nussubshahye, and Balgatchee, in Pubna.

Mr. J. S. Rees to offic. as prof. of history and political economy in the Presy. College.

**April 21.**—Leave of absence:—

The leave granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to the Rev. Dr. Mazuchelli, asst. chaplain of Kidderpore, for 2 mos., is confirmed.

**April 22.**—Mr. W. Le F. Robinson, mag. and coll. of Purneah, for 10 days, prep. to procg. to Eur. on furl.

Mr. H. Woodrow, inspector of schools, for 6 mos.

Mr. S. Lobb, M.A., offic. prof. of history and political economy in the Presy. College, for 1 mo., on m.c.

**April 22.**—The leave granted to Mr. C. B. Skinner, mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore, for 2 mos., on 12th ult., is canc. at his request.

**April 24.—No. 1,271b.—Appointments:—**  
Maj. H. C. James to office as private sec. to the lieut. gov., retaining his appt. as exec. engr. in the pub. works dept. in Bengal.

The Hon. C. J. Erskine to be president of the Bethune School Committee.

**April 25.—Lieut. W. Campbell, do. du. with 1st police batt., to act as adjt. of 3rd police batt.**

**April 26.—Mr. W. O. A. Beckett to be a marriage registrar in Seebasgur.**

**April 25.—The leave of absence granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to Rev. A. Garstin, chapl. of Dacca, for 1 mo., is confirmed.**

**April 26.—Asst. surg. J. H. Thornton, 44th regt. N.L., assn. ch. of the civil med. duties of the station and gaol at Cherra Poonjee on the 1st inst.**

The servs of Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac are placed at disp. of the Govt. of India in the foreign dept.

#### THE NEW POLICE FORCE.

**April 29.—In modification of the orders relating to the appointment of officers of police under Act V. of 1861, contained in the notification of 15th inst., and published in the Gazette of the 16th idem, the Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the following temp. arrangements:—**

##### Patna Division.

First division, consisting of the districts of Patna, Behar, and Shahabad, with head qrs. at Patna:—  
Dep. inspec. gen., Maj. J. R. Pugh.

##### Patna.

Maj. A. H. Patterson, 1st grade dist. superint.  
Lieut. T. H. Buttenshaw, 3rd grade dist. superint.  
Mr. A. R. Le Ellis, 2nd grade dist. superint.  
Mr. T. Willis, 3rd grade dist. superint.  
Mr. G. A. L. Birch, 3rd grade dist. superint.

##### Behar.

Capt. C. D. S. Clarke, 2nd grade dist. superint.  
Lieut. N. Lewis, 1st grade dist. superint.  
Mr. A. C. Howard, 2nd grade dist. superint.  
Mr. A. Perkins, 3rd grade dist. superint.  
Mr. H. A. Allan, 3rd grade dist. superint.

##### Shahabad.

Capt. C. Reay, 1st grade dist. superint.  
Lieut. G. B. Johnston, 1st grade dist. superint.  
Mr. H. A. Coombs, 2nd grade dist. superint.  
Mr. H. M. Weatherall, 3rd grade dist. superint.  
Second division, consisting of the districts of Sarun, Champaran, and Tirhoot, with head qrs. at Tirhoot:—  
Dep. inspec. gen., Capt. A. W. Pixley.

##### Sarun.

Capt. D. H. Osborn, 2nd grade dist. superint.  
Lieut. R. M. Skinner, 1st grade dist. superint.  
Mr. J. O. Byrne, 3rd grade dist. superint.

##### Champaran.

Mr. W. P. Davis, 3rd grade dist. superint.  
Mr. J. H. Johnston, 3rd grade dist. superint.  
Mr. J. Belchambers, 3rd grade dist. superint.

##### Tirhoot.

Capt. W. Reveley, 1st grade dist. superint.  
Mr. H. T. Baker, 2nd grade dist. superint.  
Mr. D. J. Poole, 3rd grade dist. superint.  
Mr. E. H. Ogilvie, 3rd grade dist. superint.  
Mr. A. Anley, 3rd grade dist. superint.

##### Bhaugulpore Division.

Dep. Inspector Gen.—Maj. R. L. Thompson.

##### Bhaugulpore.

Capt. W. R. Gordon, 2nd grade dist. superint.  
Mr. E. J. Shuttleworth, 2nd grade dist. superint.  
Mr. J. M. E. Gouldsbury, 2nd grade dist. superint.  
Mr. A. L. W. Jerdon, 3rd grade dist. superint.

##### Moonghyr.

Lieut. S. A. T. Judge, 2nd grade dist. superint.  
Mr. F. T. Platts, 1st grade dist. superint.  
Mr. F. Adams, 2nd grade dist. superint.  
Mr. B. Stainforth, 3rd grade dist. superint.

##### Purneah.

Major F. Crossman, 1st grade dist. superint.  
Lieut. T. H. Lewin, 3rd grade dist. superint.  
Mr. J. H. Thompson, 2nd grade dist. superint.  
Mr. H. W. J. Bamber, 2nd grade dist. superint.  
Mr. F. Wilcox, 3rd grade dist. superint.

**EXTENSION OF THE POLICE SYSTEM TO ASSAM.**  
With reference to the notification of the Govt. of India, No. 1,871, of 11th inst., published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 12th idem, the Lieut. gov. is pleased to direct that Act V. of 1861 (an Act for the Regulation of Police) shall be carried into effect in Assam.

Appts.:—Dep. insp. gen., with powers of Insp. gen.—Maj. H. Raban.

District Superint.—3rd Grade.—Lieuts. W. E. Chambers and J. C. C. Daunt, v.c.

Asst. Superint.—1st Grade.—Lieuts. J. H. Worsley and H. E. Waller, Mr. O. S. Stack.

Asst. Superint.—2nd Grade.—Messrs. R. T. O'Connor, J. A. Floyd, and H. Hume.

Asst. Superint.—3rd Class.—Messrs. C. D. McSweeney, A. C. Bolst, C. H. Malpas, T. W. Lorimer, and G. J. Cawley.

#### Appointments:—

**May 1.—No. 146.—Mr. E. Sandys, judge of Dinapore, is vested with powers of a special commr., under Regulation III. of 1828, in that dist., as de-**

scribed in the notification of April 15, 1862, published in the Calcutta Gazette of 21st idem.

**May 5.—Mr. E. T. Trevor, offic. coll. of customs, Calcutta, to be coll. of customs.**

Mr. C. T. Davidson, now absent on leave, to be commr. of revenue and circuit of Rajshahi div.

Mr. C. T. Buckland to be commr. of revenue and circuit of Dacca div.

Mr. C. H. Campbell to be civil and sess. judge of Tipperah, but to continue on the special duty on which he is now employed.

Mr. E. F. Lautour to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade in Bancoorah, but to offic. until further orders as judge of Patna.

Mr. W. G. Young to offic. as commr. of revenue and circuit of Chittagong div.

Mr. A. R. Thompson to offic. temp. as civil and sess. judge of Nuddea.

**May 6.—Mr. F. Tucker, offic. civil and sess. judge of Shahabad, to be civil and sess. judge of that dist.**

Mr. E. S. Pearson, offic. civil and sess. judge of Tirhoot, to be civil and sess. judge of that dist.

Mr. F. A. Lushington, now absent on leave, to be civil and sess. judge of Tirhoot.

Mr. A. V. Palmer, mag. and coll. of Hooghly, to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. C. F. Harvey, offic. mag. and coll. of Dacca, to be a mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade in that dist.

Mr. R. V. Cockerell, now absent on leave, to be mag. and coll. of Backergunge.

Mr. H. Hankey to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Backergunge, but to continue to offic. until further orders as mag. and coll. of Noakhally.

Mr. J. Beames to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

The above appts. will take effect from the date of Mr. G. P. Leicester's resignation of the serv.

Mr. S. H. C. Taylor, mag. and coll. of Sylhet, to be mag. and coll. of the 1st grade.

Mr. L. R. Tottenham, offic. mag. and coll. of Furreedpore, to be mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade, in that dist.

Mr. F. R. Cockerell, now absent on leave, to be mag. and coll. of Behar.

Mr. A. T. Maclean to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Moorshedabad, but to continue to offic. until further orders as mag. and coll. of that dist.

Mr. C. B. Garrett to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

The above appts. will take effect from the date of Mr. A. Abercrombie's departure on furl.

Mr. W. H. Terraneau to be superint. of the salt golahs at Sulkea.

#### Leave of absence:—

**May 1.—Mr. P. A. Humphery, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Mymensing, for 1 mo., under Sec. XII. of the covenanted absentee rules, in ext. of the leave granted to him on the 1st ult.**

Major J. L. Nation, comdg. 9th police batt., for 10 days, under the financial notification dated Feb. 22, 1862.

**May 2.—Mr. P. P. Carter, dep. mag. and dep. coll. of Sarun, for 6 weeks, in ext. of the leave granted to him on 25th Feb. last.**

**April 5.—The leave for 8 weeks granted to Mr. J. Munro on the 11th ult. is cane., at his request.**

**Public Works Dept., May 6.—No. 69.—Appointment.—Mr. H. Prince, superint. of the iron bridge yard, is placed in temp. charge of the garrison eng.'s dept., Fort William, in addition to his own duties, until further orders.**

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

##### SMALL CAUSE COURTS.

**Judicial (Civil) Dept., dated Nynce Tal, April 21.—No. 106a.—With reference to the notification No. 202a, dated July 3, 1861, and under sec. 2 Act. XLII. of 1860, the Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to sanction the extension of the jurisdiction of the Court of Small Causes at Agra to the Pergunnahs of Futtehpore, Furrak, and Etmadpore, in that district.**

**General Dept., Dated Nynce Tal, April 16.—No. 951a.—Priv. leave of abs. for 3 mos. under sec. 12 of the C.S. absentee rules, is granted to Mr. Wilton Oldham, offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. at Kirwee, in the Banda district, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.**

**No. 958a.—Asst. surg. J. M. Cunningham, M.D., superint. of the central prison at Bareilly, is transf. to Meerut, as superint. of the central prison at that station.**

Asst. surg. C. Plank is apptd. to be superint. of the central prison at Bareilly, continuing to offic. as superint. of the central prison at Agra.

In modification of notification No. 788a, dated 29th ult., Asst. surg. A. P. Tomkyns is apptd. to offic. as superint. of the central prison at Bareilly.

Pending the arr. of Asst. surg. Tomkyns, Dr. F. Corby, Civil asst. surg. of Bareilly, will take charge of the central prison at that station.

#### PILOT'S CERTIFICATES.

**No. 962a.—It is hereby notified for general information that officers in civil employ under this Govt., when procg. on leave to Eur., need only provide**

themselves for the future with one pilot's certificate of the date on which they may be left by him at sea. Such certificate should be forwarded to the civil paymaster at the pres., who, after noting its contents, will forward it in original for the information of this Government.

**April 17.—No. 975a.—Leave of abs. from the 26th inst. prep. to his resignation of H.M.'s C.S. on the 1st May, 1862, is granted to Mr. J. Lean, judge of the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, N.W.P.**

**No. 977a.—One month's priv. leave of abs., and five months' general leave in extension thereof, is granted to Maj. G. R. Cookson, cantonment jt. mag. of Meerut, under the orders of the Govt. of India, dated July 12 and Sept. 8, 1859, the date on which he may avail himself of the same.**

**No. 980a.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to appoint Asst. surg. J. L. Stewart, M.D., to offic. as civil asst. surg. at Bijonore, with effect from the date on which he ass. med. ch. of the station.**

**No. 987a.—Mr. W. Young, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Allahabad, is appt. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., with effect from the date on which Mr. F. F. Hogg may receive ch. of the office of mag. and coll. at Mirzapore.**

**Mr. F. R. Hogg, asst. to the mag. and coll. of Seharunpore, is appt. to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll., with effect from the date on which Mr. Loch may avail himself of the leave of abs. granted him in orders No. 900a, dated April 10, 1862.**

**April 21.—No. 1,008a.—The undermend. officers, extra asst. commrs. in the Jhansie div., are posted to the dists. noted opposite their names:—**

Mr. J. V. Strutt, 2nd cl. extra asst. commr., to the dist. of Humeerpore.

**No. 1,015a.—The servs. of Mr. E. Fairlie, C.S., having been transf. to the Govt. of the N.W.P., the Hon. the Lieut. gov. has apptd. him to be an asst. in Benares div., with powers of a sub mag. of the 1st class.**

**Public Works Dept., dated Nynce Tal, April 17.—Page 715.—No. 1,887a.—Notifics.—Transfer.—Asst. overseer serv. G. Driver, at present att. to the Gorkhpore div. of public works, is transf. to the Cawnpore and Malhona-road.**

**Dated Allahabad, April 22.—No. 441.—Leave of abs.—Priv. leave for 3 mos. is granted to Lieut. E. Swetenham, exec. engr. of the 4th div., Grand Trunk-road, with effect from the 9th inst.**

The servs. of Rev. W. C. Bell having been placed at disp., he is appt. to offic. as asst. chap. at Allahabad dur. leave of Baly.

#### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

**General Dept., April 16.—No. 807.—Appt.:—Lieut. C. Beadon, Madras army, to be an asst. commr. of the 3rd cl. in the Punjab, and he is posted to the Goorgaon dist.**

**Political Dept., April 19.—No. 267.—With the concurrence of the Supreme Govt., the Hon. the Lieut. gov. is pleased to depute Maj. O. J. McL. Farrington, dep. commr. of Umritsur, on special du. to Cashmere dur. the ensuing season.**

**Public Works Dept., April 17.—No. 6,412.—The leave of abs. for 1 mo., on private affairs, granted to Capt. T. W. Marten, asst. engr., Peshawur div., in Punjab Gazette, No. 8,619, of Dec. 24, 1861, is altered to priv. leave.**

**April 21.—No. 6,498.—Leave:—Mr. J. Grainger, 2nd cl. accountant, central office, public works dept., Punjab, is all. 6 mo. leave, on m.c. fr. May 1, or such date as he may avail himself of it.**

**Gen. Dept.—No. 825.—Transfer:—Lieut. E. P. Gurdon, asst. commr., fr. Jullundur to Hoshiarpore district.**

**No. 826.—Mr. G. E. Pool, honorary asst. surg., to the med. ch. of Hoshiarpore, as a temp. arrangement.**

**April 22.—No. 842.—Maj. R. C. Lawrence, c.m., offic. dep. commr. of Simla, is conf. in his appt., with effect fr. 27th ult.**

**No. 843.—Capt. S. Black, offic. military secy. to the Lieut. gov. of the Punjab, is conf. in his appt., with effect fr. 27th ult.**

**No. 844.—The office of superint. of canton. police in the Punjab is abolished.**

**Revenue Dept.—No. 324.—Leave:—Mr. A. W. Johnson, coll. of customs, has leave, on m.c., for 1 year, to proc. to the hills north of Deyra, with effect fr. date on which he may avail himself of same.**

**No. 325.—Mr. G. M. Jones, coll., Sirsa, to offic. as coll. of customs at Hansee.**

**No. 326.—Mr. J. McGowan, patrol, to offic. as coll. of customs at Sirsa.**

**Military Dept., April 19.—No. 81.—Asst. surg. S. C. Courtney, 5th Punjab inf., is transf. to the med. ch. of the 1st Punjab cav. at Rajunpore, in room of Asst. surg. Potter, proc. on furl. to Eur., subject to the confirmation of the Supreme Govt.**

**April 22.—No. 84.—The regtl. order, dated April 6, by Maj. R. Renny, comdg. 3rd Sikh inf., apptd. Lieut. J. B. Smith to offic. as paid do. duty officer, with effect fr. Dec. 28, 1861, the date on which Lieut. F. T. Bainbridge assn. ch. of the adjt.'s office, is conf., as a temp. arrangement.**

**General Dept., April 24.—No. 856.—Transfer.—Mr. J. B. Lyall, fr. Goordaspore to Kangra dist.**

No. 859.—With reference to Punjab order No. 844, April 22, the abolition of office of superint. canton. police is to have effect fr. May 1.

April 26.—No. 863.—Appointment.—Lieut. col. J. R. Becher, c.b., to be comr. and superint. in the room of Mr. A. A. Roberts, c.b., app. judicial comr.

No. 864.—The foll. postings of commissioners are notified:—

Mr. E. L. Brandreth, to Rawul Pindee div.

Mr. P. S. Melvill, to Delhi div.

Lieut. col. J. R. Becher, c.b., to Hissar div., but to continue to offic. as comr. of Derajat div.

No. 865.—The foll. postings of deputy commissioners will take effect fr. May 1:—

Major S. F. Graham, to Dera Ismael Khan dist., but to offic. as dep. comr. of Goordaspore, fr. date of Mr. R. E. Egerton's depart. on leave.

Mr. J. Nasmyth, to Hissar dist., but to continue to offic. as comr. of Hissar div.

Mr. R. E. Egerton, to Goordaspore dist.

Mr. J. W. Macnabb, to Lahore dist.

Mr. A. Brandreth, to Goojranwalla dist.

Capt. R. R. Adams, to Huzara dist.

Capt. H. J. Hawes, to Shahpore dist.

Lieut. col. F. E. Voyle, to Rohituck dist.

Gen. H. C. Van Cortlandt, c.b., to Mooltan dist.

No. 866.—Promotions:—

Capt. R. Young, dep. comr., fr. 3rd to 2nd cl., in room of Maj. McNeill.

Capt. H. B. Urmston, asst. comr. 1st cl., to be dep. comr. 3rd cl., in room of Capt. R. Young.

Capt. R. J. D. Ferris, asst. comr., fr. 2nd to 1st cl., in room of Capt. Urmston.

Capt. F. J. Millar, asst. comr., fr. 3rd to 2nd cl., in room of Capt. Ferris.

Mily. Dept., April 25.—No. 88.—Leave.—Capt. R. D'O. C. Bracken, 2nd in com., 2nd Sikh inf., for 9 mos., from April 12, 1862, to Jan. 12, 1863, on m.c., to hills north of Deyrah.

No. 89.—The station order, dated March 22, 1862, by Lieut. col. J. L. Vaughan, comdg. at Dera Ismael Khan, appg. Lieut. C. E. Stewart, officg. 2nd in com. 5th Punjab inf., to offic. as station staff officer during the abs. of Capt. Quin, who has proceeded on detachment duty, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Public Works Dept., April 23.—No. 6,610.—Transfers.—Mr. G. Kilgour, asst. engr. 2nd class, from 2nd to 4th div., Baree Doab Canal.

Mr. G. H. Depuis, asst. engr., 2nd class, from 4th to 2nd div., Baree Doab Canal.

Leave.—No. 6,611.—Mr. C. Green, asst. engr., 4th div., Baree Doab Canal, has 12 mos. leave to Eur. from such date as he may avail himself of it.

April 24.—No. 6,630.—Mr. S. W. Nugent, asst. engr., 1st class, from the 2nd to the 4th div., Lahore and Peshawur road.

April 25.—No. 6,649.—Capt. G. Sim, consulting engr. and under sec. to Govt. Punjab Railway, has leave for 8 weeks prep. to Eur.

General Dept., April 29.—No. 883.—Sir A. H. Lawrence, Bart., Bengal C.S., rep. his dep. for Eur., per str. Bengal, on 10th inst.

Public Works Dept.—No. 6,732.—Mr. J. Gordon, c.m., exec. engr., Umritsur, to be exec. engr. of civil works, Umritsur dist.

The Hill station of Dalhousie is added to the Umritsur div. of public works, together with the road fr. Umritsur to Puthankote and Dalhousie.

Capt. G. Graster, exec. engr., 2nd cl., is app. exec. engr. of the Umritsur div.

These arrangements to take effect fr. May 1.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Simla, April 10.—Maj. S. J. Hire, Bengal staff corps, is permitted to do duty at Umballah, instead of at Meerut, as notified in G.O. of Jan. 18 last.

#### Appointments:—

Capt. F. C. J. Brownlow, late 1st Eur. L.C., to act as maj. of brig. at Lucknow, v. Capt. H. M. Wemyss, Bengal staff corps, proc. to Eur. on m.c.

Capt. G. Ward, late 5th Eur. L.C., A.D.C. to Maj. gen. G. Campbell, comdg. the Benares div., to act as maj. of brig. at Dinapore, v. Capt. E. K. O. Gilbert, Bengal staff corps, dir. to offic. as dep. asst. adjt. gen. of the Presy. div.

1st Bengal Cav.—Lieut. F. P. Luard, 1st Eur. L.C., acting adjt., to act as 2nd in com., v. Lieut. G. C. Thomson, proc. on leave.

9th Bengal Cav.—Lieut. G. B. Johnston, late 54th N.I., to be a paid doing duty officer, in the room of Lieut. C. S. DeF. Roche, late 6th Eur. regt., who has not passed in Hindoostanee.

15th (Punjab) regt. N.I.—Lieut. P. C. Rynd, Bengal staff corps, to be a paid do. officer.

25th (Punjab) regt. N.I.—Lieut. D. Beaumont, H.M.'s 80th foot, to be a paid do. officer.

29th (Punjab) Regt. N.I.—Lieut. C. St. J. B. Barnett, late 19th N.I., to be a paid do. officer.

85th (the Mynpoorie) Regt. N.I.—Maj. E. L. Denys, 2nd in com., to offic. as comdt., dur. the abs. on furl. of Maj. A. Blackwood.

41st (the Gwalior) Regt. N.I.—Lieuts. C. A. McDougall, late 4th Eur. regt., and T. G. Macaulay, att. to 26th (Punjab) regt. N.I., to be paid do. officers.

Kussowlee Conval. Depot.—Lieut. G. S. Byng, 2nd batt. rifle brig., to be station staff officer.

Lieut. B. N. Smith, late 46th N.I., is app. to do du. with H.M.'s 8th hussars, for the purpose of being instructed in the duties of a cav. officer.

Capt. C. O'B. Palmer, late 1st Eur. Bengal fus., is perm. on expiration of his present leave, to do gen. duty at Umballah.

Lieut. G. C. Jackson, late 2nd Bengal Eur. L.C., is dir. to do duty with 11th Bengal cav.

Lieut. R. E. Wilmot, gen. list, inf., is perm. to do duty with H.M.'s 19th hussars, in view to his being instructed in the duties of a cav. officer.

In continuation of G.O. of the 8th inst., the foll. officers are app. to do duty at the conval. depots specified opposite their names during the ensuing hot season:—

Capt. F. V. R. Jervis, late 56th regt. N.I., T. R. Hamilton, 98th foot, Lieuts. G. S. Robertson, 51st foot, A. B. Murray, 79th foot, and W. S. Mackenzie, 93rd foot, Murree.

Lieut. M. W. Daniell, arty., Landour.

Ensigns the Hon. T. C. Scott, 3rd batt. rifle brig.; W. Atkins, general list, inf.; and G. M. D. Hill, gen. list, inf., Nynee Tal.

The C. in C. is pleased to make the following med. arrangements:—

Surg. G. H. Ray, att. to 1st regt. N.I., is posted to 13th Bengal cav., v. Asst. surg. J. Wilson, dec.

Surg. T. Farquhar is posted to 1st regt. N.I., v. Surg. G. H. Ray.

Asst. surg. D. Young, 24th N.I., is posted to med. ch. of 39th N.I., v. Surg. R. Cockburn, placed at disp. of Govt. of N.W.P.

Asst. surg. M. H. Lackersteen, now garrison asst. surg. at Chunar, will, on the expiration of his present leave, proc. to Agra, and do duty under the dep. insp. gen. of hospitals there; the servs. of a garr. asst. surg. at Chunar being no longer necessary.

The Benares station order, dated 18th ult., direct. Capt. A. W. Cameron, H.M.'s 92nd highlanders, app. to offic. as mil. storekeeper at Calcutta, to proc. to Ranceynge at the public expense, is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed.

The following Peshawur division orders are confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 26.—App. Lieut. D. Pringle, late 58th regt. N.I., to do du. with 98th foot.

Dated 26th ult.—Making the following medical arrangements:—

Directing Asst. surg. C. Cameron to proc. in med. ch. of invalids to Murree; and Apprentice J. Holden to accompany the detach.

Dated 19th idem.—Directing the undermd. officers to do du. with 16th (Lucknow) regt. N.I.:—

Lieut. H. E. Waller, late 40th regt. N.I.

Lieut. F. J. Mackeson, late 74th regt. N.I.

Dated 21st idem.—Directing Capt. G. F. F. Vincent, late 30th regt. N.I., to do du. at the presy., pending the arr. there fr. China of the 22nd (Punjab) regt. N.I., to which he is att.

Orders confirmed:—

Nagode station order, dated 15th ult., appg. Lieut. F. W. Boileau, 12th Bengal cav., station staff officer, with effect fr. 16th idem, v. Repton.

Meerut arty. div. order, dated 21st ult., directing Vet. surg. I. Bicknell, 2nd royal horse brig., to afford prof. aid to the horses of B batty., 5th royal horse brig., in add. to his other duties, with effect fr. 17th idem.

Leave of absence:—

2nd Batt. Rifle Brig.—Capt. C. W. Earle (deputy judge adv. gen., Oude div.), fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Nynee Tal and adjacent hills.

Late 88th N.I.—Capt. J. Hearsey (doing duty 6th regt. N.I.), fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Mussorie and hills north of Deyrah.

63rd Regt. N.I.—Lieut. col. R. Troup (comdg. 9th regt. N.I.), fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Kemaoun.

Orders confirmed:—

Benares station order, dated 4th ult., appg. Capt. W. F. Stewart, Bengal staff corps, to offic. as barrack mr. at that station, v. Skiddy.

Hazareebaugh station order, dated 17th ult., directing Asst. surg. T. N. Hoysted, 77th foot, to receive med. ch. of the gaol and civil station of Hazareebaugh.

#### MUSKETRY BADGES.

Head Qrs., Simla, April 12.—Under instructions fr. Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to direct that new musketry badges shall be issued yearly, and that requisitions for the same shall be regularly included in the annual clothing indents of corps.

2. The indents must show the established proportion in each corps; number remaining in store; number due on former indents; and the number required to complete the authorised complement, viz.:—

90 marksmen's badges;  
10 best shots of companies' badges;  
1 best shot of regiment's badge;  
1 for each sergeant of the best shooting company.

Note.—Badges for best shots of troops or companies are only to be indented at the rate of one per troop or company.

The foll. orders are, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed:—

Dacca station order, dated July 17, 1861, appg. Lieut. G. E. J. Maidman, Bengal staff corps, to offic. as station interp.

Presy. div. order, dated Feb. 12 last, dir. Asst. surg. R. Rhind, recently returned fr. furl., to proc. at the public expense to Caragolah Ghaut, where his services are urgently required, and receive med. ch. of a detach. of troops prog. on serv. fr. Surg. F. Turnbull, 10th regt. N.I.

Leave of Absence:—

Late 41st N.I.—Lieut. H. Inglis, fr. April 1 to Dec. 1, to hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Medical Dept.—Surg. J. W. Mountjoy, fr. April 20 to date of sailing, in ext. of the preparatory leave granted in G.O. Dec. 12.

#### TEST BOOKS FOR HINDOOSTANEE.

April 14.—With a view to remove an existing misconception of G.G.O. No. 1,021 of Oct. 13, 1860, publishing the revised list of Test Books for certificates of high proficiency and degrees of honour in the oriental languages, and directing that the Interpreter's standard Test Book in Hindoostanee after Jan. 11, 1862, shall be the "Ikwanossafa," the C. in C., with the concurrence of Govt., is pleased to notify that no change whatever was contemplated by Govt. in that order in the Test Books for the Hindoostanee or P.H. examination, which remain the same as heretofore, viz., the "Bagh o' Bahar" and "Betul Puchesi."

With the sanction of Govt., Capt. F. C. Innes, late 60th regt. N.I., is app. station staff officer at Barrackpore dur. the abs. on duty of the maj. of brig.

Order confirmed:—

Appointing Capt. H. Grant, late 7th N.I., do. gen. du., to be stat. interp. at Bareilly.

Cawnpore brig. order, dated Jan. 21 last, directing Maj. C. J. Roberts, comdt. 17th Bengal cav., and Sir J. Hill, Bart., 19th Hussars, to proc. to Lucknow at the public expense, as president and member of a com. on horses ordered to assemble at that station.

The foll. Saugor stat. orders are confirmed:—

Dated 21st ult.—Direct. Asst. surg. P. O'Brien to rel. Asst. surg. D. Young from the med. chge. of the 39th N.I.; and the latter officer to resu. med. chge. of the 3rd Bengal cav.

App. surg. maj. W. W. Rawes, of the 4th Madras L.C., to afford med. aid to the staff at that stat., v. Asst. surg. D. Young.

Dated 22nd idem.—Direct. Vet. surg. G. Western, of the 4th Madras L.C., to afford professional aid to the horses of No. 2 batt. 24th brig. royal art., in addition to his other duties.

The foll. orders are confirmed:—

Allahabad brig. order, dated 10th ult., directing Surg. J. White, of the 8th Bengal cav. to proc. in med. chge. of a detach.

Leaves:—

Late 46th N.I.—Lieut. E. O'B. Horsford, from April 1 to June 30, to remain at the pres., to study the native languages.

Late 60th N.I.—Lieut. A. J. Wallace, for 3 mo., from date of availing himself of the same, to visit Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Late 74th N.I.—Capt. A. P. Mew, from April 5 to June 5, to pres., on m.c., prep. to applying for leave to Eur. on the same account.

Adj. General's Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, April 9, 1862.—At the recommendation of the officer in charge of inspector general's office, H.M.'s hospitals, Staff asst. surg. P. Quinlan will proceed, without delay, to Moradabad, and report himself to the officer comdg. left wing H.M.'s 54th foot, for duty with that corps.

April 11.—No. 52.—Leaves of absence:—

Staff.—Maj. gen. Sir R. Garrett, K.C.B., to England by the overland route, under the new rules, to appear before a Medical Board.

2nd Drag. Gds.—Lieut. col. Seymour, c.b., to England by the overland route, under the new rules, m.c.

43rd Foot.—Lieut. and adjt. G. Garland to England, via the Cape of Good Hope, under the new rules, m.c.

#### MADRAS.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Appointments:—

Revenue Dept., Fort St. George, May 2.—Capt. R. H. Beddome, 1st asst. conservator of forests, to act as conservator, during the employ. of Dr. Cleghorn on other duty, or until fur. orders.

Ecclesiastical Dept., May 6.—Maj. gen. G. C. Whitlock, K.C.B., to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Vizagapatam.

Maj. W. H. Freese to be a lay trustee of the church at Vizianagrum; and Mr. W. S. Hooper to be a lay trustee of the church at Chicacole.

Maj. A. K. C. Kennedy, of the Madras staff corps, to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of St. Mark's Church, Bangalore.

**Judicial Dept., May 6.**—Mr. M. J. Walhouse, actg. civ. and sess. judge of Tanjore, assu. ch. of the Court fr. Mr. G. T. Beauchamp on the 1st inst.

Mr. W. Hodgson, sub judge of Salem, resu. ch. of the Court on 3rd inst. fr. Mr. T. Ballard, actg. prin. sudder ameen.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted under date Dec. 24 last, to Mr. W. Hodgson, sub judge of Salem, is cano. fr. the date on which he may resume his duties.

No. 132.—The chief engr. has granted to Capt. G. Palmer, 1st asst. dist. engr., Cuddapah, 1 mo.'s priv. leave under para. 8 of Govt. notification, dated Jan. 27, 1857.

May 6.—No. 179.—Maj. H. Rigg, 21st regt. N.I., is permitted to proc. to Eur. on furl., without pay, for 6 mo., from date of embarkation, under the regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

Lieut. col. W. K. Worster, of the art., barrack mr., pres., is granted 60 days' priv. leave of abs. from 7th inst.; Lieut. col. J. L. Barrow, principal commissary of ordnance, will act as barrack mr., pres., during abs. and on the responsibility of Lieut. col. Worster.

#### STAFF.

May 6.—No. 180.—The foll. officers having, on or before the 21st Oct., 1861, applied for admission to the staff corps, constituted by the royal warrant of the 16th January, 1861, are app. to the Madras staff corps, subject to the app. of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Lieut. G. Tyndall, 1st regt. N.I., is app. adjt., 1st regt. N.I.

Lieut. F. Gadsden, 5th regt. N.I., is app. adjt., 5th regt. N.I.

Lieut. D. Standen, 28th regt. N.I., is app. adjt., 28th regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. O. Graham, 39th regt. N.I., is app. adjt., 39th regt. N.I.

Lieut. A. M. Davies, 51st regt. N.I., is app. adjt., 51st regt. N.I.

May 6.—No. 181.—The foll. gen. ords. by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council, are republished:—

**Fort William, April 17.**—No. 432.—The undermentioned officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on urgent private affairs:—

Capt. A. C. Gordon, of the Madras staff corps, dep. commr. of Nursingpore, for 6 mos., without pay, embarking at Bombay, with effect from the 27th March last.

**Fort St. George, May 6.**—No. 182.—The foll. notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are re-published in G.O.:—

**Home Dept., Fort William, April 15.**—No. 2,024.—Apts. in the police of the Central Prov.:—

Lieut. col. H. D. Taylor, Madras staff corps, to be insp. gen., with effect fr. Dec. 1, 1861.

Lieut. E. R. Twyford, Madras staff corps, to be dist. supt., fr. 1st inst.

Lieut. C. L. B. Walton, Madras staff corps, to be dist. supt., fr. 1st inst.

**Foreign Dept., Mily., April 21.**—No. 123.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Lieut. C. J. O. Fitzgerald, do. du. with the 1st regt. Central India horse, to be adjt. of the 2nd regt., v. Lieut. C. Beadon.

**Gen.**—No. 828.—Capt. E. B. Ramsay, mily. asst. to the commr. of Mysore, has obtained priv. leave of abs. for 40 days, fr. the date of his quitting Bangalore.

No. 829.—Maj. J. B. Dennys, dep. commr., Central Prov., received ch. of the Raopore dist. fr. Capt. C. B. L. Smith, offic. dep. commr., on the 5th inst.

Capt. C. B. L. Smith has leave of abs. for 6 weeks, to enable him to repair to the Pres. prep. to applying for further leave to Eur., on m.c.

No. 831.—Lieut. J. G. Bell, asst. commr. in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is transf. fr. W. to E. Berar.

Leave of absence:—

**Ecclesiastical Dept., May 9.**—The Rev. M. N. Stone, m.a., chap. of Coonoor, for 15 mo., to proc. to Eur., on m.c., with prep. leave for 4 weeks fr. date of quitting his station.

**Judicial Dept.**—Mr. J. Urquhart, m.d., coroner of Madras, for 15 days, under Sec. VII. of the uncov. serv. absentee rules, Dr. Mair, dep. coroner, taking ch. of the office dur. his absence.

Appointments.—

**Ecclesiastical Dept.**—The Rev. J. Richards, m.a., chap. of Wellington, to have ch. also of the chapcy. of Coonoor.

Capt. J. A. Campbell, of the Mysore commission, to be a lay trustee of the chapcy. of Mercara.

**Revenue Dept.**—Mr. E. B. Thomas, coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, deliv. over ch. of the dist. to Mr. F. C. Carr on 1st inst.

Mr. P. Grant, coll. and mag. of Malabar, deliv. over ch. of the dist. to Mr. G. A. Ballard on 2nd inst.

Mr. P. Grant, coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, assu. ch. of the dist. fr. Mr. F. C. Carr on 3rd inst.

**Political Dept.**—Mr. W. Fisher assu. ch. of the office of resident of Travancore and Cochin fr. Mr. F. N. Maltby on 1st inst.

**Educational Dept.**—Mr. H. Fortey, b.a., inspec. of schools, 2nd div., has passed the presc. test of qual. in the Telugu language.

**Central Office of P. W., Chepauk, May 9.**—The

chief engineer has granted to W. Fraser, Esq., 1st asst. district eng., Tanjore, 1 mo.'s privilege leave of absence.

**Sudder Court, May 8.**—The leave for 2 mo. granted by the Sudder Court, under date the 28th ult., to Mr. G. Sawyer, Malialum translator of the Sudder Court, is cano., at his own request.

**Commissary Gen.'s Office, Madras, May 8.**—The commissary gen. has granted to Mr. H. Taylor, superint. of buff manufactory at Hoonsoor, priv. leave of abs. for 1 mo. to Cannanore, from April 22, under Sec. VII. of the uncovenanted serv. absentee rules.

**Deputy Chief Engineer's Office, S.C., Chepauk, May 8.**—The dep. chief eng., southern circle, has granted to Mr. J. B. Misquita, sub-overseer 1st class, 2nd grade, 2 mos' cumulative priv. leave of abs., under Sec. VII. of the uncovenanted serv. absentee rules.

**Inspector Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, May 9.**—Privilege leave is granted to Col. J. Maitland, superintendent, gun carriage manufactory, for 60 days, from date of departure. Lieut. col. G. Rowlandson will conduct the duties of the gun carriage manufactory, during the abs. and on the responsibility of Col. Maitland.

#### NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

**Telegraph Office, Madras, May 7.**—A telegraph office at Murree was opened on the 3rd inst.

May 6.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the following promotion in the Madras volunteer guards:—

Lieut. F. De Souza to be capt., v. Coleman, promoted.

May 9.—No. 183.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt. H. J. Bett, of the staff corps, on residue of furl., under the regs. of 1854.

Lieut. W. A. Tollemache, of the late 48th regt. N.I., on m.c. for 20 mos., under the furl. regs. of 1854, and to embark from Madras.

The leave to Calcutta granted, in G.O. March 7, 1862, No. 108, to Lieut. H. F. De Lousada, 51st regt. N.I., is cano. in compliance with his request.

Ens. C. Judgson, of the unattached list, being permanently disqualified for the performance of both active and garrison duties, is transferred to the invalid pension list from May 1, 1862.

May 9.—No. 186.—The following G.O. by H.E. the Gov. general of India in Council, are republished:—

**GENERAL ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.**  
Fort William, April 23, 1862.

No. 464.—The following extracts from the *London Gazette* of Feb. 21, March 4 and March 7, 1862, are published for general information:—

War Office, Pall Mall, Feb. 21, 1862.  
Royal Military Academy (Woolwich).

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the officers composing the staff attached to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, being granted commissions, and of the following apps. being made in accordance therewith:—

To be Capt. of Companies of Gentlemen Cadets.—2nd Capt. C. Hunter, Bengal art.

War Office, Pall Mall, March 4.  
Royal Military Academy (Woolwich).

To be Lieuts. of Companies of Gentlemen Cadets.—Lieut. H. Munro, Bengal art., dated Feb. 11, 1862.

Lieut. T. P. Berthon, Bombay art., dated Feb. 11, 1862.

Brevet.—Lieut. col. W. A. Orr, c.b., of H.M.'s Indian military forces, to be A. de C. to H.M., with the rank of col. in the army, dated March 4, 1862.

**Fort William, April 25.**—No. 467.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 351, of April 19, 1861, it is hereby notified that during the abs. of a serj. ins. of musketry with a certificate from Hythe, a 2nd asst. serj. ins. of musketry will be allowed with inf. corps of H.M.'s serv.

This order is applicable to the three pres.

**Fort St. George, May 9.**—No. 187.—The foll. notifications from the *Calcutta Gazette* are re-published in G.O.:—

**Home Dept., Fort William, April 24.**—No. 2,110.—Notification.—Lieut. E. Twyford, dist. superint. of pol. in the Jubbulpore dist., assu. chgr. of his du. on the 9th inst.

**Foreign Dept., General, Fort William, April 25.**—No. 849.—Maj. W. F. Eden, pol. agent at Maywar, received chge. of the agency from Capt. R. M. S. Annesley on the 1st inst.

**Financial Dept., Fort William, April 23.**—No. 72.—Apt.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to appoint Col. A. Brooine, superint. of the gun foundry, and offic. ins. gen. of ordnance and magazines, to offic. as chief of the mily. finance dept., and member of the board of audit, during the abs. on leave of Col. G. Balfour.

**Gen. Dept., April 16.**—No. 807.—Lieut. C. Beadon, Madras army, to be an asst. commr. of the 3rd class in the Punjab, and he is posted to the Goorgaon dist.

**Public Dept., May 13.**—Mr. W. Elliot, m.c., c.s., reported his return on 10th inst., per str. *Candia*.

**Judicial Dept.**—The leave granted to Mr. R. R.

Cotton, civ. and sess. judge of Madura, under date the 2nd inst., is cano.

**Revenue Dept., May 13.**—Mr. J. W. B. Dykes, coll. and mag. of Nellore, del. over ch. of the dist. to Mr. E. F. Elliott on 10th inst.

#### KINDERSLEY'S MANUAL.

**Fort St. George, April 15.**—Notification.—It is hereby announced, in reference to the Notification of Feb. 4 last, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of that date, that in consequence of the difficulties which have been experienced in obtaining correct translations of "Kindersley's Manual of the Law of Evidence," that subject will, until further orders, be excluded from the subjects of the examination which are to be taken up by those persons, who being now in the public service and having been so employed continuously since the 1st January, 1859, are candidates for the office of district moonsiff and pleader, and who may offer themselves for examination through the medium of the vernacular languages. The Law of Evidence, however, as contained in Mr. Norton's book, will be retained as a part of the examination prescribed by para. 1 of the notification for those who may desire to be examined through the medium of English.

By order of H.E. the Gov. in Council.

T. PYCROFT, Chief Secretary.

Mr. J. Mackey has been app. princ. uncovenanted asst. in the office of dep. aud. and acct. gen., Fort St. George, fr. this date.

May 12.—No. 188.—Lieut. T. S. M. Robinson, 21st regt. N.I., is perm. to proc. to Eur., on m.c., for 18 mo., under old regs., and to embark fr. Madras.

May 18.—No. 189.—H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to make the foll. apts.:—

Capt. R. C. Glover, H.M.'s 43rd foot, to be mily. sec. to H.E. the Gov., fr. May 1, 1862, v. Col. C. A. Denison, res.

Lieut. W. S. Macleod, 1st L.C., to be A.D.C. to H.E. the Gov., v. Capt. Glover.

The underment. officers have ret. to their du., by permission of the Home Govt., without prejudice to their rank:—

Lieut. col. S. O. E. Ludlow, engr.; arr. at Madras, May 10.

Capt. E. A. Mottet, 42nd regt. N.I.; arr. at Madras, May 10.

2nd Capt. R. Pope, 23rd brig. R.A.; arr. at Madras, May 10.

No. 191.—The force at Moulmein having been reduced to one regt. of N.I. [G.O.G. No. 50, dated Feb. 15, 1861], H.E. the Gov. in Council directs that that station be accordingly transf. fr. para. 61 to para. 62, Section XIX. page 476 of the Pay Code, with effect fr. date of dep. of the 32nd regt. N.I. fr. the station.

No. 192.—The foll. G.O. by H.E. the Gov. gen. of India in Council are re-published:—

**Fort William, April 28.**—No. 477.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 413 of the 11th inst., H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to make the foll. apts.:—

Hyderabad Contingent—6th Inf.—Lieut. R. T. Snow, 7th regt. Madras N.I., to be adjt., v. Lieut. H. A. Justice, app. 2nd in com., 6th inf.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Head Qrs., Choultry Plain, May 5.**—The underment. officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Qualified as Interpreters.  
Lieut. G. E. Borradaile, Madras staff corps.  
Lieut. G. Pirrie, 17th regt. Madras N.I.

Qualified for the General Staff under para. 11, G.O.C.C. July 6, 1853, No. 46.

Lieut. J. W. Macdougall, Madras art.  
Lieut. R. G. Jenkins, 8th regt. Madras N.I.  
Lieut. E. W. C. H. Miller, 8th regt. Madras N.I.  
Lieut. J. B. Taylor, 9th regt. Madras N.I.  
Lieut. G. C. Marsh, 28th regt. Madras N.I., do. du. 34th regt. Madras L.I.  
Lieut. G. P. Worster, 52nd regt. Madras N.I.

Creditable Progress.

Lieut. J. W. Cleland, 2nd regt. Madras N.I.  
Lieut. R. D. Thorpe, 27th regt. Madras N.I.  
Lieut. F. J. Wroughton, 27th regt. Madras N.I.  
Lieut. F. J. Rivers, 34th regt. Madras L.I.

The moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieuts. Macdougall, Jenkins, Worster, Cleland, Thorpe, Wroughton, and Rivers.

Agreeably to para. 14 of G.O.C.C. July 6, 1853, No. 46, the honorary reward of Rs. 1,000 is to be disbursed to Lieut. G. E. Borradaile, staff corps, for having passed in two native languages.

The following removals are ordered:—

Surg. J. Ratton, fr. 36th regt. N.I. to 35th regt. N.I.  
Asst. surg. W. A. Smith, m.d., fr. 16th regt. N.I. to 36th regt. N.I.; to join without delay on being relieved.

May 6.—Lieut. G. C. Marsh, 28th regt. N.I., app'd. in G.O. of March 10 to do duty until May 2 with 34th regt. L.I., is dir. to join his own regt.

Lieut. H. Barber, 15th regt. N.I., is rel. fr. do. duty with 34th regt. L.I., and will proc. to join his own regt.

Lieut. W. O. Foord, 20th regt. N.I., perm. to do



duty with the late 47th regt. N.I. in G.O. of Nov. 26, 1861, is dir. to join his own regt.

Under instructions from Govt., Jemadar Ramasawmy Naik, att. to the civil armed estab. of Tinnevely, is retransf. under para. 8 of G.O. of Nov. 13, 1861, No. 93, to his former corps, the 2nd regt. N.I., in the rank of havildar, which was the rank he held at the time of his removal.

The transfer will have effect fr. March 31, and he is to join the N.I., Palaveram.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. S. Hodgson, 2nd L.C., fr. date of expira. of priv. leave to Aug. 10, to Neilgherries.

Lieut. J. E. V. Rogers, 1st Madras fus., fr. date of expira. of priv. leave to June 17, to Neilgherries.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, May 10.—The underment. officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Lieut. J. R. Brown, 25th regt. N.I., Mercara; creditable progress.

Lieut. R. E. Cox, inf., Joing duty 15th regt. N.I., Trichinopoly; creditable progress.

The munshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieuts. Brown and Cox.

Posting ordered:—

Lieut. and Dep. asst. comsy. R. Taylor to arsenal of Fort St. George.

## BOMBAY.

### NAVAL.

*Bombay Castle, April 26.*—Aden Squadron Order.—Lieut. col. Pelly, H.B.M. consul and British agent at Zanzibar, proceeding on duty to Aden, to be accommodated on board the *Zenobia*, at the commander's table, from March 21.

Capt. Cameron, H.B.M. consul for Abyssinia, proceeding on duty to Massowah, to be accommodated on board the *Mahi*, from Jan. 23.

Mr. S. A. Gliddon, clerk in charge of the *Zenobia*, to perform the duties of capt.'s clerk of that vessel, in addition, from Dec. 15, 1861, v. Mr. Linskill, appd. senior officer's clerk.

May 7.—No. 64.—Commodore G. G. Wellesley, C.B., C. in C. of the I.N., is allowed privilege leave for 2 mo., from 12th inst.

No. 65.—Mr. M. B. Williams, pursr., I.N., has an ext. of leave at Mahableshwur to May 31, on m.c.

### BIRTHS.

EWING, wife of R. C. D., son, at Calcutta, April 29.  
HILL, wife of Capt. H. T., daughter, at Morae, April 25.

JOHANNES, Mrs. F., daughter, April 29.

LAMBERT, wife of P., daughter, Simla, April 26.

MONTEATH, wife of A. M., son, May 4.

PEARS, wife of Lieut. col. A., son, at Ootacamund, April 25.

PEREIRA, wife of E. S. B., son, at Dinnpore, April 27.

PHILLIPPS, wife of R., daughter, at Sholapore, April 29.

POLLOK, wife of Capt., son, at Tonghoo, March 24.

THOMPSON, wife of W., daughter, at Murree, April 17.

WHITEZ, wife of J. G., daughter, at Calcutta, May 3.

WILSON, wife of S., son, at Colaba, April 28.

### MARRIAGES.

BAYNES, C. D., to Caroline E., daughter of Mnj. Candy, at Byculia, April 24.

KENNY, Lieut. A. R., to Agnes E., daughter of Lieut. gen. Cleveland, at Ootacamund, April 23.

ROUSE, W., to Miss Jessie Begg, at Calcutta, April 30.

TRUTWEIN, E., to Miss S. J. Munro, at Madras, April 29.

WADE, H., to Elizabeth A., daughter of J. Whayman, at Umritsur, April 25.

### DEATHS.

BERNARD, William F., son of W. F., at Kamardie, May 2.

CLARK, Thomas, at Madras, April 23.

COCKBURN, Jamie H., wife of Capt., at Dum Dum, April 26.

DUPUIS, Gordon W., son of G. H., at Umritsur, April 23.

NOLAN, Maria L., inf. daughter of G., at Tullah Blangah, April 25.

PERERIA, Miguel, at Calcutta, April 22.

ROSS, Elizabeth, widow of the late D., at Sulkea, April 18.

SMITH, Louisa M. A., wife of Capt. H. C. R. W., at Ootacamund, April 14.

STAIG, Capt. D. D., at Trevandrum, April 16.

SUTER, Rev. I. H., at Rainnad, April 15.

"THE MOOLTAN," which leaves on the 12th inst. for Bombay, will convey £12,000 in specie.

## WAR OFFICE.

### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

June 10.

*3rd Dragoon Guards.*—Capt. F. B. Johnston, from 100th foot, to be capt., v. Francis, who exch., receiving the former difference between cav. and inf.

*17th Lancers.*—Lieut. col. E. D. Atkinson, from h.p., late 37th foot, to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. H. R. Benson, C.B., who retires upon h.p., receiving the former difference between cav. and inf.; Maj. Sir W. Gordon, Bart., to be lieut. col., by purch., v. Atkinson, who ret.; Capt. D. C. Lowe to be maj., by purch., v. Sir W. Gordon, Bart.; Lieut. T. Gonne to be capt., by purch., v. Lowe; Cornet F. W. Blumberg to be lieut., by purch., v. Gonne.

*Royal Artillery.*—Lieut. H. LeG. Geary to be 2nd capt., v. E. C. Cuthbert, placed upon temp. h.p.

*Royal Engineers.*—Sec. capt. A. B. Fyers to be capt., v. Ross, placed upon temp. h.p.; Lieut. G. D. Pritchard to be 2nd capt., v. Fyers.

*13th Foot.*—J. J. Ross, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. P. W. Hughes, who ret.

*20th Foot.*—Ensign C. E. Hussey to be lieut., by purch., v. Davies, whose prom., by purch., on May 16, has been cancl.; Ensign H. L. Ricard, from the 2nd foot, to be ensign, v. Hussey.

*35th Foot.*—Maj. T. E. Blomfield, from the 25th foot, to be maj., v. Price, who exchanges.

*46th Foot.*—Ensign H. W. Estridge to be lieut., by purch., v. W. G. M'Crae, who ret.; A. K. Malcolmson, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Estridge.

*68th Foot.*—Surg. T. Best, having completed a period of 20 years' f.p. serv., to be surg. maj. under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of Oct. 1, 1858; April 22.

*71st Foot.*—Ensign H. B. Wilson to be lieut. by purch., v. S. Boulnois, who ret.; J. Norton, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Wilson.

*80th Foot.*—Lieut. C. S. W. Furlong, from the 59th foot, to be lieut., v. Cowan, who exch.; Gent. cadet H. J. Barr to be ensign, by purch., v. T. T. Willington, who ret.

*90th Foot.*—Ensign J. Campbell to be lieut., by purch., v. Treacher, prom.; W. F. Wilson, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Campbell.

*95th Foot.*—J. Marker, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. C. W. Fiddes, who ret.

### Official Papers.

#### FORGERY IN THE MOFUSSIL.

Government and Halalodin Mollah, son of Sultan Mollah, on the part of Moonshee Hubeebul Hossein Zemindar, Pergunnah Khosdah *versus* Kedernath Roy, son of Ramdhon Roy, Bydo cast, age twenty-four years, occupation, physician.

This was a very clear case, and one in which I am happy to find the verdict of the jury in entire conformity with the impression on my own mind. The finding on the prisoner's premises of a large quantity of papers, in regard to which the conclusion of their being forged is quite inevitable, has been fully established by the evidence of Madub Bhattacharjee, a respectable inhabitant of the village, as well as by that of the deputy magistrate's Sheristadar, who was present at the search, and the Burkundauz Gungaranain, distinctly proving that the prisoner at the same time endeavoured to make away with the key of the box in which these papers were stored, which key he had about his person.

The witness Dinonath Sen and Shamachurn Bhattacharjee, leading persons of the village, confirm the presumption arising out of the fact that the prisoner had these papers in his possession by proving that he was an expert penman, likely to do work of that kind, and that persons from distant villages resorted to his house for purposes not apparent, and that his ability as a forger was matter of notoriety. Among the papers found are a quantity of "dokhilas;" that they are forgeries I think the evidence of Modhoo Soodon Roy, Greesch Chunder Banerjee, and Obhoy Churn Mookerjee, satisfactorily proves, in regard to the papers bearing the signature of Moonshee Mohib. The direct evidence of the witness Faratwallah is not, in my opinion, entitled to any consideration; the old man, honestly enough, I believe, but full of a foregone conclusion, merely asseverates his belief that the pottahs are forgeries. And the same remark must be made on the evidence of Harranund Chatterjee, who speaks of the papers bearing Hubeebul Hossein's signature; his statements on this point were quite inconclusive. But in truth the whole of the papers found, when taken together, afford in themselves incontestible proof of their being forgeries. The appearance of the paper, the various stages of preparation, the want of connection between them, and the prisoner, who could have no possible business with so large a collection of papers belonging to different parties, and his own

demeanour and statements, are quite conclusive on this point.

There is one part of the case for the prosecutor upon which I look with extreme suspicion, and which in fact I wholly disbelieve. This is the evidence of Dinonath and Mothooranath Mookerjee, who are called to prove their having seen the prisoner engaged in the work of forgery. I think this evidence fictitious, and imported into the case by other influence. The prisoner's defence is that he was employed by a mooktear named Sib Chunder Chatterjee, who on going home for the holidays sent him the papers in question to keep, his house being very far from the head-quarters of the Bongong Sub-division. In support of this statement were called the prisoner's own brother Sitanath, and one Suddanaund Ghose. Their evidence has broken down, and is moreover contradicted by Siboo Chatterjee himself, who not only denies the allegation, but also denies having ever had the prisoner in his employ. There can be no doubt that on this point the witness has committed perjury.

In convicting and passing sentence on the prisoner, I have been guided by the precedents in Vol. II. of the Nizamut Reports, quoted in the previous case of the Khoda Bux Biswas.

(Signed) LOUIS S. JACKSON, Session Judge.

Session Judge's Office, Zillah Nuddea, the 7th March, 1862.

Sentence.—Imprisonment with labour in banishment for seven years.

(Signed) LOUIS S. JACKSON, Session Judge.

### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

From E. C. BAYLEY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to LIEUT.-COL. C. DOUGLAS, Director-General of Telegraphs in India, dated April 26.

The Governor-general in Council has had under consideration the advisability of discontinuing the present plan of transmitting public news from Galle and Bombay on the arrival of the English mails at these ports.

2. Owing to the extended line of telegraphic communication now available between England and India, the *precis* of news prepared at Bombay and Galle from the English papers does not contain the latest news, and is of little value consequently to the public, while its transmission needlessly takes up the time of the department.

3. In the orders of the 8th March, precedence was given on certain conditions to messages containing English news intended for the press, which, by facilitating the transmission of public news by private enterprise, renders all the more expedient the discontinuance of the Government bulletins.

4. His Excellency in Council directs, therefore, that the transmission, by Government, of public news from Galle and Bombay on the arrival of the English mails at these ports shall cease, effect being given to this change from the 31st of July next, by which time private persons will have had opportunity for making their own arrangements.

5. The Chamber of Commerce will, however, continue to get their messages sent as at present.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### CADETSHIPS FOR INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL."

SIR,—The Secretary of State for India has resolved that twenty cadetships shall be annually presented "to the sons of civil and military officers who have served in India." I would most respectfully urge upon Sir Charles Wood the claims of another class of servants, viz., the Home Establishment of the Council of India. In the olden time the directors of the East India Company always had most kindly feelings towards these gentlemen, and numerous presentations were made to their offspring; the like boon to many an old clerk would be most valuable.—I am, your obedient servant, PATERFAMILIAS.

London, June 9, 1862.

LIEUT.-COL. G. E. VOYLE, the Director of the Artillery Depot of Instruction at Meerut, has been appointed officiating successor of Col. V. Eyre, C.B., agent for the manufacture of gunpowder.

YOUNG OFFICERS OUT OF EMPLOY.—There are now (says the *Englishman*) in the three presidencies of India not far under a thousand young officers, supernumerary, useless, and positively without any prospect of an active military career before them.

## COUNTRY AGENTS:—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
Dublin, Hodges and Smith.  
Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

\*.\* Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

WEDNESDAY, June 11, 1862.

## INDIA AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THERE is one case of raw materials which should possess great interest for a people so justly celebrated for the excellence of their woollen fabrics. The case in question contains specimens of the far-famed pashum, or shawl wool, the material of which Cashmere shawls are made. Strictly speaking, it is "a downy substance, found next the skin and below the thick hair of the Thibetan goat." An inferior kind is used in the Punjab, brought from Thibet, Afghanistan, and the south of Persia. The different coloured woollen threads for needlework, from Umritsur, are also worthy of attention. Very beautiful, too, are the specimens of raw silk, some of which are dyed of the most brilliant colours. The whole process is here illustrated, from the moth to the woven garment, and it is evident that, under European supervision, there is a tempting opportunity for the employment of capital in the cultivation of the mulberry to furnish the *bombyx mori* with its favourite and appropriate food. The collection of marabout feathers from Pegu, and the many graceful combinations of feathers from various parts of India, will probably possess greater attractions for the "world of fashion;" nor will the beetle wings from Akyab fail to excite a certain degree of curiosity. In skins and furs the Indian Court is by no means rich, and the collection of horns is scarcely so good as it might have been. Of far greater commercial value is the assortment of dyes and pigments. Lac from Assam and Cuttack, indigo from various localities, madder from Nepal and the Highlands of Upper Assam, a vegetable green dye from Malda, and many other kinds and colours, are fairly represented, as also are tanning substances from Chittagong, Cuttack, and Calcutta.

Of fibrous substances there is an abundant variety. The place of honour is, of course, reserved for "King Cotton," though, as we observed on a former occasion, for purposes of comparison the case in the eastern annexe will be found the most useful. The madder plant, and a small coarse carpet made of its strong fibre, are seen by the side of different kinds of hemp, chiefly from Jubbulpore and the Punjab. Flax is also shown of excellent quality, and of still greater promise. Many beautiful specimens of timber and fancy wood have been sent from Assam, Cuttack, Oude, Jubbulpore, Chota Nagpore, Akyab, Moumein, Penang, and, above all, from British Burmah. In materials for cordage, whether rope or twine, India is well known to be particularly rich, and a very fair collection has been forwarded to the International Exhibi-

tion. In a general way we have already alluded to the gorgeous brocades, the brilliant silks, the ingenious needlework, and the elaborate carving, which are to be seen in their respective cases. Of the arms and jewellery we have spoken slightly, nor can we express any great admiration of the specimens of the modern fine arts exhibited in this Court. The photographs, also, are for the most part very imperfect, and contrast unfavourably with the clearly defined sun-views from the British Colonies, particularly from South Australia. The climate is, of course, largely answerable for this, but probably want of skill is the chief cause of failure. The art is by no means so easy as many persons imagine, and a natural artistic taste is an elemental necessity on the part of a topographer. However, in spite of its numerous shortcomings the Indian Court will furnish ample occupation for a summer afternoon, and those who linger longest amongst its well-filled and well-arranged cases will be the most competent to appreciate the patience, the faculty of order, and the intelligence displayed by Dr. Forbes Watson and his able coadjutor Mr. Aston.

## PRISON DISCIPLINE IN BENGAL.

THE June quarterly number of the *Journal of the Statistical Society of London* contains a very able and comprehensive paper on "The Prison Statistics of Bengal," from the pen of Dr. Mouat, the highest authority on such matters in the service of the Indian Government. In every civilised country there is no subject more frequently and variously canvassed than the proper treatment of criminals. As many different schemes have been recommended, as many contradictory opinions expressed, as on the cosmogony or the millennium. In India, as in England, the question is still in the experimental stage. Prior to 1838 the Indian system was somewhat in advance of public opinion and practice at home, though very far short of the requirements of the present day. Supervision was slack and intermittent; the gaolers were "an ill-paid class of native functionaries, who lived by speculation and the sale of forbidden indulgences;" and so comfortable were the general arrangements, that among the natives themselves a prison was familiarly called the father-in-law's house. In that year a committee—of which Lord Macaulay was a member, and Sir J. P. Grant the secretary—was appointed to consider the whole subject of gaol management in India. Nothing, however, came of their excellent recommendations, beyond instituting the office of Inspector-general of Prisons. The duty of this officer was to check all unnecessary expenditure, to render the labour of the convict as remunerative as circumstances would permit, and generally to superintend the outlay of all sums of money for the construction or alteration of gaols; but their immediate supervision remained in the hands of the sessions judges and the commissioners of the non-regulation provinces. In November, 1855, the choice of the Government fell upon Dr. Mouat, and two years later the entire control of the department was vested in that officer, who is responsible for "the disposal of prisoners sentenced to banishment and transportation, the release of prisoners labouring under incurable bodily infirmities, the revision of all

orders passed by the magistrates regarding the appointment, punishment, and removal of officers on their gaol establishments, the sanctioning of rewards for the capture of escaped prisoners, the full and sole control over all prison expenditure, and the general management of the department." The duties of the sessions judges are now limited to visitation, while the inspector exercises magisterial powers in every prison within his jurisdiction. There are at present fifty-four gaols under his charge, including the penitentiary at Alipore, with its twelve to fifteen hundred inmates. The chief and almost sole merit of this industrial prison is its security, though ample and profitable employment is found for the convicts, who very nearly defray the expense of their custody and maintenance. Its great want is that of a resident governor, as it is impossible for any magistrate, however energetic, to make himself master of every minute detail in its management, in addition to the onerous duties he has to discharge elsewhere. The fifty-four gaols supervised by Dr. Mouat are situated at Patna, Sarum, Behar, Shahabad, Chumparum, Tirhoot, Bhaugulpore, Monghyr, Purneah, Rajshahye, Pubna, Rungpore, Bograh, Dinagore, Maldah, Moorshedabad, Dacca, Furreedpore, Sylhet, Mymensing, Backergunge, Chittagong, Tipperah, Noakhally, Nuddeah, Alipore, Baraset, Jessore, Burdwan, Hooghly, Howrah, Bancoorah, Beerbhoom, Midnapore, Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, Hazareebaugh, Lohardugga, Maunbhoom, Singhbhoom, Sumbulpore, Akyab, Ramree, Sandoway, Gowalparah, Kamroop, Nowgong, Seesaugor, Durrung, Debrooghur, Kassiah Hills, Cachar, and Darjeeling. A very cursory glance at the map will suffice to show over how wide a range the Inspector-General is expected to exercise a watchful surveillance, and that in a country where it is not at all times possible to move about, and where the native subordinates are thoroughly untrustworthy.

The number of prisoners of all classes in custody was 71,467 in 1859-60, against 75,141 in 1858-59. Of these 19,399, including 617 females, were in gaol at the commencement of the official year, while 52,068, including 1,353 females, were admitted during the twelve months subsequent to the 30th April. In 1858-59 the number of females in custody at the beginning of the year was 588, while those admitted in the next twelvemonth was only 428, but no reason is given for the enormous increase in 1859-60. The total number of admissions in the last-named year was less than in the preceding year by 1,461, though commitments to gaol were 41,616 in 1859-60, against 37,838 in 1858-59. The prisoners were thus disposed of:—

|                                     | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|-------------------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Transferred to other districts      | 12,341 | 260      | 12,601 |
| Acquitted and released              | 36,012 | 999      | 37,011 |
| Escaped                             | 255    | 4        | 259    |
| Died                                | 2,444  | 55       | 2,499  |
| Executed                            | 70     | 6        | 76     |
| Remaining in gaol on the 30th April | 18,375 | 646      | 19,021 |
|                                     | 69,497 | 1,970    | 71,467 |

The first line requires some little explanation. Transfers are made for various reasons. Sometimes it is done merely to relieve crowded and sickly prisons, but more frequently it is caused in pursuance of a sentence of banishment from one district to another. The consequence of this is a very considerable expenditure and loss of health to the convicts themselves,

who are apt to sicken in a different climate from that to which they have been accustomed. The number of prisoners convicted in 1859-60 was 28,982. Of these 851 were sentenced for life, 4,205 for more than two years, 2,716 for twelve to twenty four months, 18,429 for one year and under, 408 to be confined until security be given, 753 to be discharged after a limited period: 1,403 were civil prisoners, including debtors, revenue defaulters, &c., imprisoned for periods varying from one month to three years, 22 State prisoners, 96 agency prisoners from the S. W. Frontier, and 99 committed by the Commissioner for the suppression of dacoity.

The diet of the prisoners in the Lower Provinces is still undetermined. Various scales of allowances have been tried, but with very indifferent success—partly, it appears to us, from attaching too much importance to the nature of the food used by the convicts previous to their confinement. It surely does not follow because the Bengalees have been accustomed to rice, the Garrows, Sontals, and Mughas to fish in a state of decomposition, and the inhabitants of the Upper Provinces to wheaten flour, that it is expedient to feed those people after their old fashion, which was usually a matter of necessity rather than of chance. Besides, the conditions of freedom and of confinement are so widely distinct that what may be harmless, and even desirable in the one becomes positively hurtful in the other. Dr. Mouat admits that there is too much monotony in the dietary hitherto adopted, and we suspect that the dysentery, diarrhoea, &c., so frequently complained of might often be traced to the rice diet, unassisted by exercise in the open air. Decomposed fish, however stimulant to the palate, can scarcely be quite wholesome, and was probably accepted in the first instance because fresh fish was unobtainable. Might it not, then, be better to vary the bill of fare by substituting flour, pulse, vegetables, and fish, or flesh, for the quantity of rice now apportioned to certain classes? In this country no difference is made between Scots, Irish, and English, and yet they are all used to a peculiar kind of fare, and each county even has its own peculiarities. We submit, therefore, that no little trouble would be saved, a greater variety attained, and the health of the convicts promoted, by forming a scale compounded from the four suggested by Dr. Mouat, diminishing the quantity of rice and sensibly increasing those of wheat, maize, pulse, fish, and condiments. The daily allowance is liberal enough, and superior to what the poor creatures would enjoy in a state of freedom; but there is no question as to the necessity of supplying a more nutritious regimen to a prisoner than to an artisan or agricultural labourer at liberty. As Dr. Mouat fairly puts it, "the point to consider is, not what the honest labourer can obtain by well-directed industry, but what is essential for the convict. To reduce the health and strength of a criminal, and to restore him to society less physically able to earn a livelihood than when he entered the prison, formed no part of his original sentence, and is, therefore, in excess of the requirements of the law." As it is, the rolls of sickness and mortality are much heavier than they ought to be. The average proportion of deaths to strength has never been less than six per cent., and during the

last four years it has been as high as 8.33 per cent. For four years the mortality at Sheerghottee ranged at fully 25 per cent., which, of course, led to the abandonment of the gaol. At Akyab, again, 301 out of 384 prisoners died in 1858, from being employed to build a sea wall in a salt marsh. Clearing jungle-land has also proved a most fatal occupation. In 1859 the mortality in the 54 gaols varied from a fraction less than one per cent. (0.99) in Jessore to 33.73 in Purneah, but in the latter it was 25.19 per cent. in excess of the previous decennial rate. It is worthy of remark that by far the largest number of deaths takes place shortly after admission into prison, evidencing the existence of disease previous to conviction. For instance, in 1859, "of 720 prisoners admitted to the Patna gaol, 205 were in bad health, 79 in impaired health, and 88 were feeble and infirm from old age and other causes. At Sarem, one-tenth of the whole number of casualties was in prisoners under trial, all of whom laboured under mortal diseases when arrested. At Behar, 44 prisoners were unhealthy, 161 old and infirm, and 26 actually sick when admitted. Of the 23 deaths among those imprisoned in that year 6 only were from the healthy on admission. At Chumparun, 84 sickly prisoners were admitted; at Behar, 38 were old, infirm, weak, and emaciated; at Monghyr, 126 were sickly and debilitated; at Furreedpore, 12½ per cent. were sickly or nearly worn out by old age and natural decay; at Sylhet, 495 were in bad health, and half of them labouring under scurvy; at Mymensing, 494 were more or less sickly and diseased; at Chittagong, 8 per cent. of the casualties occurred among convicts incarcerated in advanced stages of organic disease; at Nuddeah, 124 were old, or actually suffering from disease; at Alipore, of 303 deaths, 199 were among prisoners recently admitted, and sickly at the time," &c., &c. It is to be regretted that Dr. Mouat omits to "point the moral" of this ghastly statement. Is it to be inferred that sickness and extreme debility are the chief provocatives to crime, or that it is only the infirm who are detected? or, again, that the police single out such as their victims? or, yet again, that the whole population is so weakened and prostrated by scanty fare that ill-health and a short life are the rule?

The following table exhibits the ratio of mortality to sentence of confinement during the years 1858 and 1859:—

|                                    | 1858. | 1859. |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|
| Under 1 year ...                   | 431   | 157   |
| From 1 to 2 years ...              | 240   | 282   |
| " 2 to 3 " ...                     | 320   | 169   |
| " 3 to 4 " ...                     | 41    | 321   |
| " 4 to 5 " ...                     | 185   | 34    |
| " 5 to 6 " ...                     | 22    | 175   |
| " 6 to 7 " ...                     | 416   | 9     |
| " 7 to 8 " ...                     | 19    | 246   |
| " 8 to 9 " ...                     | 27    | 20    |
| " 9 to 10 " ...                    | 125   | 19    |
| " 10 to 26 " ...                   | 306   | 278   |
| Life convicts ...                  | 338   | 198   |
| Prisoners under trial ...          | 259   | 186   |
| Civil prisoners (debtors, &c.) ... | 19    | 22    |
| Not specified ...                  | 52    | —     |

These returns, however, are so far unsatisfactory that they do not state how long each was in confinement previous to death. The life convicts may have been only one year, or they may have been many years in durance, and so of the others; but on this point, the only material one, there is nothing to guide us. The criminals who died in those two years are classed as follows: In 1858, there were 391

thieves, 641 gang robbers, 199 murderers, 174 burglars, and 43 mutineers; and in 1859 there were 461 thieves, 357 gang robbers, 186 murderers, 117 burglars, and 101 mutineers. Agricultural labourers and domestic servants suffer most, and Hindoos more than Mahomedans, and men more than women,—the latter being accustomed to a secluded life in their own homes.

"A very large proportion of the Bengal prison mortality," Dr. Mouat remarks, "is from zymotic diseases, and is preventible by a better construction of prisons than at present obtains; by a larger amount of space being allowed to each convict to at least double the extent that obtains at present; by improved drainage and ventilation, several of the most unhealthy gaols being from defects of original construction and the injudicious selection of their sites, insusceptible of either the one or the other; by some change in the existing dietary, to be determined by careful experiments for which the requisite scientific data now exist; and by the careful regulation of labour and internal economy by some more immediately responsible and skilled agency than that afforded by the existing system of placing the prisoners in the charge of officers who have neither the time, the experience, nor the particular knowledge necessary to control them properly."

It is only since 1838 that any regular system of in-door labour has been introduced into Indian gaols, and at first recourse was had to the cruel and unprofitable punishments of the crank and treadwheel. These are now wisely given up, and the convicts are employed in various kinds of industry, which not only tend to defray the cost of their maintenance, but furnish them with the means of an honest livelihood on their liberation. Although less than one-half of the entire number of prisoners condemned to labour have been employed in handicrafts, one-seventh of the whole cost of maintenance of tried and untried prisoners has been defrayed. Of the others, 10 per cent. are engaged in menial offices, and nearly 20 per cent. are disabled from work by old age and sickness. The manufactures consist principally of hand-woven cloth, towelling, carpets, rugs, blankets, horse-clothing, saddlery, carpentry, iron-work, tape, paper, coarse gunny cloth for rice and sugar bags, bamboo, rattan, and reed fabrics. The cost of a prisoner in India is, of course, much less than of one in England, as food and clothing are cheaper, and the wages of the gaol functionaries considerably lower than the English standard. The expense, however, has enormously increased during the last forty-five years, in consequence of the great rise in the price of food and clothing, and a prisoner who would have been maintained, clothed, and guarded for £2. 12s. 8d. per annum in 1815, cost the State £4. 3s. 8d. in 1860. Of this last named amount Rs. 23-14-11 were for food, Rs. 3-5-1 for clothing, Rs. 10-7-9 for the establishment, and Rs. 3-3-10 for contingencies. The insecurity of the Bengal prisons, except of the Alipore gaol, is particularly commented upon, and not without reason, seeing that in 1859-60 there were 259 escapes, and only eighty-six recaptures, which cost upwards of £300. Education appears to be at a low ebb among the population of Lower Bengal. Of the 52,068 persons admitted to the prisons in 1859-60 it appears that only 2,644 could read and write, and only 814 were tolerably well educated, the rest being totally ignorant. No attempt at education, commonly so-called, is made in the prisons under Dr. Mouat's supervision. "Useful trades and habits of industry are taught and inculcated as much as can be accomplished by the constant employment of

convicts sentenced to labour, in manufactories and industrial pursuits generally, and to this extent is reformation by such means at present limited." In conclusion, we would earnestly commend the careful perusal of this exceedingly valuable and interesting paper to all who take a healthy and intelligent interest in the treatment of criminals and the proper management of prisons.

### SHIPPING.

#### ARRIVALS.

June 6. Poitiers, Howard, Calcutta; Rapid, Bohn, Hong Kong and Batavia.—7. Mary Russell Mitford, Leadley, Shanhai; Moorsort, Coulthard, Calcutta and West Indies.—9. Felix, Winter, Foo-chow Foo; Broadwater, Stockman, Foo-chow-Foo; Leontine, Gode, Shanghai; Leunceston, Spence, Whampoa; Comorin, Howe, Calcutta; Sydenham, Tosh, Calcutta and West Indies.—10. Barham, Consett, Madras; Amazon, Fock, Foo-chow-Foo.

#### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, June 12.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Hedley, Mrs. Blackmore, Mr. Hathaway, Mr. J. B. Humble, Mr. Fraser, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Woolley, Mr. A. Gordon, Mr. J. Traill, Capt. D. C. Ramsay, Mr. Beun. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Innes.

#### PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

June 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Waj. A. D. Dickens, Mr. J. F. Watkins, Lieut. H. Thompson, Capt. E. G. Stone, Mr. A. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Bainbridge, Mr. Walter W. Bainbridge, Mr. G. R. Boyce. For MADRAS.—Mr. J. H. A. Branson, Mr. Watson. For Ceylon.—Mr. S. T. Taylor. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Mathew.  
June 27.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. Best.  
July 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. J. W. W. and Mrs. Osborne, Lieut. J. A. Armstrong. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Ver-tue. For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. N. Payne, Mr. A. Elzinger, Mr. Mercer. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. S. W. Hyde.  
July 12.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. F. E. Strong, Mrs. Wilson and infant, Capt. Evans.  
July 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. Tyler.  
July 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Leek, Major Hon. R. B. and Mrs. Hamilton, Lieut.-col. Webb, Capt. J. Daniel.

### DOMESTIC.

#### BIRTHS.

GIBSON, the wife of Capt. T. W., late of the Madras Army, of a daughter, June 8.  
PROBYN, the wife of W. G., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter, prematurely, at 48, Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, June 6.

#### MARRIAGES.

BROOME, Arthur Captain, H.M.'s Madras Army, to Katherine E. L., daughter of the late James Malcolmson, Esq., at St. Mary Abbott's, Kensington, June 5.  
KITCHEN, James, Lieut. H.M.'s Bombay Infantry, to Julia M., daughter of James Grant, Lord Provost of Elgin, at Elgin, June 5.

## India Office,

June 10, 1862.

### ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. G. G. Morris, Mr. T. H. Thornton, Mr. H. M. Reid, Mr. C. R. Crommelin (Uncov.), Capt. D. Tapley (Uncov.), Mr. H. D. Blacken (Uncov.).  
Madras Estab.—Mr. Irvine, Mr. C. H. Ames.

#### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. H. A. Waterfield, 27th N.I., Capt. H. E. Ellice, 1st Eur. Cav.; Lieut. W. F. Fergusson, 5th Eur. Cav.; Lieut. col. H. Hammond, Art.; Lieut. J. Loch, Art., Capt. J. B. Lind, Staff Corps; Lieut. H. W. Shoubridge, Inf. (Unposted).  
Madras Estab.—Capt. J. G. Ryves, Engrs.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. F. J. Caldecott, Art.; Surg. maj. W. Arbuckle, Med. Estab.

### GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. A. O. Hume, 6 mos.  
Madras Estab.—Mr. A. A. Gordon (Uncov.), 6 mos.  
Bombay Estab.—Mr. W. W. Robertson, 6 mos.

### PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

#### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. B. F. Hall.  
Bombay Estab.—Mr. A. J. Lewis (Advocate-general), Mr. J. MacFarlan.

### PERMITTED TO RETIRE.

#### MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Inspector-general of hospitals J. Scott.

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

### BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

|          | 60 days' sight. | 30 days' sight. |           | 60 days' sight. | 30 days' sight. |
|----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Calcutta | 1s. 11½d.       | 2s. Od.         | Singapore | 4s. 7½d.        | 4s. 7½d.        |
| Madras   | 1s. 11½d.       | 2s. Od.         | Hong Kong | 4s. 7½d.        | 4s. 7½d.        |
| Bombay   | 1s. 11½d.       | 2s. Od.         | Shanghai  | —               | —               |
| Colombo  | 1½ 2 pm         | 2 ½ pm.         |           |                 |                 |

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares.                                |   | Paid. | Prices.          |
|--|---|-------|------------------|
| India Stock                            | —   | —     | 339              |
| India 5 per cent.                      | —   | —     | 107½             |
| India Enforced Paper 4 pr. ct.         | —   | —     | 92               |
| India 5 p. ct. Enforced Paper          | —   | —     | 103½             |
| India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent. | —   | —     | 109½             |
| India Stock Debentures, 1853           | —   | —     | 95½              |
| India Stock Debentures, 1859           | —   | —     | 108½             |
| " " " 1863                             | —   | —     | 100½ to 99½      |
| " " " 1864                             | —   | —     | 100              |
| " " " 1864 or 1866                     | —   | —     | 100½ to 100      |
| India 5 percent. for account...        | —   | —     | 107½             |
| India Loan Scrip 5 per cent.           | —   | —     | 104½             |
| India Bonds (£1,000)                   | —   | —     | 24s. to 27s. pm. |
| Ditto (under £1,000)                   | —   | —     | 21s.             |
| RAILWAYS.                              |   |       |                  |
| Stock                                  | Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) | all   | 103½ to 104½     |
| Stock                                  | Calcutta & S. Eastern (lim.)                        | all   | 103 to 106       |
| Stock                                  | Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)                       | 100   | 105 to 108       |
| Stock                                  | East Indian   | all   | 106½ to 107½     |
| 20                                     | Ditto G. Extension...                               | 2     | ½ to 1 prem.     |
| Stock                                  | Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)            | 100   | 104 to 105       |
| 30                                     | Ditto (New ditto)                                   | 19    | ½ to ½ pm.       |
| 20                                     | Ditto, Jan. 1863                                    | 2     | ½ to ½ pm.       |
| Stock                                  | Great S. of India (Lim.) Scrip                      | 100   | 103½ to 104      |
| Stock                                  | Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)                           | 100   | 93 to 95         |
| Stock                                  | Ditto 5 per cent.                                   | 100   | 103 to 104       |
| Stock                                  | Ditto (guar. 4½ percent.)                           | 100   | 97 to 99         |
| 30                                     | Ottoman Rail. (Smyrna to A-din)                     | 13    | 8 to 7 dis.      |
| Stock                                  | Scinde 5 per cent.                                  | 100   | 105 to 106       |
| Stock                                  | Ditto Indus Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)        | 100   | 100 to 101       |
| 30                                     | Panjab (5 per ct.)                                  | 15    | ½ to ½ nm        |
| 30                                     | Do.   | all   | 30½ to 31½       |
| BANKS.                                 |   |       |                  |
| 100                                    | Agra and United Service lim.                        | 50    | 87 to 89         |
| 40                                     | Australasia   | all   | 64 to 66         |
| 35                                     | Bank of Egypt                                       | all   | 22 to 23         |
| 30                                     | Chart. of Ind., Aus., & China                       | all   | 19½ to 20½       |
| 25                                     | Chart. Merc. of India, Lond., and China             | all   | 34 to 36         |
| 35                                     | Oriental Bank Corporation...                        | all   | 50½ to 51½       |
| 30                                     | Ottoman Bank  | all   | 24 to 25         |
| MISCELLANEOUS.                         |   |       |                  |
| 10                                     | E.I. and London Shipping B                          | 7½    | —                |
| 30                                     | East India Irr. & Can.                              | 1     | par to ½ pm.     |
| 30                                     | Madras Irrig. and Canal                             | 1     | ½ to 3 pm        |
| 10                                     | Mediterr. Ext. Tel. (Lim.)                          | all   | 3½ to 4          |
| 30                                     | Nerbudda Coal and Iron                              | 5     | ½ to ½ pm.       |
| 1                                      | Oriental Gas  | all   | 1½ to 1½ x.d.    |
| 10                                     | Ditto New   | all   | 1½ to 1½         |
| 1                                      | Oriental Inland Steam A. (L)                        | all   | 6 to 7           |
| 50                                     | P. and O. Steam Nav. Co.                            | all   | 70 to 72         |
| 30                                     | Ditto New   | 30    | 10 to 13         |
| 30                                     | Red Sea and Ind. Telegraph                          | all   | 18½ to 19½       |
| 1                                      | Submarine Telegraph Scrip                           | all   | 1½ to 1½         |
| 10                                     | Ditto Registered                                    | all   | 1 to 1           |
| 10                                     | Ditto   | all   | 4 to 6           |
| 2                                      | Telegraph to India                                  | 1     | ½ dis. to par.   |

## INDIAN RAILWAY DEBENTURES.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

| Company.  | Rate. | Closing Prices. | Business done per £100. |
|---|-------|-----------------|-------------------------|
| Bombay, Baroda, & Central India, Convertible, July 5, 1864  | 5     | 101 to 102      | —                       |
| Ditto, July 1, 1865   | 5     | 101½ to 102½    | 102                     |
| Ditto, Con. & Ren. July 1, 1867                             | 5     | 103½ to 104½    | —                       |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern, Convertible, Jan. 1, 1867       | 5     | 101½ to 102½    | —                       |
| East Indian, Con., April 5, 1864                            | 4½    | 100 to 102      | —                       |
| Ditto, Con., Oct. 5, 1864                                   | 5     | 101½ to 102½    | 101½                    |
| Ditto, Ren. Aug. 10, 1865                                   | 5     | 104½ to 105½    | —                       |
| Ditto, Ren. Dec. 15, 1865                                   | 5     | 104 to 106      | —                       |
| Ditto, Con. and Renewable, April 1, 1860                    | 5     | 106 to 106      | —                       |
| *Eastern Bengal, Renewable, April 13, 1866                  | 5     | 103 to 104      | 105½                    |
| Great Indian Peninsula, Renewable, 1866 to 1867             | 5     | 103 to 104      | —                       |
| Great Southern of India, Convertible, July 1, 1865-6        | 5     | 101 to 102      | —                       |
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| Ditto (Indus Flotilla), Convert. and Renewable, May 1, 1866 | 5     | 102½ to 103½    | —                       |

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## ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIA OFFICE, June 10, 1862.

**THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA** in COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE, That he has received from the Government at Madras the undermentioned SCHEDULES, viz.:—  
Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities, received by the Administrator-general on account of all Estates remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout and the Balances. Prepared up to the 31st of December, 1861, under Section XXXIV. of Act VIII. of 1855.

Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid. Prepared from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1861, under Section XXXIV. of Act VIII. of 1855.

Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities, received by the Administrator-general on account of all Trusts remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout and the balances. Prepared up to the 31st of December, 1861, under Section XXXIV. of Act VIII. of 1855.

Schedule of all Trust Accounts whereof the final balances have been paid to the persons entitled to the same, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid. Prepared from the 1st of July to the 31st of December, 1861, under Section XXXIV. of Act VIII. of 1855.

And that the said Schedules are open to the inspection of the public in the Department of the Official Agent to the Administrators-general of India at this Office.

## N O T I C E.

INDIA OFFICE, 5th June, 1862.

Appointments to Direct Cadetships in her Majesty's Indian Service having ceased, it has been determined that a limited number of Commissions in the Army shall be given annually to persons selected by her Majesty's Secretary of State in Council from among the sons of Civil and Military Officers who have served in India.

The Cadets so selected will be required to pass through the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and they will be subject to the Regulations issued by the General Commanding in Chief relative to the admission, education, and military training of Gentlemen Cadets at that College.

The expense of the education, board, washing, and medical attendance of the Cadets so selected, will be borne by the Secretary of State for India in Council.

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| Lady Jocelyn       | 2,242 | 300          | February 15.     |

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|----------------------|----------------------|
| Bengal Club Chutney. | Chilli Vinegar.      |
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| Pindaree ditto.      | Tap Sauce.           |
| Cashmere ditto.      | Mofussil Sauce.      |
| Tamarind ditto.      | Bamboo Pickle.       |
| Pickled Mangoes.     | Guava Jelly.         |
| Curry Powder.        | Mangoe Jelly.        |
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| Cayenne Pepper.      | Preserved Mangoes.   |
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Being an accurate and detailed account of the various Diseases to which the Equine Race are subjected, together with the latest mode of treatment and the requisite prescriptions, written in plain English.

By EDWARD MAYHEW, Esq., M.R.C.V.S.

"A BOOK WHICH SHOULD BE IN THE POSSESSION OF ALL WHO KEEP HORSES."

## CRITICAL REMARKS.

"The production of this book has indelibly stamped the name of Edward Mayhew as the greatest benefactor the horse ever had. He and he alone, of the many veterinary writers whose works are before the public, has hit upon the quality of information, and the form to convey it, which the public have so long desired. We think it a suggestion worth the notice of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that they should come to some terms with the publishers for a portion of the work to be reproduced, in the form of a pamphlet, to be given away to every groom, coachman, carter, and cabman, in fact all men (who have not means to buy one) whose business is among horses. It would be an act worthy of such a philanthropic body, and quite in keeping with its object—viz., to prevent cruelty. We regret that our limited space will not admit of us quoting the parts to which we allude, but there would be no difficulty in compiling such a pamphlet, for the whole work teems with the most wholesome advice to every class, from the peer to the costermonger. There is no animal in creation more adapted nor more willing to serve man than the horse; but, we regret to say, that there is no animal whose natural history, capabilities, and general treatment are so little understood. The poor creature is frequently suffering from chronic disease, or temporary infirmity, while his master continues to whip him to his work, and exact his pound of flesh to the very utmost, for pleasure or for profit. But although there are thousands of brutes in human shape, who wilfully torture horses, yet there are hundreds of thousands who do so through sheer ignorance of his nature, and symptoms of disease or infirmity under which (at the time) he is often suffering. To such men as these the 'Illustrated Horse Doctor' would be worth its weight in gold, as its precepts would often save a valuable horse from premature death, and serve the cause of humanity at the same time. Every form of disease and symptom is not only illustrated by a master hand, so that the complete novice may at once see (by comparing the suffering animal to the particular illustration that bears upon its case) with what disorder his horse is afflicted, while the causes and treatment are detailed with a clearness and simplicity that is quite refreshing to those who have perused other veterinary books, the contents of which are generally mystified by high-flown language and technical terms, while the prescriptions, being in Latin, are quite unintelligible to the class who have most to do with horses. The test for glanders and spavin, which have been the cause of innumerable disputes between vendor and purchaser, and the cause of some of the most eminent professionals giving their evidence in courts of law in direct contradiction to each other is clearly illustrated and explained, as are also many important disorders which many writers have left unnoticed. The subject of 'breaking down,' upon which thousands of our readers desired information after the misfortune to Dundee, is treated with an excellent illustration representing a horse after its affliction, with the jockey dismounted. There are upwards of four hundred illustrations in the work, each a faithful representation of the whole, or part, of the body of the horse during the symptom or progression of the disorder to which it applies; and we need only mention the names of the Messrs. Dalziel as a guarantee that they are executed in the best possible manner. Indeed, we unhesitatingly pronounce the 'Illustrated Horse Doctor' the very best and most useful book of its class ever published."—*Sporting Life*, July 17, 1861.

"One of the most valuable works that we possess upon the subject, all the diseases to which the horse is liable being lucidly described, and the remedies stated very clearly. The wood engravings, which are numerous, well illustrate the text, and serve to complete the character of a work which all who possess a horse must desire to be master of also."—*News of the World*, June 24, 1860.

"In order to make a good book two things are essential—an author competent to treat the subject he takes in hand, and a publisher spirited enough to give the writer a loose rein in the production of his work—that is, liberality in allowing him all means and appliances for rendering it a master-piece. The publishers of 'The Illustrated Horse-Doctor' deserve the highest credit and the greatest success for giving the world this admirable volume in its present costly shape. Its intrinsic merit deserves every penny which has been spent upon it, and, inasmuch as we have never seen a book brought out with better taste or finish, the cost of its production must have been very serious. No one with the least equine knowledge can require to be told that Mr. Mayhew is the man for the task which he has undertaken, and most satisfactorily accomplished. His high reputation in the veterinary art, and his qualifications as a practised writer on domestic animals, render him the very person for supplying an intelligent and interesting work on the diseases of the horse, which would be devoid of mere professional technicalities, whilst, at the same time, his skill as a draughtsman, and humour as a witty observer of life, enabled him to illustrate with his pencil what he had written with his pen. We advisedly say that 'The Illustrated Horse-Doctor' is the very best book of the kind which we know; and what gives it an especial charm is, that the author so thoroughly sympathises with the noble animal which he describes. Without pretending to go into any analysis of this valuable work, we at once pronounce it as scientific, yet intelligible; informing, yet highly amusing; acceptable to the profound horse-doctor, yet the work of all others for the bookshelves in every gentleman's sanctum; admirable in every way as a practical treatise on a very important subject, which it elevates altogether out of the region of quackery; and the tone is so learned, yet easy; so close to business, yet gentleman-like, that the dedication to Sir Benjamin seems as much in its proper place as if it faced a surgical work on the diseases or wounds of man. We give it our unqualified approbation and recommendation."—*Era*, July 15, 1860.

"Although the book will be mainly valued as an instructor to those who have to do with sick and suffering horses, all the causes of which are treated in detail of symptoms and treatment, yet it may with great advantage be studied by the owners of horses, who never think of treating them for disease—who, when their studs are ill, always call in the veterinary surgeon, and leave the patients in his hands; for in its pages they will find hints and advice, compliance with which is as much more important than the remedying disease as prevention is better than cure. Take the following as a sample of this:—'Above all, attend to the stabling, and let the box be large and well ventilated. Food is eaten but occasionally during the day; air is as essential as more substantial nutriment of life, and is consumed night and day. Food has to undergo a complicated change, and to travel before it joins the blood. Air is no sooner inhaled than it is immediately absorbed by the blood.' Are not these brief sentences full of importance to the keepers of horses?"—*Western Morning News*.

"The above is a volume of cyclopædic proportions written by a wise, philanthropic, and scientific man. The numerous illustrations—by the author himself—are simply marvellous for their power of delineation, and more so of expression; and none but a man who knew the structure of the animal, within and without, could have given these transcripts with the diagnosis of disease and illness, together with the (so to speak) physiognomy of pain and suffering, in so wonderful a manner. It is in every sense a perfect book, and calculated to be of essential benefit to 'man and horse.'"—*Dispatch*, June 24, 1860.

"We have no doubt that this valuable dictionary of the veterinary art will meet with signal success. We have before us a compendious history of all the diseases which horseflesh is heir to, and which man's abuse has bequeathed to it, with directions for treatment, and the necessary remedies, likewise the exposure of popular fallacies. . . . That horses suffer greatly from the ignorance of their riders more than from any intentional cruelty is very certain; but whatever the cause the effect is the same. A horse sinks exhausted in the field, after only a short run, and the rider is thunderstruck. Had he read Mr. Mayhew's book, and taken notice of the warning signal, of which, poor man, he was unaware, and put on the break, the catastrophe would not have been. It is in cases such as these, or where accidents happen in out of the way places, much useful information is to be gained by the general reader. . . . The work concludes with a brief summary, arranged in alphabetical order, of the subjects previously treated on, upon which great care has been bestowed, and the known ability of the author guarantees its worth."—*Sun*, July 2, 1860.

"Mr. Mayhew is not only master of his subject, but knows how to teach others to master it also. The volume describes all the diseases to which horses are exposed throughout the infinite variety of circumstances in which they are placed; traces each disease to its cause, as far as it can be ascertained, and points out the course of treatment which should be adopted in every case. In pursuing this clear and thoroughly practical method of inquiry and exposition, Mr. Mayhew draws in all the collateral lights that can be brought to bear upon his topic, and shows to what extent the calamities to which horseflesh is heir may be referred to the ignorance, neglect, and brutality of owners; making, upon the whole, a large percentage in the bills of mortality. . . . It will be gathered from what we have said, that the scope of this valuable and interesting publication is hardly expressed in the title. It is undoubtedly a Manual for the 'Horse-doctor,' and by far the most exhaustive that has ever appeared; but it is also a great deal more. The moral side of the question is as largely and sympathetically discussed as the medical, and the great mass of the public who know nothing about horses will derive lessons from the perusal of the work which they could not have anticipated."—*Home News*.

"We are inclined to think that this is about the very best book respecting the treatment of equine disease that ever has been written or published. The author is evidently well acquainted with the duties of his profession, and willing to give a world-wide extent to his own useful and practical experience, so that those who read may adopt his rules and regimen, and save that noble animal, whose use is one of the greatest blessings mankind enjoys, from much pain and suffering. In country districts, where the horse doctor cannot easily be summoned, this book will be invaluable; whilst, in more frequented localities, its use will always be found to be safe and judicious."—*Bell's Messenger*, June 23, 1860.

"The great mass of them (the illustrations) are wonderfully faithful, and they are so varied and interesting that we would undertake to get rid of the most confirmed bore that ever pressed heavily on mankind for a good two hours by only handing him the book, and directing his attention to them. It is a well-known fact that grooms only remember the names of four or five diseases, and are sadly indiscriminate in their knowledge of symptoms. This book furnishes at once the bane and the antidote, as the drawings show the horse not only suffering from every kind of disease, but in the different stages of it, while the alphabetical summary at the end gives the cause, symptoms, and treatment of each."—*Illustrated News*, June 23, 1860.

LONDON: WM. H. ALLEN AND Co., 13, WATERLOO-PLACE, S.W.



# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

VOL. XX.—No. 539.]

LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 23, 1862.

[PRICE 6d.

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

|                        |           |                       |          |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------|
| Bengal .....           | May 15    | Burmah(Rangoon) ..... | April 30 |
| Madras .....           | " 17      | Bombay .....          | May 24   |
| Agra .....             | " 17      | Ceylon .....          | " 17     |
| China (Hong Kong)..... | April 27. |                       |          |

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 16th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

## POSTAGE.

Via Southampton (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

|               |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 oz. 0s. 6d. | 2 oz. 2s. 0d. | 4 oz. 4s. 0d. |
| 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 3 oz. 3s. 0d. | 5 oz. 5s. 0d. |

Books, with the ends of the covers open (not exceeding 3 lbs. in weight), if sent via Southampton, under 1 lb. 3d., under 1 lb. 8d.; under 1 lb. 1s. 4d.; under 1 lb. 2s.; under 2 lbs. 2s. 8d.; under 2 lbs. 3s. 4d.; and under 3 lbs. 4s. Postage-stamps must be affixed.

Newspapers for the East Indies, when not exceeding 4 oz. 3d. each; when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 3d. each—an additional penny being charged for every additional 4 oz. or fraction thereof. For all countries or places eastward of Suez, the charge is 2d., whatever the weight of the newspaper.

Via Marseilles (pre-payment compulsory), letters under

|               |               |                   |
|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 1 oz. 0s. 9d. | 1 oz. 1s. 9d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 3d. |
| 1 oz. 1s. 0d. | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 1 1/2 oz. 3s. 6d. |

Newspapers not exceeding 4 oz., 3d., when above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 6d. each.

Books under 1 lb. 6d.; under 1 lb. 1s.; and for every additional 1 lb. an additional 1s.

Postage to CHINA, &c. (pre-payment compulsory), for letters:

|                  |               |                   |               |
|------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 1 oz. 1s. 0d.    | 1 oz. 2s. 0d. | 2 oz. 4s. 0d.     | 3 oz. 6s. 0d. |
| Via Southampton. |               |                   |               |
| 1 oz. 1s. 3d.    | 1 oz. 1s. 6d. | 1 1/2 oz. 2s. 9d. | 1 oz. 3s. 0d. |
| Via Marseilles.  |               |                   |               |

## NOTICE.

MESSRS. WM. H. ALLEN and Co. have the honour to inform their numerous friends, and the public in general, that they have REMOVED their seat of business from 7, LEADENHALL-STREET, to 13, WATERLOO-PLACE, S.W. It is, therefore, requested that all letters and communications for the "Indian Mail" may be forwarded to their new address.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE news received by the Bombay Mail of the 24th of May may be summed up in very few words. On the north-eastern frontier Brigadier Showers appears to have been perfectly successful in all his operations, and order is being rapidly restored. From Affghanistan, on the other side of India, exaggerated rumours continue to be circulated, but there is not the slightest reason to suppose that the Persians have directly assisted the ruler of Herat in his little war with the ruler of Candahar. The former has occupied and retains the town of Furrak, to which he really had some claim, and in all probability nothing more will be done by either party.

Mr. Laing was to leave Calcutta on the 23rd May, his health having suffered severely from the great heat. On the 12th of that month he delivered a lecture at the Dalhousie Institute, on the Indo-British races and languages, and seems to have given great satisfaction to a crowded audience, presided over by the Viceroy in person, the Lieutenant-governor of Bengal being also present.

Indian Finance is evidently under the ban of some malign influence. Not only was there an error in Mr. Laing's statement which converts a surplus of £200,000 into a deficit of £250,000, but the opium crop has failed to the estimated extent of 1,250 chests, equivalent to a loss of £1,500,000 of revenue.

Society in Calcutta has been stimulated to an unusual degree of excitement by a scandal implicating two gentlemen of high commercial

reputation. Mr. Donald Mackey, chairman of the Assam Tea Company, and vice-president of the Landholders' Association, and Mr. Carter, the late secretary, are accused of appropriating a large quantity of seed, of employing the Company's coolies on their own estates, and of "cooking" the accounts sent home to this country. A sub-committee of directors, including Mr. Peterson, the barrister, and Mr. C. B. Stewart, has been appointed to examine into the truth of these serious charges.

The action for libel instituted by Mr. McArthur against Sir John Peter Grant has been decided in favour of the plaintiff, but with only nominal damages.

Sir Hugh Rose has at length come to his senses with respect to Colonel Travers's claim to the Victoria Cross, and with apparent ill-grace has conferred what he had no right to withhold. His Excellency's explanation is quite worthy of the original blunder.

The Governor-General has given his assent to Act No. XIII. of 1862, to provide for a new silver and a new copper coinage for India. The designations, both of the silver and copper new coinage, do not differ from those now in use. The rupee is to be called the Government rupee. All the coins, copper as well as silver, are to bear on the obverse the likeness of her Majesty, with the inscription "Victoria Queen," and on the reverse the designation of the coins, in English, filled by the word "India," with such date and embellishments on each coin as the Governor-General in Council shall from time to time direct.

The ship *Beechworth*, Frayne, commander, 1,266 tons, bound to Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton and seeds valued at £100,000, was wrecked on the 12th of May in the Bombay harbour, having grounded on the south-west end of Caranja Shoal. A portion of the cargo, it is expected, will be saved. Sir Bartle Frere is stated to have lost the whole of his valuable library, all the papers connected with his administration in Scinde, and much valuable property, in the wreck of the *Turon*.

Indian Tea Companies are all the rage just now. In our advertisement columns will be seen the prospectus of a new company, having for its object the cultivation of the fine tea lands of Cachar. It is proposed to purchase three estates in fee simple, comprising not less than

10,000 acres, at present the property of Dr. Barry, and already, to a certain extent, under cultivation.

A great calamity has befallen India, and, indeed, the whole British Empire, for the death of a "great, just, and courageous man" is a national loss. Not two months have elapsed since it was our pleasant duty to pass in review the salient points of Lord Canning's viceroyalty, at the same time looking forward to the long, useful, and honourable career that seemed to await the noble earl in the midst of his grateful and admiring fellow-countrymen. There has been a rude awakening from that false prophetic dream. Already the silver cord has been loosed, and the golden bowl broken. Already have the mourners gone about the streets, as the late Viceroy of India was borne to his long home. In the prime of life, in the full maturity of manhood, Lord Canning has been snatched away from among us. Like his illustrious predecessor, Lord Dalhousie, he may be said to have died in harness, if not actually on the battle field. Each was borne off stricken to death, in the persistent discharge of duty, refusing to retire from the post of danger until his work was completed, though well aware of the fatal consequences of delay. Had they elected to return home at the legitimate termination of their tenure of power they might have been spared for many years in the full fruition of life and health and honour. But in the true spirit of Englishmen they refused to listen to any voice but that of duty, and have left behind them a noble example of patriotism and self-denial. Lord Canning is dead, but his fame will grow brighter each succeeding year, as passions subside and small jealousies are forgotten. Cut off all too soon for his country and his friends, he, nevertheless, lived long enough to claim a tomb in Westminster Abbey, though his true and most lasting monument is India preserved, tranquil, and contented.

#### Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

H.M.'s FORCES.—Lieut. Ferdinand O. Fitzgerald, 18th Royal Irish, at Secunderabad, May 13.

BENGAL.—Maj. Magway, late of the 1st Eur. Bengal Fusiliers, at Lunbridge Wells, June 13.

MADRAS.—Lieut. gen. James Ketchen, Royal Madras Art., at Kinglie, Nairn, Scotland, June 8. Capt. Highmore, Mad. as Art., on his passage to England on board the *Simla*, May 20.

BOMBAY.—Lieut. Thomas H. Blair, 19th Bombay N.I., at Mahidpore, May 15. Maj. H. M. Clouston, V.C., comdng. 2nd Cav., Hyderabad Contingent, at Hingolee, May 6. Lieut. John Stotesbury, V.C., Ord. dept., at Frazepore, aged 53. May 4. Lieut. Edward S. Williamson, att. 10th Bombay N.I., near Kol-pore, aged 19, May 1.

#### Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSHFIELD.—From BOMBAY.—Mr. Lindsay, Mr. Comber, Mr. Melher, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. Saporzee, Mr. Newton, Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Cok, Mr. Hopper, Mr. Bell, Mr. Egerton, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Farnham, Mr. Macculloch, Mr. Clough, Miss Clough, Mr. Parhazee, Mr. Franjee, Mr. Scrabjee, Rev I. and Mrs. McDougall, Capt. Loughton, Capt. Sem, Col. Mundy, C.B., Capt. Bailey, Mrs. Burn, Maj. Trevelyan. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. Vaucher, Mr. Byrn, Mr. Oppenheim, Dr. Robinson. From MALTA.—Capt. Eynand, Baron d'Aurieu, Gen. and Mrs. Wood, Mr. Barker, Mr. Barker, junr.

#### Expected at Southampton.

From BOMBAY.—Mr. H. J. Carter, Col. Mc Mahon, P. S. Scates, Esq., F. McAdam, W. Backus, Esq., W. McDonald. From ADE.—Robert Coxen. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. and Mrs. Corling, Mrs. Bowis.

## BENGAL.

### THE LITTLE WAR IN ASSAM.

General Showers has lost no time in his operations against the rebels of the Jynteah hills. Appointed dictator in the district at the end of March, on the 14th of April he reached his headquarters at Jowai, some miles from the sanitarium of Cherrapoonjee, and issued the proclamation we published at the time. Dividing his force he put part of it under Colonel Richardson, who was joined by Lieut. Udney at the head of a detachment from Sylhet, and was accompanied by Major Rowlett, the civil officer. At the head of the rest of his troops General Showers left Jowai, sending out men to induce the chief men of the most influential villages to surrender, according to the promises of his most merciful proclamation. His course was at first little more than a series of explorations of glens and valleys, alternating with ridges, and all constituting scenery which a correspondent describes as not unlike that of the Scotch Highlands. On arriving at Barrato, where the camp was pitched, Gen. Showers found the tops of the hills watched by a line of armed men. A party was sent to flank them on right and left, but they disappeared, rushing down a descent covered with heavy grass jungle. Before going on to Nong-floot, the troops halted to see the effect of the proclamation. Already one Dolloye, or elder, had sent to ask where his people could expect to find our force, if he should succeed in inducing them to come in. The detachment at Raliong was also directed to suspend operations. From this point the country was searched all round. Meanwhile Colonel Richardson reported from Raliong that he had been attacked by a party of some 200 men, of whom he killed one and caught another, whom he had shot. Colonel Richardson went on, captured and burnt the villages of Sampong and Munsow, protected by stockades and earthworks, and finally remained at Umwai, sending his sick and wounded back to Jowai. On the 26th April General Showers received a report from Shilliong Mungting to the effect that the whole village had surrendered, with their families, and that the men of Barato were about to hold a durbar, with the intention of agreeing to submit. From all sides promises of submission were received, for the people seem to have suffered much misery. One Dolloye, who had expressed his determination to fight to the last, had placed eight women and children, with all his property, valued at Rs. 5,000, in a cavern for safety. A storm came and swept all away, and we sent out a party to search for the bodies. This is but one tale out of many similar. A difficulty is felt in negotiation from the fact that the people have no written language, but the terms offered to those willing to surrender have been communicated to them by friendly Dolloyes. Practically the insurrection is at an end. Throughout the campaign we have lost a few sepoy and have not killed many of our enemies. With their poisoned arrows, musketry and showers of stones and boulders the savages have proved by no means contemptible foes in a country which is covered with such dense jungle. Not even in 1857-58 did General Showers find so much attention was required in planting picquets and looking to their vigilance. It has been difficult to move about from want of carriage; the houses are scattered far apart, and even by reducing the wants of the troops to the utmost the coolies outnumbered the fighting men, so that there was a large encampment to protect, which contained many secret enemies. Gen. Showers expects to return to the Presidency by the end of June. The people have been disturbed in sowing their crops. They were shut off from the markets of the plains, and were as much starved as beaten into submission.

A letter before us grows eloquent over the beauty and resources of the country. "It is a desolate and lovely place, not a soul is to be seen, and what signs of cultivation there are seem to be the result of enchantment." We trust General Showers will not leave it till he has not only investigated and redressed grievances, but has made a recurrence of these oft-repeated

revolts impossible. Gradually the tea plantations, and even forests of quinine yielding cinchonas, must advance into Jynteah, driving barbarism before them and drawing those savages within the meshes of civilised life. This little war will prove a blessing if it induce the Government of India to do justice to a country which has hitherto been either neglected or misgoverned.—*Friend of India*.

### MR. LAING'S LECTURE AT THE DALHOUSIE INSTITUTE.

The lecture-room of the Dalhousie Institute was literally crowded on the night of the 12th of May good half-an-hour before the time appointed for the Honourable Mr. Laing's lecture, and when his Honour the Lieutenant-governor arrived, followed shortly after by the honourable lecturer himself, there was not a vacant chair to be had, and many were compelled to remain standing. At about twenty minutes to nine his Excellency the Viceroy arrived, and was most warmly received, after which

The Lieutenant-governor went through the form of introducing Mr. Laing to the audience.

Mr. Laing, who was evidently suffering from indisposition, prefaced his lecture by a remark that he was afraid illness would prevent him from being so audible as he could wish, and then proceeded to deliver a discourse of which our limited time and space compels us to take a far too brief notice. Commencing with the history of language he showed how each successive branch of the human family had first formed its ideas of speech, illustrating his theory by the well-known anecdote of the Chinese host, who, when his English guest signified his desire to know whether a certain dish was composed of duck by saying "Quack, quack?" replied by shaking his head and saying "Bow, bow!" to show that it was made of puppy dog. He then passed on to consider the various races of the human family, and traced through all its intricacies that most important of all—the Arian—from which he argued that Hindoo and Englishman were alike descended. After dwelling on this subject in a manner which showed how much study had been devoted to it, and how thoroughly he understood and appreciated it, the honourable gentleman stated that those who felt an interest in India would always succeed best there; deprecated in the strongest terms the use of the word "nigger" when applied to men who, as he contended, were nothing whatever of the sort but sprung from the same Arian race; and concluded by an eloquent description of the duties which England owed to the great empire that Providence had given her.

His Excellency the Viceroy, who was received with great applause, called for a vote of thanks to the lecturer, passing, as he did so, a high eulogium on that gentleman's services to India. While doing so his Excellency begged to remark, in reference to the anecdote about the Chinese, that when in Paris on his return from Peking he had heard the story in connection with his own name as being the person who had eaten the puppy dog in question. He begged now, as he had done then, to repudiate the fact altogether, and added that if when in China he had ever actually eaten a puppy dog, he had done so in a state of entire, and therefore happy ignorance. His Excellency concluded his speech by a flattering allusion to Mr. Laing's financial statement, and a hope, warmly seconded by the audience, that he would soon return to India and receive the hearty welcome which he was sure awaited him.

The Lieutenant-governor expressed a hope that Mr. Laing would allow his highly instructive lecture to be placed on the records of the Institute, after which his Excellency retired, and the audience dispersed. This concluded an entertainment which has decidedly been one of the most successful that the Institute has ever afforded to the people of Calcutta.—*Englishman*.

### INDIAN RAILWAYS.

We have from time to time, in treating on the subject of railways in India, conclusively shown

that the kind of rail best adapted to the country is a cheap line and a slow one. Somehow or other this result must be attained, railways must be made cheaper.

Speed of locomotion is an idea so closely connected with railways and steam-engines, that people are apt to take for granted that every railway company is bound to run its trains as fast as it possibly can. We have in previous articles shown that additional speed on railways is attained at such an enormous additional expense that even on flourishing lines in England they are beginning to find the necessity of abandoning the rivalry and confining the "extra speed" and the expense entailed by it within certain limits.

Extra speed in a railway is a kind of luxury, like champagne, that people only can indulge in when they can afford it. It is almost a necessity in England, on many lines, where the competition is so great that all less piquant luxuries pall on the public taste. But even in England there is a vast difference between the requirements of different parts of the country and the consequent modifications introduced to meet these requirements. A coal and manufacturing district can pay a railway that cost £30,000 a mile, but an agricultural country can only keep one at £5,000 to £8,000 per mile. The bucolic mind is not in such a hurry as the coal heaving, and an agricultural country cannot afford to pay for extra speed, and does not get it. If this had not been found out lines would have stopped long ago in England, but it was discovered, and people now make lines to suit the district through which they run, and their lines are all in consequence paying good dividends. (?)

We have often insisted on the point that the Indian railway question must be regarded in a commercial point of view. The great question to be settled is, "will it pay?" and be it recollected, in India people expect a much greater return for their money than they do in England; and if Indian railways cannot be made to pay better than other investments, the public will not support them, that is all.

As far as we can tell now, the only profitable portion of the traffic, that is the native trade, would pay ten per cent. on an outlay of about £8,000 per mile. In Bengal, where they have a good business, and a large coal trade, the returns are not more than five per cent. on the outlay, if so much. If the rail were made on a scale of about £10,000 a mile, it would now be paying seven or eight per cent. dividend, and certainly no smaller dividend will attract capital. This can be done perfectly easy, provided people will not insist on great speed. What we require in India now is, a large number of lines quickly made—and cheaply. Speed is all very well when we can afford it; it is very false policy to turn up our noses at slow railways made at once, in the hope of getting speedy lines years hence.

The question, we again repeat, must be regarded only as a commercial one. We are apt to lose sight of this. Let the railway go, say only twice as fast as a dak gharry—what an enormous deal we gain by it. Even if it goes only at ten miles an hour, if its rates are low, say a penny a ton per mile for goods, there are no roads, canals, or rivers which can compete with it, and it must attract and monopolise all the carrying trade.

Let the public feel this and they will come forward eagerly and we shall see the whole country in a few years, almost as if by magic, intersected by a net-work of railway lines, and India will spring into active and commercial life at once.

But there must be no guarantee. We are better without it. We do not want it. If the speculation pays we shall get the money; if it does not, no guarantee will bring in the quantity we require.

The Government, however, should subsidise the railway, as we pointed out the other day. And as nothing can be done without a beginning, we propose a line from Delhi to Dera, via Meerut and Roorkhee and Hurdwar, taking advantage of the canal bridges. There is one part, and only one, of the road about 200 yards at the back of Hurdwar, that will prove troublesome. Let the experiment of a cheap, slow, subsidised railway be

tried here first. According to the plan proposed, let the Government fix the routes of the Dera railway, and then advertise for tenders to make and work the line, fixing also the rates of carriage, and agreeing to pay a certain fixed subsidy per mile of railway in working order. The traffic for goods and third class passengers to the Doon, via Hurdwar, would yield a certain profit.

In illustrating the evil effects of the guarantee system alluded to in our former article we may point to a report published in the *Engineers' Journal* of last month (April), where it is stated that two hundred and forty-nine miles of line up to Benares are now ready, but there are no trucks, carriages, or locomotives to work it. The Government engineers cannot understand or appreciate the necessity for speedy action. If called on for half-a-dozen locomotives and a couple of hundred trucks they are perfectly dumfounded at the vastness of such a requisition. There ought to be a locomotive to every ten miles to work a line properly. In England they have far more. The excuse put forward for not working this portion of the line is that about ten miles of bank through the Rajmahal jheels may settle during the rains and cause a waste of ballast. But suppose there is a waste of ballast, what is that to keeping two hundred and thirty-nine miles of railway closed, especially during the rains, when the Grand Trunk-road is generally stopped up? Every mile in Bengal is bringing in now about Rs. 150 net profit per week, and the new line up to Benares being kept closed will cost ten lacs, as the public have to pay for it, whether open or not open.

Would a company not hampered by the conditions of a Government guarantee, and who get no money till they open, keep 230 miles of completed railway closed upon what is at least but a poor excuse? Government interference, so far as laying down and sanctioning particular routes for a line of railway, is most advantageous—beyond that it is pernicious. It may be urged it was necessary, for without it people would not give their money. Show that railways will pay, and construct them on such a system that they must pay, and there will be no lack of money.—*Delhi Gazette*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**MURDER OF A NATIVE OFFICER.**—The 38th Regiment N.I. had just commenced its march after the halt, and was going along a part of the road where it crosses two branches of the canal over pukka bridges. The road in this part is flanked by raised banks, beyond which the country is an open plain. It was quite dark, when the report of a musket startled every one. The subadar-major was found lying on the ground, dead—shot through the heart. No one could tell who had done the deed. Though the regiment was in column, marching along a comparatively confined road, though the subadar-major must have been riding close to the column, yet he is shot dead, and as it was dark, the murderer must have been quite close to his victim to take so fatal an aim, yet he is not seen by any one. Nobody can tell how it happened! The roll is called at once, and one man found to be missing, who without doubt was the murderer. He is a Sikh: there are, or were, only three Sikhs in the regiment, and this man was one. On inquiry, his comrades state that before the corps left Agra he had sold off all his things and gave out he was going to turn fakir, or commit suicide. He was observed to be in low spirits and taciturn. He had obtained leave to fall out and not march with the regiment on account of having a sore foot, and therefore was not with his company on the morning in question. His musket and accoutrements he has taken with him. Search has been made by the police, but as yet (the 5th) he has not been apprehended. The wells in the neighbourhood of the spot have been searched, to discover if he had thrown his musket down, or even thrown himself down, as in the mood he is described to have been in it is not unlikely he may commit suicide. The police are making every

exertion to discover something, and we shall hear if anything turns up. The murdered officer was a man whose life was especially valuable. He had behaved with eminent loyalty and fidelity during the mutiny, having been havildar-major of the old 67th N.I. He kept a good many of the men of his regiment straight, and out of his own pocket paid and supported a body of about fifty of his old regiment who stuck to him, and did excellent service in escorting magazine stores backwards and forwards from Allahabad to Cawnpore. His services were offered and accepted by Government, and he was subsequently rewarded. He was a man in whom the most thorough confidence could be placed; in short, one of those excellent characters the mutiny brought to light, whose qualities shone the more brightly from the dark ground of villany that surrounded them. There were several of them, and their extraordinary fidelity, uprightness, zeal, and chivalrous honour go far towards relieving the gloomy picture of Pandey faithlessness exhibited during the mutiny. This man's life was attempted a short time ago at Agra, where he was shot at on parade. The would-be assassin was sentenced to twenty-one years' imprisonment for the crime. We have only to draw the attention of his Excellency the Commander in Chief to the fact of the deceased having been twice the object of a murderous assault, and to the fact of the murder occurring so close to the column, and all the men in the immediate proximity being ignorant of how it occurred, and not even seeing any movement, or any one running away, and of the fact of the Sikh's somewhat suspicious conduct before the march not being reported or known till after this occurrence. Are not these things instances of the old spirit of Pandeyism creeping out? Why was this officer's life twice attempted, and the second time successfully? Because he was a great deal too trustworthy. He would do his duty, that all the Pandies knew, and depend on it he knew a good deal too much of the antecedents of many men in the regiment for it to be convenient for them to allow him to live. Or may he not have been cognizant of some plotting already on foot, on which he was only waiting to obtain specific information before denouncing those concerned—and dead men tell no tales—and so the tragedy on the bank of the Ganges Canal? We have further to tell his Excellency that the new native infantry corps (omitting, of course, the Punjabs, who, by an act of inconceivable political idiocy, were incorporated into the regular native army) have all the faults, with none of the good points, if such there were, of the old Bengal assassins.—*Dylhi Gazette*.

**A FLOATING SANITARIUM.**—We (*Friend of India*) lately urged the necessity for a marine sanitarium, and described the advantages presented by Curlew Island, off the coast of Tenasserim, for this purpose. Since then the orders have gone forth to clear a portion of the island, and to prepare it in the course of the next year or two for the reception of invalids. Meanwhile we owe to Captain Reddie, the Controller of Marine Affairs, the prospect of a sanitarium within a day's sail of Calcutta, at sea, and yet not out of the reach of the post office and the telegraph. The steamer *Bentlinck*, once so well known and lately so much disliked for its lumbering slowness, which was purchased from the P. and O. Company by Government, and is not now required as a transport, is fast being emptied of its machinery, and next cold weather will be moored as a great floating sanitary hotel at the mouth of the Hooghly. The spot likely to be selected is a creek near Hidgellee, exposed to the health-giving breezes of the Bay of Bengal, while partially sheltered from its storms, and surrounded by a fine sandy beach. The lower deck of the quondam steamer is being fitted up for the reception of invalids who are private soldiers, and the upper deck for such officers as have hitherto been accommodated in the Calcutta hospital, and who would be benefited by sea air. The space hitherto occupied by the enormous paddle-wheels will be devoted to bath, where the invalid may daily disport himself in salt water, free from the fear at once of sun and sharks.

**THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY.**—We (*Friend of India*) abstained last week from even alluding to painful rumours which were rife in Calcutta regarding the conduct of a director and late secretary of the most flourishing of our Joint Stock Tea Companies. As one of the parties alluded to has since come forward in his own person and challenged public inquiry, we abstain at present from doing more than saying that the directors of the Assam Tea Company have found it necessary to inquire into the official conduct of Mr. D. C. Mackey, one of their number, and of Mr. Carter, their late secretary and honorary managing director. Mr. Mackey has resigned, and Mr. Carter, we believe, has left Calcutta. What adds to the painful character of the case is, that Mr. Mackey is vice-president of the Landholders' Association, and only a few weeks ago in this capacity presented an address of congratulation to Lord Elgin. The charges against the two directors are made by Mr. Judge, a solicitor of Calcutta, and their colleague in the direction. We honour him for the boldness with which he has brought his charges in the Calcutta papers, when he saw the desperate efforts which were being made by men who ought to have been above such weakness to hush up the matter. At present we express no opinion on the charges, though these efforts and Mr. Carter's absence from Calcutta are very suspicious. In his public letter Mr. Judge states that before his colleagues in the direction he charged—and proved the charge—Messrs. Mackey and Carter with allotting to themselves two hundred and thirty maunds of seed belonging to the company and transferring it to plantations which were their own property; with using the company's coolies on these plantations, and with tampering with the company's books, falsifying the entries and sending deceptive statements to the London board that these "irregularities" might be concealed. These charges involve criminal consequences if proved. It is no satisfaction to us that the directors have appointed a committee to report on the matter. We have not forgotten the recent case of Sir Albert Larpent's testimonials. We accept the assurances of Mr. Peterson that, as a large shareholder, he will "take care that no pecuniary loss is suffered by the company." But we would remind him and all the directors that the public have an interest in this matter as well as the shareholders. Moral as well as pecuniary interests are involved, and we trust no attempt will be made at any compromise which, while it secures the latter, might sacrifice the former. Apart from higher considerations there are too many Joint-Stock Tea Companies afloat, and too many likely still to be started, to allow the public to look on with indifference at the action which may be taken by the directors of the Assam Tea Company in this matter.

**THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER—THE BUBBLE BURST.**—We learn, on trustworthy authority, that the march of the Sinde Horse from Jacobabad to Khelat has been suddenly stopped by order of the Supreme Government. The explanation of this change of policy may probably be found in the fact, which we are assured is now placed beyond doubt, that Dost Mohammed, after threatening unutterable things, has, like a true Afghan, ended by coming quietly to terms with his enemies. If we are rightly informed, a compromise has been effected, according to which Sooltan Ahmed Jan is to retain possession of Furrak, the Persians promising not to interfere so long as the Dost remains passive. It is likely that the old Ameer could not really help himself, but was obliged to make a truce for fear of losing Kandahar. He has a most unmanageable household to deal with, and the loyalty of his subjects is of such a nature that it will only last as long as he can give them to fight for him better pay than they can get from any one else to fight against him. In one of the now famous Cabool news-letters a little episode of the war, told with charming frankness, shows of what stuff Afghan chiefs are made. An urzee, we are told, came one day to the Ameer, informing him that on such a date the governor of a certain fort received a message from Sooltan Ahmed Jan to

surrender the fort on conditions stated in a document sent with the messenger. The governor, on looking at these conditions, found that he was offered twenty thousand rupees a year in the service of the chief of Herat, and, as he only got ten thousand rupees a year from the ruler of Cabool, he "of course" gave up the fort. Such being the devotion of the Afghans to their sovereign, such their disinterested love of country, it may be imagined that the Dost finds it a sufficiently difficult task to keep things in order at Cabool without attempting to fulfil his threat of dying under the walls of Herat.—*Bombay Saturday Review*.

**THE OPIUM INQUIRY.**—The inquiry going on at Arrah, under the orders of Government, in respect to certain points connected with the opium department in Shahabad, in consequence of the *Hurkaru's* special correspondent's letter of the 4th of April last, is suspended pending a reference to Government. The special correspondent declines to attempt to prove his charges of gross oppression and extortion against the sub-deputy and the bukshee until these officers are suspended. Being both of twenty-six years' standing, and hitherto approved good service, they naturally object to this. We are far from believing the truth of some of the highly coloured statements of the correspondent. On the contrary, we learn from the opium districts of Behar that the increase in the rate given to the cultivators to five rupees a seer has led to immensely extended cultivation. Opium is now, next to potatoes, the most profitable crop for the ryot. So much is this the case that the zemindars, envying the prosperity of their tenants, have resolved to take advances also. With the usual Asiatic suspicion, however, they can hardly believe that the increased price will be paid, and so they wait for another year. But the confessions made by the opium officials themselves, and printed in the appendix to the Indigo Commission's report, show the need for such a fair inquiry as an official of the high character of Mr. G. F. Cockburn, the commissioner, is likely to institute. And anyone who knows what Asiatics are must be convinced that the truth will not be reached, unless the parties complained of are removed temporarily to another district. Because they are accused it does not follow that they are guilty, nor does their suspension, or rather temporary removal elsewhere, involve the truth of the charges. That will be seen by the result, in arriving at which fully and honestly they should be as much concerned as the public.—*Friend of India*.

**LUCKNOW, May 14th.**—Mr. Wyllie, the Assistant-secretary to the Chief Commissioner, has been telegraphed to from Calcutta, to know whether he will accept of the Under-secretaryship to Government in the Foreign Department, and it is understood he has replied in the affirmative. This will increase his emoluments by Rs. 550 per mensem, a consideration not to be despised by so young a civilian. In recommending the Government originally to sanction this appointment, Mr. Wingfield drew attention to the facilities it would afford to all the young officials of the province, in mastering secretariat work, to limit the time to six months. His intention seems to have been lost sight of, for Mr. Wyllie has held the late appointment, to my knowledge, for upwards of a year. Mr. King, a district Assistant-commissioner, officiates for Mr. Wyllie for the present, and the latter will leave for Calcutta by the 15th. One of the late King's Begums recently obtained a search warrant for a quantity of treasure which she affirmed was hid in the premises of one of our distinguished dressmakers. The information turns out to be correct. The Begum, I believe, intends proceeding against the Government for a restitution of the whole amount, and has retained a pleader to witness the value of the reclaimed treasure. Not long since an uncovenanted official here was compelled to disgorge a fancied prize after a long search, to the intense disgust of all who had similar expectations. There is now a perceptible change in the weather, and the hot season may fairly be said to have set in. The Rev. Mr. Moore has succeeded beyond his expectations in his honest endeavours to benefit the soldier, and had

already realised half the amount required, viz., Rs. 20,000. In six months the Soldiers' Club will be an acknowledged institution of this city, and it is anticipated one of the most magnificent of the kind in the country. The Union Club, too, is riding its hobby at an almost killing pace, and seems determined to outstride its competitors. It has been resolved at their last committee to institute a series of *reunions*, and to devote a portion of the building to Thespis. This will, I think, prove an alluring auxiliary to the many amusements which it at present boasts of, and will tend to establish that cordiality and good feeling which is the mainspring of all such institutions. Lord Listowel and suite have just passed through the station on their way to Calcutta, after having bagged a prodigious quantity of game in an incredibly short space of time.—*Times of India*.

**LAHORE, May 7.**—The supposed Bala Rao has at length left Sealkote for Cawnpore, where, if fully identified, he will be tried. It is said there is more than one individual now in that station quite capable of recognising the real Bala Rao,—men, too, upon whom reliance can be placed. His march will be a tedious one, as he proceeds by daily stages of bullock train escorted by a strong posse of police. Mr. Rattigan, assistant superintendent of police, who made himself conspicuous in his capture, accompanies the prisoner. The trial cannot take place before the middle of June. Strong rumours prevail here of essential changes being effected in the Public Works Department of the province. The idea has been in contemplation for some time, but nothing was finally settled until the arrival of the Inspector General of Public Works Accounts, Major Chesney. The principal alterations intended will be among the executive engineers and their assistants, who are much too numerous. It is said the superintending engineership of the Lahore and Peshawur Road will be abolished, and the numerous executive divisions considerably reduced. Any one familiar with public works in India must be aware of the immense sums expended on the supervising and office establishments alone. Probably one-half of the annual amount granted goes in payment of salaries and allowances of chief, superintending, and executive engineers with their assistants, supervisors, overseers, moonshes, clerks and accountants of all kinds. This is too much, and could be done much better and for a great deal less. What would be said in England (where labour is exceedingly dear) if ten shillings in every pound voted for public works went into the pockets of the parties selected to overlook the construction of such works? This Lahore and Peshawur Road is one of the most gigantic and expensive attempts at modern folly on record. It has been going on for years, is far from being finished, and has already cost the State upwards of sixty thousand rupees per mile, and before it is completed will exceed a lakh per mile. A line of railway could have been laid for less money. I am persuaded the introduction of the contract system would prove most successful. It would call forth a spirit of competition, and bring enterprising European capitalists into the field which would result in permanent good to the country. One of the most violent shocks of an earthquake experienced in these parts for some time occurred on the evening of the 6th, followed by a tremendous storm, which has done considerable injury to the crops, the chief portion of which was cut and lying in the open fields.—*Times of India*.

**CASH BALANCES.**—The following shows the state of the cash balances at the close of March last:—

|                  | 1860.<br>March.    | 1861.<br>March.    | 1862.<br>March.    |
|------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Govt. of India   | Co's Rs. 5,925,714 | Co's Rs. 3,443,539 | Co's Rs. 5,601,814 |
| " Bengal         | 1,70,46,028        | 2,11,85,57         | 2,54,46,601        |
| " N.W. Provinces | 2,36,69,933        | 2,2,35,399         | 2,49,83,131        |
| " Punjab         | 1,57,93,858        | 1,22,13,604        | 96,76,171          |
| " Madras         | 2,32,92,135        | 1,78,69,239        | 2,80,84,077        |
| " Bombay         | 3,72,91,825        | 2,67,70,835        | 2,75,35,884        |
| Total            | 16,73,59,463       | 13,54,59,263       | 17,58,45,496       |



**JEYPORE.**—Our political agent has succeeded in arresting two of the Bareilly rebels. They are Syuds, and are charged with being active participants in the murder of Europeans, during the recent disturbances. On the other hand, I regret to inform you and your readers of the recent death of that liberal nobleman Thakoor Luchmun Singh, the Prime Minister of Jeypore; he is deeply regretted by thousands; he has been succeeded in the ministership by Pundit Sheodeen. I regret I cannot say much of the Jeypore Judicial Courts. The present new minister appears very much displeased with the magistrate and his deputies for seizing, beating, and imprisoning a Government servant who was deputed from Nusseerabad to Jeypore on Government duty. This poor man, I am sure, would have remained a prisoner for life had it not been for our worthy agent, who has taken serious notice of the case, and procured the man's release, and we trust our new enlightened minister will remove all the officials of the foudjaree, and appoint better and more qualified men who are capable of administering justice. The roads in progress are to be given on contract again. The construction of the Jeypore and Agra-road commenced some time in September, 1855, and up to the present moment I hear that about sixteen or twenty miles have been finished at a most dreadful outlay; some say each mile has cost Rs. 20,000, and others say it has cost about Rs. 10,000 a mile. In some parts the road is constructed some feet above the level of the sand, and is sure to be washed away on the first heavy fall of rain. Roads in sandy parts, I think, should never be built above the level of the sand except when pukka walls are built on both sides, to prevent the water from carrying them away.—*Delhi Gazette.*

**SINUOGGER, CASHMERE, May 6.**—Visitors are making their appearance; some twenty five or thirty have entered the valley. The deputy commissioner on special duty arrived on the 2nd inst. The Maharajah will, in a few days, leave Jummo, and, after a short stay at Rajouree, start for this, and may be expected early in June. Two ladies are amongst the early arrivals at this favourite place. The snow this year on the ranges is very extensive, the lofty peaks stand out in grandeur; this may indeed be called a "snow girt valley." The last few days there has been a good deal of rain. The winter has been very severe, and snow fell far lower than it has fallen for many years.

**PHYSICIAN'S DIPLOMA.**—The *Indian Field* states that only one candidate came forward to compete for the first M.D. examination; though for the benefit of the graduates of the Medical College the standard had been fixed as low as it could possibly be, it having been made to consist of purely practical branches of medical science, combined with a knowledge of mental and moral philosophy. The first M.D. of the Calcutta University is Baboo Chunder Coomarr Day.

**THE JUMMA MUSJID.**—A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* directs attention to the decaying state of the Jumma Musjid, the famous mosque of Delhi. He states that it is merely faced with stone, the intervals being filled in with mud and stones; so that when one of the facing-stones gives way there is every chance of more following. "It is a pity to see a fine building like this going to ruin, but unless something is done towards removing the peepul trees which birds and the high breezes have sown in the crevices of the walls and domes, they will soon make short work of it." The Public Works Department should see to this. Special rules were lately issued regarding the preservation of old ruins and public buildings. To its architectural value the siege has added a new historical interest.

**LADY FRANKLIN IN CALCUTTA.**—The *Hurkaru* notices the arrival by the steamer *Fiery Cross* in Calcutta of Lady Franklin, "the widow of the great Arctic navigator, who so unostentatiously fitted out expedition after expedition at her sole cost, to search for the missing navigators. Their sufferings and fate are now a matter of history. We believe Lady Franklin has been visiting the colonies, and we gladly welcome amongst us this truly noble woman."

**MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.**—Lieutenant H. M. Evans, of the late 6th European Regiment, and since Adjutant of the European Provisional Battalion at Dum-Dum, where he last year attracted the favourable notice of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, has been appointed to the Station Staff at Darjeeling. Lieutenant W. W. Hume, of the late 11th Regiment N.I., who served at the siege of Delhi, has been appointed by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to the officiating Adjutancy of the 35th N.I., and Lieutenant E. Lightfoot, of the late 59th N.I., who did good service during the troublous times of 1857-58, has also been rewarded with the Adjutancy of the 44th N.I. Brigadier P. Harris, commanding at the Presidency, in the absence of General Showers, has proceeded to Raneegeunge to perform the half-yearly inspection of No. 1 Battery 14th Brigade of Royal Artillery at that station; having recently completed his inspection of the troops at Barrackpore, where he found everything satisfactory. Lieutenant Colonel F. W. Burroughs, formerly of the late 17th N.I., and for a considerable time unemployed, has received an appointment in the Military Finance Department, in connection with Colonel A. Broome's office.

**REGIMENTS FOR EUROPE.**—A new roster for the relief and return home of British regiments in India, which have served their foreign time, has been received from England, and the order in which the different corps take their departure is fixed as follows:—92nd Highlanders; 74th, 13th, 69th, 68th, and 45th Regiments of Foot. The last mentioned regiment, which has, till receipt of this roster, looked upon its destiny as first for England, will not be pleased to find five corps now before it on the list; and the Highlanders will, on the other hand, be gratified to know that they are ordered to be sent home next cold season, whether relieved by another regiment from Europe or not. In the cavalry branch there is to be no movement beyond the return to England of the Queen's Bays. In the case of the 68th Foot a curious quibble of military regulations took place; which, however, was set aside by common sense and justice, which occasionally find entrance at the Horse Guards. That regiment, it appears, landed in England from the Crimea, and remained there, we believe, not a month; but by all precedent this constituted a tour of home service, and its foreign service commenced from date of re-embarkation for India. The rule has, however, been set aside; and the regiment goes home in its fair turn.

**FURLOUGH REGULATIONS.**—The following rule is of interest to officers who, formerly under the old furlough regulations, have joined the staff corps, and whose service from date of joining that corp is to be reckoned under the new furlough regulations:—Officers having elected (or who not having before elected, might, on their entering the staff corps, desire to elect) the old furlough regulations, will carry with them into the staff corps so much of their service (authorised leave included) as may have been passed within Indian limits and no more. Before they can retire on the pension of any particular rank they will be required to serve for such further period as will with that service complete the full period prescribed for the pension of any particular rank, with the liberty of availing themselves, after their entry into the staff corps of the privilege periods of absence allowed by paragraph 30 of the new furlough regulations.

**THE HON. MR. FORBES,** Member of the Imperial Legislative Council, embarked on the 9th May on board the *Simla*, under a salute of fifteen guns from the ramparts of Fort William. He finally quits India after thirty-one years of service. As member of the Governor-general's Council for making laws, the purely legislative members are, it would seem, entitled to a salute which they did not enjoy when in the former Council.

**THE NEW CURRENCY.**—The amount of bank notes outstanding in Bombay on the 17th of April was Rs. 25,78,081. In Calcutta the amount was Rs. 69,28,804 on the 30th of April, and in Madras Rs. 6,36,780 on the 12th of April. With the new currency notes the circulation now afloat must be five millions.

**HOMEWARD BOUND SOLDIERS.**—The ship *Alquis*, conveying about two hundred and twenty time-expired soldiers and invalids to England, takes her departure from Calcutta on Friday, the 18th May, and the men will be embarked on board a flat on Saturday morning, and join the ship at Diamond harbour. This is a great improvement upon the former arrangement in these matters; according to which, soldiers homeward bound embarked off Calcutta, with orders to wait at least forty-eight hours for the cholera; which, however, did not always give them the trouble of such long attendance, but generally came on board well within the time accorded for its advent.

**THE ALLAHABAD RIFLE VOLUNTEERS** seem to be reviving. Mr. Thornhill, the commandant, recently convened a meeting, which adopted revised rules, allowing "non-effective" members to be connected with the corps nominally by contributing to its funds. Every volunteer must appear on parade at least once a month, and on the first week day of each quarter, beginning with January, the captain of each company will hold a muster and inspection. A shooting match, at which prizes are to be offered, is to be held on the Queen's birthday. The movement hitherto has flagged under the contempt of the authorities, and the excessive zeal of commanding officers.

**OPIMUM SALE.**—At the Calcutta opium sale, on the 7th May, the following prices were realised:—

|             | Chests.   | Average.           | Proceeds. |
|-------------|-----------|--------------------|-----------|
| Behar ...   | 1,305 ... | 1,508 6 10 1/2 ... | 19,68,500 |
| Benares ... | 1,135 ... | 1,467 12 9 ...     | 16,65,950 |

**SIMLA, May 12.**—A lady, who arrived from Delhi the beginning of last week, was taken ill of cholera on Thursday, and died on Saturday morning. It was, indeed, a sad event, and, as you may imagine, it cast a gloom and much anxiety over the community. Generally it is believed that cholera has never made its appearance at Simla, but the belief is an erroneous one. Cholera carried off many natives and several Europeans in 1856-57; and it is reported now, by the natives, to have made its appearance in villages not far distant.

**MEERUT.**—The *Mofussilite* hears that Mr. R. Spankie, C.S., Judge of Futtehghurh, will come to Meerut, as Judge, on the early departure of Mr. Turnbull, C.S., for England.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

May 7. Seringapatam, Longridge, Liverpool; Nova Scotia, Page, Liverpool; Pernig, Lavigne, Bourbon; Clearence et Leonie, Richlet, Mauritius; Moulmain, Ashton, Moulmain; Sarah and Emma, Wenzel, London; Caroline, Do ds, Moulmain; Addison Gilbert, Cook, Sunderland. 8. Janet Cowan, McKirdy, Liverpool. 10. Norway, Maj. R. Liverpool. 11. Candia, Stewart, Suez.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Nova Scotia.—Mrs. G. J. S. Page.  
Per str. Moulmain.—Miss Shaw, Mr. Blanford, Mr. Deny, Capt. Robertson, Mr. Roy, three Masters Williamson, Capt. Davis, Mr. Ruster, Mr. Hall.  
Per Sarah and Emma.—Mr. Constable, Mr. Beveridge, Mr. Mansfield.  
Per str. Candia.—For MADRAS.—Col. Ludlow, Capt. Motet, Capt. Pope, Messrs. Onslow, Elliott, Quillet, and Bury. For CALCUTTA.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas, Mrs. Coln, Mr. and Mrs. Wallace, Miss Cochrane, Lieut. Martin, Mr. Law and child, Messrs. Robin, Wilkins, Toole, Stanmore, Furna, Swanson, Rose, and Altord, Lieut. Hils, Maj. Beccher, Capt. Minlaux (?), Lieut. Prittie, Messrs. Lockhart, Bainbridge, Paton, Murray, Frittlough, Gannigan and Keane. From MADRAS.—Lieuts. R. Taylor and Beaus, Mr. N. Burns, Col. Eyre.

### DEPARTURES.

May 3. Duc de Richelieu, Bernard, Bourbon; Belle Virginie, Reilles, Bombay; Burnah, Grey, Rangoon and Moulmain. 4. Martaban Joughn, Liverpool; Kederee, Freebody, Hamburg; Scotland, Campbell, Liverpool. 5. Anglo Saxon, Billing, Havannah; City of Delhi, Muir, London. 6. Cesambre, Bollier, Belle Isle; Fritty Allum, S. aber, Colombo; Saint Louis, Teruiseer, Bourbon via Mauritius; Sarah, Gordon, Galle. 7. Edith Moore, Tedbury, Colombo; Star Light, Howes, Boston.

By Electric Telegraph.—CALCUTTA, May 23.—The Bank of Bengal yesterday reduced its rates 1 per cent. all round. Government Securities.—Five and a-half per Cent. 12 1/2 prem.; Five per cent. 5 1/2 to 5 3/4 prem.; Four per Cent. 6 to 6 1/2 dis. Exchange.—On London, for first class credits at six months' sight, 2s. 5-16d. per rupee. Freight.—To London, dead weight, £3. to £3. 5s. per ton; Jute, £2. 10s. per ton; Seeds, £3 10s. per ton. Shirts Grey—7 lbs and 40 in., Rs. 5-5 to 5-6 ans. per piece; market firm. Madapolams Grey.—3 lbs. and 32 in. Rs. 2-5 to 2-6 ans. per piece; market firm. Twist Mule.—No 40's good seconds ans. 6-1 pie per Morah; upward tendency.

## MADRAS.

## MYSORE.

The report upon the administration for 1860-61 of the Mysore territory by the officiating Commissioner has now been published, and such particulars as are generally interesting may be as well laid before our readers. Before entering upon matters connected with the various branches of the administration, we may mention that this flourishing province, famous for one of the finest, perhaps the very finest, station as regards health to be found in Southern India, we refer, of course, to Bangalore, had the good fortune to be ruled by one Commissioner, the late Sir Mark Cubbon, for no less than twenty six years, a fact which will account in a great measure for that progressive prosperity which has distinguished its administration for upwards of a quarter of a century. His departure from the country a few years since, and the subsequent news of his death, we are told, were both deeply felt by all classes in Mysore, as he was looked up to by the population with the greatest respect and esteem.

Commencing with the Judicial Department, we find that as regards civil justice, the total number of suits filed during the year (1860-61) was 12,945, which was 1,059 in excess of the previous year; of these 18,752 were decided in the Amils' Courts, and the remaining 1,225 in those of the Hoozoor Adawlut, Superintendents and Moonsiffs. The amount litigated was Rs. 18,34,372; the average per suit being Rs. 141. This is high as compared with the Punjab, where the average for 1859-60 was but Rs. 61, but it is less than in the North West Provinces, where it was for the same year Rs. 180. No mention is made of the average duration of suits in the various Civil Courts, which is to be regretted, as a comparison could then have been made with other provinces where such are shown. Under the head of appeals it would seem that 1,276 were filed during the year, which, with the previous year's balance, made a total of 1,416; of these 1,350 were disposed of, leaving but 66 undisposed of on 1st May, 1861. If we turn to criminal justice, we find that the total number of cases under trial during the year was 15,089, involving 30,757 persons; of these latter 19,802, or nearly 64 per cent., were convicted. In the North West Provinces for 1859-60 the percentage was 56½. Computing the population of the Mysore territory at 3,864,678 this would give a proportion of one offence to every 256 persons; in the Punjab it was for 1859-60 one to every 324 persons. The criminal file in Mysore, were it not for a large number of petty cases which comprised no less than 10,616, would contrast very favourably with other provinces, the offences against the person and property aggregating but 3,073. There was a decrease in criminal cases during the year under report to the extent of 81. The proportion of stolen property recovered was 37 per cent., contrasting in this respect favourably with the Punjab for 1859-60, where it was but 29½. The Mysore police are essentially a talook force, and are reported to have given satisfaction.

The cost per prisoner in the Mysore gaols was as high as 49 rupees, in the report it is entered at Rs. 4 2; but this we presume is per mensem, and not per annum. The prison mortality is set down at 5.8 per cent.; the former of these items exceeds that in the Punjab, Madras, Lower Bengal, and the North West Provinces, where it is Rs. 17, 38, 42, and 46 respectively; the mortality rate is greater than in the Punjab, where it was 2.3 per cent., but is less than in the other three provinces, where it was 7.3, 10.82, and 10.73 respectively. In the Finance Department we find that the revenue of 1860-61 was Rs. 95,84,600, out of which the assessment on wet, dry, and garden lands produced Rs. 58,91,808, while the Abkarry brought in nearly 11 lacs, and the Customs nearly 10½ lacs. Stamps produced a revenue of Rs. 9,574. The revenue realised from opium had but slightly increased, the quantity grown, 1,000 maunds, being nearly all consumed in the province; the amount of duty received was Rs. 13,630. The total revenue had somewhat fallen off as com-

pared with that for 1859-60, when it was 101 lacs, but this was held to be owing mainly to indifferent seasons and to the failure at the end of the monsoon of what are termed the latter rains. The non-appearance of famine is attributed to the custom of burying all the surplus "Ragee" grain in pits, whence it is taken up in times of scarcity. This grain will keep sound and good for nearly fifty years; all articles of consumption had risen during the year under report, a circumstance which though doubtless improving materially the condition of the agricultural classes, tells heavily on all with fixed incomes.

The expenditure of the province amounted on the whole to Rs. 86,76,058, leaving a balance in favour of income for the year of Rs. 9,08,541, or with previous balances to Rs. 84,32,942. The disbursements on account of revenue charges amounted to a little over 17 lacs, while the military cost 11½ lacs. A sum of 2¼ lacs was paid as subsidy to the Madras Government, and Rs. 14,41,067 were paid to his highness the Rajah, 3½ lacs being his yearly stipend, and the remainder, the fifth share of the revenue of the country, guaranteed to him by treaty. The Public Works Department cost Rs. 6,53,011. No new roads were constructed during the year; but bridges were erected on the line of road from Bangalore to Mysore, one of them being of large span. Several third-class roads were in progress intended to act as feeders from the large towns in the province to the railway, now in course of construction from Vaniambaddy to Bangalore. A vast number of tanks, large and small, were either repaired, enlarged, or strengthened, while the dam across the Nagoo river and the excavation of a channel near Luckmanpore has also been executed. In education the outlay had been Rs. 41,950; four new English schools were established during 1860-61, and eight other schools, English and Vernacular, are to be opened as soon as the services of qualified teachers can be obtained. The number of pupils in the various schools numbered 1,681; of these 1,116 were Hindoos, 205 Mahomedans, and the remainder of other castes and classes. The average attendance was 1,324, and the cost of educating each pupil attending the Government schools is calculated at Rs. 32.2.10. A grant in aid had been made to a well-conducted Hindoostanee school in the Bangalore cantonment.

The Military Establishment consists of 7 regiments of horse and 4 of foot, the former numbering 2,289, and the latter 2,182. They perform police and escort duties in the districts, and are reported as being in all respects in perfectly efficient condition. Under the head of vaccination, we find that nearly 96,000 persons were operated upon during the year, and that 91,000 cases are reported to have been successful. The number of vaccinators throughout the province was 75. The hospitals and dispensaries of the Mysore Government cost Rs. 59,033, for which sum 22,000 people were attended medically, and 96,000 were vaccinated. The number of patients during 1860-61 exceeded by 2,000 those treated in the previous year, owing to the prevalence of cholera, which in July and August 1860 was felt rather severely at Bangalore. With the exception of the Astagram division, the health of the province is reported upon as good, but in that district nearly 5,000 people were in a very short space of time carried off by the same fearful scourge. The revenue from forest lands had fallen off during the year under review, but this was attributable to the customary sales not having been held; nearly 10,000 logs of valuable teak, black wood, and other good descriptions of jungle timber were on a rough estimate ready at the various depots for sale. Large tracks of waste land were being taken up, owing to the continuance during the last few years of the very high prices of grain. Under the head of mining we find that about one hundred thousand maunds of iron were manufactured in 1860-61 in Mysore, and 25,000 maunds were exported to the adjoining territories. The value of the iron produced was estimated at not more than 2½ lacs of rupees.

Such, then, is the present state of Mysore, the administration of which was assumed by the

British Government in 1831, since which time the country has attained its present prosperity. The net balance in hand was on the 30th April, 1861, as we have previously mentioned above, 8¼ lacs of rupees, very nearly an ordinary year's revenue, and the revenue for 1861-62 it is estimated will not fall far short of 1 crore of rupees. An interesting feature in the administration of this province since its assumption by our Government, and one which it is believed has very materially conduced to its present state of prosperity, has been the gradual abolition of a number of cesses and transit duties, which, without essentially increasing the revenues of the State, pressed heavily in many instances upon the industry and comforts of the people. We think it will hardly be credited when we state that in 1831-32 the "Sayer" revenue was levied under no less than 537 heads, and produced only a little more than 6½ lacs of rupees. For the present year the same excise duty under 25 heads is calculated to reach a sum of above 9 lacs. Previous to 1836-37 there were a number of petty imposts or duties on vegetables, plantains, wood, coolies, leaves, sheep's wool, blankets, fowls, eggs, bamboos, &c. Several of these were abolished in that year, others not till 1843-44. According to the latest change of system, a simple *ad valorem* duty was directed to be levied upon twenty articles only, the highest percentage being on opium, and the lowest on country blankets; five articles only are taxed at from 10 to 15 per cent., and these are ganjah, betel leaves, dry cocoa-nuts (kopra), manufactured timber and opium. The excise duty called *halut* is a tax on four articles, coffee, betel-nut, pepper, and cardamoms. The tax upon betel-nut forms no inconsiderable item in the aggregate revenue of this State, the amount realised in 1858-59 being Rs. 4,29,011; the rates on the three several sorts of nuts were Rs. 1.4, 12 annas and 6 annas respectively. The rate upon one maund of cardamoms of 28 lbs. having a market value of Rs. 40 was fixed at four rupees, and in one division alone (the Nuggur) Rs. 11,528 was paid as duty on this seed; the rate per maund of pepper was also fixed at 4 annas, and this paid in the above-mentioned district alone a duty of nearly Rs. 16,000, the quantity produced there being 81,845 maunds.—*Times of India*.

## WANTED—POPULATION FOR BRITISH BURMAH!

The folly of encouraging emigration from India to the colonies has received a remarkable illustration in a correspondence between Colonel Phayre, Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, and the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce. While thousands of coolies annually leave the ports of India for foreign countries, the population of British Burmah is not more than ten to the square mile. With a practical desire for the good of the rich province which he governs, Colonel Phayre has always been anxious to increase its population, but has differed from us as to the best means of accomplishing this. He is willing to help private importers of labour in every legitimate way. He is anxious for such a contract law as binds the coolies in the colonies, and there wins the admiration of the very philanthropists who condemn it here. But hitherto he has declined to recommend the State to become an importer of labour, just as the colonial governments are. Still, not unwilling to be convinced in a case on the decision of which the prosperity of British Burmah chiefly depends, he has asked the Rangoon Chamber of Commerce, as consisting of the merchants and planters most interested in a supply of cheap labour, to show him how the State can best encourage immigration. Both parties are agreed that the country, from its undeveloped wealth and vast extent, will absorb any number of labourers, and that it is desirable to import Chinese rather than any race from the peninsula of Hindostan.

The Chamber of Commerce have failed to take advantage of the opportunity afforded them. They do not grapple with the difficulty, they avoid all details, and they ask for privileges for the labourers which are most extravagant. They recommend Government to give coolie settlers, besides a free passage, grants of land free for from

fifteen to twenty-five years, and "to compel the settlers to clear a certain portion of the land within a certain time." They ask for a Contract Law by which the rights of employers and employed shall be clearly defined, and declare that without such a law hirers of labour "must suffer considerable inconvenience." With the exception of the last, these are terms no civilised government would accede to, and which no intelligent merchants should have asked for. To exempt from tax "cleared" land for fifteen years, and that in the case of coolies whom the State would have to feed for a year and to supply with ploughs and cattle, all at an estimated cost of not less than Rs. 220 after landing them at Rangoon, is to pay for population far more than it is worth, valuable as it is, and to do for the merchants what they should assist in doing for themselves. People from Burmah and the Shan States have already settled down in thousands, receiving land free of tax for merely three or four years. These settlers are much more "respectable" than any who might be "compelled" to cultivate, that is, to submit to a provision which the English settler in Hindostan has just got rid of by the fee-simple rules as an intolerable burden. At present, moreover, thousands of coolies annually emigrate from Coringa and Madras to Rangoon and Moulmein, make money during the season, and return with their profits to their families, glad to escape by sea the robbers to whose cruelty their brethren are exposed by land on the road between Chittagong and Arracan. The one source of emigration is too scanty, and the other is too temporary, to be at all equal to the labour demand of British Burmah. But that which proves an inducement in their case needs only to be systematised under State supervision, to bring thousands of poor Chinese from Canton.

This question of Government interference in the supply of labour has equal interest for all the scantily-peopled provinces of India. The plan seems to us simple, and the respective duties of Government and of private persons to be clearly marked out. Let the local authorities of Burmah in all respects imitate such colonial Governments as those of the Mauritius and West Indies. Let an emigration agent be sent to Canton. British Burmah will be far more popular with Chinese emigrants than the colonies, because it is almost part of their own land, professes their own faith, and is already colonised by not less than six thousand of their own people, all of whom are prosperous traders or cultivators. Not only so, but there is almost as frequent intercourse between the Chinese of Pegu and their own country as is the case with the wealthy shoemakers of Calcutta. They make fortunes and return to their native land, spreading the fame of the settlement they have left. In these circumstances the agent would have no difficulty in securing a superior race of emigrants, to whom a free passage alone would be an inducement. On landing the coolies would be made over to a superintendent of immigrants, whose duty it would be to see to their welfare, their indentures, registration, assignment to merchants or planters, the bestowal of grants of land on them if they preferred that, their condition in their master's service, and their return to their own country should they wish it. All should be bound for a term of three years, or, if they are to become settlers themselves, should receive rent-free land for the same period, and such advances for food and stock as the *tweavee* is in India, the value to be repaid by instalments. The latter class should not be entitled to return at the cost of the State, and thus the only expenditure for them would be a free passage. Others might prefer to remain as coolies on their own account in the three ports, and should be similarly treated. Coolies bound for three years, on the expiry of that period, should make all subsequent engagements only from year to year, and the three years' term should be shortened on the immigrant paying part of his passage-money from his earnings. For the agricultural settlers on their own account, no spot is so well suited as the forest tract in the district of Rangoon, which

stretches from Twantay for twenty miles almost to the Bassein Creek. Already a Shan colony has been there formed, and there is hope that the Karens may be won by Christianity from their barbarous habits.

We ask the Government of India to sanction for British Burmah, its own land, only what it so zealously carries out for the colonies and for aliens like the French. We ask Colonel Phayre to do only what is done by such colonies as Trinidad and the Mauritius, with the approbation of all philanthropists. Even if the province bore all the cost, by its increased prosperity the outlay would be soon repaid with enormous interest. But the hirers of labour would be only too glad to pay their share of the cost, as the West Indian planters do, for they would soon see the extravagant rates now paid for labour reduced. We fail to see why Chinese immigration should not do for Burmah all that Indian immigration has done, in saving the colonies from the ruin that impended on the abolition of slavery, and raising them to a pitch of unparalleled prosperity. In 1842, before it had coolies, Trinidad exported 20,506 hogsheds of sugar; in 1850 there were exported 40,000. Can Lord Elgin and Colonel Phayre assign any reason, either from morality, political economy, or practical common sense, why the same means should not produce similar results in British Burmah? If they cannot, the duty is imperative on them at once to encourage Chinese immigration.—*Friend of India.*

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

RANGOON.—Our future Recorder, Dr. Clarke, has arrived, and has taken his seat on the bench of the District Court of Rangoon as Judicial Deputy Commissioner, pending the Act authorising the Government to appoint Recorders to the Courts in Rangoon and Moulmein; which Act, by the-by, it is now said, is not to be an Act of Parliament, but of the Legislative Council of the Governor-general of India. It matters not under what authority Dr. Clarke takes his seat as Recorder so long as it is sufficient, and he has it, for it can scarcely be satisfactory to him as an I.L.D., and a member of the Bar, to see his decisions reversed in appeal by a Major of Infantry, whose good fortune has raised him to the position of Commissioner of Pegu; and that he is not only liable to this, but to be subjected to the impertinent remarks of the said officer in his decisions, he will find to his cost, lack of assurance and self-appreciation not being qualities by any means foreign to the potentate who rules Rangoon. The withdrawal of the very large military force which has within the last twelve months taken its departure from these provinces has already been fraught with much evil to the country, and every day shows more clearly how necessary it is to overawe the people of Pegu and Burmah Proper, at any rate with a semblance of power. Our constabulary, as now organised, may in reality be equally efficient with the military; they may be quite as capable, perhaps more so, of opposing any actual rising among the people, or an incursion from the Burmese territory. I in no way mean to disparage them; but the truth is, and it is a fact beyond denial, that they have not, and cannot have, the moral effect their red-coated brethren had. It was with the red coats of the British infantry that in 1825-26, and again in 1852-53, the Burmese measured their strength; they were defeated by them, and though they hated they acknowledged their superiority. They have contracted a wholesome dread of the power contained within the compass of the "brick dust" coat; but remove the outward covering, and their respect will evaporate, unless it be in the case of a white face. The Burman is a strange compound of courage and timidity, shrewdness and superstition, wisdom and folly; and he attaches more weight to outward appearances than many who do not know him intimately would imagine. That this is the case the present state of the districts even immediately about Rangoon and on the frontier distinctly proves. If we look at home within the precincts even of

the town and cantonment of Rangoon, we have pretty nearly nightly evidence of the boldness with which the dacoits carry on their depredation, and in a measure the impunity with which they act. Moreover, they are now collecting in formidable bands, and, as in the Burmese time, are commencing to separate themselves from the community, and to live apart in separate villages; either on the tidal creeks where their swift *lyoungs* (boats) enable them to defy pursuit and capture, or in the depth of the jungles where their dwellings are hidden from the sight of the most inquisitive police officer. While this is the state of affairs within even the maritime districts of the province, they are even worse on the frontier. The trans-frontier dacoits cross into British territory with the greatest boldness, and penetrate far into our border districts in search of the plunder by which they live. They now loot our villages, and carry fire and sword into the heart of our territory, and escape back across their frontier before any force can be brought to operate against them. It was not wont to be so; but courage has returned to the heart of the Burman, as he has witnessed the departure from the land of his birth of those red coated warriors who deprived him of the soil his forefathers owned. He has not the same respect for the constable in his quiet attire that he had for the soldier in his more conspicuous uniform; the result is to be seen in the perpetual dacoities which now disgrace the border districts of Pegu. In one of them a British officer has lost his life under circumstances which call for some notice on the part of the Chief Commissioner, as it has occurred through the criminality of the subjects of the King of Ava. A body of dacoits of considerable strength lately crossed into British territory and began *looting*, burning and slaying, almost under the eyes of the Toungou authorities. Lieut. Halsted, an assistant-superintendent of police, hearing of what was going on, assembled the police force under his orders, and proceeded in pursuit of the marauders. After a hot chase of some hours he came up with the dacoits, and at once attacked them vigorously. His party was, however, fearfully outnumbered, and was eventually overpowered. On the police finding themselves overmatched, all who were capable of doing so bolted, leaving their officer in the hands of the dacoits, who, after they had seized and overpowered him, literally hacked him in pieces with their *dahs*. The conduct of the men who escaped is ordered to be investigated, but there is little doubt they were no match for the large party they found themselves suddenly opposed to, and there is, moreover, every reason to believe that Lieut. Halsted was intentionally deceived as to the strength of the party he was in pursuit of.—*Englishman.*

A "BURMAH BIBLE AND TRACT SOCIETY" has been established in Rangoon, with the object of providing for the publication and circulation of the Holy Scriptures in the Burmese, Karen and other languages spoken in Burmah, and of aiding in the circulation of tracts and religious publications.

FIRES IN PEGU.—Fires seem to be terribly frequent in Pegu. Nearly the whole of Promé has been destroyed, except the Telegraph office, and one or two other buildings. Another conflagration has occurred at Bassein, and also in the old town of Pegu. Why will the householders not build in brick?

LOSS OF THE "SARDINIAN."—The *Rangoon Times* says that on the 23rd of April last the British ship *Sardinian*, a fine large vessel of over twelve hundred tons burthen, was totally destroyed by fire. She was at anchor at the time, near the mouth of the Pegu river, and was loading with a cargo of cotton and rice for the European market. The Burmese coolies were allowed to smoke their cigars on board, and the new Deputy Judicial Commissioner will probably have a difficult task to decide between the agents, the underwriters, the owners, and the captain.

MR. LIONEL U. STEELE, Barrister at Law, has been appointed Senior Judge of the Madras Court of Small Causes.

## BOMBAY.

### THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION.

The following memorial was presented to the Governor-general of India by the members of the Bombay Association, and to which the annexed reply has been sent to the Secretary of the Association:—To the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., &c., Viceroy and Governor-general of India in Council.

The humble petition of the Bombay Association

Showeth,—That your petitioners have learnt that an influential agitation has recently been got up both in England and in India, to induce the Government to reduce the import duties upon yarn and piece goods.

That your lordship in council is not unaware of the important fact, that unlike other colonies of the British Crown, India pays its own charges without any cost to England.

That your petitioners beg to represent that the state of Indian finances has already permitted the repeal of the Licence-tax, a concession of which your petitioners in common with the whole of the community duly appreciate the value; that should the finances show such further improvement as to admit of other taxes being repealed, your petitioners respectfully submit that it would be more advisable to repeal the Income-tax than the import duties, which are apparently felt by no class whatever. That a reduction of import duties on Manchester goods at the present time is objectionable on special grounds, which your petitioners observe have already been brought to the notice of your lordship in Council.

That whatever disadvantages may result from the import duties, their levy at all events, your petitioners beg to observe, occasions neither disaffection nor danger, and being indirect taxation, they are directly felt by no one in India.

That the Income-tax, on the other hand, is a tax which is in itself felt to be most oppressive, and one that is susceptible of great abuse and is often rendered of peculiar hardship and oppression, and the imposition of which has caused universal discontent, entailing, moreover, heavy charges in its collection.

That if any measure is likely to afford relief and tend to ensure happiness and contentment to the millions of this empire, it is the repeal of the Income-tax, a measure of primary importance; the reduction of import duties on yarn and piece goods your petitioners submit is a measure of secondary moment altogether.

That your Petitioners, while with due deference approaching your Lordship in Council with their appeal on this subject, beg respectfully to state that they are far from wishing to be thought opposed to the principles of free trade, but with all due deference and respect pray that the oppressive, unpopular, and even demoralising Income-tax be repealed before any other tax in India. And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(Signed)

JUGGONATH SUNKERSETT, President.

BOMANJEE HORMASJEE, Vice President.

And others.

Bombay, 15th April, 1862.

From the Hon. E. Drummond, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, to the President, Vice-President and Members of the Bombay Association.

### FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your memorial to the address of his Excellency the Governor-general in Council, praying for the repeal of the Income-tax in preference to a reduction of the Import duties, and, in reply, to refer you to the financial statement of the honourable Mr. Laing, and to observe that the recent measures of the Government for remitting the Licence-tax and for relieving completely two-thirds of the payers of the Income-tax, afford a sufficient proof that it is not the wish of the Government to make the burthen of taxation press on the people of India any further

than is absolutely necessary to meet the indispensable expenses of the State.—I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,

(Signed) E. DRUMMOND.

Fort William, Council Chamber, 30th April, 1862.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. F. HUTCHINSON.—The following address has been presented to Mr. F. Hutchinson:—To F. Hutchinson, Esq., Bombay. Dear Sir,—Having heard that you are on the point of leaving India for England, we cannot allow you to depart without expressing our sense of the valuable services which you have frequently rendered to us and to the public generally in the advancement of the municipal interests of this place, during the many years that you were one of the active members of the late Board of Conservancy, and of her Majesty's Bench of Justices. It is to you in a great measure that the public are indebted for many improvements in municipal arrangements, and when it became necessary to increase the funds in order to provide for the expenditure on the Vehar Water Works, and a new and a thorough system of drainage of this town and island, you devised the means of effecting that object. This was acknowledged by our much-esteemed Governor, the late Lord Elphinstone, who, in a letter addressed to the bench of justices by the Secretary to Government under date 19th March, 1851, expressed himself as follows:—"After careful consideration the Hon. the Governor in Council is of opinion that the plan which I am now instructed to propose, and for which Government are in a great measure indebted to Mr. Hutchinson, the Collector of Bombay, would be the most unobjectionable mode of raising the requisite funds." We have also to express our acknowledgments of the kind and friendly demeanour which uniformly characterised your official intercourse with us, and your ready accessibility at all times whilst holding employment under Government. In order to mark our personal regard for you, we beg your acceptance of a silver tea service to be selected by you in England, and we place at your disposal the sum of £500 which has been subscribed by us for this purpose. Wishing you every happiness and prosperity in all your further undertakings,—we remain, dear sir, yours faithfully, Juggonath Sunkersett, Bomanjee Hormusjee, Rustomjee Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy, Cowasjee Jehangier, Sorabjee Jamssetjee Jejeebhoy, Framjee Nusserwanjee, and others. Bombay, 12th April, 1862."

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A special general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, pursuant to a notice, was held on Wednesday, 14th May, at one o'clock P.M., for the purpose of electing a Chairman in the place of James N. Fleming, Esq., who has left Bombay for Europe. Members present: John Parsons, Esq.; A. J. Hunter, Esq.; Charles Macdonald, Esq.; E. P. Repton, Esq.; W. Trevor Roper, Esq.; A. B. Boyle, Esq.; A. Morrison, Esq.; S. Burstall, Esq.; W. Nixon, Esq.; R. Wallace, Esq.; John Mitchell, Esq.; R. McIlwraith, Esq., and R. Latham, Esq. John Parsons, Esq., was called to the chair. The Chairman read the circular calling the meeting. It was then proposed by John Parsons, Esq., seconded by C. P. Repton, Esq., and carried unanimously:—"That the Hon. Michael H. Scott be elected Chairman, and Robert Hannay, Esq., be Deputy Chairman for the unexpired term of the present session."

ADDRESS TO MR. J. B. LANE.—The following is the address presented to Mr. Lane, Managing Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by the Engineer officers of the line prior to his departure by the last mail for Europe, and his reply:—"To John Benn Lane, Esq., Managing Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway, Surat. Sir,—We the undersigned members of the staff, of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company have learned with deep regret of your failing health, though we are not surprised that at length you feel the effects of over-work. There are few amongst us who have not many times experienced kindness at your hands, and there are none of us who are

not grateful for your devotion to the interests of the Company we serve, and with the success of which we feel our interests and ambitions to be interwoven. We are proud of successes which have attended our exertions under your direction, and we confidently look forward to sharing further triumphs with you. Under these circumstances we beg that you will accept, with the expression of our best wishes for your health and happiness, a piece of plate which we shall request the Secretary of the Company to present to you in London in our name. Upon it we propose to have engraved the words, 'Presented to John Benn Lane, Esq., Managing Agent, by the staff of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on finishing the line from Dhoolia to Bulsar, 16th August, 1861,' and we hope we may soon present another to you engraved with the words 'line finished between Ahmedabad and Bombay, and working towards Agra.' Trusting that we may soon welcome you renewed in health again amongst us, we beg leave to subscribe ourselves your friends. (Signed) F. Mathew, H. F. Whyte, J. M. Sleater, G. H. Bayly, L. P. Banks, John Gair, H. Hogarth, T. M. Foy, David Richmond, John Dui-gan, Theodore Cooke, Robert Gompertz, F. W. Foot, J. B. Hayes, and thirty-six others." "To T. Mathew, Esq., Deputy Engineer, Bombay. Dear Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and the address presented to me through you by so many of the officers of this company, with whom I have for so many years had the privilege and pleasure of co-operating in prosecuting the works and working of this railway. On the eve of my departure on sick furlough to Europe nothing could be more gratifying and acceptable to me than the kind assurance of good will and friendliness to which this address gives expression. The kindness alluded to on my part has never been more than poor reciprocation of that I have always experienced at the hands of yourself and those who have joined you in this address. I notice with gratitude the handsome compliment paid to my devotion to duty and the interests of our employers, and with pride the allusion to the successful results of our past united exertions and the confident hope of sharing together further future triumphs. Without the ability, zeal, assiduity, and cordial co-operation which I have witnessed and experienced on the part of yourself and those who have joined you in this address to me, my best efforts could have been of little avail towards accomplishing the successful results which we are all now proud of. Allow me, therefore, in turn to express my deep gratitude to you and the other officers of the company for the valuable parts you have yourselves performed and the cordial assistance I have always received from you. I shall be glad to receive the piece of plate which is intended to accompany the address, as it will ever remind my family and friends of the occasion and circumstances under which it has been presented, but be assured neither it, nor yet the inscription which it is to bear, will be needed to deepen the engraving on my memory of the sincere pleasure and gratitude with which I now accept the handsome and complimentary address which has been so kindly and considerately presented to me. And remain, &c., John Benn Lane, Managing Agent."

BELGAUM, May 11.—A circular has been sent round intimating that an efficient workshop has been established in the lines of H.M.'s 44th Regiment, at which carpentry, upholstery, shoemaking, and saddlery, gunsmith and farriery, and musical instrument repairing are executed in their various branches, under the superintendence of skilful workmen. You can perceive from this catalogue that residents in Belgaum have no longer any cause for complaint of the want of resources to insure their household comfort, or the gratification of fancy indulgences. To be sure there are, and have always been here, establishments at which most things of the above nature may be undertaken; but the attraction and confidence inspired by European workmen (who, if at all worth their salt, turn out work in a manner which natives dare not aspire to equal) will, I believe, greatly deprive them of their custom, which will now be transferred to the soldiers' workshop.



On the other hand, the school of industry, which is a sort of reformatory for all captive Thugs and dacoits, turns out tents, floor cloths, towels, and so forth, of a description quite equal to the best of the kind manufactured at Jubblepoor. The departments in North Canara have been organised on the Bombay system. Mr. Goldfinch, C.S., is the Collector, and Mr. John (Head Accountant of the Dharwar Office) is the Deputy. Assistants also have been nominated, but names have not transpired. Captain Baker, of the Royal Bombay Engineers, is the District Engineer in charge of the Public Works Department, assisted by a numerous staff. The country is reported to be dreadfully unhealthy. The last letter states that nine out of every ten persons are suffering from fever and dysentery! This afternoon a heavy shower of rain fell, when an inch and a half of water was gauged in about thirty minutes. It was by far the heaviest fall as yet this season, and was preceded by violent gusts of wind, and accompanied with much hail. I must leave it to your imagination to conceive the scramble for hailstones—the only substitute here for ice. An ice-machine is, however, on the way out for an European dealer, who will soon establish a first-rate shop in Belgaum.—*Times of India*.

**MAHABLESHWUR, May 12.**—There is not much news going here to tell you of. The weather, the usual topic when one is hard up for a subject, continues very cool, and towards evening dense clouds of heavy mist send across the hills from the west, so as to quite obscure the moon, and saturate one's clothes, on which it settles like hoar frost, with dampness, and visitors begin talking of an early monsoon, and consequently a speedy exodus from the hills. Among those who have already gone are General Smith, C.B., and his A.D.C. Captain Macnaghten; Captain Thompson, H. M. 56th Regt.; Captain Pym, of the Cavalry; and four or five others; and among the arrivals during the last week are Lady Frere and Dr. Girard, Staff; Messrs. Fawcett and Goring, 33rd Regt.; Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, and Rev. C. Cooke. Lady Frere, since her arrival, has been unwell, and not always able to see visitors. There are a great many tents pitched all over the hill, and two days ago, during my ride, I counted no less than ten different establishments under canvas. No wonder! The landlords ask too high rents, and consequently there are more than a dozen houses which have been unlet the whole season. General Hale leaves for Poona on the 27th, General Hobson on 3rd June, and the Commander-in-chief on 7th or 9th. His Excellency has issued invitations for a large dinner party on the 24th, her Majesty's birthday. There is to be a large picnic to Kate's Point this afternoon, and another to Elphinstone Point on Wednesday. Besides these and a few dull dinners there is nothing in the shape of gaiety stirring.—*Bombay Times*.

**SURAT, May 18.**—The decision passed by the deputy magistrate, Mr. Moteeram Dulpuram in the frauds perpetrated by two cotton merchants, has, it appears, produced a salutary effect amongst the mercantile community of Surat. These two merchants were convicted of adulterating cotton for sale with a view of increasing its weight. The charge having been proved against them, one was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and the other for a less period. This circumstance has caused a deep sensation among the cotton dealers, and it is confidently stated that the fraud, which was lately assuming a serious form, has really received a fatal blow.

**WRECK OF THE BRITISH SHIP "BEECHWORTH" IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.**—We regret to report that the *Beechworth*, Captain William Frain, while endeavouring to work out of the harbour, on the evening of Monday, the 12th of May, grounded on the S.W. point of the Caranja shoal, about four miles and a-half from the Apollo Bunder. When this disaster occurred the vessel was in pilotage charge of Mr. Comey, of the Master Attendant's Department. From the first but little hope was ever entertained of getting her off the reef on which she struck; and whatever opinions may have been expressed on the subject then, it is now fully apparent to the

most casual observer that there is not the slightest chance of her ever leaving the rocks on which she now lies, except in fragments. On her first touching the bottom, on Monday night, she heeled over to starboard at an angle of 45 degrees. On Tuesday morning she partially recovered herself, and on the afternoon of that date the water had reached no farther than a height of about twenty-two feet. Since then her bottom has gradually ground away, and she has settled down fully ten feet more, so that at high water the whole of the after part of the ship is under water, the vessel presenting a truly lamentable picture. Work can only be carried on when the tide is out, and hence the quantity of cargo discharged has been comparatively small. It is to be apprehended that the burst of the monsoon will break up the vessel—even, indeed, if she do not work herself to pieces before. The *Beechworth* is a North American built ship of the first class, 1,265 tons register, and is owned by Messrs. Willis and Co., of Liverpool. Her agents in Bombay are Messrs. Rennie, Scovell, and Co., and the value of the cargo, which consists of cotton, wool, linseed, coir yarn, hemp, &c., may be roughly estimated at £100,000, which is insured in various offices in this place. The value of the vessel is about £10,000, and she is insured in Liverpool, to which port she was bound when this unfortunate occurrence took place.—*Times of India*.

**TELEGRAPH FROM BAGDAD TO KURRACHEE.**—In the statement of Home charges last issued by Mr. Laing, there is an item of £230,000 for the telegraph through Persia, that is, from Bagdad, to which it is at present complete, to Kurra chee. We (*Friend of India*) see that Mr. Walton has left Bombay for Kurrachee to lay the line along the difficult Mekran coast. Colonel P. Stewart, of the Bengal Engineers, has been sent to negotiate with the Shah of Persia to arrange for laying the line through his territories, but it is doubtful if it would be as safe there as among the savage Beloochees of the coast. The *Bombay Review* recommends that the wire be laid from Bagdad down the Arabian coast as far as a place called Graine or Quaita, and thence across by means of a series of small islands and promontories at convenient intervals to Ras El Khymah, without going near the Persian coast, or rendering necessary the employment of any submarine cable of more than 200 miles in length. By passing from island to island the telegraph will be saved from the hands of the pirates inhabiting the coast by El Katif, the only people of Arabia from whom we may expect unfriendliness. From Ras El Khymah to Muscat there is no difficulty. Nor will the laying down of the deep sea cable, 170 miles long, from Muscat to Chobar, on the Mekran coast, be a very formidable work. The line will touch the coast at Chobar, and there the difficulty begins. For some distance the rocks present abrupt precipitous sides, and there it is proposed to hang the wires from the top. The Beloochees, who, it was thought, could not be tamed, have agreed to give their help in constructing the line, and the Khan of Khelat has promised that the posts and wires shall be carefully guarded. The completion of the line is not looked for till the end of 1864, when we shall be able to send a message from Rangoon to London in one day.

**WRECK OF THE "SULTANA" ON THE "SHAH BYRAMGORE" REEF.**—Some days ago we (*Times of India*) published, on the authority of a telegram from Cochin, the fact of the ship *Sultana*, Captain Rice, having been wrecked on one of the Laccadive Islands, and the escape to the Malabar Coast in safety of the chief mate and a portion of the crew. A requisition was at the same time made for a steamer to give assistance to the vessel. This request was at once responded to by the Government, who despatched the steam-frigate *Auckland*, Commander Fraser, to the rescue. The *Auckland* left Bombay harbour at 1.40 P.M. on the 7th May, and got sight of the wreck of the *Sultana* on the "Shah Byramgore" reef at 11.5 on the 9th. They there picked up a native who informed the exploring party that the captain and crew of the *Sultana* had reached the small island of Chitlak in safety in native boats,

and had been well treated. An officer was sent to report on the condition of the wreck. She had all her masts and yards standing, but was much injured, her fore-foot and rudder being knocked away, and she was taking in water according to the rise and fall of the tide. There was no possibility of getting the vessel off, and even if this was done she would go down in the deep water alongside of the place where she had struck. The natives at Chitlak reported that they were engaged by the captain of the *Sultana* to save as much from the wreck as they could, for the benefit of the owners, and they were stripping off the copper as fast as possible. After ascertaining the state of the wreck, and finding that they could be of no assistance, the *Auckland* stood for Betrapar, another of the small islands of the Laccadive group, where they picked up ten Lascars of the *Sultana*, who have been brought to Bombay by the former vessel. These men stated they were left there by the chief mate to lighten the long boat, which was making for Mangalore. The *Auckland* also learnt at Chitlak that the captain of the wrecked ship *Sultana* and a portion of the crew which had landed there had proceeded, three days before the arrival of the *Auckland*, in native boats to Mangalore, where they have no doubt arrived in safety, the weather being very favourable.

**ZANZIBAR.**—We regret to hear that Colonel Lewis Pelly, British Consul at Zanzibar, has been living for some months past in constant danger of his life, the Arabs having formed a plot to assassinate him on account of the efforts made by our Government to suppress the slave trade. It is said that some ships have been seized by the Royal cruisers which were not slavers; and we believe that Colonel Pelly, so far from approving, was the first to object to the legality of such captures. As the representative of the Government at Zanzibar, he, however, was singled out by the Arabs as the victim of their revenge. Happily they have not yet been successful; and we trust that our Government has energetically warned the Sultan of Zanzibar that, if anything happen to our consul, his reign will be at once brought to a sudden end.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

May 12. Euphrates, Gwyther, Liverpool; Arabian, Marshal, Melbourne; Veteran, Duncan, Liverpool.—13. Royal Saxon, Brown, Melbourne; str. Auckland, Fraser, Laccadives.—16. Lone Star, Dizer, Moulemin.—19. str. Orissa, Parish, Hong Kong.—22. Victory, Stephens, Cannanore; Commodore Perry, Williams, Melbourne.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Governor Higginson, from Kurrachee.—Mr. Cooper, two Miss Coopers, Mrs. Ashburner, Lieut. R. J. Isaack, Capt. Brown, Mr. T. J. Newham, Mr. Donnelly.  
Per Royal Saxon.—Mr. H. Maxwell, Mr. T. Crosley.  
Per B. S. N. Co.'s str. Tilly, from Kurrachee.—Maj. and Mrs. Meriwether, Mr. Dunn, Mr. Stewart, Maj. Trevelyan, Mr. A. L. Mesurier, Mr. G. W. Morris.  
Per Commodore Perry.—Mrs. Williams and two children.  
Per str. Governor Higginson, from Bepore.—Col. McMahon, Mr. Le Loup, Mr. Keir, Maj. Slade, Maj. Peyton, Lieut. Drummond, Mr. Lawson, Mr. Prentiss.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Orissa.—Mr. Latham, Mr. Bolton, Mr. Grant.

### DEPARTURES.

May 12. Str. China, Curling, Aden and Suez.—13. Margaret Jane, Russell, Cochin and Calcutta; Lummermuir, Stuart, Singapore; Yaratilla, Bowness, Liverpool; str. Govr. Higginson, Greig, Malabar Coast.—14. Rock City, Mesnard, Liverpool; str. Jeddo, Brown, China, &c.; Brunelle, Orkney, Liverpool.—15. Caroline, Packard, Hull.—16. Maha Rance, Carr, Liverpool; Lohelia, Joblin, London; Amazon, Dauberg, Channel for orders.—17. Prudhoe, Johnson, Falmouth; Dewa Gungadhar, MacKenzie, Hong Kong; True, Horbe, Bassein; Americana, Potts, Liverpool; str. Orestes, Gardner, Zanzibar.—18. Venus, Peterlow, Liverpool; Admiral, Clarke, Liverpool.—20. Clifton Belle, Bustin, Liverpool; Beloochee, Mitchell, Liverpool; Etna, Hughes, Liverpool; Khusravie, Grey, Siam and Singapore.—23. Tiger, Robinson, Liverpool; Owen Glendower, Robertson, London; Shantung, Webster, Singapore; Rory O'More, Harding, Singapore; British Lion, Laybold, Liverpool; Granada, Miller, Liverpool.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Additional passengers by the last mail.—For Marseilles.—Lieut. Isaack. For Malta.—Mr. Mickleburgh.  
Per P. and O. Co.'s str. Malta.—For Suva.—Mr. R. E. Latham, Mr. MacCulloch, Mr. W. Grant. For Malta.—Mr. and Mrs. Asphar. For Marseilles.—Col. McMahon, 44th regt., Mr. Beaumont, Mr. Bolton, Maj. Trevelyan, Capt. Loughton, Mr. Tweedie, Mr. Hooper, Capt. George Sim, Mr. R. E. Egerton, C.S., Mr. R. Newton, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mc Dougall, Mr. Mellier, Mr. Dadaboy Sorabjee, Mr. Sorabjee Framjee, Mr. Framjee Shapoorjee, Mr. P. C. Pochajee, Mr. L. O. Wallace, Mr. F. Clough, Misses L. and S. Master Clough, Mr. Coke, Mr. H. B. Lindsay, Mr. Comber, Mr. and Mrs. West and infant. For Southampton.—Comdr. Fuller-

ton, J. N., Mr. Farrer, 94th ft., Lieut. G. C. Giradot, 3rd N.I., Mr. B. F. Farnham, Rev. H. H. Breerton Col. Munds, 19th regt., Mr. C. Foster, I.N., Mrs. Hutchinson, Master Hutchinson, Master Bunn, Mr. and Mrs. Tickell, Mrs. Wilkinson and child, Mrs. Bunn and child, Mrs. Leeds, Mr. S. B. Oks, Mr. and Mr. Coulthard and child, Maj. and Mrs. Nightingale and two children, Mr. H. J. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. James Hoadley and daughter, C. I. French, Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, senr., Mrs. Kelly, junr., Capt. and Mrs. Cahusac.

## COMMERCIAL.

Bombay, May 24.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                                |                |         |
|--------------------------------|----------------|---------|
| 4 per cent. Transfer Loan..... | nom.           |         |
| 4 ditto Loan.....              | 1832-33 Rs. 97 | 100 Sa. |
| 4 ditto ditto.....             | 1835-36 Rs. 95 | 100 Co. |
| 4 ditto ditto.....             | 1842-43 Rs. 95 | 100 do. |
| 4 ditto Co's R. Loan.....      | 1854-55 Rs. 95 | 100 do. |
| 5 ditto Loan (New).....        | Rs. 106        |         |
| 5 ditto Co's R. Loan.....      | 113            |         |

### BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

|   |                |            |
|---|----------------|------------|
| Bombay Bank (Rs. 1,000).....                                      | 71 pm.         |            |
| Oriental Bank (Rs. 250) 250 paid up.....                          | 160            |            |
| Commercial Bank (Rs. 1,000) 500 paid up.....                      | 12½            |            |
| Mercantile Bank (Rs. 1,000) 250 ditto.....                        | 36             |            |
| Central Bank of Western India.....                                | 1½ prem.       |            |
| Agra Bank (Rs. 500).....  | 84 per ct. pm. |            |
| Madra Bank (Rs. 1,000).....                                       | 33½ ditto      |            |
| Apolo Press Co. (Rs. 12,500) 20,000 pd up.....                    | Rs. 20 500     |            |
| Colaba Press Co. (Rs. 7,000) 7,000 ditto.....                     | " 5,500 prem.  |            |
| Hydraulic P. Company.....   | 4,000 ditto    | " 250 dia. |
| Cotton Spinning Company.....                                      | 4,600 ditto    | "          |
| Colaba L. Company.....  | 10,000 ditto   | " 11 500   |
| Bomb. Y. Baroda, &c., Railway 1,000 ditto.....                    | " Nom.         |            |
| Bombay S. A. Company.....   | 500 ditto      | " 375      |
| Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.....                          | 5,000          | 500 dis.   |
| East India Spinning and Weaving Co. (Limited).....                | 150            | 1,700      |
| Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company.....                   | 400            | 300 dis.   |
| Throstle Mill Company.....  | 4,000          | 300 dis.   |
| Manockee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Company.....                | 550            | 150 dis.   |
| Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company.....                        | 2,500          | 100        |
| Royal Spinning and Weaving Company.....                           | 500            | 500 dis.   |
| Great Ind. P. Com. (Rs. 218-3) paid in Bombay, or in England..... | 4 dis.         |            |
| Ditto New Shares at 22 per share—Rs. 5 dis.                       |                |            |

### EXCHANGES.

|   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| On London—at 6 mon's sight, per rupee, 2s. 6d. 7-16 to 1/4, for Doc. Bills. |                       |
| 6 ditto ditto 2s. 6d. 5-16 to 1/4 for Cred. Bills.                          |                       |
| On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, per 100.....                                | 100½                  |
| Ditto at 30 ditto.....  | 100½                  |
| Ditto at sight.....   | 11 pm.                |
| On Madras, at 30 days'.....   | 100½                  |
| Ditto at sight.....   | nom.                  |
| On China, at 60 days' sight.....  | Rs. 216 per 100 dols. |

### FREIGHTS.

To London—Cotton, 22. 12s. 6d.; Seeds, 22. 7s. 6d.  
To Liverpool—Cotton, 22. 7s. 6d.; Seeds, 21. 15s.

**Imports (Bombay, May 24).—Cotton Piece Goods.**—During the fortnight a large business has been done in Grey Goods, chiefly Grey Shirtings, at prices in several instances higher than those quoted in our list. Grey Shirtings of nearly all makes are in active request, and large sales have been effected during the fortnight at advanced rates. Grey Longcloths continue dull, and are unchanged in value. Grey Domestic are quite unasked for. Grey Drills maintain their former value. Grey T. Cloths, principally 4 lbs. to 4½ lbs. Blue En. attract much attention, and the prices of those descriptions show an advance. Grey Madapolams have changed hands to a large extent, fetching higher rates; the demand continues good. Grey Printers maintain their former value. Grey Jaconets up to ten pick makes and 45 in. five are still in good request at very firm rates; other makes are dull. Grey Malls are quiet. In Grey Cambrics there is not much doing. Bleached Goods are still without improvement; the market is very quiet. Coloured Goods and Prints are also dull, and beyond a few speculative purchases nothing has been done. **Yarns.**—During the fortnight a firm demand has existed for both Mule and Water Twists, and we have to report a material advance in several counts. The firmness of holders checks larger operations. On the Yarns have been dealt in to a small extent at dearer rates. Goods are quiet and unchanged in value. Turkey Red dull, and lower in value. **Metals.**—Metals of all kinds continue very dull, and the quotations must be considered nominal, as only a trifling business has been done.

**Exports (Bombay, May 24).—Cotton.**—The market experienced a slight vacillation during the past fortnight. Soon after the departure of the last mail the demand slackened a little, and prices declined about a few rupees, but the market rallied soon afterwards, and prices rose to their former level. Inquiries are principally made after Dhollera, Bhownuggu, and Sawingind Dhawar, which afford the best selection; other sorts are of inferior quality and not sought after. Supplies are now arriving freely from the districts, but still they add but little to the stocks, which are not adequate to the demand. **Wool.**—The staple continues most in favour with native hipsters. Stocks consist principally of inferior qualities. The better sorts are scarce and dearer. **Oils.**—Supplies of Lucced continue light; and prices show a further advance, to day's quotation being Rs. 6 to Rs. 6-2½. Rapeseed is firmly held for Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-4½, in the absence of supplies. Sesame is nominally worth Rs. 36 to Rs. 38. Poppy Seed can be had at Rs. 7 to Rs. 7-4½; Niger Seed at Rs. 27 to Rs. 29, and Ground Nuts at Rs. 26 to Rs. 27. **Coffee.**—Stocks still continue light, and prices must again be quoted dearer. Mocha and Berbera are held for Rs. 16 to Rs. 17, and Malabar for Rs. 11-4½ to Rs. 11-12½. **Pepper.**—Quiet, and prices a shade weaker. **Saltpetre.**—Superior qualities are scarce and dearer. **Madder Root** can be had at our quotations. Stocks are very large. **Opium.**—The market has improved considerably since our last, under favourable advices from China, combined with light importation from Malwa. We quote to-day Rs. 1,610 for first class opium, of which, however, there is very little in the place.



## Official Gazette.

### BENGAL.

BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR, N.W.P.

**General Dept., dated Nymee Tal. April 22.—No. 1,028a.**—Priv. leave for 1 mo. is granted to Mr. W. Lane, jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Moosuffernuggur, from 1st prox., or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

**April 24.—No. 1,072.**—Priv. leave for 1 mo. is granted to Capt. G. F. Carnegie, cantonment jt. mag. of Futteghurh, from date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Capt. W. R. Gordon, late 68th regt. N.I., is, with the consent of the officer comdg. the station, app. to office as cantonment jt. mag. of Futteghurh, during abs. of Capt. Carnegie.

**No. 1,079a.**—Fifteen mos.' leave on m.c. to Eur., with the usual prep. leave to reach the port of embarkation, is granted to Mr. G. D. Turnbull, civ. and sess. judge of Meerut, from May 1, or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

**No. 1,082a.**—Fifteen mos.' leave is granted to Mr. D. H. Inglis, asst. to mag. and coll. of Budaon, together with the usual prep. leave, to enable him to reach the port of embarkation from date on which he may have availed himself of the same.

**April 26.—No. 1,118a.**—Asst. surg. J. D. Wylie, offic. civ. asst. surg. of Meerut, received charge of the Meerut central prison on the 1st inst.

Asst. surg. Wylie is invested with powers of a mag., to be exercised within the precincts of the Meerut central prison, while he may be in charge of the prison.

**Judicial (Criminal) Dept., May 1.—No. 279a.**—Under sec. 28 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to invest Mr. J. W. Concannon, this day app. to be a dep. coll. under regulation of 1833 in the Azimgurh dist., with powers of a subord. mag. of 2nd class.

**Judicial (Civil) Dept., April 30.—No. 111a.**—The undermen. officers are app. registers of deeds in the dists. noted opposite their names:—

J. Alone, Esq., Jaloun.

Lieut. S. Carey, Lullutpoor.

**May 1.—No. 446a.**—Mr. J. W. Concannon is app. to be a dep. coll. in succ. to Mr. Churcher, res., and is posted to the dist. of Azimgurh.

**May 3.—No. 459a.**—Mr. C. W. Kinloch, dep. coll. at Allygurh, is placed in ch. of the treasury of that district.

**May 5.—No. 467a.**—Consequent on recent changes in the estab. of dep. collectors, the hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to make the following promotions:—

Mr. J. G. Bachman, dep. coll. of Ghazeepoor, to the 1st grade, on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem.

Mr. H. B. Goodall, dep. coll. of Mirzapoor, fr. 3rd to 2nd grade.

Nanuck Chund, dep. coll. of Moosuffernuggur, fr. 3rd to 2nd grade.

Mr. J. Morgan, dep. coll. of Saharunpoor, fr. 3rd to 2nd grade.

**General Dept. April 30.—No. 1,142a.**—In the notification from this dept., No. 578, dated the 9th inst., repub. the notification of the Govt. of India, in the Home Dept., No. 1,729, dated the 3rd idem, re-attaching to the N.W.P. the Punjab, and Oude, Mr. H. B. Henderson, of the C.S., for the words "on this date," read "1st April."

**No. 1,143a.**—Six mo. leave, on m.c., is granted to Mr. C. Pearson, principal of the Govt. College at Agra, from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. K. Deighton, B.A., is app. to office as principal of the Govt. college at Agra, during the abs. of Mr. Pearson.

**May 1.—No. 1,155a.**—Priv. leave for 1 mo. is granted to Mr. W. J. R. Carnac, offic. civil and sess. judge of Ghazeepoor, from 21st ult., or from the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Mr. Carnac will make over charge of the current duties of his office to the principal Subdar Ameen.

**May 3.—No. 1,183a.**—The notification, No. 997a, dated April 17, in which 1 mo. priv. leave, and 5 mo. gen. leave in ext. thereof was granted to Maj. G. R. Cookson, cantonment jt. mag. of Meerut, is cane.

Leave of abs., on m.c., subject to the conditions of the rule applicable to the case, is granted to Maj. Cookson, from April 10 until Nov. 1.

**No. 1,189a.**—Rev. J. Parson, missionary, Baptist Mission Society, is app. to be a marriage registrar in the dist. of Meerut, under Act V. of 1862.

**No. 1,197a.**—Two mo. priv. leave is granted to

Mr. L. P. Wynne, asst. in the settlement dept. at Goruckpoor, from 15th inst., or from date on which he may avail himself of the same.

### COMMISSIONS WITHOUT PURCHASE.

**Public Works Dept., Nymee Tal. May 2.—No. 1,599a.**—With reference to notification No. 1,783 of Sept. 29, 1859, that Sir Proby Cautley had placed an annual cadetship at the disposal of the Thomason College at Roorkee, it is notified that information has been received from the Sec. of State for India in Council that the prize of a commission without purchase cannot be given for the future.

**May 3.—No. 1,634a.**—Leave.—The priv. leave for 1 mo. granted to Mr. W. Phillips, superint. Agra irrigation works, in notification No. 49a, Jan. 4, is cancelled, at that officer's request.

**No. 1,650.**—Promotion.—Mr. T. R. M. Ross, civil div. eng. 3rd cl., is prom. to grade of civil div. eng. 2nd cl. fr. May 1.

**No. 1,654a.**—Dismissal.—Mr. F. Matthews, probat. asst. overseer, public works dept., and attached to Allahabad div. of public works, is removed fr. the dept.

### BY THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR PUNJAB.

**Police Dept., May 1.—No. 233.**—Appointment:—Lieut. T. H. Scott to be asst. dist. superint. of police at Umballa.

**No. 234.**—Lieut. H. P. Kirke to be asst. dist. superint. of police at Goojranwalla.

**Gen. Dept.—No. 895.**—With ref. to Gazette order No. 865, of 26th ult., Mr. J. W. MacNabb, dep. comsnr. of Lahore, will continue to offic. as dep. comsnr. of Sealkote.

**No. 896.**—With ref. to Gazette order No. 866, of 26th ult., Capt. H. B. Urmoston, dep. comsnr., is posted to Moosuffernuggur dist., but will offic. as dep. comsnr. of Goojranwalla during Mr. A. Brandreth's deputation on settlement duty.

**May 2.—No. 902.**—The foll. officers, who presented themselves for exam. before the divisional committees which assembled in the first week of the past month, have been passed by the central committee:—

### For the Higher Standard.

Asst. Comsrs.—Lieut. E. P. Gurdon, with credit.

Mr. C. W. P. Watts, with credit.

Lients. C. V. P. Jenkins, H. C. A. Szczepanski, F. D. Harrington, R. T. Hare, and R. G. Sandeman.

Mr. R. T. Burney.

Capt. F. J. Millar.

Lieut. F. C. Bewsher.

Extra Asst. Comsrs.—Mr. W. P. Woodward, with credit.

Hyat Khan, with credit.

Mr. R. Spencer.

Mr. H. B. Beckett.

Canton. Jt. Mag.—Capt. J. Tickell, special exam.

### For Lower Standard.

Asst. Comsrs.—Lieut. P. L. N. Cavignari.

Mr. C. J. Powlett.

Extra Asst. Comsrs.—Hookum Chund.

**No. 903.**—Powers.—The foll. officers having passed the prescribed exam., for the higher standard, are vested, in the criminal dept., with the powers of a mag., and with full powers in the civ. and rev. depts., with effect fr. the 1st April, 1862:—

Asst. Comsrs.—Lieut. E. P. Gurdon.

Mr. C. W. P. Watts.

Lients. C. V. P. Jenkins, H. C. A. Szczepanski, F. D. Harrington, R. T. Hare, and R. G. Sandeman.

Mr. R. T. Burney.

Capt. F. J. Millar.

Lieut. F. C. Bewsher.

Extra Asst. Comsrs.—Mr. W. Woodward.

Hyat Khan.

Mr. R. Spencer.

Mr. H. B. Beckett.

The foll. officers, having passed the prescribed exam., for the lower standard, are vested, in the criminal dept., with the powers of a "subordinate mag. of the 1st class," and in the civ. and rev. depts., with the special powers of an asst.:—

Asst. Comsrs.—Lieut. P. L. N. Cavignari.

Mr. C. J. Powlett.

**Public Works Dept., April 30.—No. 6,764.**—Notific.

—The roads from Kalka to Simla are placed in ch. of the exec. engr., Upper Sirhind div. of public works.

**Gen. Dept., May 5.—No. 923.**—Transfer. Capt. J. C. Horne, asst. commr., fr. the Rohtuk to the Umballa dist.

**No. 924.**—Posting.—Mr. C. Stephen, extra asst. commr., to the Rohtuk dist.

**No. 926.**—Transfer.—Lieut. E. C. Corbyn, asst. commr., Goojranwalla, to the Mooltan dist.

**No. 927.**—Powers.—The Hon. the Lieut. gov. has been pleased to invest Lieut. E. C. Corbyn, asst. commr., Mooltan, with the powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st cl. in the criminal dept., and with the special powers of an asst. commr. in the revenue and civil depts.

**No. 929.**—Leave.—Lieut. E. A. Lambert, cant. jt. mag., Sealkote, has leave for 2 mo., under mil. reg., with effect fr. 10th inst.

**May 6.—No. 930.**—Promotions.—Mr. A. Brandreth, dep. commr., fr. the 2nd to 1st cl.

Capt. N. W. Elphinstone, dep. commr., fr. 3rd to 2nd cl.

May 7.—No. 939.—Capt. H. B. Urnston, asst. commr., ass. ch. of the Rohituk dist. fr. Capt. S. F. Graham on 2nd ult.

Revenue Dept.—No. 369.—Mr J. Ross, asst. patrol Sutej preventive line, has leave for 1 mo., under Section VII. of the Unconvenanted Service Absentee Rules, with effect fr. the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

Judicial Dept., May 9.—No. 355.—Capt. W. H. Hampton, superint. of inland navigation, is vested with the powers of a subordinate mag. of the 1st cl., in cases connected with his own native subordinates.

Gen. Dept.—No. 965.—Lieut. R. T. Hare, asst. commr., has priv. leave for 1 mo., with effect from the 25th inst., or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 966.—Mr. D. C. M. Gordon, extra asst. commr., has obtained leave of abs. to proceed to Eur. on m.c. for 12 mos.

May 10.—No. 969.—Transfer.—Mr. A. Brandreth, dep. commr. of Goojranwalla, is deputed as settlement officer of the Jhelum dist.

Military Dept., May 8.—1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.—No. 98.—Capt. T. D. Forsyth, o.b., to offic. as comit. until further ords., in room of Capt. G. Sim, prog. to Eur. on furl.

#### BY FINANCIAL COMMISSIONER.

May 8.—No. 1,660.—Mr. H. Rich, patrol Sutej Customs line, is prom. from 2nd grade, on Rs. 350, to the 1st grade, on Rs. 400 per mensem, with effect from April 21.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Simla, April 22.—Capt. R. Y. Chambers, lately prom. in the Bengal staff corps, and doing duty with the 43rd N.I., will remain attached to the latter corps until further orders.

Capt. G. Bushby, of the late 4th Eur. L.C., is permitted to do duty with the 7th drag. gds., at Seal-kote.

Capt. W. B. Peile, of the late 38th N.I., is app. to do duty with the 10th N.I.

Appointment:—85th N.I.—Capt. G. C. Rowcroft to the Bengal staff corps, to offic. as 2nd in com. during the period Maj. E. L. Dennys may com. the corps.

The foll. orders are, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed:—

By Lieut. col. R. Troup, comdg. the 9th N.I., dated Dec. 2 last, directing Lieut. R. D. Campbell, app. to the Bengal staff corps, to continue to act as adjt. to the regt. as a special arrangement, there being no other officer with the corps available for that duty, with effect from Feb. 18 preceding.

Lahore div. order dated Feb. 17 last, directg. Surg. C. R. Francis to proceed to Jullundur at the public expense to join the 8th Bengal cav., he having been detained at Meeran Meer as a witness on a dist. court martial.

Gwalior dist. order dated the 24th ult., appg. Lieut. G. A. Furze, of the 42nd highlanders doing duty with the 16th Bengal cav., to offic. as station interp. at Jhansi, in addn. to his other duties.

Leave of absence:—Late 4th E.L.C.—Lieut. D. C. S. L. Carnegie, from May 15 to Oct. 15, to hills north of Deyrah.

Late 5th E.L.C.—Lieut. G. C. Sweeney, from date of being relieved from station staff, to Oct. 15, to visit Cashmere (with the sanction of the Punjab Govt.)

Late 4th Eur. Inf., Lieut. A. B. E. Thomas (bar-rack master), from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla.

Late 73rd N.I.—Capt. S. Rogers, from May 1 to Oct. 15, to Darjeeling.

#### HOLDING SUMMARY TRIALS.

April 23.—The C. in C. announces for general information that it has been ruled by the Supreme Government, that officers commanding detachments of native troops of less than three troops or companies, or a native detachment of a strength numerically less than three troops or companies, have not authority to hold Summary Trials under the 82nd Article of War for the Native Troops.

The following Berhampore station orders are confirmed:—

Dated Feb. 12 last.—Directg. Surg. maj. J. A. Guise, civ. surg., to afford med. aid to the detachmt. of the 28th (Punjab) regt. N.I., left at the station.

Dated 29th ult.—Directg. Surg. maj. Guise to afford med. aid to a detachmt. of the 9th Bengal cav.

The following presy. div. ords. are confirmed:—

Dated Dec. 10 last.—Directing Lieut. N. D. Garrett, of arty., to proceed at once to Fort William and assume com. of No. 3 garrison batty, Bengal art., now stationed there.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By Lieut. col. H. Milne, comdg. 1st regt. N.I., dated the 13th ult., appg. Lieut. F. J. Craigie to offic. as adjt. to the corps, as a temp. arrangement, v. Lieut. H. P. de H. Larpent, res.

Rawul Pindie station order dated 27th ult., directg.

Surg. G. H. Ray, of 1st regt. N.I., to afford med. aid to 13th Bengal cavalry, the station staff, civ. jail, and dispensary, as a temp. measure, and in addn. to his other duties, v. Asst. surg. Wilson, dec.

Barackpore station order, dated 12th ult., directing Asst. surg. R. Liddendale to receive med. charge of the 21st (Punjab) regt. N.I., the staff, and Ishapore, factory estab., from Asst. surg. G. Bremner of Lahore light horse.

April 14.—No. 56.—The C. in C. is pleased to make the foll. prom., until H.M.'s pleasure shall be known:—

95th Foot.—Lieut. J. J. Bacon, to be capt., without purch., v. Benison, dec., March 25, 1862

April 4.—2. Asst. surg. G. S. Burnside, of the 51st foot, passed in the vernacular, at Dehra Ismael Khan, on the 5th of March, 1862.

April 8.—3. The foll. officers passed in the vernacular at Ferozepore, on the 15th of March, 1862:—

Capt. T. G. Peacocke and Ens. E. L. Stehelin, of the 94th foot.

4. Official notice having been received that 2nd capt. Anley, royal art., has been posted to No. 5 batty, 10th brig., he will proc., without delay, at the public expense, to Halifax—to join.

5. Leaves of abs.:—

27th Foot.—Lieut. and adjt. W. H. Twemlow, to England, by the overland route, under the new rules.

88th Foot.—Lieut. M. N. Woodard, to England, ditto, ditto.

Agra station order, dated the 29th ult., directing Asst. surg. A. FitzGerald to rejoin the art. div. at that station.

The underment. officers have leave of absence:—Late 4th E.L.C.—Lieut. H. M. Caulfield, for 2 mos., in ext.

Late 3rd Eur. Inf.—Capt. R. E. Anderson, from March 28 to May 28, to proc. to the pres. on private affairs, prep. to applying for furl. to Eur., under old reg.; Lieut. E. B. Cox, from April 1 to Nov. 1, to Nynee Tal, and hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Late 32nd N.I.—Capt. G. E. Hills, from March 20 to Sept. 20, to visit Simla, and the hills north of Deyrah, on m.c.

Late 36th N.I.—Lieut. col. S. B. Faddy, from May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla.

General List (Cavalry).—Lieut. H. H. P. Cowper, from May 4 to Sept. 4, to visit Calcutta, for the purpose of undergoing an exam. in the native languages.

General List (Inf.).—Lieut. H. W. Shoubridge, from March 25 to May 25, to proc. to the pres., prep. to applying for leave to Eur. on m.c. This cancels the leave granted him in G.O.C. 8th ult.

Medical Dept.—Surg. J. P. Kelly, 24th (Punjab) N.I., from March 16th to May 16, in ext.

By M. J. J. H. Gordon, com. 29th (Punjab) regt. N.I., dated 25th ult., direct. Lieut. N. Lewis to act as adjt. during the time Lieut. and Adj. E. Beddy may offic. as 2nd in com.

#### CLOTHING OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

Head Qrs., Simla, April 16.—The C. in C. is pleased to announce that, under instructions from Government, no alteration will be made during the present season in the summer clothing of the native army, which, until further orders, will continue to be made of drab.

#### MANUAL AND PLATOON EXERCISES.

The C. in C. is pleased to direct that the manual and platoon exercises, standing and kneeling, as laid down in the latest edition of the field exercise book, shall be adopted in all native corps.

In the "Ready" and the "Present," all reference to adjustment of sight and distance is to be omitted.

ADDENDUM.—To the order dated July 4, 1861, page 262, appg. Lieut. G. Stewart, attached to the 11th Bengal (late 1st Sikh) cav., to do du. with H.M.'s 7th hussars, after the words "at Umballah," add—"without prejudice to his present position as permanent paid do. du. officer with the former corps."

Leave of absence.—

Late 4th Eur. Regt.—Lieut. C. D. P. Nott, fr. May 1 to Oct. 1, to Murree and Cashmere.

Late 17th N.I.—Capt. F. E. Laing, from May 1 to Oct. 15, to visit Nynee Tal; Brev. Capt. C. Bailey (do. du. with 27th P.N.I.), fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Cashmere, on m.c.

Late 28th N.I.—Lieut. D. Adamson, from April 15 to Oct. 15, to visit Mussoorie and the hills north of Deyrah.

Late 30th N.I.—Capt. S. Sage, from March 1 to April 13, in ext.

Orders confirmed:—

Dated 1st ult.—Directing all reports of the station to be made to Lieut. col. J. B. Dennis, roy. art., consequent on Brig. J. Macdonald having been ordered to proc. to Fort William and assu. command of that garrison.

The foll. orders are confirmed:—

Gwalior district order, dated Jan. 10 last, directing Lieut. A. D. Geddes, of the 27th foot, to continue to offic. as maj. of brigade, until further orders.

By Maj. R. C. Germon, comdg. the 16th (the Lucknow) regt. N.I., dated the 17th ult., appg. Lieut. D. B.

Clarke, late 55th regt. N.I., do. du. officer, to offic. as adj., v. Lieut. the Hon. H. H. Hare, Bengal staff corps, proc. on furl.

The leave to Capt. H. A. Cockburn, Bengal staff corps, in G. O. is can. at the request of that officer. Lieut. C. H. Cantor, of the late 2nd Eur. Ben. fus., is app. to do du. with 6th Bengal cav.

13th Bengal Cav.—Appointment:—Capt. M. M. Prendergast, late 4th Eur. cav., to offic. as 2nd in com. dur. leave of Capt. R. C. Low.

Orders confirmed:—

Fyzabad brigade order, dated Feb. 17 last, directg. Asst. surg. F. A. Turton, 23rd foot, to assu. med. ch. of a detach. of 5th Bengal cav. at the station, in add. to his other duties.

Oude div. order, dated Feb. 18 last, appg. Staff Asst. surg. A. Croker, att. to wing of 34th foot at Roy Bareilly, to the med. ch. of convalescents proc. to Nynee Tal, and directin' him to return to Lucknow without delay, on completion of that duty.

Raneegunge station order, dated 22nd ult., appg. Asst. surg. E. F. O'Leary, roy. art., to med. ch. of detach. of 9th Bengal cav., in add. to his other duties.

Peshawur div. order, dated 2nd inst., directing the underment. officers to proc. to Rawul Pindie, and join the 1st regt. N.I.—

Lieut. J. J. Russell, late 46th N.I.

Lieut. J. M. Sym, late 58th N.I.

April 25.—The underment. officers were declared by the board of examiners at Fort William, on the 7th inst., to have passed in Hindoostanee:—

Capt. S. Sage, late 30th regt. N.I.; Lieut. H. H. P. Cowper, 13th Ben. al cav.

The foll. orders are confirmed:—

Oude div. order, dated 1st ult., making the foll. appts. to detachments of convalescents proc. to Nynee Tal:—

Lieuts. W. J. Twyford, 23rd foot, O. Cox, 27th foot, and A. H. Thomson, 107th foot, to do duty.

Asst. surg. W. Venour, of the 46th foot, to the med. charge, v. Asst. surg. W. Moir, rel.

Mooltan garrison order, dated the 3rd ult., direct. Asst. surg. J. MacN. Fleming, of No. 1 bary., 19th brig royal art., to do duty in hospital of 101st royal Bengal fus. in addition to his other duties.

Leave of absence:—

Late 15th N.I.—Lieut. N. J. Jones, from April 29 to August 28, in ext., to remain at the pres., for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Late 29th N.I.—Lieut. H. St. G. Tucker, from April 29 to August 28, in ext., to remain at the pres. for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Late 73rd N.I.—Lieut. G. W. Eaton, from May 1 to Nov. 1, to Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

April 26.—Lieut. col. C. A. Barwell, app. a dep. asst. adjt. gen. of div. on the estab., is posted to the Oude div., and directed to join.

#### BAND SUBSCRIPTIONS.

With the concurrence of Govt., the C. in C. is pleased to direct that officers doing duty with the old regular Native regts. in which bands are maintained, shall be required to pay the regulated rate of monthly subscriptions to the band fund, but that they shall not be called upon to give donations to such funds on joining or promotion.

#### BREAKING UP OF THE PUNJAB DEPOT BATTALION.

It is notified for general information that the Punjab depot battalion at Meeran Meer, formed by G.O. Feb. 3, 1860, was broken up on 3rd inst.

Appointments:—

27th Punjab Regt. N.I.—Lieut. J. E. Campbell, gen. list, inf., to be paid do. du. officer.

39th (Allypore) Regt. N.I.—Lieut. F. L. Goad, of late 69th N.I., to be paid do. du. officer.

40th (Suahjehampoor) Regt. N.I.—Lieut. H. O. Cumberlege, gen. list, inf., to be paid do. du. officer.

The underment. officers are app. to do du. with the corps specified opposite their respective names, and directed to join at once:—

Lieut. F. E. Farquharson, gen. list, cav.; Lahore lt. horse.

Cornet R. Bartholomew, gen. list, cav.; H.M.'s 19th hussars.

Lieut. J. R. Pearson, late 27th regt. N.I.; 13th Bengal cav.

Asst. surg. M. H. Lackersteen, med. dept., passed, on the 10th ult., before the board of examiners at Fort William, the test in Bengalee laid down in sec. 22 of G.O. dated Jan. 24, 1854.

The following Presidency division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 25th Feb. last.—Appg. Ens. R. Shakespear, general list, to do duty with the 13th foot.

Dated 25th ult.—Directing Asst. surg. F. J. Pettin-gal, lately att. to Arracan local batt., to proc. to Saugor, for duty in that circle.

The following Peshawur division orders are confirmed:—

Dated 19th ult.—Permitting Lieut. G. A. Way, Bengal staff corps, to do general duty at Rawul Pindie.

Dated 8th inst.—Directing Lieut. G. A. Way, Bengal staff corps, doing duty at Rawul Pindie, to do duty with the 1st N.I.

The following orders are confirmed :—  
Rawul Pindee station order, dated the 13th ult., permitting Lieut. A. M. Ommannney, late 17th N.I., then on priv. leave at that station, to do duty with the 51st L.I., from the 14th inst., as a special case.

By Col. H. F. Dunsford, c.b., comdg. troops in Sylhet, dated 17th ult., appg. Asst. surg. J. H. Thornton, do. duty with 28th (Punjab) N.I., to m.c. of 44th (Sylhet) L.I.

Ferozepore brigade order, dated 1st inst., appg. Lieut. and adjt. C. J. Garstin, 4th Ghorka regt., to act as station interp. in addition to his other duties, from 13th Feb. last to 29th ult., there being no qualified regtm. interp. present during that period.

By Maj. J. F. Richardson, c.b., comdg. 6th Bengal cav., dated 5th inst., appg. Lieut. and adjt. G. A. A. Baker, late 60th regt. N.I., to offic. as 2nd in comd., and Lieut. St. G. M. Bishop to offic. as adjt.

Meerut div. order, dated the 4th inst., making temp. arrangements :—

Surg. T. Farquhar, new prom., on being relieved by Asst. surg. W. F. Clark from the civil charge of Mussoori, to proc. to Delhi, and afford med. aid to the 1st Bengal cav.

Surg. A. L. Bogle, new prom., on being relieved from the civil charge of Shahjehanpore by Asst. surg. B. W. Switzer, to assu. med. charge of the 12th (the Kelat-i-Ghulzie) regt. N.I. at Delhi, during the abs. on leave of Surg. J. Lee.

By Lieut. col. D. M. Probyn, c.b., comdg. the 11th Bengal cav., dated the 14th inst., appg. Lieut. G. F. Dowdeswell, of the 89th foot, a paid do. du. officer with the regt., with effect from March 6 last, as a temp. measure, v. Lieut. G. Stewart, appd. offic. adjt. Lahore light horse.

May 6.—Lieut. col. G. W. Bishop, late 23rd regt. N.I., is permitted to do gen. duty at Jullundur.

In continuation of G.O., dated the 3rd inst., Lieut. C. Spencer, of the 82nd foot, is app. to do duty at the Landour Convalescent Depot, during the present hot season.

The underment. young officers of the gen. list, are app. to do duty with the corps specified opposite their respective names :—

Ens. A. C. B. Wither and R. T. Mayne, with the 52nd foot, at Jhansie.

Ens. E. L. Clarke, with the 88th foot, at Shahjahanpore.

The Peshawur brig. order dated Feb. 28 last, directg. Lieut. C. T. Lane, late 16th regt. N.I., to offic. temp. as maj. of brig., during such time as Maj. H. C. Anderson may offic. as asst. adjt. gen., with effect from 22nd inst., the date on which Lieut. Lane entered upon duties, is confirmed.

Leave of absence :—  
Late 5th E.L.C.—Lieut. A. Hearsey (doing duty with 13th Bengal cav.), fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Goojranwalla, Mussoorie, and hills north of Deyrah, on urgent private affairs.

Late 37th N.I.—Lieut. F. A. Buckley, fr. April 25 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills north of Deyrah.

Late 47th N.I.—Lieut. T. W. Evans, fr. April 26 to June 26, to Calcutta, on m.c., prep. to apply. for furl. to Europe.

May 7.—Lieut. A. Hearsey, late 5th Eur. L.C., is, on the expiration of his leave, directed to join and do duty with 20th hussars.

The Nowshera station order, dated 18th ult., appg. Lieut. P. S. G. Jones, 79th highlanders, to be station staff, is confirmed.

April 30.—The leave granted to Maj. G. Strangways, late 71st N.I., in G.O. page 480 of 1861, will be recorded thus—"to proceed to Calcutta, to pass an exam. in the native languages"—instead of on "urgent private affairs," as notified in the above G.O.

The leave to Capt. F. E. Laing, late 17th N.I., in G.O. page 144, is can. at the request of that officer. The foll. order is, with the sanction of Govt., confirmed :—

Meerut div. order, dated 1st ult., directing Asst. surg. E. A. Fitzgerald, 104th foot, to proc. to Agra, by horse dawk, at the public expense, his services being urgently required there.

The foll. Pres. div. orders are confirmed :—

Dated 26th ult.—Directing Asst. surg. R. Lidderdale to proc. to Barrackpore, and rel. Asst. surg. F. S. Siliffant, reported sick, fr. the med. ch. of the 21st Punjab regt. N.I., as a temp. measure.

The Rohilcund field force ord., dated 12th inst., app. the underment. officers to do du. with the 2nd N.I., is confirmed :—

Cpts. J. J. O'Bryen and G. G. Cunliffe, Bengal staff corps.

Capt. H. Grant, late 74th regt. N.I.

Lieut. P. Wheeler, late 15th regt. N.I.

Leave of absence :—

Late 11th N.I.—Lieut. W. L. Samuells, fr. May 1 to Nov. 1, to pres., for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Late 15th N.I.—Lieut. R. Milne, fr. April 15 to Oct. 15, to Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Late 46th N.I.—Lieut. J. J. Russell, fr. April 1 to Nov. 30, to Murree and Cashmere (with the sanction of the Punjab Govt.), on m.c.

Late 52nd N.I.—Lieut. D. G. Manning, fr. June 16 to Oct. 16, to Benares and the Pres., prep. to applying or furl. to Eur., under old rules.

The G.O. of 6th ult., appg. Lieut. A. N. Phillips, late 19th N.I., to the ch. of the hd. gra., Camp, Sudder Bazar, is can.

Lieut. H. A. Plowden, late 51st N.I., is app. to do du. with the 10th regt. N.I. at Dinapore.

The underment. officers passed the prescribed colloq. exam. on the dates specified :—

Lieut. S. Boulderson, late 5th Eur. L.C., 15th inst.; Asst. surg. C. T. Schmitz, med. dept., 17th inst.

The foll. rems. and postings of med. officers are directed :—

Surg. R. J. Atkinson, fr. the Saugor art. div. to the 19th hussars, v. Surg. J. Campbell, c.b., prog. on sick leave to Eur.

Surg. T. Maxwell to the Saugor art. div.

Asst. surg. E. J. Hoskins, fr. the art. div., Umballah, to the 21st hussars.

May 1.—The foll. ords. are conf. :—

Rohilcund field force order, dated the 29th March last, directg. Asst. surg. A. H. Hilson, of the 26th Punjab N.I., to afford med. aid to the civ. station of Moradabad, in add. to his other dus., as a temp. arrangt., v. Asst. surg. B. W. Switzer.

By the officer comdg. the 81st foot, dated the 4th ult., appg. Lieut. W. D. Sladen, of that regt., to com. a detach. of convalescents prog. to Dhurmsala, and to remain there in charge thereof, with effect fr. the 12th March last.

May 2.—Lieut. col. R. Duffin, late 58th N.I., do. du. the 4th N.I., is directed to do gen. du. at Umballah.

Leave of absence :—

Divisional Staff.—Lieut. col. J. W. Cox, c.b. (asst. qmtr. gen. Fort William), from April 15 to Oct. 15, to Simla and hills adjacent.

Late 1st Eur. Bengal Fus.—Capt. C. O'B. Palmer, from May 1 to Oct. 15, to Simla.

May 3.—Appointments :—

33rd (the Allahabad) Regt. N.I.—Lieut. W. W. Hume, of the late 11th inf., to act as adj. during abs. of Lieut. R. G. Armstrong.

44th (Sylhet) Regt. N.I.—Lieut. E. Lightfoot, attached to 28th N.I., to be adj., v. Lieut. D. S. Buist, prom.

In continuation of G.O. dated the 28th ult., Lieut. H. E. Eliot, gen. list, inf., is permitted to do duty at the Kussowlee convalescent depot, dur. the ensuing hot season.

The following Agra garrison and station orders are confirmed :—

Dated the 13th idem.—Directing Surg. maj. C. L. Cox, of the 20th hussars, to afford med. aid to the civil station of Muttra, in add. to his other duties; and Asst. surg. E. A. Fitzgerald to do du. with the 35th foot.

Meerut Meer brig. order, dated the 23rd ult., directing Capt. R. A. Napper, late 55th N.I., to do du. with a detachment of convalescents prog. to Kussowlee.

May 5.—Brev. col. H. J. Stannus, of the late 5th Eur. L.C., is app. to do duty with the 8th hussars at Meerut, and directed to join.

The following officers passed the prescribed colloq. examn. on the 19th inst. :—

Lieuts. J. E. Waller and R. H. Ward, general list, inf.

By the officer comdg. the 36th (the Bareilly) regt. N.I., dated the 20th ult., appg. Lieut. J. Liston, Bengal staff corps, to offic. as a paid doing duty officer with the regt., as a temp. arrangement.

Sirhind div. order, dated the 24th ult., directing Lieuts. H. H. Rankin and St. G. Kirke, gen. list, inf., doing duty with 89th foot at Umballah, to proceed to Ferozepore and do duty with the 7th fus.

Leave of absence :—

Late 1st E.L.C.—Lieut. F. Currie, from March 15 to Sept. 15 to Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Late 54th N.I.—Capt. J. A. Vanrenen (2nd in com. late 38th N.I.) fr. April 20 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie and hills north of Deyrah.

Late 65th N.I.—Brev. lieut. col. C. T. E. Hinde for 2 mo. fr. date of depart., to Calcutta, m.c.

Late 73rd N.I.—Capt. C. McMullin, fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to Mussoorie.

Gen. List, Infantry.—Lieut. C. Middlemass, fr. May 1 to Aug. 31, to proc. to Calcutta for the purpose of studying the native languages.

Gen. List, Infantry.—Lieut. A. Scott, fr. May 1 to Oct. 15, to proc. to Calcutta, for the purpose of studying the native languages.

### Court Martial.

LIEUT. E. N. P. GLOVER, H.M.'S BENGAL INFANTRY.

Head Qrs. Simla, May 10.—At a general court martial re-assembled at Agra on the 24th day of April, 1862, Lieut. Edward Henry Philip Glover, of H.M.'s Bengal inf., was arraigned on the following charges :—

1st. That he, E. H. P. Glover, on the 30th day of November, 1861, at Agra, he being then and there an officer serving in India at a distance of upwards of one hundred and twenty English miles from the presidency of Fort William, with a gun loaded with gunpowder and a bullet of hard clay or earth, did feloniously, unlawfully, and maliciously shoot at one Meer Khan, with the intent then and there, and thereby, to do him some grievous bodily harm.

2nd. That he did make an assault upon one Meer Khan, and him, the said Meer Khan, then and there did beat, hurt, and ill-treat.

Finding.—The court is of opinion that the prisoner is not guilty of the first charge, of which he is accordingly acquitted. Guilty of the second charge. Sentence.—The court sentences the prisoner to three months' imprisonment.

CHAS. S. REID, Colonel, President.

Agra, April 25, 1862.

Confirmed, but not approved, HUGH ROSE, General, C. in C. in India.

Simla, May 2, 1862.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE COURT.

The Court begs most earnestly to recommend the prisoner to the merciful consideration of H.E. the C. in C., on the following grounds :—

That although the facts averred in the charge did occur, the Court is of opinion that but little criminality attaches itself to the prisoner, who, they fully believe, was only guilty of error of judgment, and of boyish folly.

That the Court believes in the sincerity of the prisoner's expression of penitence and contrition, and feels assured that the severe ordeal already undergone will remain impressed on his mind, leading him to be more circumspect in future.

CHAS. S. REID, Colonel, President.

Agra, 25th April, 1862.

REMARKS BY H.E. THE C. IN C.

The C. in C. is unable to accede to the recommendation of the Court, the sentence being already too lenient.

It is shown by the evidence that Lieut. Glover, in despite of the remonstrances of his servants, and by threats of maltreatment, compelled Meer Khan to sit down covered with a quilt whilst he fired at him. The excuse set up, that this was done merely to ascertain whether a ball of hard dry clay would penetrate the quilt, or be broken against it, cannot be listened to, for it was quite unnecessary, in making such an experiment for his own amusement, to peril the life of a human being. One shot broke, but the second wounded the servant in the leg, and laid him up for a time. If the shot had struck Meer Khan in the eye or temple, it might have deprived him of sight, or proved fatal. The C. in C. is quite at a loss to understand how the Court can excuse such a premeditated and selfish outrage on humanity, as a "boyish folly." H.E. cannot believe that if the act had been committed on any friend or relative of any member of the Court, they would have come to the same conclusion.

The prisoner had some time before been punished by the magistrate for having discharged a loaded pistol at a policeman, a fact which renders still more unexcusable the excuse of "boyish folly."

Brigadier Troup is requested to assemble the President and members of the Court Martial, read to them the remarks of the C. in C., and furnish the President with a copy of them.

Lieut. Glover is to be sent to the Fort of Agra, to undergo the imprisonment awarded.

### Military Letters.

THE ORGANISATION OF THE ARTILLERY SERVICE IN INDIA.

No. 509.—The following paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 132 of March 31, 1862, are published for general information, and the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay and H.E. the C. in C. in India are requested to give effect to the instructions conveyed therein :—

Para. 1. I have carefully considered in Council your Despatch No. 272 of Oct. 22, 1861, forwarding a letter from the Adjutant-general of the army, conveying the views of H.E. the C. in C. on the Report of the Committee, of which the late Colonel Sir G. Barker, c.b., of the royal artillery, was president, on the organisation and equipment of artillery for service in India, expressing generally your concurrence in the recommendations of the committee, and proposing certain modifications of some of their proposals.

3. I shall now proceed to communicate to your lordship the decisions which her Majesty's Government have arrived at, with the full concurrence of H.R.H. the General C. in C., upon these important subjects.

6. You observe that the Madras horse artillery has worked with 116, and the Bengal horse artillery with 112 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and that their work has been done in a most satisfactory manner; and in consideration of the peculiar nature of the service in India, and the necessity of reducing, as much as possible, expenditure in every branch, and especially in the military branches of the service, you recommend that the total establishment of non-commissioned officers, gunners and drivers, in each battery of horse and field artillery, should be 140, exclusive of artificers.

7. The General C. in C. has given an opinion upon this point :—"That the establishments of the late Indian artilleries were not sufficient, and it often



followed that, after a general engagement, the number of guns had to be temporarily reduced; \* but taking into consideration the present requirements of the Indian service, and the important considerations of a financial nature to which Sir C. Wood draws attention, H.R.H. is not desirous of raising any objection to the reduced establishment of 140 Europeans (exclusive of artificers) for field batteries."

8. H.M.'s Government concur in these views, and sanction the adoption of this establishment for horse artillery and light field batteries for service in India, viz., 140 Europeans of all ranks, exclusive of commissioned officers and artificers.

#### RESERVE OR GARRISON BATTERIES.

10. The Meerut Committee have recommended a strength of 130 non-commissioned officers and gunners for garrison or reserve companies of artillery.

11. You are of opinion "that seventy-five non-commissioned officers and gunners will be sufficient for reserve or garrison companies, and that with that number they will be as strong as is necessary or expedient, under the financial circumstances of the empire."

12. This number of men appears to be sufficient as a peace establishment, and, for the reasons which you have given, H.M.'s Government approve of its adoption.

13. Experience alone can show, however, whether, with the number of reserve batteries now proposed, the organisation will suffice to render the batteries themselves efficient in garrison and siege operations, and be equal at the same time to furnishing reinforcements, on occasional emergencies, to the light field batteries. They must be looked to as available for both these purposes.

14. I annex, for your information, statements showing the distribution of these numbers for each description of battery, as proposed by H.R.H. the General C. in C.

#### DETACHMENT SYSTEM.

15. The introduction of the detachment system throughout the artillery in India is approved.

#### HORSES—HORSE ARTILLERY, 9-POUNDER BATTERIES.

16. Your proposal to fix the peace establishment of horses for the horse artillery at 178, for the 9-pounder batteries at 110, to be increased to 200 in the former case, and 130 in the latter, on a battery taking the field, is approved.

17. H.M.'s Government also approve of your proposal to change the mode in which horses have been hitherto allotted to the several branches of the service, and to make the selection hereafter, first for the artillery, the horses so selected being afterwards divided between the horse and field batteries.

#### SEPARATE GUNNER AND DRIVER SYSTEM.

18. I have given very careful consideration to this point, and to the facts and arguments which you adduce in favour of a continuance of the mixed system which has hitherto existed in India. I have also before me the views of H.E. the C. in C. in India upon this important point.

19. The same system at one time prevailed in the British artillery, but, after long experience, it has been found not only advisable but necessary to enlist two classes of men under the separate denomination of gunners and drivers, a lower standard of height and size being required for the drivers, in consequence of the difficulty experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of men of the required size for both duties.

20. In order to meet this difficulty, I suggested to H.R.H. that the standard might, perhaps, be reduced. Upon this H.R.H. observed, that "the present standard for gunners of the royal artillery (five feet seven inches) is as low as it can possibly be reduced, having regard to the efficiency of the general service, which, with heavy ordnance, requires men at least that height to enable them properly to perform their duties; but even at this standard it is found impracticable to raise sufficient men to keep so large a force up to its establishment, and hence the necessity for enlisting men of five feet four inches as drivers, who, with field artillery, are quite equal to the work of gunners, when required," and H.R.H. therefore trusts the standard for gunners will not be altered.

21. H.R.H. has further observed, that under this system, "although the men are mustered respectively as gunners and drivers, they are always equally available for the duties of either grade, and in the field brigades at home the drivers, during the past year, have been through the prescribed course of gunnery instruction, and are found fully equal, in cases of emergency, to the duties required of gunners. The present strength of the regiment, from 40,000 to 50,000, renders it," H.R.H. observes, "impracticable to raise a sufficient number of men to cover the casualties in so large a force of the standard height of gunners, and, accordingly, a proportion of men of much shorter stature are enlisted, who are readily obtained, and who are found better adapted for the particular duties of drivers than taller men; but, at the same time, as before stated, their instruction in

artillery drill and exercises is not lost sight of, and, in a year or two after joining the service, they become proficient in all that pertains to an artilleryman's duty."

22. Under these circumstances, and taking into consideration the impossibility of two systems in the same corps working harmoniously, the General C. in C. expresses a hope that the gunner and driver system may be fully extended to the new brigades and batteries, as being the most conducive to their future efficiency.

23. H.M.'s Government are fully aware of the very high state of efficiency to which the Indian artillery had attained under the system now advocated by your Government. They do not, however, overlook the fact that, until very lately, the number of European drivers in the Indian artillery was small in proportion to that of gunners, and less difficulty was experienced in obtaining a sufficient number of men qualified for both duties. This difficulty has already been found to be insuperable in the royal artillery, and the separate system has been adopted and found to work exceedingly well.

24. Under all these circumstances, H.M.'s Government have come to the determination that it is not desirable to attempt to introduce in the brigades serving in India a practice wholly dissimilar in this important particular from that in force with the regiment at large, and they therefore desire that the separate system may be gradually introduced, as drivers are sent out from this country, into the whole of the artillery in India. It will be necessary to introduce this change, as opportunity offers by whole batteries, replacing by the regular drivers the gunners who may have hitherto served as such, and transferring the latter to other batteries.

#### CONTRACT SYSTEM.

25. H.M.'s Government quite concur in the views you have expressed on the subject, and approve of the contract system, as it is obtained in Bengal, being adopted as the rule for the whole of the artillery in India.

#### POLES AND SHAFTS.

26. Your proposal that shafts shall be substituted for the poles in all cases where the latter have been heretofore used, is also approved.

#### POINTS OF DETAIL.

27. You propose that the recommendation of the Meerut Committee, that six spare ammunition wagons, drawn by bullocks, should be attached to each battery, should be adopted.

31. I cannot close this despatch without conveying to you the expression of the high sense which H.M.'s Government entertain of the public spirit and professional ability displayed by the officers composing the Committee at Meerut, and the cordial feeling of unanimity with which they undertook and carried through the discussion of this important and complicated subject, and ultimately set at rest questions which had, for many years, given rise to difference of opinion and practice involving no little detriment to the public service.

32. Much credit is due on this account to all the members of the Committee, but the acknowledgments of H.M.'s Government would have been especially due to their late distinguished president, Colonel Sir G. Barker.

#### NO. I.—DETAIL OF A BATTERY OF A FIELD BRIGADE, ROYAL ARTILLERY, FOR SERVICE IN INDIA.

Officers: 1 captain, 1 second captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 assistant surgeon.

Non-commissioned Officers and Men: 1 sergeant major, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 6 sergeants, 6 corporals, 6 bombardiers, 76 gunners, 42 drivers, 2 trumpeters.

Artificers: 1 sergeant farrier and carriage smith, 2 shoeing and carriage smiths, 1 collar maker, 1 wheeler.—Total 151.

#### NO. II.—DETAIL OF A BATTERY OF A HORSE BRIGADE, ROYAL ARTILLERY, FOR SERVICE IN INDIA.

Officers: 1 captain, 1 second captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 assistant surgeon.

Non-commissioned Officers and Men: 1 sergeant major, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 6 sergeants, 6 corporals, 6 bombardiers, 76 gunners, 42 drivers, 2 trumpeters.

Artificers: 1 sergeant farrier and carriage smith, 2 shoeing and carriage smiths, 1 collar maker, 1 wheeler.—Total 151.

#### NO. III.—DETAIL OF A BATTERY OF A GARRISON BRIGADE, ROYAL ARTILLERY, FOR SERVICE IN INDIA.

Officers: 1 captain, 1 second captain, 3 lieutenants.

Non-commissioned Officers and Men: 1 sergeant major, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 4 bombardiers, 60 gunners, 2 trumpeters.—Total 80.

#### THE STAFF CORPS.

No. 502.—In continuation of G.G.O. No. 262 of March 7, H.E. the Governor general in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 135 of March 31:—

Para. 1. I have received and considered in Council your Letter No. 44, dated Feb. 8, containing your

decision on the following question submitted by the Government of Bombay regarding the staff corps:—

Question 130.\* An officer proceeded to England on medical certificate in 1857, and, according to the new furlough regulations, was entitled to retain his appointment for a period of 15 months. As he did not return on the expiration of that period, and consequently lost his appointment, are the fifteen months thus passed to be considered as staff employ, so as to bring that officer under the operation of para. 73, or, as he did not rejoin his appointment at the expiration of his leave, and can hardly be said to have held an appointment within the last three years, is he debarred from entering the staff corps?

Answer 130. This officer is entitled to reckon for staff service the period of fifteen months during which he was on leave.

2. I am unable to approve the answer given, as it is not in accordance with the decision communicated to you in my despatch No. 315, dated Aug. 9, 1861, which stated that "no leave of absence, either on sick certificate or private affairs beyond the privilege leave of one month in six, will be allowed to reckon towards the staff service required by the Royal Warrant as a qualification for promotion in the staff corps." An officer may, however, be considered as having been on staff employ for the period in question, so far as his claim to admission to the staff corps is concerned.

#### POLICE LEVIES' CLAIM TO PRIZE MONEY.

Port William, May 6.—No. 503.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 1,011 of Nov. 5, 1861, the following paragraph of a Military Letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 111 of March 24, is published for general information:—

Para. 21. Your G.O. admitting the claims of men of the police levies, horse and foot, who were under the command of military officers and performing military duties, to share in prize money, is approved so far as respects prize money taken during the late military operations in India, the distribution of which has, in many cases, called for special arrangement and decision.

#### CHAPLAINS' CLAIMS TO PRIZE MONEY.

No. 504.—The following paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 111, dated March 24, are published for general information:—

Letter dated Nov. 16, 1861, No. 299.

Para. 54. According to the usage in India, chaplains have not hitherto been considered entitled to share in prize money. [Para. 35.]

55. It is stated, however, to be the practice at Chelsea Hospital to allow of their sharing in prize property. I am of opinion that a similar rule must be established in India.

56. The revised scale of distribution of prize money, commencing with the distribution of the Delhi booty, the right of chaplains to share is to commence from the same date.

#### MAJOR GENERAL SIR SIDNEY COTTON.

No. 500.—H.E. the Governor general in Council is pleased to publish, for general information, the following paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 136, dated March 31:—

Para. 1. On receipt of your letter dated 3rd Jan. last [No. 30], I lost no time in bringing under the favourable consideration of the General C. in C. the proposal contained therein for an extension of the period of service on the divisional staff of Major general Sir Sidney Cotton, K.C.B., with the expression of my hope that this distinguished officer might be permitted to hold, until the 1st Nov. next, the important command which he has exercised with so much success.

2. I am now informed that there is no objection on the part of H.R.H. to this arrangement.

#### MADRAS STAFF CORPS—LIEUT. WILLIAMS.

No. 501.—The following paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 133 of March 31, are published for general information:—

Para. 1. I have received and considered in Council your letter No. 375, dated Dec. 31, 1861, transmitting correspondence relating to a memorial from Lieut. Williams, 13th Madras N.I., praying for admission to the Madras staff corps, notwithstanding that he has not passed the prescribed examination in Hindostanee.

2. Paras. 69, 72, 73, 74, 75, of your G.O. of April 10, 1861, No. 332, offer the privilege of joining the staff corps to officers now holding staff appointments upon certain conditions. Para. 72 requires of them simply that they do not possess the substantive rank of colonel.

3. Para. 75 declares that those whose tenure of staff appointment, at the time of transfer to the staff corps, shall have exceeded one year, will not be subjected to probation or to any introductory test other than those already prescribed for any department in which they may be serving.

\* Published in G.G.O. No. 1,118 of Dec. 6, 1861.

\* See General Mansfield's Minute, page 106 of Appendix to Report of Royal Commission, 1859.

4. Para. 73 admits to the staff corps officers who have held staff appointment within the last three years, upon the understanding that they shall have passed the prescribed examination in Hindostanee, and did not lose their appointment through misconduct.

5. In para. 75 it is also declared that the option of joining the staff corps will be open to those officers only who may be considered by the Government under which they are serving to be in all respects fit for the staff corps.

6. It appears that Lieut. Williams has been for some years adjutant of his corps, having passed the examination required in Madras for such appointment. A case has been also brought to my notice (and there may be other similar cases) of an officer in Bombay, who has been actually employed upon the general staff having passed in a vernacular language, common to the whole or a large portion of that presidency, though not in Hindostanee.

7. It would appear hard, if, by a too strict and literal application of the rule regarding the Hindostanee language, the privilege of joining the staff corps on its first formation should be denied to officers who have been already pronounced by their own Government qualified for certain staff situations, and have performed their duties well therein.

8. Taking these circumstances into consideration, as also the necessity of adopting and enforcing one uniform rule in future for all staff officers in regard to the examination in Hindostanee, I have determined that in cases of both kinds, that is, where an officer has qualified for a staff employment or department, as Lieut. Williams appears to have done, by passing the prescribed examination for that office or department, and also in the case of an officer whose proficiency in any language other than Hindostanee has already been accepted as qualification for general staff, such officers, if coming under the terms of para. 69 of your G.O. No. 332 of April 10, 1861, may be appointed to the staff corps under paras. 72 and 73 of that order provisionally, and with the understanding that they pass the examination in Hindostanee required for general staff within six months from the date of their appointment to that corps, failing which they will revert to their former corps and position in the service.

#### AUDIT OF PAYMASTERS' ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, April 22.—The following paragraph of a military letter from the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for India, No. 100, dated 17th March, 1862, is published for general information and guidance:—

The Secretary of State for War having decided that under clause 5 of the good conduct warrant, soldiers who have completed 16, 21, and 28 years' service, and whose names have not been entered in regimental defaulters' book for the last 14 years preceding their claim, are entitled to receive at once the rates of good conduct pay granted after 18, 23, and 28 years' service, respectively. I have no objection to this interpretation of the warrant being made applicable to the troops in India, and request that the necessary instructions may be issued accordingly.

Hitherto, on a British Regiment in the Bengal Presidency leaving India, the paymaster has been allowed to remain in India for one month after departure of his corps, in order to settle his accounts, and for the whole of that period, if not embarking before its expiration, he has retained Indian allowances.

2. This indulgence was necessary while British corps throughout the Bengal Presidency were paid by advances issued from the Presidency Pay-office, a system which led to open accounts.

3. In future, however, the detention of the paymaster will not usually be necessary, consequent on British regiments being now paid through divisional paymasters, whereby the advances issued taken up for the issue of pay to soldiers for the current month are settled on the presentation of the abstracts on the first day of the month following, and open accounts are not allowed to exist.

4. The period for a paymaster to settle his accounts is accordingly restricted to one week, or to the first departure of a mail steamer on or after expiration of that week. Permission to remain in India, or draw Indian allowances, for a longer period, will only be granted when reasonable cause can be shown, and on special application in each case. The Controller of Military Finance in submitting the request will explain fully the progress made by the examiners in auditing the accounts, as also the state of the paymaster's transactions.

#### Return Home of the 75th Foot.

Adjutant-General's Office, H.M.'s British Forces Calcutta, April 14th, Head Quarters, Camp Umballah, March 19th.

No. 53.—On the departure of the 75th regiment for England, the C.-in-C. has the satisfaction to record in a general order the very important and gallant service which the regiment performed at the action of Budlee-ke-Seraie in 1857.

Budlee-ke-Seraie was one of the first occasions on which the enemy in position offered serious resistance to the British troops.

Advantageously placed in very difficult ground, the rebels, in force, prevented with the fire of an entrenched battery of heavy guns the advance to Delhi of the force under the late gallant Lieut.-General Sir Henry Barnard, K.C.B.

The only means of effecting a passage was the capture of the battery.

Resolutely led by Brigadier General Showers, C.B., the 75th regiment, exposed for twelve hundred yards to a destructive fire of round shot, shell, and grape, which caused a very heavy loss to the regiment in killed and wounded, took the battery by storm, and enabled the British force to take up, that same day, their position before Delhi.

Nothing more useful, nothing more brilliant, was done during the late campaign than the opening at Budlee-ke-Seraie of the road to Delhi, by the 75th regiment.

At Delhi the 75th regiment distinguished itself as part of the attacking column under the orders of an officer of most remarkable merit, whose loss the army has never ceased to deplore, Brigade General Nicholson, C.B.

In noticing the good conduct of the regiment at Budlee-ke-Seraie and Delhi the names of two officers and a non-commissioned officer of the regiment, whose gallantry was as continued and devoted as it was productive of important results, ought not to be omitted. They are those of Captain, now Brevet Major Brookes, Lieutenant, now Captain Le Pelley, and Colour Sergeant Coughlan.

#### Native Cavalry and Irregular Infantry.

Head Quarters, Simla, April 17.—Officers commanding regiments of native cavalry and irregular infantry are directed to furnish direct to the military secretary to the C.-in-C. on the first of every month, a nominal roll showing the dates of first commissions, the army rank, and dates of appointment, of all European officers borne on the strength of their corps.

These rolls are also to exhibit what appointment each European officer is holding, whether he is permanently or temporarily attached, whether he is a paid or an unpaid doing duty officer, and if absent, on what account, and under what authority.

#### Amendments in the Military Regulations.

With the sanction of Government, the C.-in-C. is pleased to direct the following amendments in the military regulations, section X.CIII. Part I.

Para. 1. In lines 5 and 6, the words, "Her Majesty's Indian Military" are to be substituted for "East India Company's."

Para. 5 is to conclude thus: "Native army may be sued in the European Court of Requests; but to the extent of two hundred rupees only."

Para. 7, in line 7, the word "warned" is to be substituted for, "directed." In line 8 the word "forthwith" is to be expunged. In line 9, after "Government," the words "and for authority to eject the individual," are to be added. The parenthetical marks are to be expunged.

Para. 6 is to stand as follows: "Claims are to be preferred to the station staff officer on or before the 1st of the month. Applications for registry of claims may be made either personally or by agent, or in writing; but when a written plaint is delivered, it must be on stamped paper of the value required by law for a plaint in a civil court. The claims are to be entered in a register which is to specify the nature and amount of the demand, the residence of the plaintiff and defendant, and the witnesses or evidence to prove the claim. Claims by plaintiffs at the station preferred after the 1st of the month cannot be submitted until the following month."

Para. 14 is to commence thus: "A plaintiff at a distance should employ an agent at the station to apply for registration of the claim and to deliver to the station staff officer the vouchers, receipts, or other documentary evidence in support of the claim; but if he elects to send a plaint on stamped paper he must himself bear the expense of the stamp. The station staff officer," &c., to the end, will stand as at present.

Para. 16. Line 4 is to stand thus: "written statements of the plaintiffs, if any, and the defendants' acknowledgments," &c.

Para. 38. The following words are to be added: "It cannot—whether claimed or not—award price of stamp, costs, or expenses of any kind, in addition to the amount of the original debt decreed."

Para. 45. In line 3, after the word "award," the following words are to be inserted: "or of its illegally decreasing the price of any stamp, or any costs or other expenses."

#### Claimants for the Victoria Cross.

Head Qrs., Simla, April 29.—Embarrassment has lately arisen from the defective nature of evidence submitted to the C. in C. in support of a claim to the Victoria Cross.

The terms of the statement of the principal evidence, and without which the C. in C. would not have recommended the claimant for the Victoria Cross, caused H.E. to believe that the evidence had been an eye witness of the act of bravery on which was founded the claim.

Afterwards, and immediately before the decoration was to be conferred on the claimant, this evidence casually informed the C. in C. that he had not witnessed the act of bravery.

As previously stated, H.E. would not have considered the claim valid, unless supported by ocular evidence.

The claimant was therefore informed by the adjt. gen. of the army, and the C. in C. that, in accordance with the spirit of the Warrant and the custom in similar cases, ocular, and not hearsay, evidence was necessary.

But H.E. was so anxious not to disappoint the claimant, that he informed him that, if he could produce any one British officer who had witnessed the act, he would give him the Cross.

The officer stated his inability to do so, and the presentation was deferred.

Subsequently, a British officer, who had not appeared at all as an evidence in the case, sent in a statement to the C. in C. to the effect that he had, personally, witnessed the act of bravery.

Sir Hugh Rose, therefore, directed the Victoria Cross to be presented, with the usual ceremony, to the claimant.

In order to prevent a recurrence of the inconvenience caused by the defective evidence in the case in question, and in several other instances, all statements of services sent, for the future, in support of claims of officers for promotion, orders, decorations, or any reward whatever, are to specify, distinctly, whether the individual supporting the claim witnessed, personally, the act of distinguished, gallant, or useful conduct in the field; or whether his evidence is hearsay.

#### MADRAS.

##### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Judicial Dept., Fort St. George, May 16.—Leave of absence:—

Asst. surg. H. Adam, zillah surg., Nellore, has leave for 60 days.

Ecclesiastical Dept.—Rev. R. P. Little, chaplain of Tranquebar, for 15 mos., to Europe, on m.c.

Rev. M. N. Stone and Rev. C. Rhenius attained the rank of senior chapl. and chapl. respectively, on March 28 last.

Appointments:—

Ecclesiastical Dept., May 16.—Lieut. col. A. C. Silver, com. 25th regt. N.I., to be an addl. lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Mercara.

Mr. L. C. Rebeiro, dist. moonsiff of Conad, to be marriage registrar for the dist. of Trichinopoly, v. Mr. J. Gordon, res.

Political Dept.—Capt. W. Weldon, late 47th regt. N.I., to be employed in the Nair brigade in Travancore, v. Maj. Y. ung, res.

Financial Dept.—Mr. H. A. Mangles to be a director of the Incorporated Bank of Madras, v. Mr. Lushington, proc. to Europe.

Mr. J. Mackney, head uncov. asst., has been appointed as 1st asst. acct. gen., dur. employ. of Mr. Raynor as offic. civil paymr. at Madras.

Revenue Dept.—The appt. of Mr. J. W. Reid to act as sub coll. and jt. mag. of Bellary, dur. employ. of Mr. Ford on other duty, published in the Gazette of April 25, to have effect fr. 21st idem.

Judicial Dept.—The foll. transfers are ordered:—Capt. H. L. Grove, supt. of police, fr. N. to S. Canara, and Capt. E. L. Hankin, supt. of police, fr. S. Canara to S. Malabar; Capt. W. S. Drever, dep. insp. gen. of police, W. Range, will take ch. of S. Malabar until Capt. Grove ret. Capt. Hankin.

Public Works Dept.—Lieut. A. T. Fraser, act. 2nd asst. dist. engr., fr. Nellore to S. Canara.

Lieut. H. Sinaily, 2nd asst. dist. engr., fr. S. Canara to Nellore.

Mr. J. Brosnahan, 2nd asst. dist. engr., fr. Malabar to Trichinopoly.

Lieut. col. S. O. E. Ludlow, dep. chief engr., N. Circle, res. ch. of his office on May 10.

Lieut. col. J. Ouchterlony delivered over ch. of the N. Circle to Lieut. col. Ludlow, and ass. ch. of the Central Circle fr. Lieut. col. J. Carpendale on May 10.

Lieut. col. J. Carpendale delivered over ch. of the Central Circle to Lieut. col. Ouchterlony.

Financial Dept.—Mr. H. A. Mangles, act. dep. asst. and acct. gen., received ch. of the office fr. Mr. F. Lushington on 13th inst.

Mr. W. J. Rynor, offic. civ. paymr., Madras, rec. ch. of the office on 14th inst.

Mr. J. Mackey ass. ch. of the office of off. 1st asst. acct. gen. on 14th inst.

Mr. W. Underwood, dep. coll. in Tinnevely dist., is vested with full powers of a mag.

May 15.—Asst. surg. J. Shortt, M.D., zillah surg. of Chingleput, has priv. leave for 60 days, fr. date of dep.

Mr. R. J. Newbigging, 3rd asst. in office of inspec. gen. of ord. and magazines, has been granted leave for 2 mo. fr. May 14.

**Ootacamund, May 13.**—Priv. leave for 1 mo. fr. May 14 has been granted to Mr. J. Warburton, keeper of the Eur. pri-on at Ootacamund.

**Dep. Chief Engr.'s Office, S Circle, Chepauk, May 16.**—Mr. J. A. Hammett, asst. overseer in Coimbatore dist., has 2 mo. cumulative priv. leave.

#### LIST OF RANK OF CADETS.

**Fort St. George, May 16.**—No. 193.—The foll. list of rank of cadets for the Madras engineers, cavalry, and infantry is published in gen. orders:—

No. 1.—List of rank of cadets for the Madras engineers, cavalry, and infantry:—

For the Engineers.

To rank from June 8, 1860 the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided they take their departure within the prescribed period, viz:—

H. C. Smith, quitted Chatham March 21, 1862; granted 3 mo. addit. leave for civ. engineering.

A. F. Hamilton, quitted Chatham March 4, 1862.

W. G. Cumming, quitted Chatham March 3, 1862; granted 3 mo. addit. leave for civ. engineering.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of his depart. from this country, viz:—

1. Deane; proceeded by overland March 4.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of their depart. from this country, and in the foll. order, viz:—

W. Gainforth; proceeded by overland, Nov. 4.

D. Heming; *Jasim*, Nov. 16.

W. H. M. Fraucklyne; overland, Dec. 4.

T. H. Campbell, H. C. Hamill on; overland, Dec. 20.

R. H. T. Hill, R. Stokoe; *Golden Fleece*, Jan. 2.

C. J. Johnston, G. B. Bird; overland, Jan. 4.

H. M. Dale; overland, Jan. 20.

F. A. Wetherall, C. H. Sheppard; *Earl of Hardwicke*, March 1.

(Signed) T. T. PEARs, Mil. Sec.

India Office, Military Dept., April 14.

No. 194.—The underment. officers are permitted to proc. to Eur.:—

Lieut. M. E. Foord, staff corps, do. du. sappers and miners, m.c., for 20 m.c., under regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

Lieut. L. G. Stewart, Madras engrs., on furl. for 1 year, without pay, under furl. regs. of 1854.

#### MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

**May 16.**—No. 195.—Capt. W. D. Stanley, having completed 20 years' service, six of which were on perm. staff employ, to be maj. from 15th May, 1862, under the Royal Warrant of 16th January, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval.

Lieut. J. P. Peiler, having completed twelve years' service, four of which were on perm. staff employ, to be capt. from 14th May, 1862, under the Royal Warrant of 16th January, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval.

No. 196.—The underment. officer having applied before the 21st October, 1861, for admission into the staff corps constituted by Royal Warrant of 16th January, 1861, is, with the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India, appd. to the Madras staff corps.

Capt. E. G. Wood, late 6th regt. L.C., late on staff employ in the Nagpore irreg. cav., and Beatson's horse.

No. 197.—With the sanction of the Govt. of India, H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to cancel the appt. [G.O. No. 317, dated Sept. 17, 1861.] to the staff corps of Maj. R. Woolley, 28th regt. N.I., at his own request.

No. 201.—The foll. notifications fr. the *Calcutta Gazette* are republished in G.O.:—

**Foreign Dept., Fort William, April 29.**—No. 886.—The foll. arrangements are made in the Hyderabad commission, consequent on the death of Maj. Ivie Campbell:—

Capt. W. Cadell to be dep. comsnr., West Berar, fr. Nov. 30, 1861.

Capt. J. Allardyce to be 1st class asst. comsnr. fr. Nov. 30, 1861.

No. 887.—The foll. arrangements are made in the Hyderabad commission, consequent on the resig. of Capt. M. Taylor:—

Capt. J. Allardyce to be dep. comsnr., East Berar, fr. 27th ult.

Capt. J. Stubbs to be 1st class asst. comsnr. fr. 27th ult.

Lieut. K. J. L. Mackenzie, Madras art., to be 3rd class asst. comsnr.

Lieut. P. Henderson, 2nd Madras cav., to offic. as 3rd class asst. comsnr.

**April 30.**—No. 921.—Capt. E. B. Ramsay, mily. asst. to the comsnr. of Mysore, availed himself, on the 1st inst., of the priv. leave granted to him in G.O. dated 21st idem, No. 828.

No. 924.—Lieut. A. G. Strover, 52nd regt. Madras N.I., is app. to offic. as a 3rd class asst. comsnr. in British Burmah.

**May 2.**—No. 933.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. Capt. N. F. Bayley, 12th regt. Madras

N.I., to offic. as a 1st class asst. comsnr. in British Burmah.

Order by the Lieut. gov., Punjab provs.:—

**General Dept., April 26.**—No. 866.—Promotion:—Capt. F. J. Millar, asst. comsnr., fr. 3rd to 2nd class, in room of Capt. Ferris.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Head Qrs., Ootacamund, May 10.**—Capt. W. D. Stanley, staff corps, is app. to do du. under the orders of the officer comdg. Nagpore force.

Capt. F. McMunn, inv. estab., is perm. to reside and draw his pay at W.lington until further orders.

**May 12.**—Lieut. E. W. C. H. M. Iler, 8th regt. N.I., late do. du. with 48th regt., will proc. to join his own corps at the expiration of the leave granted him in G.O. dated April 11.

The C. in C. is pleased to app. Lieut. E. M. Norie, staff corps, to act as A.D.C. on H.E. personal staff, as a temp. arrangement, in add. to his du. as interp.; to take effect fr. April 18.

Leave of absence:—

Capt. H. C. Z. Claridge, 37th gren., insp. of musketry, 2nd dist., fr. date of dep. fr. Madras for 60 days, to Bangalore and Neilgherries—priv. leave.

Capt. C. Hight, 18th regt. N.I., fr. date of expiration of priv. leave till Oct. 4, to Neilgherries.

Lieut. C. E. Shirreffs, 30th regt. N.I., fr. date of dep. for 6 mo., to Madras, under the provisions of G.O. No. 116, dated April 24, 1865.

Lieut. A. S. Grove, 42nd N.I., in continuation, for 3 mo., to Madras, under the provisions of G.O. No. 116, dated April 24, 1865.

**May 15.**—Asst. surg. J. F. Barter, do. du. with dept. of dep. insp. gen. of hospitals, Nagpore force, will afford med. aid to detachments of sappers and miners and details now located on Muttou Hill.

Lieut. I. H. B. Brooke, 12th regt. N.I., has leave fr. his corps and station till Nov. 15, 1862.

#### BOMBAY.

#### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**Military Dept., Bombay Castle, May 9.**—No. 313.—The underment. officers are allowed furl. to Eur. on m.c.:—

Capt. C. W. Wigney, of the staff corps, 2nd in com. 30th regt. N.I. (Jacob's rifle) for 20 mos.

Capt. W. Dickinson, of the staff corps, 2nd in com. 3rd regt. Sind horse, for 20 mos.

Lieut. col. C. B. Fuller, of the royal arty., for 18 mos.

Lieut. T. Biggs, of the royal arty., for 18 mos.

Lieut. A. F. Turner, of H.M.'s 3rd Eur. regt., for 18 mos.

No. 314.—Asst. surg. H. Potter, M.D., of the Bengal estab., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 18 mos., on m.c.

No. 315.—The following promotions are made subj. to approval:—

8th Regt. N.I.—Lieut. (capt. in the staff corps) G. J. Melliss to be capt. on the Cadre, from May 6, 1862, v. Capt. C. G. Cowper, deceased on the 5th idem.

Ens. C. S. Lechmere to be lieut. from May 6, v. Melliss, of 8th regt. N.I., prom.

**May 12.**—No. 318.—Col. A. T. Heyland, C.B., H.M.'s 56th regt., is app. a brig. of the 2nd class on the estab., v. Smith, C.B., app. to div. staff of the army.

**May 14.**—No. 323.—The foll. list of rank of cadets for the Bombay pres. is published for general information:—

No. 1 of 1862.

**LIST OF RANK OF CADETS FOR THE BOMBAY ENGINEERS, CAVALRY, AND INFANTRY.**

For the Engineers.

To rank from June 8, 1860, the day on which he passed his public examination, provided he takes his departure within the prescribed period, viz:—

G. M. Cruickshank quitted Chatham, March 5.

For the Cavalry.

To rank from the date of his departure from this country, viz:—

C. A. Owen proceeded by overland, Oct. 27.

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of their departure from this country, and in the following order, viz:—

W. Laing proceeded by *Silver Eagle*, Nov. 11.

G. Simpson proceeded overland, Nov. 27.

A. M. Hogg proceeded overland, Dec. 12.

G. J. Coulson proceeded by *Clara*, Dec. 21.

M. W. Stevens proceeded overland, Dec. 27.

R. P. Simpson proceeded overland, Jan. 12.

C. T. Echallaz, W. C. Morris, E. B. G. dimer, C. J. A. Yates, G. R. B. Drummond, proceeded overland, Jan. 27.

A. C. Manrice proceeded overland, Feb. 27.

W. B. Seton\* proceeded overland, March 12.

(Signed) T. T. PEARs, Mil. Sec.

India Office, Mil. Dept., April 14.

No. 324.—The underment. officer is admitted as probationer to the Bombay Staff Corps fr. April 12.

\* The name of Mr. Seton is to be struck out of list No. 3 of 1861, as he failed to proceed within the prescribed period.

subject to the conditions prescribed in paras. 79 and 80 of G. O. G. No. 332 of 1861:—

Lieut. E. C. Ross, 3rd Eur. regt., adjt., 27th or 1st Beelooch regt.

No. 325.—The underment. officer is admitted as probationer to the Bombay Staff Corps fr. March 4, subject to the conditions prescribed in paras. 79 and 80 of G. O. G. No. 332 of 1861:—

Lieut. C. M. Griffith, 1st gren. regt. N.I., adjt. 8rd regt. Scinde horse.

No. 326.—The following prom. is made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Medical E-tab.—Sen. Asst. surg. J. G. Fraser, M.D., to be surg. fr. May 2, v. Surg. maj. W. Neilson, dec. on 1st idem.

No. 327.—The servs. of Lieut. Bedford, of engrs., are placed at disp. of H.E. the C. in C.

No. 328.—Col. G. Malcolm, C.B., staff corps, is app. a brigir of 2nd class on estab., in success. to Stiles, deceased.

No. 329.—Lieut. J. B. Fenwick is confirmed in the appt. of sub asst. comy. gen., v. Stuart, placed at disp. of the Govt. of India.

No. 330.—The servs. of Asst. surg. W. J. Moore are placed at disp. of the Govt. of India.

No. 331.—Asst. surg. J. McA. Hyslop, M.D., is app. to act as sec. to the princ. inspec. gen. med. dept. dur. leave of Surg. W. C. Coles, M.D., or until further orders.

**Political Dept., May 14.**—Lieut. H. T. Hebbert, assu. chge. of his appt. as 3rd asst. to the pol. agent in Kattywar on the 1st inst.

Mr. L. K. Ashburner, coll. and mag. of Khandaish, to be agent for the Hon. the Gov. of the dists. excluded from the operation of the regulations under Act XI. of 1846.

Maj. H. Green, C.B., has been app. to act as pol. superint. on the frontier of Upper Scinde, during aba. on duty of Maj. Merewether.

Maj. M. Green, C.B., has been app. to act as pol. agent with H.H. the Khan of Khelat, during Maj. H. Green's employ. at Jacobabad.

**Judicial Dept., May 12.**—Hon. G. A. Hobart to act as judge and sess. judge of Sholapoor.

Mr. A. T. Crawford to act as sen. asst. judge and sess. judge of the Konkun, for detached stat. of Rungaherry.

**May 13.**—Maj. H. B. Hodgson, superint. of pol., Tanna, is invested with powers of a subord. mag. of the 2nd class.

**May 14.**—Mr. H. M. Birdwood, 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, to be acting asst. judge and sess. judge of the Konkun.

**Revenue Dept., May 10.**—Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot acted as coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad, from March 1 to April 2.

**May 14.**—The foll. appts. are made:—

Mr. R. Phillips to be act. coll. and mag. of Sholapoor until further orders.

Mr. J. G. Moore to be act. 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Sholapoor.

Mr. N. M. W. Daniel to be act. 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Sholapoor.

Mr. A. H. Spry to be act. 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Poona.

Mr. F. R. S. Wyllie to be act. extra 2nd asst. to the coll. and mag. of Khandaish.

Capt. J. T. Nicholson, 23rd regt. L.I., to be act. 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Sattara.

The appt. of Mr. F. F. Arbuthnot as 1st asst. to the coll. and mag. of Poona is to have effect from date of Mr. Lindsay's depart. to Eur. on furl.

**General Dept., May 14.**—Lieut. W. M. Pengelley, of the *Ajdaha*, assu. chge. of the duties of ins. of contract mail steamers at this port, from April 30, v. Lieut. Walker, proc. to England.

H.E. the Gov. in Council is pleased to app. Baron Larpent and Mr. F. D. Melville municipal comsurs. for the city of Poona.

**Public Works Dept., May 12.**—Maj. gen. W. Scott resu. ch. of his duties as chief eng. at presidency on 10th inst.

**Educational Dept., May 14.**—Mr. H. Coke, educational insp., central div., has been all. leave for 1 year, to England, fr. date of dep. of the 2nd steamer in this month.

Mr. W. A. Russell to be educational insp. of central div., in succ. to Mr. Coke, and Mr. W. Wordsworth to be principal of the Poona College, in succ. to Mr. Russell, fr. date of Mr. Coke's dep.

Mr. H. N. B. Erskine, asst. comsnr. in Sind, to act as offic. educational insp. in Sind during Maj. Goldsmith's absence.

**Camp Matheran, May 7.**—Northern Division.—The priv. leave for 2 mo. granted to Capt. F. W. Atkins, superint. police, Khandaish, has been cancelled, he having been perm. by Govt. to apply for m.c. to Eur.

**Police Comr.'s Office, Camp Matheran, May 12.**—Capt. F. W. Atkins, superint. of police, Khandaish, delivered over ch. of his office on 8rd ult.

Capt. O. Probyn, asst. superint. of police, Khandaish, received ch. of the office of the Khandaish superint. of police on 6th ult.

**Camp Matheran, May 6.**—Mr. A. R. McDonald, act. 1st asst. coll. and mag., Tanna, assu. ch. of his appt. on the 2nd inst.

**May 7.**—Mr. A. Cumming, appd. asst. conserv. of

forests, relinquished ch. of his appt. as asst. superint. Khandeish surv. on 26th ult.

May 12.—Mr. A. Rogers deliv. over. ch. of the Surat collectorate to Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft on 6th inst.

Ahmednuggur Collectorate, Camp Mahabeshwur, May 5.—Southern Div.—Keshowrow Dotuni, Mam-ludur of Talooka, Parnair, is conf. in his appt.

Commsr.'s Office, Kurrachee, May 8.—Mr. S. Tyndall, supernu. dep. coll., att. to the Shikarpore collectorate, has priv. leave for 1 mo. fr. April 16.

May 15.—No. 332.—The following promotions are made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Royal Bombay Engineers.—2nd Capt. R. S. Sellon to be capt., and Lieut. C. T. Haig to be 2nd capt., from April 15, 1862, in succn. to Capt. J. R. Soady, dec. on 14th idem.

Lieut. B. O. Seton is entitled to the higher rate of pay as lieut. from April 15, 1862, in succn. to Lieut. C. T. Haig, prom.

#### MILITARY OFFICERS DECEASED.

May 16.—No. 333.—The Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that whenever a military officer may die while in civil employ the event shall be reported to the adjt. gen. of the army by the dept. to which the dec. belonged.

May 17.—No. 334.—The following prom. is made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

General List.—Ens. W. F. Prideaux to be lieut. from May 12, 1862, v. Lieut. E. S. Williamson, dec. on 11th idem.

No. 335.—Lieut. H. W. Harris, 10th regt. N.I., has leave to Bangalore from March 4 to June 2, 1862.

No. 337.—Lieut. A. R. Seton, of the corps of engrs., is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 6 mos., from the 20th inst., on private affairs, under Sect. IX. of the new furl. regs.

#### ABOLITION OF PAY OFFICES.

No. 338.—The Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that from July 31 next the pay offices at Mhow and Belgaum shall cease to exist, and that Maj. Scott and Warden will proceed to wind up and finally close all the transactions of their respective offices as quickly as possible, under detailed instructions which they will receive from the controller of military finance.

May 21.—No. 339.—Lieut. G. C. Girardot, att. to H.M.'s 3rd regt. N.I., has furl. to Eur., for 18 mo., on m.c.

No. 340.—Mr. C. Berry, dep. asst. commy. of ordnance, has a furl. to Eur. for 1 year, on m.c., with permission to proc. via the Cape of Good Hope.

No. 341.—Maj. G. Nightingale, Madras staff corps, has a furl. to Eur. for 20 mo., on m.c.

No. 342.—The foll. div. ord., by Maj. gen. F. T. Farrell, comdg. Mhow div. of the army, dated Camp Mhow, April 7, is confirmed:—

Lieut. V. Heythuysen, staff corps, and adjt. 9th regt. N.I., is app. to act as supt. of bazars at Mhow, in add. to his own duties, v. Sangster.

No. 343.—The foll. div. ord., by Maj. gen. F. T. Farrell, comdg. Mhow div. of the army, dated Camp Mhow, March 27, is confirmed:—

Lieut. T. Sangster, 4th rifles, is app. to act as cant. mag. and supt. of bazars, Mhow, fr. 28th inst., v. Maude, in add. to his own duties.

Political Dept., May 21.—The serv. of Asst. surg. J. McA. Hyslop, late civ. surg. at Baghdad, have been replaced by the Govt. of India at the disp. of this Govt.

Asst. surg. W. E. Wood, Bombay med. est., has been app. civ. surg. at Baghdad, in succ. to Dr. Hyslop.

Judicial Dept., May 16.—R. I. Reid, Esq., LL.D., coroner of Bombay, is allowed leave for 1 mo. fr. 17th inst.

May 20.—Mr. N. M. W. Daniel, act. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Sholapore, is invested with powers of a sub. mag. 1st cl.

Mr. A. H. Spry, act. 2nd asst. to coll. and mag. of Poona, is invested with powers of a sub. mag. 1st cl., and with powers contemplated by sec. 38 of Act 25 of 1861.

1st Capt. J. T. Nicholson, act. 1st asst. to coll. and mag. of Sattara, is invested with full powers of a mag.

Revenue Dept., May 19.—Lieut. J. P. Grant, supernu. asst. superint., rev. survey, S. Maratha country and Sattara, has been prom. to grade of asst. superint. fr. March 18.

General Dept., May 20.—Asst. surg. C. C. Mead was directed to perform the du. of surg. to the Eur. gen. hosp. fr. March 14 to April 25.

May 21.—Mr. J. King, supernu. asst. to mag. of Ahmedabad, is app. a municipal comr. for the town of Ahmedabad.

Ecclesiastical Dept., May 21.—Rev. H. H. Brereton is allowed a furl. to Eur. for 2 years, m.c.

No. 55.—Surg. G. G. W. Maitland having returned fr. leave to Eur. on m.c., resu. ch. of his duties as civ. surg., Poona, and surg. in ch. of the ex-Ameers of Scinde, on 28th ult.

No. 56.—Surg. maj. A. Wright assu. ch. of the duties of civil surg. and surg. to the police, Bombay, on 15th inst.

Camp Matheron, May 15.—Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft del. over ch. of the Broach sub-collectorate to Mr. A. A. Borradaile on 5th inst.

May 16.—Mr. J. oriarty, actg. sub-coll. of Broach, rec. ch. of the sub-coll. fr. Mr. Borradaile on 7th inst.

May 19.—Capt. C. T. Palin, superint. of police, Kaira, assu. ch. of his appt. on 5th inst.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Mahabeshwur, May 7.—Capt. A. W. Macnaghten, 2nd regt. L.C., is appd. to act as A.D.C. to Maj. gen. Smith, c.b., comdg. Scinde div.

Poona, May 9.—The foll. appts. are made:—

Capt. C. A. Loch, 1st regt. L.C., to act as 2nd in com. of the 3rd regt. Scinde horse, and is directed to join.

Capt. W. Wilson's staff corps, to act as 2nd in com. 30th regt. N.I., or Jacob's rifles, and is directed to join.

Capt. W. A. Armstrong, 3rd Eur. regt., having been reported fit for duty, is directed to rejoin his regt.

Mahabeshwur, May 13.—The following appts. are ordered:—

Lieut. O. V. Tanner, to be adj. to the 18th N.I., v. Blackeney, prom.; and Lieut. J. G. E. Griffiths to act as qmtr. to that regt., v. Tanner.

#### HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.

Poona, May 16.—Commanding officers and medical officers of H.M.'s regts. are requested to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the orders regarding the amount of conservancy establishment allowed under the orders of Govt. to corps and detachments. [G.G.O. 26th Feb., 1861, No. 93.]

It frequently happens that the C. in C. has to examine long complaints on matters connected with the health of the troops, the remedy for which is already in the hands of commanding officers and medical officers, if they would have the goodness to apply the means placed at their disposal.

A like principle should be kept in view in the matter of attention to drains, cesspools, and any lodgment of water or collection of filth. Personal attention on the part of the commanding officer and regt. staff officers, including the surgs., and orders given immediately when irregularities are discovered, will, in a great many cases, obviate the necessity of a recurrence to superior authority, or demands on the public purse, while the object desired, viz., of ensuring the comfort and health of the troops, will be attained with a great economy of time and correspondence.

The underment. commissioned officer passed the colloq. exam. in Hindoostanee:—

Lieut. W. T. Squire, 19th regt. N.I., May 9.

May 17.—Surg. J. Turner is app. to the med. ch. of the 21st brig. R.A., v. Neilson, dec.

May 19.—Col. A. T. Heyland, c.b., H.M.'s 56th foot, and Col. G. Malcolm, c.b., Bombay staff corps, app. brigd. on the estab. in G.O. Nos. 318 and 328, dated respectively the 12th and 14th inst., are posted, the former to Ahmednuggur and the latter to Nusseerabad, and directed to join.

Capt. W. Creagh, staff corps, in add. to his duties of interp. to 72nd foot, has been app. fr. the 8th inst. to act as interp. to 9th regt. N.I.

Capt. N. B. Thoys and W. Blakeney, staff corps, are respectively app. to do gen. du., the former at Kurrachee and the latter at Poona.

Lieut. W. Scott, 19th regt. N.I., has been app. fr. 17th inst. to act as adjt. of the left wing of that regt. during the indisposition of Brev. Capt. Blair.

In that part of G.O. No. 532 of April 8 last which relates to Capt. Farquharson, for "v. Keays" read "v. Fraser."

May 21.—The underment. officer has been reported qualified in Hindoostanee for staff employ:—

Capt. H. Shewell, 2nd Eur. regt. L.I.

#### NAVAL.

Bombay Castle, May 10.—No. 66.—Mr. F. H. Mickleburgh, midshipman, is allowed to proc. to Eur., with leave for 6 mos., without pay.

No. 67.—Mr. W. Marshall, midshipman, having served the prescribed period, and passed the required exam., is prom. to rank of mate, from April 28.

May 16.—No. 69.—Mr. G. B. Hewett, mate, I.N., returned from England on 9th inst. by the ship *Childwickbury*, with the permission of the Sec. of State for India.

May 19.—No. 71.—Mr. Mullaly, officg. Indian naval storekeeper, has leave to proc. to the Neilgherry Hills. Mr. Bennett, asst. Indian naval storekeeper, will act in the appt. on Mr. Mullaly's responsibility.

May 20.—No. 72.—The foll. temp. arrangements and appts. are confirmed:—

By Commodore G. G. Wellesley, c.b., R.N., C. in C. of the I.N.:—

Commander G. N. Adams, from the shore to the com. of the *Clive*, from April 30, v. Foulerton.

Mr. D'Arcy, mate, supernu. on board the *Berenice*,

to be act. lieut. of the *Auckland*, from April 30, to fill a vacancy.

Act. lieut. D'Arcy, of the *Auckland*, to be act. lieut. of the *Ferooz*, from May 6, to fill a vacancy.

Act. lieut. Lewis, of the *Ferooz*, to be act. lieut. of the *Auckland*, from May 6, to fill a vacancy.

Asst. surg. Davies, of the *Ferooz*, to afford med. aid to the officers and crew of the *Ajdaha*, from May 6, v. Asst. surg. Marr, lent to the *Auckland*.

#### Aden Squadron Order.

Lieut. Gardiner, comdg. the *Mahi*, to perform the duties of store accountant of that vessel from Nov. 15, 1861, there being no other officer available.

Lieut. Trollope, of the *Ferooz*, to the com. of the *Constance*, from April 25, v. Lieut. Cookson, proceeded to Egypt on m.c.

#### Persian Gulf Squadron Order.

Lieut. De Belin, supernu. of the *Berenice*, to com. of the *Tigris*, from April 15, v. Act. lieut. D'Arcy, relieved.

Commander W. B. Selby, having arrived from Bombay, assum. com. of the *Comet*, and the duties of surveyor in Mesopotamia from April 3, v. Lieut. Collingwood, relieved.

#### BIRTHS.

BALDWIN, wife of Rev. J. B., daughter, at Almorah, May 8.

BANNISTER, wife of Lieut. G., son, at Rajkote, May 13.

BAUMBACH, wife of J., son, at Bombay, May 10.

BETTS, wife of C. G. D., daughter, at Fyzabad, May 6.

BRONKHURST, wife of C. S. G., son, at Vepary, April 18.

BURN, wife of Dr. G. A., son, at Hingolee, May 15.

CAMPBELL, wife of Capt. J. P. W., son, at Bunnoo, April 26.

COFFIN, wife of Lieut. K. D., son, at Trichinopoly, April 27.

COWELL, wife of Capt. H., daughter, at Gondah, April 20.

CUFFLEY, Mrs. P. N., daughter, at Madras, April 25.

CURTIS, wife of J. F., daughter, at Dinapore, May 6.

DUNOLLY, wife of J. L., daughter, at Kurrachee, April 21.

DYSON, wife of S. M., son, at Mazagon, May 15.

ELLIOTT, wife of G. W., son, at Poona, May 14.

GORDON, wife of C. W., daughter, at Howrah, May 12.

HORNE, wife of G., son, at Colaba, May 12.

HOWARD, wife of E., daughter, at Benares, May 11.

JOHANNES, wife of J., daughter, at Poodooppettah, April 17.

JOHNSON, wife of C., son, at Peshawur, May 12.

MATTHEWS, wife of M., son, at Hissar, May 3.

MIDDLETON, wife of Rev. W., son, at Colaba, May 18.

MOIR, wife of Dr., daughter, (stillborn) at Nainee Tal, May 9.

MORIARTY, wife of E., son, at Calcutta, May 4.

MORTON, wife of J. T., son, at Madras, April 25.

NORROR, wife of R. E., daughter, at Salem, April 21.

ROWLEY, wife of Capt. J. A., daughter, at Mussoorie, May 7.

SHELLY, wife of T. M., son, April 28.

SMITH, wife of C., son, at Jessore, May 3.

SMITH, wife of Capt. W., son, at Allahabad, May 5.

TAYLOR, wife of Lieut.-col. A., son, at Murree, May 2.

TAYLOR, wife of E. W., son, at Peerpointee, May 4.

WEBSTER, Mrs. J. K., son, on board the *Shantung*, May 12.

WHYTE, wife of Rev. C. A. L., son, at Cainville, May 1.

ZELSMORE, wife of J. M., daughter, at Madras, April 28.

#### MARRIAGES.

AUSTIN, J., to Eleanor B., daughter of the late C. Raddock, at Calcutta, May 12.

CLARKE, G. R., to Miss Mary Kennedy, at Madras, April 28.

HEWETT, Lieut. J. N. B., to Arabella M. M., daughter of the late E. Burke, at Gondah, April 23.

JONES, Rev. J., to Selina, daughter of the late Rev. B. Schmidt, at Ootacamund.

MASKELL, R., to Rosa J., daughter of C. Dupree, at Bangalore, April 22.

PERREAU, Lieut. M. C., to Mary, daughter of A. Anderson, at Calcutta, May 6.

PRINGLE, H., to Julia, daughter of Mrs. Bathia, at Calcutta, May 12.

ROSS, Lieut. E. C., to Sarah M. C., daughter of Maj. C. S. Whitehill, at Kurrachee, May 15.

#### DEATHS.

ASHE, Charlotte, wife of C., at Serampore, aged 57, May 11.

BLAIR, Lieut. Thomas H., 19th Bombay N.I., at Mahidpur, May 15.

CAREY, Jabez, at Calcutta, aged 69, May 13.

CLOGSTON, Maj. H. M., v.c., com. 2nd cav., Hyderabad contingent, at Hingolee, May 6.



COLESTON, James C., at Allahabad, aged 30, May 8.  
 DAVISON, infant daughter of Capt., at Singhur, April 30.  
 DORRETT, James R., at Meerut, aged 56, April 28.  
 ERSKINE, David, at Mungulpore, aged 28, May 6.  
 FITZGERALD, Lieut. Ferdinand O., 18th Royal Irish, at Secunderabad, May 12.  
 FRANKLIN, Mr., at Nynee Tal, May 6.  
 GALBRAITH, Annie, at Bombay, aged 24, May 20.  
 GOMES, Marcelina, widow of the late S., at Serampore, aged 56, May 9.  
 HIGHMOOR, Capt., Madras artillery, on his passage to England, on board the *Simla*, May 20.  
 HUNTER, Sophie S., wife of Capt. P., at Simla, May 10.  
 JOLLIFFE, Frederick H., at Nassick, May 25.  
 MANISTY, Mary J., wife of J. T., at Dhoolia, aged 25, May 11.  
 MEAKINS, W., at Umritsur, aged 37.  
 MEIK, Thomas N., son of J. P., at Deoghur, aged 6, May 5.  
 ROBINSON, Henry H., B.C.S., at Midnapore, May 9.  
 ROGERS, Sarah J., wife of Rev. E., of cholera, at Malignum, May 13.  
 STOTESBURY, Lieut. John V. E., Ord. Dep., at Ferozepore, aged 53, May 4.  
 THOMPSON, Mrs. A. M., at Kalhadavie, aged 66, May 9.  
 WILLIAMSON, Lieut. Edward S., att. 10th Bombay N.I., near Kolapore, aged 19, May 11.

### WAR OFFICE.

#### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

90th Foot.—Maj. gen. the Hon. G. F. Upton, c.b., to be col., v. Lieut. gen. A. P. Macintosh, removed to the 93rd reg.; June 3.  
 93rd Foot.—Lieut. gen. A. F. Macintosh, from the 90th reg., to be col., v. Lieut. gen. W. Sutherland, c.b., dec.; June 3.

### Official Papers.

#### MINUTES WRITTEN BY THE LATE VICE-ROY AND HIS COUNCIL UPON THE RETIREMENT OF COLONEL JAMESON.

No. 200.

India-office, S.W., January 13, 1862.

Sir,—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to forward, for your information, copy of a despatch from the Government of India relating to the highly satisfactory manner in which your duties as First Member and President of the Military Finance Commission were performed, and requesting that the hearty thanks of the Governor-general in Council might be offered to you for the very valuable service which you have rendered to her Majesty's Government in India.

In communicating to you the contents of this despatch, with copies of minutes upon the same subject by the Governor-general and by Sir Bartle Frere, concurred in by Mr. Beadon and Sir R. Napier, I am directed to inform you that Sir Chas. Wood fully concurs with the Government of India in ascribing to you the merit of having been the original and main agent in the founding and first working of that most important department, and in acknowledging the admirable manner in which your duties were discharged, and the valuable service which you have thereby rendered to her Majesty's Government.—I am, &c., (Signed)

T. T. FEARS, Maj.-gen., Military Sec.  
Colonel Jameson.

No. 298 of 1861.—Military.—Separate.

To the Right Hon. Sir CHAS. WOOD, Bart., G.C.B., her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Sir,—We have the honour to transmit herewith copies of minutes, recorded on the 28th October last, by the Governor-general and Sir Bartle Frere, and concurred in by Mr. Beadon and Sir Robert Napier, in testimony of the very valuable services rendered to the Government of India by Col. G. J. Jameson, of the Bombay Army, late President of the Military Finance Commission, whose ill-health compelled him to return to England, and has also necessitated his resignation of that appointment.

Colonel Jameson, in a demi-official correspondence with the Governor-general, so satisfied his Excellency of his ability to suggest the best mode of effecting reductions in expenditure at the close of our military operations, that the Governor-general determined to appoint him to be the First Member and President of a Commission of Inquiry into the means of effecting that object.

This appointment took place in June, 1859, and Colonel Jameson discharged admirably the task com-

mitted to him, till, in June, 1860, failure of health made it necessary that he should leave India.

In April, 1860, the question of converting the Commission into a permanent Department of Military Finance was taken into consideration; but, before this could be carried out, Colonel Jameson was compelled to proceed to England. He has been succeeded in the post which would have been his by Colonel Balfour, the present head of the Military Finance Department.

It is no injustice to the subsequent energetic and most successful exertions of Colonel Balfour to ascribe to Colonel Jameson the merit of having been the original and the main agent in the founding and first working of this most important department, to which will henceforth be entrusted the duty of keeping watch over the military expenditure of the whole of British India.

We request that you will have the goodness to offer to Colonel Jameson an expression of our hearty thanks for the very valuable service that he has rendered to her Majesty's Government in India.—We have, &c., (Signed)

CANNING.  
H. B. E. FRERE.  
R. NAPIER.  
W. RITCHIE.

Fort William, November 15, 1861.

#### MINUTE BY H.E. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

1. Recent correspondence regarding the office of Controller of Military Finance at Bombay [Colonel Jameson and the Military Finance Department] has brought to my mind that Colonel Jameson, who held that office, and whose ill-health has compelled him, whilst in England, to tender his resignation of it, has been allowed to resign it without any expression of the commendation or of the thanks of the Government of India. I greatly regret this.

2. It was Colonel Jameson who, after a demi-official correspondence with myself regarding the best mode of effecting reductions in expenditure at the close of our military operations in 1859, was appointed, in June of that year, to be the First Member and President of a Commission of Inquiry into the means of reducing military expenditure. Colonel Jameson discharged this task admirably, and in April, 1860, the question of converting the Commission into a permanent Department of Military Finance was taken into consideration. Before this could be carried out Colonel Jameson was compelled to leave India. He has been succeeded in the post which would have been his by Colonel Balfour, the present head of the Military Finance Department.

3. It is no injustice to the subsequent energetic and most successful exertions of Colonel Balfour to ascribe to Colonel Jameson the merit of having been the original and the main agent in the founding and first working of this most important department, to which will henceforth be entrusted the duty of keeping watch over the military expenditure of the whole of British India; and I wish that the hearty thanks of the Governor-general in Council be offered to Colonel Jameson for the very valuable service that he has rendered to her Majesty's Government in India.

4. I trust that the Military Finance Department will continue to receive at all times the careful support of the Governor-general in Council and of the Secretary of State. Whenever it may overstep the strict bounds of its functions, as, in the exercise of duties which are novel in India, may probably now and then happen, it will of course be corrected by the Governor-general in Council, as it has hitherto been; and whenever its recommendations are not, in the opinion of the Governor-general in Council, judicious, they will of course be rejected; also the responsibility of each department subjected to its supervision must always be carefully preserved. But the want of such an institution as that of the Military Finance Department in past times has, I fully believe, cost India some millions; and now that the military expenditure of India will be determined far more than heretofore by authorities in England, and in some degree by authority which is charged with no responsibility in regard to the finances of India, I fear that, unless a general supervision is exercised in India, far more close than any that can proceed from the secretariats, or from any other military and financial departments which the Governor-general in Council has hitherto had at command, there will be very great danger that the military expenditure of the country will, in many branches, be framed at an unnecessarily high rate, and that expenses will, from time to time, be permitted, and become recognised, which India has no need to incur.

(Signed) CANNING.

Camp Allahabad, October 28, 1861.

I concur with the remarks of his Excellency the Governor-general as regards the merit of Colonel Jameson, and also the value of the Military Finance Department, especially when confined strictly within its proper provinces.

(Signed) R. NAPIER.  
C. BEADON.

### FUNERAL OF EARL CANNING.

Lord Canning was buried at Westminster Abbey on Saturday. The funeral was not public; indeed, in many respects it might have been considered too private for one who was followed to the grave by so many of those whose rank, public services, position, and character gave them the first place in the empire. There was a considerable crowd assembled round the doors. A sun-burnt, grey-headed man, who pressed to the gate and was not allowed to enter, exclaimed, "I would give all I have to see it. I served under him; and no better man lies inside these walls."

Soon after eleven o'clock the funeral cortege passed down Victoria-street to the western cloisters. A long array of carriages followed those which contained the chief mourners, the relatives and personal friends of the deceased. About half past eleven o'clock the door of the western cloister opened, and the head of the funeral procession entered; at the same time the organ pealed forth the solemn strains which Croft has given to the words, "I am the resurrection and the life," and the white-robed boys of the choir chaunted in unison with the clergyman the chords, to which the feet of those in the procession kept measured tread. The beadsmen, or those who receive as the last remnant of monastic benediction the alms of the abbey, led the way in their gowns—old white-haired veterans tottering to the grave with many-barred ribands, &c., supported by their younger fellow-almsmen. After the choir came the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, next a stand of waving black plumes borne on the head of one of the funeral servants. The coffin, covered with the pall, on which was emblazoned an earl's coronet and the arms of the deceased, with the motto "*Ne cede malis, sed contra*," was carried on men's shoulders up the aisle, and at its foot appeared the Marquis of Clanricarde, who, as brother-in-law of the noble dead, followed as chief mourner; then two by two came the mourners—Lord Dunkellin, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, Mr. Henry Bentinck, the Earl of Harewood, the Earl of Cork, Mr. Beaumont, the Duke of Hamilton, Lord de Tabley, Lord Harriess, Earl Somers, the Duke of Argyll, Sir Charles Wood, Sir George Grey, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cardwell, Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Duke of Somerset, Lord Lyveden, Lord Ashburton, Earl De Grey and Ripon, Earl Grey, Mr. T. Baring, the Bishop of Oxford, and a long procession of other members of the Government, associates and friends of the deceased, servants under his administration, admirers of his public character or private virtues.

### EXPORT OF BULLION.

Per P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Ceylon*, June 20, 1862.

|                  | Gold.       | Silver.  |
|------------------|-------------|----------|
| Alexandria ..... | 1,000 ..... | —        |
| Ceylon .....     | 3,000 ..... | —        |
| Madras .....     | 3,865 ..... | 15,000   |
| Calcutta .....   | 2,800 ..... | 12,020   |
| Penang .....     | — .....     | 10,191   |
| Singapore .....  | — .....     | 93,875   |
| Hong Kong .....  | — .....     | 130,306  |
| Amoy .....       | — .....     | 1,100    |
| Shanghai .....   | — .....     | 137,394  |
|                  | £10,665     | £299,596 |

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## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

MONDAY, June 23, 1862.

### THE MAHARAJ LIBEL CASE.

In a former number we alluded to the system of extortion by which the Maharaj priesthood were enabled to indulge their depraved tastes, and love of coarse sensuality. So utterly abominable are the practices of these wretched impostors that they far exceed in impurity the grosser rites of the Cyprian goddess. The most extraordinary circumstance, perhaps, connected with their habitual immorality is the ready complicity of their deluded votaries and victims. Fully aware of the unbridled profligacy, the shameless covetousness of their high priests, the Vallabacharyans still believe in their godhead, and deny the possibility of their doing wrong.

"Oh, the lover may

Distrust that look which steals his soul away;—  
The babe may cease to think that it can play  
With Heaven's rainbow; alchemists may doubt  
The shining gold their crucible gives out;  
But Faith, fanatic Faith, once wedded fast  
To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last."

It is almost beyond human credence, however, that, after the glaring exposure that has been made of the adulterous intercourse of the Maharajahs with their female worshippers, any man will still permit his wife to repair to their temples, much less to their private residence. It has been proved in open court, on the sworn testimony of unexceptionable witnesses, that these Maharajahs give themselves out to be incarnations of Krishna, by hereditary descent from Vallabacharya, the latest avatar of that amorous god. "The Maharajahs," observed Chief Justice Sausse, in passing judgment, "have been sedulous in identifying themselves with the god Krishna by means of their own writings and teachings, and by the similarity of ceremonies of worship and addresses which they require to be offered to themselves by their followers. All songs connected with the god Krishna, which were brought before us, were of an amorous character, and it appeared that songs of a corrupting and licentious tendency, both in idea and expression, are sung by young females to the Maharajahs upon festive occasions, in which they are identified with the god in his most licentious aspect. In these songs, as well as in stories, both written and traditional, which latter are treated as of a religious character in the sect, the subject of sexual intercourse is most prominent." By a certain mystic rite males in childhood and females at their marriage are dedicated in "mind, property, and body" to the Maharajahs, who, in consequence, exercise absolute control over their sectaries. The ceremonial forms of adoration are simply disgusting. The worshippers greedily swallow the *pan-sooparee* chewed by their Guru, drink the water in which he has washed his feet or bathed his body, and eat the

dust on which he has trodden. The women swing him in imitation of Krishna's dalliance with the 16,000 gopees, or shepherdesses, and unhappily carry that imitation to its extremest limits. All this has been going on for generations in the very town of Bombay, unsuspected by the majority of the European residents, and yet perfectly notorious among the wilfully blinded natives. Even now these disgraceful practices have only been dragged into the light of day through the exemplary moral courage of a young Hindoo, of the Vallabacharyan sect, who could no longer endure to see spiritual mysteries degraded into the lowest forms of sensuality. Himself a member of the Banyan caste, and, therefore, a votary of the Maharajahs, he was naturally trained from his childhood to believe in their infallibility and spotless character. But as his powers of observation became enlarged and his judgment matured he was compelled to the conviction that more worthless hypocrites did not exist upon the surface of the earth. Still he held his peace until Jadunathjee Brizruttonjee Maharaj threw down the gauntlet, as it were, by publishing a series of articles in native periodicals impugning the good faith and sincerity of the Reformers and religious purists, among whom this young man, Kursondass Mooljee, occupied a distinguished position as the editor of the *Satya Prakash*, or, "The Light of Truth." The latter accepted the challenge, and on the 21st October, 1860, published a reply, entitled "On the Primitive Religion of the Hindus." The concluding paragraph is all that we need quote, and this was couched in the following terms:—

"Jadonathjee Maharaj has commenced issuing a small work styled 'The Propagator of our own Religion.' We ask him in what way do you wish to effect the propagation of religion? Your ancestors, having scattered dust in the eyes of simple people, made them blind: do you wish to make them see; for, taking a false pride in the upholding of your religion, do you wish to delude simple people still more? Jadonathjee Maharaj, should you wish to propagate or to spread abroad religion, then do you personally adopt a virtuous course of conduct, and admonish your other Maharaja, that as long as the preceptors of religion shall themselves appear to be immersed in the sea of licentiousness, for so long they shall not be competent to convey religious exhortation. Gadunathjee, having composed the commentary abovementioned, has attached to your Vaidhava permission a great blot of ink. Let that be first removed. Scorn the writer of the commentary. You Maharaja, acting up to that commentary, defile the wives and daughters of your devotees. Desist from that and destroy at once immorality such as that of the company at the Ruz festival. As long as you shall not do so, for so long you cannot give religious admonition, and propagate your religious faith. Do you be assured of that."

Upon this an action for libel was brought against Kursondass Mooljee in the Supreme Court of Bombay, and the trial was prolonged to a most unusual length, thirty-one witnesses being examined for the plaintiff and thirty-three for the defendant. The result has been a verdict for the former, with nominal damages to the extent of five rupees, but without costs. The Chief Justice, over-ruling his colleague, was of opinion that the libel was proved; but, on the other hand, he pronounced in favour of the defendant on the plea of justification. The Puisne Judge, Sir J. Arnould, for his part, was disposed to acquit the defendant entirely, and concluded his able and exhaustive review of the evidence on both sides with the following eulogistic remarks:—

"This trial," said the learned judge, "has been spoken of as having involved a great waste of the public time. I cannot quite agree with that opinion. No doubt much time has been spent in hearing this

cause; but I would fain hope that it has not been all time wasted. It seems impossible that this matter should have been discussed thus openly before a population so intelligent as that of the natives of Western India, without producing its results. It has probably taught some to think; it must have led many to inquire. It is not a question of theology that has been before us; it is a question of morality. The principle for which the defendant and his witnesses have been contending is simply this, that what is morally wrong cannot be theologically right; that when practices which sap the very foundations of morality, which involve a violation of the eternal and immutable laws of right, are established in the name and under the sanction of religion, they ought for the common welfare of society, and in the interest of humanity itself, to be publicly denounced and exposed. They have denounced; they have exposed them. At a risk and at a cost which we cannot adequately measure, these men have done determined battle against a foul and powerful delusion. They have dared to look custom and error boldly in the face, and proclaim before the world of their votaries that their evil is not good, that their lie is not the truth. In thus doing they have done bravely and well. It may be allowable to express a hope that what they have done will not have been in vain; that the seed they have sown will bear its fruit; that their courage and constancy will be rewarded by a steady increase in the number of those whom their words and their examples have quickened into thought and animated to resistance, whose homes they have helped to cleanse from loathsome lawlessness, and whose souls they have set free from a debasing bondage."

The most significant commentary upon the real merits of the evidence adduced has been furnished by the plaintiff himself, who has fled from the Presidency in terror of being indicted for perjury by the opposite party. If any thing can possibly open the eyes of the Vallabacharyans it should be this virtual admission of guilt on the part of one of their most honoured Maharajahs; but, as the old proverb says, there are none so blind as those who will not see.

### STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA.

It is commonly remarked, with greater smartness than truth, that there is nothing so deceptive as figures. In defiance, however, of all epigrams, we venture to attach considerable importance to a tabular statement that has been published in India, showing the ratio borne by the civil expenditure of the Anglo-Indian Government to the area, population, and revenue of the country. The total area, then, exclusive of Scinde, is estimated at 905,561 square miles, people 1 by 134,765,278 inhabitants. The gross revenue, inclusive of that from Scinde, levied upon land amounts to Rs. 203,193,270, from which has to be deducted the cost of collection, or Rs. 20,201,105,—the percentage of cost to collection being Rs. 9.94. Each square mile, therefore, yields Rs. 224, equivalent to a capitation tax of one rupee and a half. The Assessed Taxes are, in the gross, Rs. 20,840,975, collected at a cost of six per cent., or Rs. 1,250,513. The assessment is at the rate of Rs. 23 per square mile, or Rs. 0.15 per head. The Customs contribute a total amount of Rs. 37,394,103, minus cost of collection, Rs. 1,642,889, or Rs. 4.89 per cent.; each square mile returning Rs. 41, at the rate of Rs. 0.27 for each inhabitant. From Salt the gross collection is Rs. 39,800,000, at a cost of Rs. 7,600,097, or 19.09 per cent. The proportion of this branch of the revenue to a square mile is Rs. 43, or Rs. 0.29 per head. Stamps, again, yield Rs. 12,160,404, less charges Rs. 333,211, or 2.74 cent.; each square mile contributing Rs. 13, and each individual Rs. 0.09. Finally, from Opium the Government derives a gross revenue of Rs. 61,075,615, from which is to be deducted for cost Rs. 13,351,319, being a percentage of

21-86. The proportion of Opium to a square mile is therefore Rs. 67, or Rs. 0 45 per head. On the other hand, the expenditure on Law and Justice is Rs. 15,676,472 per annum, and on Education, Science, and Art Rs. 3,807,109, while the Police Charges amount to Rs. 22,347,004. In addition to these goodly rows of figures should be taken the Eastern Settlements, with an area of 1,575 square miles, and a population of 202,540 souls. This outlying portion of the British Empire in the East yields a Land Revenue of Rs. 1,276,671, minus Rs. 37,810, at the rate of 2-96 per cent.; the proportion to each square mile being Rs. 810, or per head Rs. 6-30. The Assessed Taxes return a net revenue of Rs. 1,340; that is, Rs. 0-8 per square mile, or Rs. 0-006 for each inhabitant. From Customs the Government receives Rs. 2,000, at a cost of Rs. 7,645, or 382-25 per cent.; the ratio to the square mile being less than a rupee, or 0-009 per head. The Civil expenditure is thus divided:—Law and Justice, Rs. 171,667; Police Charges, Rs. 33,540; and Education, Science, and Art, Rs. 13,890.

It may now, perhaps, be worth while to see in what proportion each province contributes to the State Exchequer, and how much it draws out for the purposes of its local civil administration. The receipts from Bengal are Rs. 44,902,952 as Land-tax, Rs. 7,500,000 as Assessed Taxes, Rs. 21,394,180 as Customs, Rs. 17,900,000 from Salt, Rs. 5,160,000 from Stamps, and Rs. 40,747,615 from Opium. In return for these munificent contributions it receives Rs. 3,531,241 for Law and Justice, Rs. 5,215,939 for Police Charges, and Rs. 1,087,229 for Education, &c. The area of Bengal Proper is stated at 253,000 square miles, with a population of 40,852,397. Of Oude the area is 25,000 square miles, with 7,000,000 inhabitants. The Land Revenue is Rs. 10,881,781, Assessed Taxes Rs. 1,100,000, and Stamps Rs. 214,300. The outgoings are for Law and Justice Rs. 509,396, for Police Charges Rs. 1,558,358, and for Education Rs. 13,500, or Rs. 0-001 per head. Nagpore, with an area of 76,432 square miles, contains only 4,650,000 inhabitants, who pay in Land-tax Rs. 3,357,501; Assessed Taxes, Rs. 218,550; and Stamps, Rs. 70,350. The charges of this province are Rs. 243,289 for Law and Justice; Rs. 418,847 for Police Charges, and nothing for Education. The North-West Provinces contain 108,000 square miles, peopled by 30,250,000 individuals, who contribute Rs. 42,550,504 to the Land Revenue; Rs. 3,181,486 to the Assessed Taxes; Rs. 591,100 to Customs; Rs. 6,350,000 to the Salt Revenue; and Rs. 2,000,000 to that from stamps. The disbursements are Rs. 3,849,466 for Law and Justice; Rs. 3,700,000 for Police Charges; and Rs. 651,430 for Education. The Punjab, again, has an area of 95,600 square miles, and a population of 15,467,821 souls, paying to the State Rs. 19,003,945 for Land-tax, Rs. 873,892 for Assessed Taxes, Rs. 3,135,000 for Customs, Rs. 2,500,000 for Salt, and Rs. 686,904 for Stamps. In return it receives Rs. 1,513,312 for Law and Justice, Rs. 2,400,000 for Police Charges, and Rs. 199,914 for Education. Of Scinde the area and population are not given, but the Land Revenue is put down at Rs. 3,473,250, Assessed Taxes at Rs. 340,520, Customs at Rs. 500,000, and Stamps at Rs. 168,000. Under the three heads of Civil Expenditure we

find respectively the sums of Rs. 164,326, Rs. 697,766, and Rs. 27,283.

The superficial area of the Bombay Presidency appears to be 140,407 square miles, and its population 12,038,113, from whom is derived a Land revenue to the amount of Rs. 27,950,000, Assessed Taxes Rs. 3,583,045, Customs Rs. 7,950,000, Salt Rs. 4,550,000, Stamps Rs. 1,986,300, and Opium Rs. 20,328,000. On the debtor side Law and Justice stand for Rs. 1,790,479, Police Charges for Rs. 2,562,288, and Education for Rs. 445,090. Though of somewhat smaller extent, the Madras Presidency contains nearly twice as many inhabitants as that of Bombay, the former consisting of 136,872 square miles, and the latter of 23,301,697 souls. The Land tax yields Rs. 44,322,500, Assessed Taxes Rs. 3,066,080, Customs Rs. 2,465,770, Salt Rs. 8,500,000, and Stamps Rs. 1,712,200; the three branches of Civil expenditure being respectively charged with Rs. 2,528,410, Rs. 4,975,780, and Rs. 625,050. Pegu, Martaban, and Tenasserim, taken together, comprise 70,250 square miles, maintaining 1,205,250 inhabitants. These three provinces contribute to the Exchequer Rs. 4,870,981 from the Land-tax, Rs. 214,613 from Assessed Taxes, Rs. 1,343,553 from Customs, and Rs. 161,850 from Stamps. Their outgoings are 645,547 rupees for Law and Justice, 562,872 for Police, and 42,720 for Education. Under the head of "General and Political"—to which neither area nor population is assigned—we find a revenue from Land-tax to the value of 442,685 rupees, from Assessed Taxes 961,449, from Customs 12,000, and from Stamps 500. The disbursements, however, are very considerable, and absorb far more than the receipts, the charges for Law and Justice being 900,006 rupees, for Police 185,154, and for Education 714,893.

From these details we gather that the Land revenue is at the rate of 1-09 rupee per head in Bengal, 1-55 in Oude, 0-72 in Nagpore, 1-40 in the N.W.P., 1-22 in the Punjab, 2-32 in Bombay, 1-90 in Madras, and 4-12 in Pegu, Martaban, and Tenasserim. The Assessed Taxes in the same manner are 0-18 rupee in Bengal, 0-15 in Oude, 0-04 in Nagpore, 0-10 in the N.W.P., 0-05 in the Punjab, 0-28 in Bombay, 0-13 in Madras, and 0-17 in Pegu, &c. Customs are levied from each inhabitant at the rate of 0-52 rupee in Bengal, 0-01 in the N.W.P., 0-20 in the Punjab, 0-66 in Bombay, 0-10 in Madras, and 1-11 in Pegu, &c. The Salt duty, of the oppressiveness of which so much nonsense has been written and spoken, costs each individual per annum 0-43 rupee in Bengal, 0-20 in the N.W.P., 0-16 in the Punjab, 0-37 in Bombay, and 0-36 in Madras. The Stamps, if equally distributed, would amount annually to 0-12 rupee per head in Bengal, 0-03 in Oude, 0-01 in Nagpore, 0-06 in the N.W.P., 0-04 in the Punjab, 0-16 in Bombay, 0-07 in Madras, and 0-13 in Pegu, &c. The Civil expenditure, if regarded from the same point of view, would amount to an individual charge of 0-08 rupee for Law and Justice in Bengal, 0-07 in Oude, 0-05 in Nagpore, 0-12 in the N.W.P., 0-09 in the Punjab, 0-14 in Bombay, 0-10 in Madras, and 0-53 in Pegu, &c.; for Police, to 0-12 in Bengal, 0-22 in Oude, 0-09 in Nagpore, 0-12 in the N.W.P., 0-15 in the Punjab, 0-21 in Bombay, 0-21 in Madras, and 0-46 in Pegu, &c.; and for Edu-

cation, Science, and Art to 0-02 in Bengal, 0-01 in Oude, 0-02 in the N.W.P., 0-01 in the Punjab, 0-03 in Bombay, 0-02 in Madras, and 0-03 in Pegu, Martaban, and Tenasserim.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—JUNE 13.

RED SEA AND INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY BILL.  
On the order of the day for going into Committee upon this Bill,

The Duke of ARGYLL (in answer to Lord Lyveden) said this Bill was intended to give the sanction of Parliament not to the arrangement between the Government and the new company, but only to that limited arrangement between the Government and the old company under which the latter would transfer to the new company their property in the cable upon payment of a sum of £36,000 a year by way of interest, such sum being now converted into the more negotiable form of annuities charged upon the Consolidated Fund.

The Bill then passed through Committee.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.—JUNE 17.

#### DEATH OF LORD CANNING.

Earl GRANVILLE, with evident emotion, said: It is my duty, however painful, to inform the House of the loss of one of its most distinguished members. That great, just, and courageous man, Lord Canning, is no more. He has, under Divine Providence, by the highest qualities that dignify statesmanship, preserved and strengthened the dominion of his Sovereign and his country over a vast and prosperous empire. He has sacrificed, but not thrown away, his own life, and that of one dearer to him, in the work. This House will, in unison with the Queen and her people, appreciate the national loss we have sustained.

A few moments passed in profound silence.

Lord CHELMSFORD then said: In the absence of the noble earl (the Earl of Derby) I cannot refrain from joining in the strong expressions of regret which we have just heard from the noble lord. I am sure your lordships deeply sympathise with those sentiments, and I only wish I had words to express my sense of the irreparable loss which the country has sustained.

Lord BROUGHAM: My lords, I am sure there can be no dissident voice, not only in Parliament, but throughout the country, to the expression of deep regret at the loss we have just sustained. Without any distinction of party, and without any difference of rank, I believe it will be admitted that the talents and the virtues of Lord Canning stand as high and in as proud a position as those of any man who has ever served the Queen.

Lord LYVEDEN: Having been associated with Lord Canning during the most eventful period of his career, I cannot refrain from saying one or two words on this occasion. It is greatly to the honour of Lord Canning that he went out to India impressed with the belief that he would have a long reign of peace and prosperity, during which he would be able to promote the social happiness and the material welfare of the people of India. But during his sway the greatest insurrection which history records took place, and in place of new financial arrangements he had to display his energy and his resources in defending the empire of the Queen. Equally incapable on the one hand of being induced to do what was wrong by popular applause, and of being deterred from doing what was right by popular detraction, he had the infinite glory of finishing his career as he intended to commence it—by setting right the finances of the country, and by improving its social condition. His private and attached friends, as well as the whole country, must deeply lament his loss, but they have the satisfaction of knowing that he died not too soon for his glory, and that he was withdrawn from the scene after achieving the greatest honour which can be gained by an Englishman—that of having preserved for his country one of its most important provinces, and raised it to a state of prosperity which it had never enjoyed before.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 17.  
THE INDIAN ARMY.

Colonel SYKES asked the Secretary of State for India whether there was any foundation for the statement in the military journals that 4,000 troops were immediately to be sent to India; whether the additional annual cost of these troops, amounting to above £400,000, independently of £13 per man for home charges suddenly thrown upon the revenues of India would not destroy the equilibrium of receipt and expenditure provided for in Mr. Laing's budget for 1862-3; and whether it was prudent to suffer the continuance of the alleged existing irritation in India arising from the pressure of the income-tax to assist in the maintenance of the present large European force in a time of peace?

Sir C. WOOD was understood to say that no measures out of the ordinary course had been taken in sending troops to India. A certain amount of force had been fixed for that empire, and he did not believe that it had been reached at that moment.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.—JUNE 19.

## RED SEA AND INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY BILL.

This Bill, instead of being read a third time, was, on the suggestion of Lord REDESDALE, re-committed, and ordered to be reprinted, with an amendment proposed by the Duke of ARGYLL, to the effect that as it had on a former occasion been contended that the first three lines of the first clause, taken in connection with the preamble, gave a Parliamentary sanction to the arrangement with the new company, and that, therefore, the arrangement ought to be set forth in the Bill, he should propose to omit those lines in the first clause, and, at the same time to add to the Bill a schedule containing an abstract of the arrangement.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 19.

## EMPLOYMENT OF NAVAL OFFICERS IN CHINA.

Lord R. MONTAGU asked the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was true that the services of Captain Sherard Osborne, or of any other officer of her Majesty's navy were to be placed at the disposal of the Chinese Government; whether such officer would be paid by the Chinese Government, and whether he would, at the same time, retain his commission and continue to receive pay as an officer in her Majesty's navy; and whether one or more gunboats were to be lent to the Chinese Government for any purpose they might think proper?

Mr. LAYARD said that application had been made for the services of Captain S. Osborne and other officers. The subject was under the consideration of the Government, but he was not aware that any decision had been come to upon it. He did not know that any gunboat had been lent to the Chinese Government.

Mr. BRIGHT: By whom was the application made, and when?

Mr. LAYARD: By the agents of the Chinese Government in this country.

## THE NEW REGIMENTS.

Sir A. AGNEW desired to know why the officers of the 19th, 20th, and 21st hussars, and of the regiments of infantry from the 101st to the 108th inclusive, were not gazetted; it being understood that all these regiments were embodied, and that the officers of most of them had been appointed and had performed their regimental duties for a considerable time?

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that the Indian Government were organising these regiments, but the officers could not be gazetted until the rolls were received in this country.

## JAPAN.

Mr. WHITE asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the ports in Japan, which were to be opened in conformity with the treaty, would be opened at the time fixed, and if not, why the provisions of the treaty were not to be carried out?

Mr. LAYARD said that her Majesty's Government had come to the determination to defer the execution of the third article of the treaty of August, 1858, for five years, to commence on the

1st of January, 1863. According to that article, certain ports in Japan were to be open to English traders. Under the arrangement he had mentioned, that opening would be postponed for five years.

## COTTON.

Mr. J. B. SMITH called attention to the obstacles existing in India to the increased growth of cotton, and the importance to India and to this country of their removal. We were living now, he observed, in a cotton famine, which to a large class in this country was a famine of food, and the prospect of a supply from America was small. The only other country which could supply cotton in quantity was India. The Indian cotton, however, was considered inferior to the American, which was attributed to the state of the Indian mind. He detailed some of the efforts made to overcome the prejudices of the cultivators, and especially the results of the experiments of Mr. Shaw, in Dharwar, which proved that India was capable of growing cotton equal to ordinary Orleans, and this cotton formed the bulk of the raw material used in the manufactures of this country. He then adverted to the obstacles which impeded this branch of agriculture in India—the rudeness of the implements, the necessity of works of irrigation, the poverty of the ryots, and their dependence upon the soucars, or native bankers. But the great obstacle was the want of cheap carriage, and he dwelt upon the importance of opening the navigation of the river Godavery, which communicated with some of the finest cotton districts. He complained of the backwardness of the Government to promote this work, and, though he believed they were now in earnest, they were still parsimonious in their supply of money, which, even if borrowed, would yield a large return. But, without English superintendence and capital, good cotton could not be grown in India with advantage; and there must be good water-conveyance. He wanted, then, to know what course the Government meant to pursue, and what encouragement they would offer to English agents? He moved for copies of further correspondence relating to the improvement of the navigation of the Godavery.

Mr. SMOLLETT could not admit the necessity of the Government giving a direct encouragement to the growth of cotton in India. All obstacles, however, should be removed, and the chief obstacle was, he said, the want of a permanent tenure of land, on the principle of Lord Cornwallis's settlement in Bengal. From local knowledge, he professed great distrust in regard to the Godavery scheme, which he pronounced a mad proposition, the river running through an unhealthy country, destitute of timber, and without inhabitants. Before any further expenditure was incurred in this scheme, he thought a commission should be appointed in India to examine the question in all its bearings.

Mr. TURNER stated the result of a purchase of cotton made for him in India, and its quality in comparison with American cotton. He believed we could get a sufficient supply of good cotton from India to meet all our wants, if the best efforts of the Indian Government were directed to the subject.

Sir C. WOOD said he thought Mr. Smith had overlooked the state of the Indian finances, the difficulties with which the Government had contended, and what they had really done. He reminded the House of the large sums expended in India upon public works of one kind or another, and he did not think it wise or politic, he said, to borrow money for such a purpose. He stated the steps which had been taken by the Government to increase the supply of cotton, observing that all the evidence tended to show that the same means which had been employed in the cases of sugar, silk, and indigo would be equally successful in the growth and improvement of cotton, and he had no doubt that before long, if a remunerative price were paid for Indian cotton, we should be, if not independent of other countries for the supply of this article, supplied from India to a considerable extent. Whatever facilities the Government could give for the promotion of this object would be afforded. He showed

what had been accomplished in improving the means of communication by railroads, remarking that the construction of ordinary roads was difficult, owing to the nature of the soil and the absence of materials. As to the opening of the navigation of the Godavery, he had always been of opinion that it was desirable; and, though he did not anticipate all the advantages which Mr. Smith expected from the work, the navigation should be opened, and everything had been done that could be done to complete it. He did not oppose the motion.

Colonel W. PATTEN expressed great satisfaction at the statements of Sir C. Wood, and the prospects they held out.

Mr. BAZLEY believed that large supplies of excellent cotton might be obtained from India, and urged the Government by every means in their power to promote and facilitate its cultivation by lessening the cost of carriage, augmenting the supply of water, and removing obstacles to the purchase of land.

Mr. A. MILLS briefly commented upon some remarks made by Mr. Smollett.

Mr. FINLAY said the difficulty of doing away with the middlemen, who interposed between the cultivators and the buyers of cotton in India, was that the ryots were so poor that they required advances in small sums, for which they could give no security but their crops.

Some observations were made by Colonel SYKES, Mr. CAIRD, Mr. GREGSON, and Mr. VANSITTART.

Mr. SMITH withdrew his motion.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 20.

## THE OPIUM CROP.

Mr. TORRENS asked the Secretary of State for India whether there was any truth in the statements which had been published in various newspapers of a deficiency in the yield of opium for the season, and, if so, whether it was likely that any loss would ensue in the revenue in India; and whether any representation of grievances had been made to the local Government by ryots in different zillahs in Bengal, who received advances from the Government there to enable them to cultivate the poppy plant; if so, would he describe generally what were the grievances complained of, and whether the Governor-general or the Lieutenant-governor had appointed a commission to inquire into them.

Sir C. WOOD had received no official information upon any of the points to which the hon. member had directed attention. He had reason to believe that there had been some failure in the opium crop, but it by no means followed that there would be a loss of revenue, because the sale of a smaller quantity at a higher price might produce as good a revenue as that of a larger quantity at a lower rate.

## THE LATE LORD CANNING.

Charles John Canning was born at Gloucester-lodge, Brompton—a house now incorporated with the Kensington Museum—in 1812, the third son of the celebrated George Canning. The most important fact connected with his early life is his education at Christ Church, Oxford. We have often had to record the glory of this College as the chief nursing mother of statesmen in our time. In the previous generation Trinity College, Cambridge, had this honour; but the race of veterans whom she reared are now almost gone, Lord Lansdowne being one of the very few left, and Lord Palmerston being claimed by St. John's. Christ Church was the intellectual home of Peel and the followers of Peel. Among the followers of Peel, indeed, we cannot count Sir George Lewis, but there remain Lord Stanhope, Mr. Gladstone, Lords Dalhousie, Canning, and Elgin. The last four were at College together; the last three graduated very nearly at the same time. They all obtained honours; but the two who were wholly Scotch were least high, while the two who were only half Scotch stood the highest. Lords Elgin and Dalhousie were respectively first class and fourth class in classics; Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, was a double first, while Lord Canning all but reached this position, for he was



of the first class in classics, and of the second in mathematics. Three of these have been successively lifted to one of the most splendid positions which a British subject can enjoy. Lord Dalhousie was Governor-general of India from the beginning of 1848; Lord Canning succeeded him early in 1856. Let us hope that Lord Elgin, upon whom the honour has fallen in the present year, will enjoy a happier fortune than that of either of his college friends.

Lord Canning, then Mr. Canning (for the peerage which his father had earned was given in the first instance to his mother) entered upon public life in 1836, when he appeared in the House of Commons as member for Warwickshire. In the following year his mother died, and he went to the Upper House. When Sir R. Peel came into power, in 1841, he was appointed Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He held this post till 1846, in spite of the inconvenience of having both the Secretary and the Under-Secretary of the same department in the House of Lords. Of course, Lord Aberdeen could not be spared from the Foreign-office, and it may be imagined both that Lord Canning would feel anxious to distinguish himself in the same political line as his father, and that Sir Robert Peel, in tender memory of the past, would be particularly ready to further the political aspirations of George Canning's son. For a month or two, in the reconstructed Ministry of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Canning was Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests; but in July, 1846, he resigned with his party, and, declining high office at the hands of Lord Derby, returned with the Coalition Ministry in 1853. In the Government of Lord Aberdeen Lord Canning was Postmaster-general, and distinguished himself as far as possible in such a department by his administrative capacity. He worked very hard, made many changes in the internal organization of the department, and set on foot the practice of submitting annually to Parliament a report of the work, and especially the progress, achieved by the Post-office. He held the same appointment for a short time in Lord Palmerston's Cabinet, but it became necessary, as the year 1855 wore on, to select a successor to Lord Dalhousie, and none seemed so fit to send out as his college friend Lord Canning. The peculiar fitness of this selection lay in the fact that the Governor-generalship was the destined prize of which George Canning had been balked. He had received the appointment, he was on the eve of starting for India, when Lord Castlereagh committed suicide, and the Foreign office was left without a head. Canning, a comparatively poor man, gave up the chances of acquiring a fortune in the splendid post of Viceroy, in order to win a name for himself at home, and, perhaps, to reach the Premiership. He did win a name, and he did become First Minister, but he died in the effort. These were events which Lord Palmerston, as a Canningite, could not forget, and Lord Canning, otherwise well qualified for the post, was appointed to succeed Lord Dalhousie.

He began his reign in India on the last day of February, 1856, and the events of it are so recent, besides being, by their importance, so well known, that it can scarcely be necessary for us here and now to write their history. In the year after he assumed office the mutiny broke out, and he had to stem it as he could. Never has any Governor-general of India had to go through so fierce a trial. He had a fearful load of responsibility; for a moment the Indian empire seemed almost lost; in Calcutta the European inhabitants were in the greatest consternation; and Lord Canning was accused of weakness and softness in dealing with the crisis. The Indian empire was saved as by a miracle. It was saved by the firmness and the resolution of a very small band of men, chief among whom ranks Lord Canning. For a time even the friends of the Governor-general were in doubt as to the wisdom of his policy; but it is now confessed that in that terrible emergency he displayed extraordinary courage, great administrative and very great moral qualities. There are few finer things in modern history than the fact of his quietly remaining at his post after receiving Lord Ellenborough's outrageous despatch on the

Government of Oude. As he had before been accused of too much leniency to the natives, he was now accused, and that, too, by the Home Government, and in the most extravagant terms, of too much severity. After such a public rebuke, especially in the knowledge that it was undesired, he could easily have escaped from the labour of a most arduous task, the pacification of India. He might have resigned, and let some new man undertake the work. He held on, however. He knew that under the circumstances resignation would be most embarrassing to the public service, and that no one could do the work of pacification so effectually as himself. He remained where he was, and he has had the satisfaction of seeing India once more happy and content, once more able to make the revenue meet the expenditure, once more promise to rise from its decay and to flourish in a new life. Having faced such unexampled dangers, having grappled with such enormous difficulties, and having accomplished such wonderful triumphs, Lord Canning came home, two months ago, for a little repose. The repose which he sought he has found in death.

Lord Canning, who was raised to an earldom in consequence of his services in India, has left no family. His titles, therefore, die with him, and the line of George Canning now survives only in Lady Clanricarde and her children.—*Times*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**INDIAN APPOINTMENTS.**—The following are the names of the successful candidates at the competitive examination held on the 4th of June and following days for junior appointments in the Public Works Department in India, together with the number of marks obtained by each candidate, the maximum number of marks obtainable being 1,000:—

| Order of Merit. | Names of Candidates.  | No. of Marks assigned for |                          |                    |          | Total No. of Marks. |
|-----------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|----------|---------------------|
|                 |                       | Mathematics.              | Surveying and Levelling. | Civil Engineering. | English. |                     |
| 1.              | Mr. A. J. Hughes      | 35                        | 129                      | 435                | 799      |                     |
| 2.              | Mr. W. Burdett        | 353                       | 137                      | 235                | 755      |                     |
| 3.              | Mr. R. H. Hind        | 276                       | 134                      | 335                | 745      |                     |
| 4.              | Mr. F. L. O'Mallaghan | 273                       | 171                      | 300                | 744      |                     |
| 5.              | Mr. E. Mansfield      | 264                       | 24                       | 290                | 698      |                     |
| 6.              | Mr. H. Bug            | 267                       | 123                      | 300                | 690      |                     |
| 7.              | Mr. C. B. Rowe        | 240                       | 136                      | 290                | 656      |                     |
| 8.              | Mr. H. Bell           | 119                       | 102                      | 335                | 656      |                     |
| 9.              | Mr. J. M. W. Puleen   | 278                       | 67                       | 300                | 645      |                     |
| 10.             | Mr. G. W. Jones       | 239                       | 113                      | 296                | 642      |                     |

**CONSULAR APPOINTMENT.**—The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. A. C. Gompert as Consul at Bombay for H. M. the King of Prussia.

**APPOINTMENT.—CHINA.**—The Queen has been pleased to appoint C. W. Murray, Esq., to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hong Kong.

**SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL IN FOREIGN PARTS.**—In Asia, in the four dioceses of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Colombo, this society now supports 75 clergymen, who are all missionaries to the heathen, and have under their charge 22,404 baptized native converts and 7,412 natives under Christian instruction preparatory to baptism. Ten years ago there were in connection with it within the same countries 18,822 baptized natives and 5,419 catechumens. New missions have been begun within the last year at Roorkee in Bengal, at Ootatoot in Madras, and at Singapore. To Borneo the society sent last September a band of five new missionaries.

**QUEEN'S CADETS.**—It has been officially notified that there exists vacancies for four naval Queen's cadets at the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. Candidates must be the sons of officers of the Royal Navy or Royal Marines who have fallen in action, or have died of wounds received in action or diseases contracted on active service, and have left their families in reduced circumstances. The age of admission is from sixteen to nineteen years. All applications to be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.

**SPECIE TO THE EAST.**—The shipments of specie by the *Ceylon* were £410,251, of which £399,586 was silver and £10,665 gold; to *Alexandria* £1,000 in gold, to *Ceylon* £3,000 in gold, to *India* £1,665 in gold and £27,020 in silver, and to *China* and the *Straits* £372,566 in silver.

**THE VICTORIA CROSS.**—A War-office order of the 20th inst. confers the decoration of the Victoria Cross on Captain Henry George Browne, late of the 32nd and now of the 100th Regiment, for conspicuous bravery during the siege of Lucknow.

**ORDER OF THE BATH.**—War-office, June 20.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Rutherford Alcock, Esq., C.B., her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders, of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

**REWARDS FOR SERVICES.**—LUCKNOW.—The following General Order from the Horse Guards, signed by Sir James Yorke Scarlett, K.C.B., Adjutant-General, has been promulgated at Chatham Garrison for general information:—"Her Majesty having been graciously pleased to grant to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers who composed the garrison of Lucknow, in 1857, the permission to reckon an additional year's service towards pay and pension, and having been pleased to extend this boon to the force which entered that place under the late Sir Henry Havelock in September of that year, is now further pleased to direct that the troops composing the detachment left by that officer in the Alumbagh on September 25, together with those who subsequently entered it and remained there until the relief by Lord Clyde, on Nov. 18, 1857, shall also participate in the above advantages. The grant is to be entered at once in the record of services of all those who are entitled to its advantages. This General Order is to be substituted for the one bearing the same number, and dated March 24, 1862, which is hereby cancelled. The additional year's service in all such cases is allowed to reckon towards the qualifications for medal and gratuity."

**ANOTHER INDIAN TEA COMPANY.**—A prospectus has been issued of the Eastern Bengal Tea Company, with a capital of £100,000, in £5 shares. The object is to cultivate three estates in the province of Cachar, to be purchased from Dr. Barry, one of the earliest tea planters in Eastern Bengal, and comprising in all about 10,000 acres. These estates are already partially planted and supplied with labour, and Dr. Barry is to act as superintending manager for three years.

**INDIAN RIVER NAVIGATION.**—A new undertaking is about to be introduced, to be called the "River Navigation of India and China Company." The capital proposed is £500,000, in shares of £5 each. The first object will be to provide efficient transport for the increasing traffic on the Ganges, and subsequently the operations will be extended to other Indian and also to Chinese rivers. The great want on the Ganges is of light-draught boats capable of reaching Allahabad in all seasons, and the plan of the present company consists in extending an experiment in that direction, which is stated already to have been made with great success. The Board of Management comprises several persons of Indian experience.

**LARGE IRON BRIDGE FOR INDIA.**—There is in course of construction in Manchester a very large iron railway and carriage way bridge combined, intended to span the Jumna, near Delhi. It is to consist of twelve spans, each girder being two hundred and sixteen feet long, which, with the thickness of the eleven piers upon which it is to rest, give a total length of over half a mile. The first span of this malleable iron lattice bridge is now completed. The metals for the East India Railway Company are laid along the top, and the roadway along the bottom, the latter having a clear height of sixteen feet. The bridge is from designs by A. M. Rendel, Esq., C.E., London, and is being constructed at Messrs. Ormerod, Grieson, and Co.'s, of the St. George's Ironworks, Hulme, Manchester. One unusual feature of the structure is that all the rivet holes are drilled, instead of being punched. The bridge, notwithstanding its great strength, has a light and airy appearance. The open lattice-work has the effect of relieving it from the dull and heavy aspect inseparable from tubular structures.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

June 10. Barham, Consett, Madras; Amazon, Fock, Foo-chow-Foo; Burnham, Roberts n, Foo-chow-Foo; Mars, Anderson, Calcutta.—11. Blenheim, Atkinson Calcutta; Uncas, Bog, Bombay; Hasty, —, Macao; Queen of the South str., Thornhill Calcutta; Glarra, Koenig, Foo-chow-Foo; Maurician, Chaugur, Mauritius.—12. Emily Farnum, Sines Calcutta; Astronomer, Thomas, Akyab; Baby Carle, Leeman, Calcutta; U. H. s. ship Acteon, Hong Kong; Azricola, Aikenhead, Bombay; Porc ester, Ducass, Maulmain; Starlet Fawn, L. rother, Bombay; Parie Qu ene, Thomson, Singapore; Ocean Steed, E. x, Maulmain.—13. Portland, Leavitt, Calcutta; Cleveland, Cutance, Java (to Amsterdam); Megzie, Naughten, Kurrachee; Mindora, Flett, Bombay; Elizabeth, Kelo, Maulmain; Natalie, Magure, Bombay.—14. Fort William, Seig. Aky-b; Tricolor, Price, Calcutta.—15. Castle Howard, Lambrell, Calcutta and West Indies; Cassibelanus, Scott, Bombay; M. J. J. Jones, Mauritius; Chowinchee, Evans, Calcutta; Lydia, Strong, Mauritius; Couranto, Penrice, Ceylon; Burginier Duckwitz, Misegand s, Shanghai; Shaughin; —, Connecticut, Spedden, Singapore; King of Alger a, Brown, Bombay.—17. Empress, Parkin, Mauritius; Mary Stowe, Alcock, Mauritius.—19. Dartmouth, Davis, Calcutta; Mercury, Hubbard, Mauritius.—20. Lauderdale, Bowers, Kurrachee; Earl of Windsor, —, Calcutta and West Indies.—21. Storm Cloud, Campbell, Calcutta; Ironside, Vaux, Calcutta; Eastern Empire, Macintosh, Akyab.

## PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, June 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Maj. A. D. Dickens, Capt. E. G. Stone, Mr. A. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Banbridge, Mr. Walter W. Bainbridge, Mr. G. W. B. yce, Mr. Wallace, Lieut. J. L. Ferris. For MADRAS.—Mr. J. H. A. Branson, Mr. Watson. For CEYLON.—Mr. S. T. Taylor, Mr. Vanders ar, Mr. A. Vanders ar, Mr. MELBOURNE.—Mr. H. Fisher, Mr. J. Fisher, Miss Fisher, Mr. Butler. For HONG KONG.—Mr. T. Jones, R. N., Lieut. Lister, R. N. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. E. S. S. For GIBRALTAR.—Capt. and Mrs. Brown, Mrs. and Miss Goddard, Mr. Goddard, Mr. Sprague, Mr. J. Delavergue. For MALTA.—Capt. Holroyd.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)  
June 27.—For BOMBAY.—Capt. B. st, Mr. N. A. Josephs, Mr. G. Gahau, Mr. W. Jordan, Mr. J. Mo rison.  
July 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. J. W. W. and Mrs. Osborne, Lieut. J. A. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Bird, Mr. W. Call, Mr. H. W. Clarke, Lieut. H. Thompson, Mr. J. F. Watkins. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Vertue, Capt. and Mrs. Joy Capt. Chambe s, Dr. Davis, Miss Muri, Mr. F. Hooper. For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. N. Payne, Mr. A. Elzingar, Mr. Meccer, Mr. V. Booth. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. S. W. Hyde, Mr. R. W. Little. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Brimsteede.  
July 12.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. F. E. Strong, Mrs. Wilson and infant, Capt. E. s, Paymaster Farwell.  
July 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. Tyler, Mr. H. Anders n. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Bremner.  
July 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Lecke, Lieut.-col. Webb, Capt. J. Daniel, Mr. and Mrs. S. Burgess.

## DOMESTIC.

## BIRTH.

FULTON, the wife of Captain John J., Madras staff corps, of a son, at Markham House, Tunbridge Wells, June 11.

## MARRIAGES.

BENNETT, Rev. William, rector of Bletchley, Bucks, to Gertrude C., daughter of the late Major Christopher Newport, H.M.'s Bombay army, at St. Luke's Church, Cheltenham, June 10.

CLEHORN, George, of Weens, Roxburghshire, Lieut. Royal Scots Greys, to Mary Ann Hay, third daughter of Colonel Lumden, of Bethelvie Lodge, C.B., at St. James' Episcopal Chapel, Aberdeen, June 10.

FISHER, Rowland George, younger son of Joseph, of 10, Clifton-gardens, Maida-hill and Norwood-green, Middlesex, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Charles Thompson, Esq., of Bristol-gardens, Maida-hill, at St. Saviour's, Maida-hill, by the Rev. Frederick Thompson, M.A., incumbent of Haveringland, in the county of Norfolk, and the Rev. Christopher Thompson, curate of St. Bartholomew's, Cripplegate, brothers of the bride, June 5.

HALCOMBE, Rev. John J., M.A., reader and librarian at the Charter-house, to Emily Mary, youngest daughter of Captain Barber, of Merton Abbey, Surrey, at Holy Trinity Church, Upper Tooting, June 14.

HUME, Frederick W., to Charlotte, only daughter of the late Lieut.-colonel Cowper, H.E.I.C., Bombay engineer, at St. Barnabas Church, Kensington, June 12.

MAUDE, Edwin, Captain, Bombay rifle corps, H.M.'s Indian army, to Constance, eldest daughter of James Wright, Esq., at St. John's Church, Edinburgh, June 10.

WELDON, Sir Anthony Crosdill, Bart., of Kilmoroney, and of Rahinderry, Queen's County, Ireland, to Lizzie Caroline T., eldest surviving daughter of the late Lieut. colonel Arthur Kennedy, 18th Hussars, at St. John's Church, Paddington, by the Rev. Herbert Kynaston, D.D., prebendary of St. Paul's, and cousin of the bride, June 12.

## DEATHS.

BOWEN, Captain John, of the P. and O.S.N. Company's service, at the Spread Eagle, Gracechurch-street, June 19.

CANNING, the Right Hon. Charles John Earl Canning, K.G., on the morning of the 17th inst., at his residence in Grosvenor-square, in the 50th year of his age.

DAVIDSON, Lucy T., daughter of Charles T., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, at Westbourne-terrace, aged 5 months and 25 days, June 7.

FRASER, William Tulloh, formerly of Calcutta, at 38, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park, June 8.

HUTTON, Janet, relict of the late Thomas, of Calcutta, at Southcot House, Bath, aged 82, June 7.

KARR, George Berkeley Soton, of the Bombay Civil Service, suddenly, of disease of the heart, at St. Leonards, aged 44, June 8.

KETCHEN, Lieut.-general James, royal Madras artillery, at Kingillie, Nairn, Scotland, June 8.

MAGNAY, Major, late of the 1st European Bengal fusiliers, at Tunbridge Wells, June 13.

MILL, James Bentham, second son of the late James, of the India House, at Edinburgh, June 8.

PARISH, Gertrude F., youngest child of Alfred, Commander of P. and O. steam-ship *Orissa*, at Chislehurst, Kent, June 13.

PROBYN, W. Ada Charlotte, infant daughter of W. G., H.M.'s Bengal Civil Service, at 48, Queen's-gardens, Hyde-park, W., June 8.

PONTER, J., late of the Hon. E.I. Co.'s Service, at St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 64, June 18.

## India Office,

June 21, 1862.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. G. Keene, Mr. J. H. Prinsep, Mr. A. Abercrombie, E. G. Jenkinson, Mr. F. S. Growse, Mr. C. Currie, Mr. J. G. Pugh (Uncov.).

Madras Estab.—Mr. R. A. Dalyell, Mr. E. Mahony (Uncov.).

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. M. Erskine, Mr. A. Rogers, Mr. J. E. C. Pryce (Uncov.).

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Surg. maj. E. T. Downes, Med. Estab., Surg. J. Campbell, Med. Estab.; Asst. surg. H. Pottor, Med. Estab.; Lieut. G. W. C. Plowden, 3rd Eur. Cav.; Lieut. L. H. P. Larpent, 1st N.I.; Lieut. A. Y. Leslie, Inf. (Unposted); Maj. J. Dawson, Staff Corps; Capt. C. E. Mills, 28th N.I.; Maj. T. H. Sibley, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. H. Maling, Inf. (Unposted); Maj. G. A. Fooks, Staff Corps; Lieut. T. W. Evans, 7th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Capt. F. M. Raynsford, Staff Corps; Maj. J. McVicar, Inv. Estab.; Maj. J. Cadenhead, 14th N.I.; Maj. H. Rigg, 21st N.I.; Capt. H. J. Bett, Staff Corps; Maj. J. H. M. Stewart, Engrs.; Capt. T. C. Anley, 9th N.I.; Capt. C. F. Gilbertson, 3rd Eur. Regt.; Asst. surg. F. L. Clementson, Med. Estab.; Capt. R. F. Oakes, Engrs.; Surg. W. Williamson, Med. Estab.; Capt. C. B. Smith, Staff Corps; Lieut. W. A. Tollemache, 48th N.I.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Sir T. J. Metcalfe, Bart., 6 mos.; Mr. H. Monckton, 6 mos.; Capt. J. Reine (Superintendent of Marine), 3 mos.; Mr. W. W. Williams (Uncov.), 6 mos.

Madras Estab.—Mr. J. R. Boyson (Govt. Solicitor), 6 mos.

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Lieut. W. H. Brind, 2nd Eur. Regt., 4 mos.; Lieut. A. Willes, 2nd Eur. Regt., 6 mos.; Capt. H. Hayley, Staff Corps, 4 mos.; Asst. surg. J. A. Sewell, Med. Estab., 4 mos.

Madras Estab.—Surg. maj. D. T. Morton, Med. Estab., 6 mos.; Capt. J. Daniel, 16th N.I., 3 mos.; Lieut. F. R. Fox, 14th N.I., 6 mos.; Capt. F. C. Barber, 29th N.I., 6 mos.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. H. Yates, 3rd N.I., 4 mos.; Capt. H. G. Raverty, 3rd N.I., 6 mos.; Lieut. W. Merriman, Engrs., 4 mos.; Capt. C. F. Grant, 3rd N.I., 4 mos.; Lieut. E. Bell, 1st N.I., 6 mos.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

## CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. H. Monckton, Mr. R. Money.

Madras Estab.—Mr. G. Banbury.

Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. Hunter, Mr. J. E. C. Pryce (Uncov.).

## MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. E. G. Stone, Staff Corps; Capt. J. E. L. Willows, 10th N.I.

Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. W. F. Davis, Med. Estab.; Capt. A. H. Gordon, 52nd N.I.; Asst. surg. J. T. Williams, Med. Estab.; Lieut. C. L. Oliver, 1st Eur. Regt.

Bombay Estab.—Lieut. T. E. Strong, 3rd N.I.

## PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

## MILITARY.

Madras Estab.—Asst. surg. J. Walsh, M.D., Med. Dept.

## INDIA EXCHANGES.

## BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

|          | 60 days' sight | 90 days' sight |           | 60 days' sight | 90 days' sight |
|----------|----------------|----------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| Calcutta | 1s. 11½d.      | 2s. Od.        | Singapore | 1s. 7d.        | 4s. 7½d.       |
| Madras   | 1s. 11½d.      | 2s. Od.        | Hong Kong | 1s. 7½d.       | 4s. 7½d.       |
| Bombay   | 1s. 11½d.      | 2s. Od.        | Shanghai  | —              | —              |
| Colombo  | 1½ 2 pm        | 2½ 2 pm        |           |                |                |

## STOCKS AND SECURITIES.

| Shares.                                |   | Paid | Prices.          |
|--|---|------|------------------|
| India Stock                            | — | —    | 239              |
| India 5 per cent.                      | — | —    | 108½             |
| India 5 per cent. Paper 4 pr. cv.      | — | —    | 108½             |
| India 5 p. cv. India 5 p. cv.          | — | —    | 108½             |
| India Stock, Enfd. Paper, 5½ per cent. | — | —    | 109½             |
| India Stock Debentures, 1864           | — | —    | 95½              |
| India Stock Debentures, 1869           | — | —    | 10½              |
| " " " " 1863                           | — | —    | 99½ to 100½      |
| " " " " 1864                           | — | —    | 99½              |
| " " " " 1864 or 1866                   | — | —    | 99½              |
| India 5 percent for account...         | — | —    | 107½             |
| Ind a Loan Scrip 5 per cent.           | — | —    | 104½             |
| India Bonds (£1,000)                   | — | —    | 18s. to 17s. pm. |
| Ditto (under £1,000)                   | — | —    | 21s.             |

## RAILWAYS.

| Stock   |     |              |    |
|---|-----|--------------|----|
| Bombay, Baroda, and Central India (guar. 5 per ct.) | all | 102½ to 103½ | 2s |
| Calcutta & S. Eastern (Lim.)                        | all | 103 to 105   |    |
| Eastern Bengal (gu. 5 p. ct.)                       | 100 | 105 to 106   |    |
| East Indian   | all | 106 to 107   |    |
| Ditto G Extension                                   | 2   | 1 to 1 pm.   |    |
| Great Indian Peninsula (guar. 5 per ct.)            | 100 | 104 to 105   |    |
| Ditto (New title)                                   | 13  | 1 to 1 pm.   |    |
| Ditto, Jan., 1863                                   | 2   | 1 to 1 pm.   |    |
| Great Indian (Lim.) Scrip                           | 100 | 102½ to 103½ |    |
| Madras (guar. 4½ per ct.)                           | 100 | 93 to 95     |    |
| Ditto 5 per cent.                                   | 100 | 102 to 103   |    |
| Ditto (guar. 4½ per cent.)                          | 100 | 98 to 99     |    |
| Ottoman Rail. (Smyrna to Adin)                      | 100 | 8 to 7 dis.  |    |
| Scinde 5 per cent.                                  | 100 | 104½ to 105½ |    |
| Ditto India Steam Flotilla (guar. 5 per ct.)        | 100 | 100 to 101   |    |
| Punjab (5 per ct.)                                  | 15  | 1 to 1 pm    |    |
| Do.   | all | 30½ to 31½   |    |

## BANKS.

| Agria and United Service Lim. | 50  | 87 to 89  |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----------|
| Australasia                   | all | 85 to 87  |
| Bank of Egypt                 | all | 32 to 23  |
| Bank of India, Aus. & China   | all | 20 to 20½ |
| Chart. Merc. of India, Lond.  | all | 34 to 36  |
| and China                     | all | 50 to 52  |
| Colonial Bank Corporation     | all | 23 to 24  |
| Ottoman Bank                  | all | 23 to 24  |

## MISCELLANEOUS.

| Bombay Gas                  | 1   | par to 1 pm.  |
|-----------------------------|-----|---------------|
| C. I. and London Shipping B | 7½  | —             |
| East India Irr. & Can.      | 1   | par to 1 pm.  |
| Madras Irr. and Canal       | 1   | 3½ to 2½ pm.  |
| Madras Irr. & Can. (Lim.)   | all | 3½ to 4       |
| Veranda Coal and Iron       | 5   | 1 to 1 pm.    |
| Madras Gas                  | all | 1½ to 1½ a.d. |
| Ditto New                   | all | 1½ to 1½      |
| Madras India Steam A. (L)   | all | 68 to 71 a.d. |
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| Telegraph to India          | 1   | 1 to 1 pm.    |

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| Ditto, July 1, 1865  | 5    | 101½ to 102½   | 108                     |
| Ditto, Cont. & Ren., July 1, 1867                              | 5    | 103½ to 104½   | —                       |
| Calcutta and South-Eastern, Convertible, Jan. 1, 1867          | 5    | 101½ to 102½   | —                       |
| East Indian, Conv., April 5, 1864                              | 5    | 100 to 102     | —                       |
| Ditto, Conv., Oct. 5, 1864                                     | 5    | 101½ to 102½   | 101½                    |
| *Ditto, Ren. Aug 10, 1865                                      | 5    | 104 to 105     | —                       |
| *Ditto, Ren. Dec 15, 1865                                      | 5    | 104 to 105     | —                       |
| Ditto, Conv. and Renewable, April, 1860                        | 5    | 105 to 106     | —                       |
| *Eastern Bengal, Renewable, April 12, 1865                     | 5    | 103 to 104     | 106½                    |
| Great Indian Peninsula, Renewable, 1865 to 1867                | 5    | 103 to 104     | —                       |
| Great Southern of India, Convertible, July 1, 1865-6           | 5    | 101 to 102     | —                       |
| Madras, Convertible, 1864-5-6                                  | 5    | 102 to 103     | 102                     |
| Ditto, Convertible and Renewable, Jan 1, 1866-7                | 5    | 103½ to 104½   | 104½                    |
| *Ditto, Renewable, Jan. 1, 1866                                | 5    | 103 to 104     | —                       |
| Scinde (Sind), Convertible, May 1, 1865                        | 5    | 102 to 103     | —                       |
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| 2. Martial Law.             | 9. Trials of Arson to Rape.    |
| 3. Courts-Martial.          | (Alphabetically arranged.)     |
| 4. Courts of Inquiry.       | 10. Rebellions.                |
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The Shares of the Equitable have changed hands frequently, at 300 per cent. premium.

The Ballydrain Company could have sold their shares, but refused to do so, at 300 per cent. premium.

All these companies are in active operation, and from the teas of this year's manufacture very large dividends are anticipated.

There are also several other companies that have been formed within the last three years, all of which are progressing satisfactorily, and large dividends are anticipated—namely:

The Cachar Tea Company—the first formed in the province of that name—the shares of which are now at 80 per cent. premium.

The Monocherra and the Mutual, both of which are equally prosperous, though, from no shares being offered, their premiums cannot be quoted.

This Company has agreed to purchase three estates, comprising not less than 10,000 acres of land in fee simple:—No. 1, nearest to Silchar, called "The Borokini"; No. 2, called "The Imperial"; No. 3, called "Lotakany."

No. 1 Estate is situated on the Gogra River, about six miles from the station of Silchar, the head-quarters of the local regiment and officers of Government. The area of this grant is 3,000 acres. 300 acres are already under plant, of which one-third is occupied by plants of considerable age in full bearing, and the remainder by plants of one year's growth. This garden is in excellent order and full of promise; it is under the management of one of the most experienced men in India, and has great capabilities. From this season's growth 18,000 lbs. to 20,000 lbs. of fine tea are now being manufactured, and 50 maunds (36 cwt.) of good tea seed are expected to be collected from this plantation, the aggregate value of which at the lowest calculation will not be less than £1,800.

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A China tea maker is in charge of the tea factory, and a practical gardener is under engagement to go out to India and conduct the manual operations of the nurseries and gardens. This estate has two excellent bungalows for the manager and assistant, commodious lines (native houses) for the Coolies, and is well stocked with implements and every requisite.

No. 2 Estate is situated about sixteen miles from No. 1, in the Hylakandy Valley, on the Kutia Khul river, adjoining the Assam Company's property, and has water communication throughout the whole year. It has definite boundaries, has a good lay of land, and occupies a very central position in regard to the province and the neighbouring estates; it comprises about 5,000 acres, of which 200 acres have been opened up in the immediate vicinity of the river, and thickly filled in with healthy vigorous plants. The garden has a bungalow erected for its superintendent, and lines for the Coolies, and is well stocked with every essential for a tea garden. There are 200 men settled on the estate, and the whole is under the management of one of the most experienced tea planters in Cachar.

No. 3 Estate, comprising about 3,000 acres, is higher up the Hylakandy Valley, some six miles distant from No. 2.

Dr. Barry, the vendor of these estates, was the first who initiated the successful growth of tea in Eastern Bengal, without the boundaries of the Assam Tea District. He has such confidence in this undertaking, that he not only takes a considerable portion of his purchase money in shares, but moreover guarantees a minimum dividend of 6 per cent. per annum on the whole called-up capital for a period of three years.

The Directors have made favourable arrangements with Dr. Barry, who is under agreement to give his services for three years as superintending manager, and to provide the Company with whatever tea seed may be required for extending their operations, at current rates, a consideration of no small moment.

The business of the Company will be commenced as soon as the Directors shall be of opinion that adequate capital has been subscribed for. In the event of no allotment taking place, the deposits will be returned in full.

Prospectuses may be obtained of the Brokers to the Company, Messrs. Croaley Brothers, 30, Cornhill, and Messrs. Froom Brothers, 20, Change-alley, Cornhill, as well as at the offices of the Company, where every information will be given.

Applications for shares must be addressed in the annexed form, but no application will be considered unless a deposit of 10s. for each share applied for shall have been previously made with the Bankers of the Company.

### FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

No. \_\_\_\_\_  
To the Directors of the Eastern Bengal Tea Company (Limited).

Gentlemen,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of £\_\_\_\_\_, being a deposit of 10s. per share on \_\_\_\_\_ shares in the above Company, I hereby request that you will allot me that number; and I agree (according to the form prescribed by the Articles of Association, and subject to the provisions thereof) to accept such shares, or any less number you may allot me, and to execute the Articles of Association when required, and I request that my name may be placed on the register of shareholders for the shares so allotted.

Name in full \_\_\_\_\_  
Residence \_\_\_\_\_  
Profession or Business \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

## THE MADRAS IRRIGATION & CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 27th instant to the 11th day of July next both days inclusive, for the purpose of making up the interest accounts to the 30th instant.

Inter at Warrants will in the meantime be forwarded to those Shareholders whose names appear registered in the books of the Company on the 27th instant.

Deeds of Transfer will not be received while the books are closed.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
JOHN WESTWOOD, Secretary.  
27, Cannon-street, London, E.C., 16th June, 1862.

## THE EAST INDIA IRRIGATION and CANAL COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 27th inst to the 11th day of July next, both days inclusive, for the purpose of making up the interest accounts to the 30th inst.

INTEREST WARRANTS will in the mean time be forwarded to those Shareholders whose names appear registered in the book of the Company on the 27th inst.

DEEDS of TRANSFER will not be received while the books are closed.

By order of the Board of Directors,  
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|---|---------------|
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# ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL

AND OFFICIAL GAZETTE

FROM

BRITISH & FOREIGN INDIA, CHINA, & ALL PARTS OF THE EAST

(WITH THIS PAPER "THE INDIAN NEWS" IS NOW INCORPORATED.)

Vol. XX.—No. 540.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1862.

[PRICE 6d.

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## DATES OF ADVICES.

|                         |        |                        |        |
|-------------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|
| Bengal .....            | May 22 | Burmah (Rangoon) ..... | May 15 |
| Madras .....            | " 28   | Bombay .....           | " 24   |
| Agra .....              | " 17   | Ceylon .....           | " 31   |
| China (Hong Kong) ..... | May 10 |                        |        |

## MAILS TO INDIA.

Mails to India and China, via Marseilles, are despatched from London as follows, viz.:—Those for Bombay packets, on the evening of the 3rd and 18th of each month; and those for Calcutta packets (including mails for Ceylon, Madras, and China), on the evenings of the 10th and 26th of each month. When any of these dates falls on a Sunday, the mails are made up on the following evening.

Letters and Newspapers can be forwarded to any part of India, via Bombay and Marseilles, and in most cases will reach their destination some days sooner than if despatched by the following Calcutta mail. The Bombay mails via Southampton, however, are no longer available for the transmission of Letters or Newspapers to the Madras Presidency.

Mails for the Mediterranean and all parts of India and China, except the Bombay Presidency, are despatched via Southampton on the mornings of the 4th and 20th, or, when either of these dates falls on Sunday, upon the previous evening.

Mails for the Mediterranean, the Presidency of Bombay, and Upper or North-West Provinces of Bengal and China, are despatched via Southampton, on the 12th and 27th of the month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, in which case they are forwarded on the previous evening.

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## NOTICE.

MESSRS. Wm. H. ALLEN and Co. have the honour to inform their numerous friends, and the public in general, that they have REMOVED their seat of business from 7, LEADENHALL-STREET, to 13, WATERLOO-PLACE, S.W. It is, therefore, requested that all letters and communications for the "Indian Mail" may be forwarded to their new address.

## SUMMARY AND REVIEW.

THE intelligence received by the Calcutta Mail of the 22nd May dissipates the apprehensions that have been entertained with respect to the failure of the opium crop. It is true, indeed, that the crop has failed to a very considerable extent, but the revenue of the current year will not thereby be affected. The opium supply on which Mr. Laing founded his calculations was, of course, that produced in the preceding year, so that any shortcomings in the present one can have no other effect than to enhance the price, and consequently to augment the revenue. The estimated value was only 1,200 rupees a chest, but the price is already very nearly 1,500 rupees, and more likely to rise still higher than to fall below the last-mentioned sum. According to the *Hurkaru*, "all that has happened is, that instead of 4,000 chests a month for four months, there will be only 3,000—i. e., 31,000 chests of Bengal to sell instead of 35,000. But the price is now Rs. 1,490 a chest, and the trade, instead of apprehending a supply of 50,000 Bengal in 1863, are insured against any larger supply than 37,000 (or only 7,500 over this year), up to 1st January, 1864."

The disturbances in Assam have been entirely suppressed, and six of the unemployed Indian officers have been appointed as Assistant-Commissioners. A larger European agency is, however, imperatively demanded. The new Lieutenant-governor of Bengal, it is said, proposes to visit that district in person, and judge by personal inquiries on the spot what is really required to be done to ensure the continuance of peace and security.

Mr. Laing returns to Europe by this mail on six months' leave of absence. Whosoever wishes well to India will heartily pray for his perfect restoration to health, and a speedy return to the scene of his useful labours.

The local journals are full of the recent libel case in which Sir John Peter Grant was cast in damages. The plaintiff stated that the defendant, on the 1st September, 1860, published a book entitled "Selections from the Records of the Government of Bengal. No. XXXIII. Part III. Papers relating to Indigo Cultivation in Bengal," in which he inserted a privileged communication from Mr. Lushington, Commissioner of Nuddea, charging the plaintiff with being accessory before the fact to certain acts of lawlessness during the recent rent and indigo disturbances. Now, it so happened that the persons accused of taking part in these riots had been brought to trial and acquitted previous to the publication of these charges, so that nothing but malice or the most unpardonable negligence could account for Sir J. P. Grant's circulation of the calumny. The jury accordingly found him guilty, but as Mr. McArthur failed to show that his character had in any way suffered from the libel, nominal damages only were given, to the extent of one rupee. Vindictive damages were not asked for, but justice surely demanded that the plaintiff should not have been compelled to incur a heavy expense in clearing his reputation from defamatory allegations. *Diis aliter visum*. Sir J. P. Grant has therefore the miserable satisfaction of having inflicted a positive injury upon one of the hateful race of planters.

The news from China is very unsatisfactory. The English and French troops have assumed the offensive against the Taepings, and stormed the walled town of Kah-ding, twenty-five miles from Shanghai. The beginning of strife has been likened to the letting out of water, and nowhere does the similitude hold good so much as in our relations to China. All our wars with that empire have arisen out of trivial causes, and for the most part with the wrong on our side. We trust that we are not about to add to our former errors the responsibility of shedding human blood in a quarrel that does not concern us.

Two Indian questions were mooted in the House of Commons yesterday evening. Ever anxious to promote the material welfare of the natives, Mr. Buxton is desirous to reduce the European forces in that country, in order to diminish the burden of taxation. While respecting his motives, we deny his premises and repudiate his conclusions. Lord Stanley, Sir Charles Wood, Mr. Vansittart, and Mr. Cairnaird are certainly inspired with a superior wisdom when they distrust the superficial semblance of tranquillity and contentment, and rest their hopes of its permanence on the presence of 80,000 Europeans. So long as we

remain encamped in India we must remember that our position is that of a militant, if not a belligerent Power, and as such exposed to attacks from within and without whenever a momentary weakness may tempt avowed foes and alienate pretended friends.

Mr. Adam and Mr. Duff complain of the insalubrity of Calcutta, and recommend the removal of the seat of Government to Poona. On the other hand, Mr. Gregson and Mr. T. G. Baring refute the aspersions cast upon the climate of Calcutta, and reject the superior claims put forth in favour of Poona. For ourselves, we entirely agree with the latter, and trust nothing short of dire necessity will be held to justify the transfer of the seat of Government from the actual capital of India.

In the Upper House, on the question that the report of amendments in the Red Sea and India Telegraph Company Bill be agreed to, a conversation ensued, in which Lord Redesdale, Lord Camperdown, the Duke of Argyll, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Overstone, and Lord Grey took part, the principal point of discussion being whether the agreement between the Government and the Company might not be put in a clearer form. The Lord Chancellor suggested that at the end of the first section, which concluded thus, "That the agreement of the 18th November, 1858, and all covenants and conditions contained therein, shall be deemed at an end," these words should be added: "but the new Company shall be bound to fulfil the covenants contained in the schedule annexed." He thought the new Company would then be bound and rendered capable in law of performing the agreement. The report was then received.

#### Casualties by Death in the Armies of India reported since last Publication.

**BENGAL.**—Col. Keith Young, Judge Advocate-general of the Bengal army, at Simla, May 18.

**MADRAS.**—Maj. J. Pearse, at the Elphinstone Hotel, Madras, May 19.

**BOMBAY.**—Col. E. S. Blake, C.B., of the Royal Bombay Art., at 18, Princes-street, Bayswater, aged 52.

**CYLON.**—Lieut. gen. J. Fraser, Col. 37th regt., and late dep. qmtr. gen. to forces in Ceylon, at Kandy, aged 72, May 29.

#### Passengers by the present Mail.

For MARSEILLES.—From CALCUTTA.—Mr. Sanders, Mr. Bayley, Mr. Aitchison, Mr. Peppe, Mr. J. Monroe, Mr. N. B. Sampson, Mr. McDonald, Mr. Schwitzer, Mr. Tritton, Mr. Bullock. From MADRAS.—Capt. Playfair, Capt. J. Gunter, Dr. G. Hulm, Mr. Carouet, Capt. Atkinson, Lieut. Stewart. From HONG KONG.—Mr. L. Cardano, Mr. M. Estrada, Mr. N. P. Chamberlain, Mr. J. Pastor, Mr. C. River, Mr. C. Meynard, Mr. F. Garnier, Mr. G. Schanwick, Mr. M. Salvage, Mr. F. A. Rangell. From SINGAPORE.—Mr. G. Harloff, Dr. Campbell, Mr. Hutchinson. From CYLON.—Dr. Anthony, Mr. Carmargim, From SURAT.—Mr. J. F. Chevalier. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Verslings, Mr. Devalle, Mr. Rizzo, Habib S. Bey. From MALTA.—Mr. and Miss Moore, Capt. Findyer.

#### Expected at Southampton.

Per str. Ripon, July 2.—From CALCUTTA.—Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Laing, Mr. H. Cowley, Asst. surg. McGowan, Mr. G. Clifford, Mr. H. Shields, Miss Burney, Mr. H. Jullion, Mr. and Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Pearson, Capt. Gethin, Mr. J. Abbott, Mr. D. M. Gordon. From MADRAS.—Mr. J. Hunter, Mr. C. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. Staines and infant, Rev. Mr. Dixon. From CYLON.—Mrs. Finlay and two children, Mrs. Bailey. From HONG KONG.—Mr. J. Ohlsen. From ALEXANDRIA.—Mr. Rolfe, Mr. Brinton, William Brown. From MALTA.—Lieut. Travers, Dr. H. Carter, Mr. C. Foster, Mrs. Leeds, Maj. and Mrs. Nightingale, Mrs. Wilkinson, Mr. Farrar, Rev. H. Breton, Asst. surg. Leach, S. Brooks, Esq., W. McDonald, B. Coxen, Esq., J. Dunn, Esq., Col. Mahon, Mrs. Bowie.

#### SHIPPING.

##### ARRIVALS.

June 21. Protector, Carls, Bombay; Eastern Empire, Mackintosh, Akyab.—23. Caroline Agnes, Overstone, Bombay; Martaban, Hapburn, Akyab; Wellington, Ayling, Akyab; Coigrain, Gardner, Calcutta and West Indies; Chimera, Motte, Kurrachee.

##### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Overland route, June 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Lecke, Lieut. col. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. S. Burgess, Mr. Moore.

## BENGAL.

### WITCHCRAFT IN BENGAL.

The practices of witch-finding and witch-murder, which still prevail in very many parts of India, have been brought prominently forward in a case recently referred to the Sudder. Two women at Raneegunge were smitten with disease, mysterious as most diseases are; and, accordingly, two of their relatives applied to a sorcerer, for information as to the cause of the sickness, and the means by which the sufferers might be restored to health. The sorcerer finding the cases beyond his medical experience, at once declared that the two women were bewitched; that they had been bewitched by a woman named Roopee, and that, unless Roopee was put down, the invalids could not recover. Of course every word was implicitly believed by the two men. Their passions were powerfully aroused, for one of the supposed victims was the daughter of one of the men, and all four were related. The two men appear to have at once proceeded to the house of Roopee, and then and there to have beaten her violently with sticks. Subsequently, thinking they had not done enough, they set upon her again the same day, and treated her in a still more inhuman manner, forcing filth of the vilest kind down her throat. In the end they found that the woman was dead, and they then carried her body to a neighbouring river and threw it in. The body was subsequently recovered, and examined by the civil assistant-surgeon at Raneegunge. The latter reported that the poor wretch had suffered from a concussion of the brain, and that two of her vertebrae and four of her ribs had been fractured; but he did not believe that the injuries could have been produced by the sticks shown to him, and which, according to the evidence, were alone used by the prisoners. It seems that the two men who had thus committed the assault on Roopee were employed in the colliery at Raneegunge. They made no secret of what they had done, but virtually admitted that they had killed Roopee. Accordingly, they were at once arrested by Mr. Lordner, the superintendent of the colliery, and brought before the deputy magistrate of Raneegunge. Here they made a full confession, and the case was subsequently tried by the Sessions Judge. Here, however, the two prisoners pleaded not guilty, but made no defence, excepting that one of them said that all the villagers joined to kill Roopee. Four witnesses also deposed that they had carried, or accompanied the carriers of the body of Roopee, to the banks of the Barakur river, where one of the prisoners pushed it into the water. The Sessions Judge found the two men guilty, not of murder, but of culpable homicide. The Sudder Judge, however, drew attention to the fact that the prisoners had only confessed that they had beaten Roopee, and that they had subsequently found she was dead; but they had not confessed that they intended to kill her; and, indeed, the doctor had sworn that the sticks alone could not have inflicted the blows by which the woman was killed. That Roopee was murdered could not be doubted, but the Judge considered that the evidence against the prisoners only convicted them of aggravated assault; accordingly, the two men were sentenced to imprisonment in banishment for fourteen years. Now, we submit that these are not the steps which are really necessary to put down the crime of witch-murder; and it appears to us that the wrong men have been punished, and that the one who is really guilty has been permitted to go scot free. The real criminal was the sorcerer, and that man ought to have been arrested and sentenced to a far heavier punishment than was inflicted upon his miserable dupes. The only evidence against the prisoners was their own confession, and according to that evidence the sorcerer was an accessory in the murder of Roopee. If the evidence was good against the one, it was surely good against the other; and it is evident that the sorcerer was by far the greater criminal. His motives must have been bad. In

directing the wrath of his two dupes against Roopee he could at the best have been only anxious to disguise his own ignorance, but in all probability he was actuated by jealousy or a hatred of Roopee. Then, again, the punishment of that man would have had a far more salutary effect upon the whole district than the punishment of his dupes. It would have been seen that the law could triumph over the sorcerer, and sorcerers and others would have been more careful for the future how they stirred up men to commit acts which would recoil on their own heads. The punishment of the present prisoners will, perhaps, excite a little wholesome fear for the future, but it is plain that the sympathies of the villagers were all on the side of the men who so grievously assaulted Roopee. Many of them joined in the act, and not one appears to have interceded in her behalf. Under such circumstances we think that fourteen years' imprisonment for the sorcerer, and a fine upon the village where the murder was committed, would have done infinitely more towards checking the crimes of witch-finding and witch-murder than the course which has been pursued. Again, the punishment inflicted upon the two prisoners is far too severe. The law officers appear to have sought to make up for their own deficiency by an undue and ill-advised severity towards those who were least criminal. A man sees his daughter withering away under the influence of some mysterious disease; he is told by a sorcerer that she is under the influence of a witch, and unless that witch is "put down" his daughter will die. If a father believes this, he naturally rushes upon the witch, and beats her with a stick to save his daughter's life. The whole village of course sympathises with the father. Acts are done in the heat of passion from which our nature recoils, and the supposed witch is murdered in the scuffle. Then our modern Daniels try to put down the crime, not by punishing the man who urged the father to the act, not by punishing the villagers who aided and abetted the act, but by imprisoning and banishing the unhappy father, and then proclaiming what they have done as a means of deterring others.

Law after this barbarous fashion has been but too often administered both here and at home. It has been stripped of all moral meaning until it has exercised no influence save that of fear. Because horse-stealing and sheep-stealing were crimes that could be committed with comparative ease, we have hanged men for horse-stealing and sheep-stealing, instead of leaving the owners to take better care of their own property. Men complained, and with truth, that their lives were set against the lives of sheep and horses. Protection of person and property are indeed the main, if not the only, duties of the law, but, at the same time, the law is bound to assert its own morality, and be a great moral teacher. In this respect the sentence pronounced against the witch-murderers is utterly devoid of meaning. A father tries to save his daughter's life, and is very nearly hanged for his pains.—*Englishman*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. A. P. CAVORKE is appointed an Honorary Magistrate in Calcutta.

THE ANGLO-SAXONS OF MUSSOURIE seem to be an energetic community. Dissatisfied with the administration of municipal affairs by the late Commissioners, they have turned them all out of office, refusing to allow Mr. Manderson, the magistrate of the Doon, to take part in the proceedings, because he is not a householder on the hills, and declaring that by law "a clerk in holy orders" is disabled from serving on a municipal body. Such is not the law in Bengal. The chief grievance seems to have been that money had been wasted in improving the Mall, which is enjoyed chiefly by "young ladies and young gentlemen" who should pay for it, while the local funds should be devoted to the construction of other roads which would prevent the over-crowding of the Mall. The householders seem to have had real grievances.

**THE FLOATING SANITARIUM.**—The committee of officers, military, medical, and marine, which went down the river to fix upon a site for the hospital ship *Bentick*, settled upon an anchorage at the mouth of the Hidgelee river, just below Cowcolly. The situation is about the best that could have been selected; as, whilst out of such influence of the sea as would have caused the vessel to roll and labour, to the distress of the sick on board, it gives the full benefit of the ocean breezes, and of all the other benefits arising from proximity to the blue water. The fittings of the *Bentick* are advancing, but there is a great deal to be done, and it is not probable that she will be finished and ready for occupants and sent to her station before the end of July.

**MR. TEMPLE**, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Province, was received on his arrival at Nagpore by the volunteers, who formed a guard of honour, and with the usual salute of thirteen guns. On the 8th May he held his first durbar. The Rajah Bhahadur of Doer, the relations, courtiers, ministers, and scribes of the late Bhonsla Dynasty, as also the police superintendents, inspectors, and rissaldars, the sheristadars, the extra assistants, and the chief bankers, were all invited. The secretaries, the divisional commissioners, the deputy and assistant commissioners, the inspector-general and the district superintendents of police, the chief engineer, and the civil surgeon, and the Rev. Alexander Taylor, were in attendance on the occasion. The durbar was held in the drawing-room of the Residency. After the usual ceremonies, garlands of flowers, Pan and Atta were given to all those invited by Mr. Temple himself. The general feeling after the durbar was given went in the following expressions—"Vah! vah! was there ever such a gracious durbar known here since the days of Sir Richard Jenkins?" Next day Mr. Temple entertained at dinner the civil and military officers of the station, after which he was to leave for Chindwarra, and will be at Motoor, on the Puchmaree range of hills, on the 18th. Thence he proceeds to Baitool, by the Lanpee Hill to Raipore, and thence to Chandah, and back to Nagpore before the end of this month.

**PAPER CURRENCY.**—The following statement of the amount of Government currency notes in circulation, of the amount of coin and bullion reserve, and Government securities held by the Departments of Issue of Paper Currency, on the 30th April, 1862, is important:—

|                        | Calcutta.   | Bombay.     | Madras.   | Total.      |
|------------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
|                        | Co.'s Rs.   | Co.'s Rs.   | Co.'s Rs. | Co.'s Rs.   |
| Notes in circulation   | 2,30,00,000 | 1,50,00,000 | 30,00,000 | 4,10,00,000 |
| Silver coin reserve    | 1,89,99,221 | 28,00,000   | 30,00,000 | 2,47,99,221 |
| Silver bullion reserve | ...         | 1,22,00,000 | ...       | 1,22,00,000 |
| Government securities  | 40,00,779   | ...         | ...       | 40,00,779   |

The limit of four millions up to which notes may be issued unrepresented by coin is thus passed, the total sum in circulation three weeks ago being £4,100,000, while the investments amount to only £400,077. These investments have been made with great secrecy and tact, and the result is that 5½ securities stand to-day at 12 per cent. premium.

**DR. J. R. TAYLOR**, Inspector General of Hospitals at the Cape, is, it is said, to be appointed Principal Inspector General in India of the Amalgamated Medical Services. Dr. Taylor knows India well.

**STATUE TO LORD CANNING.**—The subscriptions to Lord Canning's statue amount to Rs. 32,800. The list is headed by the Puttialla Chief with Rs. 5,000, the Maharajah of Burdwan and native members of Council each Rs. 2,000, and Sir J. P. Grant, Sir B. Frere, and Mr. Beadon each Rs. 500.

**THE MAHARAJAH OF GWALIOR** has given an entertainment to the station of Agra in the gardens of the Taj Mahal. The Taj, the gardens, and the river and roads within two miles were lighted up, the fountains played, a band was in attendance, there was a display of fireworks, and dancing was kept up to a late hour.

**MR. STAINFORTH**, who has just resigned the Civil Service, and was a member of the Bengal Board of Revenue, has joined the bar of the Sudder Court. This is the third high civilian in Bengal who practices at the bar of the Company's Courts.

**LORD ELGIN AS MÆCENAS.**—The Agri-Horticultural Society have invited Lord Elgin to become patron of the society. The Governor-general declined through his private secretary to receive a deputation, but accepted the office and forwarded a subscription of Rs. 500. A deputation from the Asiatic Society waited on Lord Elgin to request his Excellency to become patron of the society, to which Lord Elgin acceded. Lord Hardinge is said to be the last Governor-general who was president of the society.

**THE INDO-RUSSIAN ROMANCE.**—One of the two fortunes left by Indian merchants in St. Petersburg is likely at last to find a successful claimant. We (*Friend of India*) must remind our readers that Roy Brahmin and Moolla Ooch, a Sikh and a Mussulman merchant, having journeyed to the capital of Russia, there made fortunes respectively amounting to half a million sterling and twenty thousand pounds, sent for Ramdass and Galarman Chouk from India to join them, and died before the arrival of their friends. Meanwhile Ramdass has also died, and the half million will probably fall to the Russian Government, while Galarman Chouk has moved the London and Calcutta authorities to find proofs of the truth of his claim to the twenty thousand pounds left by Moolla Ooch. The authorities having failed to discover his native place, "Cachee," in North-Western India, and his relations, Galarman Chouk has left St. Petersburg and reached Bombay *via* London, to institute the search for himself. There can be little doubt that, with such energy, he will discover the long lost proofs of his story, and convince the Russian authorities, who have acted so very honourably in this matter. The conclusion will be, we presume, that the fortunate heir will receive his money and live like a prince in his native district after all his wanderings.

**CUTTACK, May 15.**—The Khunds up in Boad are up to their tricks again; burning houses, &c.; 130 of the 8th battalion Bengal military police are up there under the command of a native officer. A large body of Khunds attacked twelve men of the baggage guard of the Bengal police battalion; they were hard at work all night trying to drive them off, which they did, killing three and wounding six, so we hear down here. One company of the 43rd Madras native infantry left some time ago for Boad. I hear that Lieutenant Dolmage, of the 8th battalion Bengal military police, has arrived from Balasore, and proceeds immediately to take command of the 8th Bengal military police there; it is to be hoped that he, in conjunction with Lieutenant Rideout, will give the Khunds a good drubbing, as they deserve it, for making troops march about at this time of the year. I believe the row is all about a tract of land called Pachera, and it is believed that the Rajahs of Boad and Sonepore encourage the Khunds, but they do it so quietly that it cannot be brought home to them. Boad is on the banks of the Mahanuddy River, about 140 miles from this.—*Englishman*.

**THE SHIPWRECKED MARINERS' AND FISHERMEN'S ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY**, besides granting pensions to widows and orphans of deceased seamen, gives free outfits and passages to their homes to seamen shipwrecked in any part of the world where an agent of the society has been established. It is proposed to establish an agency in Calcutta. Meanwhile, the Government Shipping Master, Captain Burbank, has kindly consented to receive contributions.

**MR. FARRELL.**—A commission is about to sit upon Mr. Farrell, the joint magistrate of Sasseram, who is to be brought to trial upon a charge of trading, and sundry other acts of irregularity, inconsistent with the duty and discipline of a covenanted officer. The commissioner and judge of Patna (Messrs. Cockburn and Lantour), and Mr. Bayley, the collector of Shahabad, form the commission, before which Mr. Farrell will appear.

**THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.**—The Public Works Department has fallen. Alone of all establishments in the empire, that department was able to resist the wave of reform which swept away other abuses administrative and financial. At last that, too, has yielded to the assault, and loud as any murmurs that ever met the ear of Colonel Balfour are the remonstrances of Public Works Secretaries and Superintending Engineers. In the official year 1860-61, out of a sum of three millions sterling devoted to imperial public works in India, no less than £735,100 was spent on establishments and contingencies. This is a percentage of 23·8 of the total expenditure. It was high time that Major Chesney should be deputed to visit the various Engineers' circles, and reduce this monstrous, because unfruitful extravagance. Already, we are glad to learn, Lord Elgin has carried out several of his recommendations, resulting in a large reduction of this percentage, which must ultimately come as low as fifteen or even twelve. The Government of India, however, should be careful that the establishments are diminished in such a way as not suddenly to arrest works in progress. The details of expenditure during that year, the first of the cotton crisis, will be seen from the following official table. A little more than a fifth of the whole three millions was spent on "communications," or 21·4 per cent., while the sum expended on military buildings was still so high as 29 per cent.

|   | Original Works. | Repairs.  | Total.      | Per cent. |
|---|-----------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
|   | Rs.             | Rs.       | Rs.         | Rs.       |
| Military ... ..                         | 73,62,448       | 15,47,256 | 89,09,704   | 29·0      |
| Naval ... ..                            | 69,602          | 13,109    | 82,711      | ·9        |
| Judicial ... ..                         | 7,39,522        | 2,74,295  | 10,13,817   | 3·3       |
| Revenue ... ..                          | 5,23,467        | 2,09,013  | 7,32,480    | 2·4       |
| Ecclesiastical ... ..                   | 2,85,238        | 55,441    | 3,40,679    | 1·1       |
| Educational ... ..                      | 28,487          | 39,994    | 68,481      | ·2        |
| General ... ..                          | 6,73,642        | 2,74,026  | 9,47,668    | 2·7       |
| Total State ... ..                      | 95,82,406       | 24,13,434 | 1,19,95,840 | 35·9      |
| Municipal ... ..                        | 1,91,932        | 10,647    | 2,02,579    | ·6        |
| Marine ... ..                           | 2,34,598        | 47,906    | 2,82,504    | ·9        |
| Agricultural ... ..                     | 19,20,434       | 24,72,620 | 43,93,054   | 14·2      |
| Communications ... ..                   | 27,62,412       | 38,49,950 | 66,12,362   | 21·4      |
| Electric Telegraph ... ..               | 45,132          | 9,416     | 54,548      | ·2        |
| Total Internal Improvement ... ..       | 51,54,528       | 63,90,539 | 1,15,45,067 | 37·3      |
| Total Works ... ..                      | 1,47,36,934     | 88,03,973 | 2,35,40,907 | 76·2      |
| Establishments and Contingencies ... .. | ...             | ...       | 73,51,006   | 23·8      |
| GRAND TOTAL ... ..                      | ...             | ...       | 3,08,91,913 | 100       |

—*Friend of India.*

**COLONEL STANNUS**, late of the 5th Bengal Cavalry, has been appointed by the Commander-in-Chief to command her Majesty's 20th Hussars. A contemporary highly eulogises this recognition of "unqualified merit." The services of Colonel Stannus, he says, were pre-eminent on every occasion when they were required in the field of battle. He distinguished himself greatly in the Sikh campaigns during which he commanded the escort of H.E. Sir Hugh Gough, who was in one instance saved from capture by a body of Affghan horse through his instrumentality; he having dashingly charged them with a small party of the escort, and, as the chief himself acknowledged, prevented his falling into their hands.

**THE RENT LAW.**—There is some prospect at last of a peaceful termination of the rent difficulty. Mr. Hills, the well-known landholder of Kishnaghur, raised the rent of a tenant with right of occupancy from 5 to 12 annas a beegah, and the deputy collector gave him a decree for the enhancement. The tenant appealed to Mr. L. S. Jackson, the judge, who decreed enhancement to the amount of 10 annas a beegah, on the ground that since the rental was fixed the profits of the agriculturist have just doubled through no effort of his own. Mr. Hills has appealed to the Sudder Court, and for their judgment we look with much interest. This case is one of several thousands, all of which depend on the decision arrived at. That decision should go far to stop the tide of litigation with which the Rent Law of 1859 has flooded the country, overwhelming all but the wealthiest and most despotic native landlords who disregard it.

**INDIA'S OPPORTUNITY.**—A letter in the *Hills states*, on the authority of several merchants in China, that since the Taeping revolt the price of tea has crept up from 7½d., the old rate, to one shilling a pound on the spot, for the good common black teas. Meanwhile, Russia has thrown the tea trade by sea open to ships, in her ambition to augment her seafaring population; and cargoes are now being sent direct to her ports in the Baltic. These merchants are of opinion that unless England and France can interfere to put down the rebellion in China, the price of tea there must go higher yet, owing to disorder and ruin caused by the rebels. The rebels, the other day, sent us a message, that if we interfered with them, they would, to annoy us and cut off our silk trade, hew down all the mulberry trees in China. The shipping of green tea to America this year has given cent. per cent. on the speculation. Captain Hutton, well known for his attempts to improve Indian silk, states that silk offers larger profits than tea, the latter selling at Rs. 4 per seer, realising no more than Rs. 160 per maund, while silk at Rs. 25 per seer will readily produce 1,000 Rs. per maund. It is marvellous that at the same time the command of the cotton, tea, and silk market is in the grasp of India.—*Friend of India.*

**FAILURE OF THE OPIUM CROP.**—Since Mr. Laing produced his budget the Revenue Board has reported to Government that the quantity of Opium manufactured next season will be less than was expected. "Heavy storms have caused a great falling off in the out-turn, and the most that may now be reasonably expected is 37,573 chests, that is to say, 20,698 chests from Behar and 16,875 from Benares. Looking at the low consistence of the Benares produce, it seems doubtful whether even this revised estimate will be realized." There is nothing alarming in this, and little that will affect Mr. Laing's most moderate estimate. Already the prospect of a reduced supply has sent prices up, and at the last sale the rates were about Rs. 300 a chest above Mr. Laing's estimate. In any case this year's Budget will not be affected, as the reduced supply will not be sold till 1863.

**BREAKING DOWN OF CASTE PREJUDICES.**—A curious fact, and one not uninteresting as a sign of the times, has just occurred, and as it has caused a reference to the Secretary of State for India, we think it worth notice in our columns. A native officer in one of the Bengal regiments has applied to Government for leave to England, on private affairs, for two years. As far as the Indian Government is concerned, there appeared to be no objection to a native officer getting furlough to Europe for one year, with his usual pay for nine months and net pay for three months; but the individual proposing to take this furlough was given to understand that it must be taken in lieu of the usual leave to visit their homes granted to native officers and soldiers. The case being not only unusual, but, we believe, without precedent, has been referred to the Secretary of State for India, whose decision will, no doubt, be such as to facilitate the views of the present applicant, and invite, as far as possible, a repetition of this novel and unexpected case. The visits of natives to England strengthen our empire in India.

**ASSAM.**—The Lieutenant-governor of Bengal has received sanction for the appointment of six of the unemployed young Indian officers as assistant-commissioners, with the pay, status, and duties of those in the Punjab. Still, this will not entirely meet the evil. The addition still leaves Eastern Bengal, a country twice the size of Ceylon, and having more than the population of that colony, with only twenty officials, who, from the commissioner downwards, are military men. The time is at hand for a chief commissionership.

**THE KURRACHEE MARE'S NEST.**—The unfortunate and ill-used pseudo-Nana, who has been judiciously so long tortured at Kurrachee, has been sent round to Calcutta, en route to Cawnpore, for the inspection of Dr. Tressider, who was the Nana's physician before 1857. The likeness of the Kurrachee man to the Nana is certainly remarkable.

**SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICERS.**—It is believed by the authorities in Calcutta that such of the senior medical officers as shall be included in the retiring scheme, and shall be willing to accept the pensions offered, will be able to retire and leave India as early as October; and we understand that the time within which resignations can be given in is to extend to the 31st December, subject, however, to prolongation by the Indian Government, should it consider such an extension expedient. As, however, the rates of retiring pensions are to be exceedingly liberal, we should think that the surgeons who are so fortunate as to be offered them will immediately flock in to a man, save the Government the trouble of writing, and, by getting out of the way, allow the long-deferred amalgamation of the medical services to be proceeded with.

**"CANNING" TOWN.**—The Act, XXVI. of 1850, to enable improvements to be made in towns, is to be applied to the town of Canning, on the Moolah. This is the first time, we believe, the town has been officially recognised as "Canning" in the *Gazette*.

**THE WEATHER**, during the past month (says the *Serampore journal*) has been most peculiar. The predicted cyclone has not come, and pundits, both Cambridge and Bengali, are out in their calculations thus far. Though May is the hottest month of the year, when the rays of the sun are most direct, we have had in Bengal a series of small storms and showers of rain, which have kept the atmosphere comparatively cool. The season has been most healthy, and now the only fear is that the ordinary rains may be postponed or be less copious than usual, the effect of which will be deadly. The healthiest and coolest year in the past decade was 1854, the hottest and most unhealthy 1857 and especially 1858.

**MEDICAL STAFF APPOINTMENTS.**—The *Englishman* states "that it is the intention of the Government to abolish, on and after the 1st of Jan. next, the greater number of the medical staff appointments held by its medical officers at the presidency, and through which the general public of Calcutta are provided with medical attendance. It is high time that this measure were carried out; indeed, it has for very many years been desirable, for the good of the two principal parties concerned—the Government and the public; and we are happy to say that, in now making the advisable change, no hardship or injustice will be done, as we believe we are correct in stating that every officer now holding the appointments to which we refer will be included in the coming medical retiring scheme, and will accept the pension offered to him, and retire. It does not, however, follow that, in so doing, they will make so many medical vacancies in Calcutta, as we know of several who will retire under the new scheme, but will remain for some time longer in Calcutta as private medical practitioners."

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

May 16. Stag, Paterson, Mauritius; Sindbad, Bucid, Mauritius; Lombard, Brownriche, Bourbon; Euphemus, Sheppard, Mauritius.—17. Tonguin, Lafon, Galle; Madagascar, Le Roux, Galle; Forfarshire, Richmond, Bombay.—18. Ellen Stuart, Lyons, Liverpool; Victoria Bridge, Pennington, Liverpool; Lady Clarendon, Wilkie, Colombo; Cutch Merchant, Ashby, Zanzibar; Coromandel str., Batt, Madras.—19. Sovereign, Thom, Moulmein; City of Canton, Blair, Glasgow; Jason, Barclay, London; Indian, Hill, Moulmein.—20. Sarah Ann, Reynoldson, London.—21. Sydney, Brown, London; str. Burmah, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Sydney.—Mr. W. Corbett.  
Per Sovereign.—H. Sarkies.  
Per Jason.—Capt. Morgan, H.M.'s 97th regt. H. Jackson, Esq., Mr. Gordon, Mr. Lynn, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Muir, Mr. and Mrs. Milman, Mr. and Mrs. Copley and seven children.  
Per Indian.—Mrs. P. Hill and two children.  
Per Victoria Bridge.—Mrs. Pennington.  
Per Lady Clarendon.—Mrs. Wilkie and two children.  
Per Coromandel.—Lieut. and Mrs. McDougall, Lieut. and Mrs. Marsh, Lieut. De Lousada, Capt. Chapman, Asst. surg. Chisholm.  
Per David Begg.—Miss Grossart.  
Per Norway.—Mrs. and two Misses Major.

### DEPARTURES.

May 13. Hippolyta, Haunsell, Liverpool; Calabar, Thompson, Colombo.—14. K. B. Forbes, Ballard, Boston.—16. L. Kendershaw, Page, Hong Kong.—18. Rangoon str., Melville, Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein; Ophir, Holland, Mauritius;

Rowal et Madeline, Lanc-lot, Bourbon via Mauritius.—19. Lodore, Morrison, Hong Kong; Punjab, Cowen, Mauritius; Aliquis, Sowcroft, London.—20. Pernig, Savignac, Bourbon via Mauritius; Gondola, Sheward, Cape Town via Port Elizabeth; Sea Lion, Alexander, Mauritius; City of Dublin, Taylor, London.—22. P. and O. str. Nemesis, —, Suzer.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per str. Nemesis.—For MADRAS.—Mr. G. G. Mercer, Mr. Colliss. For GALLE.—Mr. and Mrs. Carson and infant, Mr. Puxley. For MELBOURNE.—Mr. George Horn. For SUZER.—Mr. Blanford, Mr. Steinthal, Capt. Courtenay, Maj. H. Marriott. For MARSEILLES.—Mr. P. Saunders, sen., Mr. H. C. Cowley, Mr. Aitchinson, Mr. J. Monroe, Mr. A. B. Sampson, Mr. R. D. Bayley, Mr. Peppe, Mr. Bullock. For SOUTHAMPTON.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Rose, Mr. W. Clifford, Mrs. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Palmer and two infants, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. S. Luing, Mr. H. W. Jullion, Asst. surg. McGowan, Miss Burney, Capt. Gethin, Mr. D. McDonald and friend, Mr. Gordon.

## COMMERCIAL.

Calcutta, May 22, 1862.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

|                            | Sell.    | Buy. |
|----------------------------|----------|------|
| Transfer 4 per cent.       | Nominal. |      |
| New Company's Rupees 4 do. | 93 to    | 94 0 |
| 3rd Sica Rupees 4 do.      | —        | 0 0  |
| Public Works 5 do.         | —        | —    |
| Ditto 5 do.                | 106 0    | — 0  |
| New 5 1/2 do.              | 111      | —    |

### BANK OF BENGAL.

|  |               |
|--|---------------|
| Discount on Govt. Acceptances (3 months) | 5 1/2 per ct. |
| Do. on Private Bills and Notes (3 days)  | 8 1/2 per ct. |
| Interest on Deposit of Government Paper  | 7 per ct.     |
| Do. on Open Cash Credit Accounts         | 7 per ct.     |
| On Deposit of Goods, &c.                 | 8 1/2 per ct. |

### EXCHANGES.

|                                      |               |
|--------------------------------------|---------------|
| Agency Bills, at 6 months' sight     | 2 0 1/2       |
| Ditto with Documents, do.            | 2 0 1/2 0 1/2 |
| American Bills under credit, do.     |               |
| Treasury Bills, 30 days' sight       | Nominal.      |
| Navy Bills, 3 days' sight            |               |
| Bank of England Post Bills, at sight |               |

### RATES OF ADVANCE.

|                            |                          |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 4 per cent. Stock Receipts | Sa. Rs. 100 Co.'s Rs. 70 |
| 4 ditto Government Paper   | 100 " 76                 |
| 4 ditto ditto              | Co.'s Rs. 100 " 78       |
| 5 ditto ditto              | 100 " 96                 |
| 5 1/2 ditto ditto          | 100 " 95                 |
| New Treasury Bills         | 100 " 96                 |

On goods three-fourths of approved valuation.

### JOINT STOCK SHARES.

|  | Paid up.  | Present value at Co.'s Rupees. |
|--|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Bank of Bengal                           | 4000 each | 8000 to 8025                   |
| Agra Bank (Limited)                      | 500       | 800 to 850                     |
| Oriental Bank                            | 225       | No sales.                      |
| Hooghly                                  | 1000      | 950                            |
| Delui Bank                               | 500       | 550 to 560                     |
| Commercial Bank                          | 2250      | No sales.                      |
| Calcutta and Burmah                      | 2500      | 500 to 550                     |
| Mercantile Bank                          | 1000      | 1000                           |
| Simla Bank                               | 2500      | 550                            |
| People's Bank                            | 75        | Par.                           |
| India General Steam                      | 1000      | 1150 to 1160                   |
| Ganges Company                           | 500       | 625 to 530                     |
| Bengal Coal Company (Limited)            | 1000      | 1875 to 1900                   |
| Calcutta Steam Tug Association (Limited) | 600       | 650 to 660                     |
| Hooghly (Eastern)                        | 1000      | 950 to 975                     |
| East India Coal Company (Limited)        | 100       | 60 to 62                       |
| Bengal Printing Company (Limited)        | 100       | 172 to 175                     |
| Bengal Tea Company                       | 100       | 120 to 125                     |
| Sylhet and Cachar Tea Co. (Limited)      | 50        | 55 to 57                       |
| Bonded Warehouse Association             | 445       | 690 to 705                     |
| Calcutta Docking Company                 | 700       | 1200 to 1205                   |
| Oriental Gas Company (Limited)           | 10        | 16 17 each.                    |
| Assam Company                            | 200       | 435 to 440                     |
| East India Railway Company               | 218       | 220 to 225                     |
| East India Copper Co (Limited)           | 1000      | 11 dis.                        |
| Calcutta Auction Company (Limited)       | 75        | 28 to 30                       |

### PRICES OF BULLION.

|                             |               |                  |
|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------|
| Sovereigns                  | each, Rs. 10  | 3 1/2 to 10 1/2  |
| Doublons                    | "             | 32 6 to 32 3     |
| Madras Gold Mohurs          | "             | 15 2 to          |
| Old Gold Mohurs             | "             | 20 4 to 20 0     |
| New Gold Mohurs             | "             | 15 8 to 16 0     |
| China Gold Bars             | per sicca wt. | Rs. 16 5 to 16 0 |
| Gold Dust (Australia)       | "             | 15 15 to 16 0    |
| Sycee Silver, Co.'s Rs. 100 | "             | "                |
| Spanish Dollars             | per 100 Rs.   | 224 0 to 225 0   |
| Mexican ditto               | "             | 220 8 to 221 6   |

### FREIGHTS.

To London, £3 Os. Od. to £3. 5s. per ton.  
To Liverpool, nominal.

## MADRAS.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**ANOTHER SWINDLER AT MADRAS.**—An East Indian dandy and swindler has been sentenced in the Madras Supreme Court to rigorous imprisonment for four months for cheating. Representing himself as a lieutenant, he obtained from a tradesman one hat and feather, several articles of millinery, and one bottle of pomade, all of the value of Rs. 334-12, in order with these "to make a better appearance in society."



**SUPPRESSION OF MERIAH SACRIFICES.**—Since the extension of the new constabulary force to the hill tracts of Ganjam, and the withdrawal of Captain McNeill, agent for the suppression of Meriah sacrifices, Mr. Forbes, the collector, has made arrangements for the future suppression of human sacrifice and infanticide. In conjunction with Mr. Robinson, inspector-general of police, he has selected three posts—viz., Subernagherry, a central position in the Chinna Kimey Maliah; Mahasinghee, an important village lying due north from Subernagherry, and conveniently situated for the control of the country towards Kalahnudy, under the Nagpore commissioner; and Oodiagherry, which is a healthy station, sufficiently near to the infanticidal tribes of the Soorada Maliah to render surveillance or interference effectual. At each of these posts an inspector of proved character and steadiness will be in charge of not less than fifty men. The magisterial duties will be provided for by the establishment of two well-paid sub-magistrates, one at Oodiagherry, and a second to remain during a part of the year at Subernagherry and the rest of the time at Mahasinghee. Mr. Forbes himself and his assistant will annually visit the hills, and will take a yearly census of villages in which infanticide is supposed to exist. Crime will, however, be most effectually suppressed by roads opening up the country, and those suggested are a main line from Godairy, one hundred miles; cross line by Cuttingiah, fifty miles; cross line by Doho Ghat, fifty miles; and cross line from Oodiagherry to Mahasinghee, twenty-five miles. Thus the hill tracts will be transferred to the district of Ganjam at a cost of Rs. 6,148, the hitherto exceptional agency abolished, and the country civilised.

**KIRWEE PRIZE PROPERTY.**—We (*Englishman*) have received a copy of Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s auction catalogue for the sales of that property, which are to be held next month (June); and we find by a rough calculation that this bullion, in both metals, is worth, in round numbers, about twenty-six lakhs of rupees, or £260,000, something considerably over a quarter of a million of money sterling. Continuing our calculation, we arrive at the result that if the auction percentage on this sum is as stated to us, the profit of the sellers of this portion of the prize-property will not fall very short of two lakhs of rupees, or £20,000. Now, as every ounce of this bullion has, according to the catalogue, been assayed at the Calcutta mint, and its value so settled by the Assay-master's stamp and guarantee, we insist that it ought never to have been brought to auction; and if it be not now too late to interfere, some action should be taken to save, for the captors and owners of the Kirwee prize, the large sum mentioned above. Somehow or other, in these days, prize-money, which looks and sounds large in the realisation, becomes fine by degrees and beautifully less in the distribution; and we certainly think that the Kirwee force may rightly call upon their prize-agents for an explanation in this matter.

**LOSS OF THE BARQUE "DEFIANCE."**—The *Defiance* sailed from Moulmain on the 20th April, bound to Madras, with a cargo of timber, &c., had light winds, and fine weather, with partial squalls occasionally; ship making no water during the passage worth noting. The pumps were generally worked twice a day, water in the well being twelve and thirteen inches. On the night of the 11th May, at 10 o'clock, when in about latitude 7deg. 50min. N., and longitude 84deg. 40min. E., the weather commenced getting very squally from the S.W., and the wind increased; double reefed the topsails, and stowed mainsail. At midnight the water in the well increased to eighteen inches; the pumps were worked. At 1 A.M., on the 12th May, sounded the well and found the sounding rod wet all over. Pumps still going on. About 4 A.M., finding the pumps not sucking, and ship appearing lower in water, and the sea washing about the main chains, opened the main hatch and sent the second mate down to see how far the water was up in the hold; he reported that the water was within two feet of the between decks. The pumps were still worked, and in order to lighten the vessel thirty planks,

which were on deck, and some two hundred bags of rice, which were at hand, were thrown overboard. By this time, it was 8 A.M., found the water gaining on the ship fast, and the pumps quite useless. Got up some fresh water from below, and filled a few casks on deck, and got ropes, blocks, &c., to reeve tackles to get the long boat out, but before anything could be done the ship filled so rapidly that about 11 A.M., all of a sudden, she capsized on her starboard side, and the crew and passengers, with great difficulty, had just time to climb up the best way they could, on the port side, which was above water, the ship lying on her beam ends, shipping seas clean over her. The port quarter boat being clear and on the topside, she was launched, and the second mate and a portion of the crew got into her, and floated off and gradually increased their distance from the wreck, and about an hour after, seeing a ship at some distance, made for her, and when on board of her they sighted the wreck from her royal yard arm, bearing about S. by E., and about six A.M. the ship, which proved to be the *Armingo* of New York, Capt. Cassan, came and took on board all the passengers and crew. There was no chance of saving any single document or any single article of clothing. Were it not for the timely help rendered by the *Armingo* all would inevitably have perished. The certificate of registry of the vessel was also lost along with the other documents. During this disaster all the crew and passengers were saved, with the exception of one male infant which belonged to one of the passengers, and was washed away from its mother's arms, while every one was climbing up to save their lives. When the crew and passengers quitted the ship she was beginning to break up; her poop and cabins were all broken up, and the planks were fast giving away. The *Armingo* made for Trincomalee, in the island of Ceylon, being the nearest port, and landed the crew and passengers there on the 16th May, 1862.

**COORG.**—The *Madras Times* draws a glowing picture of the capabilities of Coorg, and of its prosperity since annexation thirty-five years ago. The rain-fall is two hundred inches, thrice that of Calcutta, and clothes the hills, four thousand six hundred feet high, with verdure, besides promoting coolness. "Tis strange Mercara is not more talked of as a residence for the European. It possesses all the requisites to render it most desirable. When Bangalore is parched with heat and smothered with dust, Muddukairey has cool winds and copious showers. It is exempt from the chilliness of the Neilgherries. It has good roads both to the coast and landwards, and pleasant rides and walks in all directions. The cultivation of coffee is spreading, but the anomaly is still maintained of keeping Coorg, though a purely British territory, under Mysore rules. At present, in Wynad, a planter receives a grant of land for which he pays an annual rent of eight annas per acre for forest, and two rupees per acre for land under coffee cultivation, and he may purchase the fee-simple by a present payment of twenty years' rent. In Coorg he gets a grant of land for which he has to pay Cardamom tax, till his coffee comes into bearing. The Cardamom tax is then remitted, and he pays four annas per maund on his produce; so that if his estate produce ten cwt. per acre, he will have to pay a duty of ten rupees per acre, or five times as much as the planter of Wynad."

**H.M.'s 69TH REGIMENT.**—Two companies of H.M.'s 69th regiment have left Madras for the Hills, and a wing of another European corps will follow, so as to distribute the benefit of the Jacktalla Sanitarium as widely as possible.

**DR. MONTGOMERY.**—The Madras Government has expressed its gratitude to Dr. Montgomery, Professor in the Medical College, for a valuable gift of diagrams of the human body, drawings of extinct animals, botanical and physiological drawings, made by himself; also drawings and wax models made by the late Dr. Montgomery, of Dublin, illustrating the diseases of women and children. The originals of the latter were purchased with the rest of the Montgomery Museum for the use of Queen's College, Galway, by her Majesty's Government in 1858.

**THE RAILWAY TO BEYPORE** was opened on the 13th May, to the great joy of all who have to travel in that direction.

**COLONEL OUCHTERLONY, R. E.,** recommends to the Madras Government the encouragement of the formation of building companies, which would undertake the whole of the public works of the Presidency on contract. The present building rates are increasing in an alarming ratio. In the Godavery Delta the labouring class have become so prosperous that they will not now work at the canals, or in brick-making and road repairs, unless their own terms are granted to them. This is gratifying testimony to the improvement of the labouring classes and peasantry. Government is disposed to encourage the proposition should it come before them in a tangible shape, but do not quite share Colonel Ouchterlony's sanguine anticipations of economy by the introduction of the contract system.

## SHIPPING.

### ARRIVALS.

May 8. Sunbeam, Barge, Pondicherry.—9 str. Coromandel, Batt, Coconada and Masulipatam.—16. Sheraj-e, Morean, Singapore and Penang.—18. Norman Morrison, Owens, Alga Bay; Col. Burney, David, Raigoon.—19. Sa,oorjee Hcrjee, Battu, Colombo and Negapatam.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per str. Coromandel.—Maj. Shakerpear, Capt. and Mrs. McMural and four children, Capt. Atkinson and child, Capt. Rutherford and Betts, Lieut. and Mrs. Brooke, Lieut. Poord, Pearson, and Furlong, Dr. Chisholm, Rev. Mr. Brown, Messrs. Guir, Simpson, Cammiade, and Rennoe, Apothy. Woolfe.

### DEPARTURES.

May 8. Queen of the East, Bilton, London.—14. H.M. str. Coromandel, Batt, Calcutta; Eena, King, Penang and Singapore.—21. Earl of Mar and Kellie, Mathison, Coconada and London.

### PASSENGERS DEPARTED.

Per Eena.—Mr. and Mrs. Hones, Mr. W. Haughton.

## BOMBAY.

### THE BHEELS.

It is not yet two years since these Bheels received such chastisement at the hands of Lieuts. Probyn and Atkins as would have been thought sufficient to have deterred them from pursuing their calling of professional marauders for many a year to come. Not so, however—for within six months, nay, within three, the same uneasy reckless spirit manifested itself among these people which is well-nigh their most marked characteristic. The occurrence to which we allude took place in this wise. In July, 1860, the native merchants of Bombay, who deal and speculate largely in opium, transmitted thence towards Indore twelve camel-loads of treasure, amounting in all to two lakhs and seventy-thousand rupees. On the arrival of the camels and their escort at Sangavee, the latter were told by Khajee Sing, Naik Rukhwaldar of the Scindwah Ghat, in the Sathpooras, that Bheema Naik, the chief of Scindwah, was in rebellion, and that it would not be safe to pass through his country unless reinforced. On the following day, however, the escort was allowed to proceed with its charge; but in the meanwhile Khajee Sing had collected his followers, and shortly overtaking the camels, obliged their escort to leave the road and take them into the dry bed of a nullah at the foot of the hills. Prior to this occurrence Khajee Sing, who was in the pay of Government as naik rukhwaldar, had written to the Political Agent, stating that he could not perform the duties imposed upon him for the pay he received, and that, unless his allowance was considerably augmented, he must help himself. With the usual impudence of his people, Khajee Sing had therefore prepared the officers of Government for the step he was about to take, though, not until he was well aware that any interference on their part in his contemplated appropriation of the treasure he knew to be in his immediate neighbourhood would be impossible. In the first instance, after obtaining possession of the treasure, this Bheel chief and successful marauder effected his escape into the dif-

fiicult passes of the Sathpoora, where he knew it would be impossible to follow him. At length, confident in his security, he moved into the Burwanee territory; no sooner had he done so, than Lieutenants Probyn and Atkins, with a party of the Poonah horse and mounted police, were upon him. Coming up with Khajee Sing and his followers in the Sathpoora hills, to the south-west of Newalla, he was at once attacked; and though he and his followers fought gallantly, they were completely routed, and fled in all directions. Khajee Sing, with his mounted followers, effected his escape, closely pursued, however, by Lieutenants Probyn and Atkins, for eight miles; the evening was stormy, the rain heavy, and night fast coming on. Every effort was made to come up with the fugitives, but the wearied horses of the pursuers were barely a match for the fresher steeds of their foes. At length, however, success appeared achieved—they were on the foe; but before a blow could be struck, Khajee Sing and his followers leapt from their horses, which they abandoned, and fled down the precipitous side of a dark and frowning ravine. Carbines were at once unslung, and ere the darkness of coming night had quite obscured the forms of the foe, two fell beneath the shots which were poured in upon them, and three more fell wounded, but were carried off by a party of Bheels who lay concealed in the ravine. All that Khajee Singh and his followers had possession of fell into the hands of their pursuers, and a portion of the stolen treasure was recovered. Night having fallen and heavy rain set in, and men and horses being alike exhausted with their long march and subsequent rapid pursuit of the foe, any attempt at further action was abandoned. In the first attack upon the Bheel position, the troops under Probyn and Atkins had caused many to bite the dust; and so great was their loss, that Khajee Sing was unable to re-assemble his fallen and scattered followers. Of the small party which accompanied him in his flight, five were placed *hors de combat*, two being killed; and yet this lesson, severe as it was, has proved insufficient to keep quiet and peaceable a people the very breath of whose nostrils is the state of perpetual warfare in which they exist. No lesson, however severe, no proof of the British power to chastise offenders against the laws, will ever carry conviction to the mind of the Bheel. The Ethiopie can no more change his skin, nor the leopard his spots, than the Bheel his nature, which makes the world his foe.—*Englishman*.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**CIVILISING INFLUENCE OF RAILWAYS.**—The new work and new wants created by railways seem to have produced the same results among the wild tribes of Bombay as in Bengal. The *Deccan Herald* says:—"The wild tribes of the Deccan are cutting ways for commerce through the hills, instead of easing travellers of their moneys and depriving them of their lives, as they were wont to do. Thousands of men and women who, some ten years ago, were in the habit of wearing only a rag of clothing, are now covered with the produce of the looms of Manchester. They can afford to live in huts instead of hovels, and even their children are paid while being taught their first lessons in trained labour. These are facts which have taken place under our very eyes, and within a few hours' ride of Poona. For these last three years Messrs. Adamson and Clowser have scarcely had fewer than 35,000 people employed upon the railway works which they are constructing." When a change in the land tenures sets the same proportion of the people of India free for manufactures as in Europe, there will be no limit to this prosperity.

**HANSOMS IN BOMBAY.**—The *Poona Observer* states that there is a movement in Bombay to use Hansom cabs, some of which have been imported from England as models for the Bombay builders, instead of buggies. Against this change the buggywallas are reported to have formed a combination to prevent the new vehicles from being brought into general use.

**ECONOMY IN STATIONERY.**—The Bombay Government has carried out reductions in the Stationery Department similar to those effected a year ago in Bengal. The committee appointed to report on the matter show that within the last ten years the consumption of stationery has increased 50 per cent. The establishment of the Superintendent costs 8 per cent. on the value of articles supplied. Henceforth a standard allowance is to be fixed for each office, which will never be departed from.

**LADY FRERE**, who abandoned her intention of proceeding to England on her husband's appointment as Governor of Bombay, when she had reached Madras, has taken up her residence at Mahableshwar.

## CHINA.

**HONG KONG, May 10.**—The London Mail of March 26th arrived here on the 4th instant.

There has been a third combined naval and military expedition against the rebels during the past fortnight, which has resulted in the capture of a town containing loot to the value of 130,000 dollars. The force engaged on this occasion amounted to about 6,000, of whom 2,000 were Chinese, and the rest English and French. On the 27th ultimo a reconnoitring force proceeded to a place called Nan-hsiang, twelve miles to the westward of Shanghai, a little beyond which the rebels had a stockade. On approaching to view the place the party was fired upon, and an officer, Capt. Brown of the 5th, seriously wounded; some of the Chinese also were killed, and some wounded. Next day, after full preparations, the place was stormed and taken, and one of the defenders killed, the others having evacuated the works when they saw defeat inevitable. As they were running away we killed twenty-five of them with our guns. The place was found to be one of the numerous stockades that have been pushed forward in the direction of Shanghai, and which are very difficult to capture without artillery. The forces were, upon this stockade being taken, immediately advanced in the direction of Kah-ding, a walled city about as large as Shanghai. After marching along a good road, and through a beautiful country with fine thriving crops, the troops reached the southern suburb of Kah-ding, and took up their quarters in the best houses they could find. A few rebels on horseback came in front of the wall in the course of the afternoon, but a marine sentry shot one of them, and the others rode away. On Wednesday, the 30th, the commissariat boats arrived with more guns and stores, and a plan of attack was at once arranged to be executed the following morning. The rebels spent the night in strengthening their defences, and at half-past two next morning our guns were placed in position, and the troops remained in readiness to fire as soon as there was sufficient light. Accordingly, at five a.m., a fire was opened on the city from the French pieces, the Naval Brigade howitzers, the mountain guns of the Royal Artillery, Govan's 24-pounder howitzer, and a park of mortars simultaneously. In half-an-hour the enemy was silenced. In ten minutes more the ditch was bridged over by boats, and a scaling party advanced with ladders and entered the city, killing one man on the walls and about twenty in the streets. The storming party now opened one of the city gates, and the troops marched in to the music of the French band. The loot was brought together and taken charge of by the English, to be afterwards fairly divided by the loot committee; anyone suspected of private plundering was searched by a guard appointed for the purpose. Among other traces of foreign leanings on the part of the rebels were found some cherry brandy and porter, as well as arms and ammunition. There were one thousand five hundred prisoners taken, and a committee sat down to deliberate what should be done with them. Fifty, who were recognised as men of more importance than the rest, were handed over to the Taoutas for punishment. Many of the prisoners were branded on the cheeks with the Taeping characters, a practice in vogue among

the rebels to arrest the allegiance of the wavering. The loss on our side is confined to a few trifling casualties, as may easily enough be supposed, while the number of rebels who were killed by our cannon is between one and two thousand.

Next in importance to Shanghai, where matters are moving so gaily, comes Ningpo, from which we have dates to the 30th ultimo. At that port affairs are taking a different turn, and the repose of the last five months is gone. It appears that certain demands were made on the rebel chiefs, whose men had fired on the English and French ships, and no satisfaction having been obtained, all communication between the foreign settlement and the city has been cut off, and the latter is about to be blockaded. It seems that on the 29th ult. the rebel Prince assembled all his adherents and trusty followers, along with the chiefs, in his council hall. He then addressed them in a strain inimical to foreigners, saying that he had had enough of their insolence, and urging that it was now time to "eat them up." Accordingly he moved and carried the two following resolutions: 1. That a reward of 1,000 dollars should be paid to any rebel soldier who should bring, in a basket, to the Prince, the head of Consul Frederick Harvey. 2. That a reward of 100 dollars be paid per head for all other European heads. Another rebel expedition has started for Chusan, the last having been a failure.

From Tien-tsin we learn that nearly half of the garrison has been sent away for service at Shanghai. The troops have been filling up their spare time in drilling Chinese soldiers.

From Newchwang and Chefoo we have no news; it is likely that these ports will soon enjoy the benefit of improved postal arrangements.

At Hankow there still continues some uncertainty regarding the price of land, but a reference has been made to Mr. Bruce, and it is hoped that he will urge the rights of foreigners to have their land at a fair market rate. The presence of Europeans is still offensive to the people of this port, and it is scarcely possible to walk along the streets without experiencing some demonstration intended for insult.

From Peking we have no particular intelligence.

At Kiu-kiang, where Mr. Forrest is present Acting-consul, the land renters are proceeding to set the place in order, and tax themselves for roads and works.

From Amoy we learn that Mr. Consul Pedder has been attacked while out walking, but he does not seem to have been seriously injured.

At Swatow some clan fighting has kept the neighbourhood alive for the last few days.

From Foo-chow there is no news of importance.

At Canton building is likely to be proceeded with on the Shameen site. All is quiet at present.

In Hong Kong there seems uneasiness felt at the growing scarcity of water, and the rainy season cannot come a moment too soon. The volunteers are making rapid advances in their drill; in uniform on parade they present the appearance of a very fine body of men. The weather continues moderately warm.

From Japan there is no news of importance. The yielding up of the treaty ports, which should have been opened this year, is causing great dissatisfaction among the smaller merchants; the large houses are not favourable to the multiplication of ports.—*Overland China Mail*.

**GROTTO OF CAMOENS.**—The *China Mail* remarks on the grotto consecrated by the exile of Camoens, the author of the *Lusiad*, in Macao. Unlike the neglect that too often dooms to decay the haunts of great men in England, and which nearly brought Shakespeare's birth-place to the hammer recently, the Grotto of Camoens has been preserved by an eminent Portuguese family, of whom the present representative is Mr. L. Marques, Procurador of Macao. The gardens, though private, are always open to visitors. The same gentleman has just received from Lisbon a brass bust of the poet, for the purpose of placing in the grotto. This has stirred up public feeling in Lisbon, where a very beautiful monument of the long-neglected poet will be erected.

## THE STRAITS.

**SAIGON.**—We learn from French Cochinchina that Admiral Bonard has returned to Saigon. The allied forces under the command of Colonel Palanca, had taken Micui, after a determined resistance on the part of the Annamese. H.I.M.'s steamer *Forbin* has gone up to Tournon on a secret expedition. The whole of the commissariat officers were nearly poisoned by arsenic put into their food. The guilty parties have not been discovered, but the mandarins are suspected to have tampered with their servants. Telegraphic communication is established between Saigon and Bienhoa, and will shortly be extended to Barria and China town.

**BUDDHIST TEMPLE IN AYINTHIA.**—A traveller writes to the *Straits Times* an account of a journey through Siam, in which he describes a gorgeous Buddhist temple in Ayinthia, the old and now ruined capital:—"The temple itself was very grand, of immense size and height, marble pillars supporting the roof, the walls literally covered to the height of about twenty feet, with small gilded niches containing figures of Buddha. There must have been thousands of these little idols, and the value may be judged on reflecting that all these images, from the largest measuring sometimes 120 feet in length to the very smallest, are made of clay incased in copper, and that again covered with a layer of pure gold." Of another he says:—"Inside and outside the building itself, you would say, was made of gold and precious stones; but the articles of ornament which you find inside there is no mistake about. There is a massive silver mat of nearly half an inch thick, entirely covering the floor, with vases of solid gold, chandeliers, images of Buddha, all made of pure massive gold. The curtain surrounding the shrine is cloth of gold. The walls themselves, plated with gold as thick as ships' yellow metal, form a splendid contrast to the flimsy jimcrack decoration of the smaller temples which line the banks of the river."

**MISSING INDIAMEN.**—A report was posted at Lloyd's, on Friday last, of the *Queen of the South*, steamer, having, on April 20, in lat. 27 S, long. 11 E, seen a large ship on fire between 700 and 900 tons burden. At the time of coming up with her she was completely in flames, and there was nothing to identify her, neither could anything be seen of her boats or crew. The *Queen of the South* having arrived from Calcutta in the river a week previous, great surprise was expressed by the general body of underwriters at the captain not making known the loss before, particularly at a moment when so much painful anxiety prevails regarding the fate of four Calcutta ships which are missing. There can be very little doubt but the ship seen on fire was a Calcutta ship. The description answers one of them whereon insurances have been effected in the room, during the last few days, to a very large amount at twenty-five guineas prem. The ships missing are—the *Nuggett*, 1,013 tons, Capt. Bond, sailed from Calcutta, on Dec. 20 last; the *Mooltan*, 611 tons, Capt. Nicol, sailed on Dec. 11; the *Arethusa*, 942 tons, Capt. Clark, sailed on Dec. 15; and the *James Armstrong*, sailed on the 20th of the same month.

## PASSAGES ENGAGED.

(Per Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers.)

July 4.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. J. W. W. and Mrs. Osborne, Lieut. J. A. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. Bird, Mr. McCall, Mr. H. W. Clarke, Lieut. H. Thompson, Mr. J. F. Watkins, Capt. Sunkey, Mr. R. Money, Mr. V. Taylor. For MADRAS.—Capt. and Mrs. Vertue, Capt. Chambers, Dr. Davis, Miss Meiri, Mr. F. Hooper, Mr. Banbury. For HONG KONG.—Mr. W. N. Payne, Mr. A. Elzinger, Mr. Mercer, Mr. V. Booth. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. S. W. Hyde, Mr. B. W. Little. For SINGAPORE.—Mr. Brumsteede, Mr. and Mrs. W. Matthieu. For CEYLON.—Mr. Varuogot, Mr. De Cortauze, Mr. George Steward.

July 12.—For BOMBAY.—Lieut. F. E. Strong, Mrs. Wilson, and infant, Captain Evans, Paymaster Farwell, Lieut. F. E. Wilson.

July 20.—For CALCUTTA.—Capt. Tyler Mr. H. Anderson. For SHANGHAI.—Mr. Bremner. For HONG KONG.—Mr. A. Boxer, B.N., Mr. W. H. Mason, Dr. J. R. Rice.

July 27.—For BOMBAY.—Mr. Locke, Lieut.-col. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. S. Burgess, Mr. Moore.

## CEYLON.

**COLOMBO, May 30.**—We have experienced—we cannot say enjoyed—the most extraordinary weather possible for the past fortnight. Had it been the first fortnight in April instead of the last in May, we could not have suffered more from intense heat. If the preparers and shippers of coffee are not satisfied with this suspension of the Monsoon rains, we think they deserve to be denounced as ungrateful. Nothing could possibly have been more favourable for shipping operations, and accordingly, for the season of the year, a good deal of coffee has gone forward. The *Nimroud*, which has just sailed, took away plantation, cwt. 7,895; native, 1,822; total, 9,717. This brings our exports to end of May up to cwt. 488,343. The *Severn* is about ready to load, the cargo is nearly all ready for her, and shortly after the middle of June, we have little doubt, she will be off with coffee almost enough to make up the half million of cwt. As the Ouva crop is only being shipped; as the first sprinkling of the new crop is coming in already from the lower districts; and as there are four months of the season still to run, we feel more and more satisfied that by the 30th of Sept. the exports will be up to 550,000 cwt. or more—not much below the average of 600,000 cwt. in fact. This is certainly a result very different to that which was anticipated at the commencement of the season. The exports of cocoa-nut oil are fully up to the average, and cinnamon rather in excess.

The prospectus of the Ceylon Company (Limited) has appeared in a modified form in the local papers. Any company offering the planters advances of money at moderate rates of interest cannot fail to be largely patronised.

The great and exciting topic in Ceylon at present (in the absence of the storms of the natural monsoon) is the occurrence of what we have ventured to denominate "the Jolly Cyclone." Whatever the Governor's intention may have been when he nominated Captain Jolly to the seat in the Legislative Council which had just been vacated by the representative of the planters, it is quite certain that he has raised a storm, and infused new life into the Planters' Association. Mr. Gavin is now the chairman of that body, which promises again to become a power in the State. Already at a numerously attended and animated meeting, have the members declared that, in consequence of the nomination of Captain Jolly, they consider the planters unrepresented in the Council. The merchants, who were asked to choose their representative, unanimously elected Mr. Geo. Wall, the head of the firm of which Captain Jolly is a member; but they certainly never anticipated that the two partners should sit together.—(Captain Jolly has since resigned.)

Of general intelligence there is little to chronicle. The health of the country—if we except a few cases of cholera in the north of the island—is pretty good.

At the last moment it becomes our melancholy duty, and we perform it with heartfelt regret, to announce the death of the veteran Lieutenant-General John Fraser. He was appointed Deputy Quarter-Master-General in Ceylon as a reward for his gallant conduct at the siege of Burgos, and since his arrival here in 1814 (a period of forty-eight years) we believe he was never out of the island but once, on six months' leave to the Cape. General Fraser took a distinguished part in the Canadian war, and his name will always be associated with the topographical labours which resulted in the first really good map of Ceylon. General Fraser died possessed of considerable landed property, his estate and residence on the romantic Pass which leads to Newera Ellia being well known.—*Colombo Overland Mail*.

**DEATH OF COLONEL LILLIE.**—The *Colombo Observer* announces the death of one more of our few remaining Waterloo veterans. Colonel Lillie died on the 24th April. For the last twenty years or so he has been settled in Ceylon as a coffee planter.



Official Gazette.

## BENGAL.

BY THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

*Foreign Dept., Fort William, May 9.—No. 185.*—Lieut. A. G. Mayne, staff officer, Central India horse, is app. to offic. as adjt. to 2nd regt.; and Lieut. C. James, do. du. officer with the same corps, is app. temp., to relv. Lieut. Mayne of the dus. of staff officer.

No. 960.—Capt. J. Reid, dept. comnr. of Fyzabad, in Oudh, made over ch. of his office to Capt. C. R. Shaw, asst. comnr., on 23rd ult., and relvd. Mr. O. Currie of his dus. of sec. to the chief comr. of Oudh on the 26th idem.

No. 961.—Capt. H. S. Rammell, offic. asst. comnr., Raepore, Central Provs., has leave for 6 weeks to Bombay, prep. to furl. to Eur., with perm. to resg. his temp. civil employ. in Central Provs. fr. date of his quitting Raepore.

No. 964.—Capt. C. B. L. Smith, offic. dep. comnr., Raepore, availed himself, on the 17th ult., of the prep. leave granted to him in G.O. dated 21st idem, No. 829.

No. 965.—Capt. J. Hills, asst. resident at Nipal, joined his app. on 26th ult., on which date he asst. the com. of the resident's escort, in add. to his other dus.

The servs. of Dr. J. M. Hyslop, civ. surg. at Bagdad, are replaced at disp. of that Govt.

Dr. W. E. Wood, resdy. surg. at Bushire, is app. to succ. Dr. Hyslop.

No. 968.—The leave for 6 weeks, fr. Feb. 1, granted to Mr. A. B. Ross, superint. surv. and settl., Nagpore, in G.O. dated 18th idem, is ext. to 1st ult.

No. 970.—Mr. L. Bowring, comnr. of Mysore and Coorg, ass. ch. of his offices fr. Mr. C. B. Saunders on 21st ult.

No. 971.—Lieut. H. V. Fisher, asst. comnr. of Mohomed, in Oudh, has leave, on m.c., for 2 mos. fr. 25th ult.

*Financial Dept., May 8.—No. 80.*—Notifica.—Mr. H. A. Mangles recvd. ch. of the office of the civ. paymr., Madras, fr. Mr. W. J. Raynor on 26th ult.

Mr. W. J. Raynor recvd. ch. of the office of the 1st asst. dep. aud. and acct. gen., Madras, fr. Mr. W. E. Gordon.

*Mily. Dept., May 8.—No. 512.*—The leave to Eur., on m.c., for 15 mos., granted to Capt. W. J. Ward, Bengal staff corps, 2nd in com., 7th Bengal cav., in G.O. No. 482, dated May 28, 1861, is ext. for 5 mos.

No. 513.—Mr. J. A. Craven is appd. a 3rd cl. sub asst. in topograph. branch surv. dept., with effect fr. May 1, 1862, to fill a vacancy on estab.

No. 515.—The undermint. sub. assts., great trigonometrical surv. of India, are prom. fr. 1st inst.:—  
To be Senr. Sub Assts.

1st cl. sub asst. Mr. George Ryall.

1st cl. sub asst. Mr. William Todd.

No. 516.—The undermint. officer is perm. to proc. to Eur. on leave of abs., on m.c.:—

Maj. H. Hopkinson, of the Bengal staff corps, comnr. of Assam and Gov. gen.'s agent, North-East frontier, for 20 mos.

*May 9.—No. 518.*—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to appoint Capt. J. B. Saunders, of the late 4th Eur. L.C., to be a brig. maj. to complete the estab.

*Public Works Dept., May 9.—No. 87.*—Leave of abs.—Mr. A. B. Sampson, asst. sec. to the Govt. of India in the public works dept., is granted leave, on m.c., to Eur., for 1 year fr. the date of his dept.

*Home Dept., May 15.—No. 2461.*—Mr. A. J. R. Bainbridge, C.S., who proceeded to England on 4 mos. leave, has extensn. of leave for 2 mos.

No. 2462.—Mr. H. B. Henderson, C.S., obtained from the Sec. of State an extensn. of leave to enable him to return to his duty by the Calcutta steamer of Feb. 20.

No. 2464.—Errata.—In Notification No. 2024, dated 15th ult., published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 23rd idem, in the portion running thus—

"To be asst. dist. superints." for Mr. E. Berrill, read Mr. J. M. Berrill, and opposite to "Mr. W. Munton" read "with effect from the 1st inst."

*Foreign Dept., May 16.—No. 147.*—Maj. J. D. MacDonald, comdt. of Deollee irreg. force, rejoined from furl. and assumed com. of the force from Capt. A. M. Mackenzie, offic. comdt., on 14th ult.

The servs. of Capt. Mackenzie are replaced at disposal of the milly. dept.

No. 1,030.—Lieut. R. C. Burn, mag. of Moulmein, made over charge of his office to Capt. E. B. Sladen, asst. comr., on Feb. 19.

Capt. Sladen will perform the duties of mag. in addition to his own.

No. 1,031.—Mr. G. Boswell, extra asst. comr., 1st class, Hyderabad assigned dists., returned to his duties on 2nd inst.

No. 1,032.—Mr. C. B. Saunders resumed charge of his office of judicial comr. of Mysore on 21st ult.

Maj. R. S. Dobbs resu. charge of his office of supt. of the Bangalore div. on 23rd ult.

Capt. A. C. Hay assu. charge of his app. as supt. of the Ashtagram div. on 25th ult.

Capt. J. M. McHutchin, supt. of Coorg, is app. to offic. as supt. of the Chittledroop div. during abs. of Maj. T. Clerk.

Lieut. J. A. Campbell, 3rd asst. to comr. of Mysore, is app. to offic. as supt. of Coorg.

No. 1,034.—The servs. of Mr. L. H. Griffin, C.S., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab.

May 15.—No. 86.—Appointments:—

Maj. C. H. Drury, staff corps, and 1st exam., pay dept., to be mily. accountant at Madras, v. Maj. Goinpertz, ret.

Capt. J. W. Rideout, 2nd exam., pay dept., to be exam. pay dept., Madras.

No. 531.—Consequent on the retirement of Maj. W. S. Sherwill, late 66th N.I., published in G.G.O. No. 508, of May 5, the underment. proms. and alterations of rank are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:

Maj. Sherwill's prom. to rank of Lieut. col., published in G.G.O. No. 42, is cano.

2nd European Bengal Fusiliers.

Maj. F. D. Atkinson\* (Lieut. col. in staff corps) to be lieut. col., from Jan. 1.

Capt. R. N. Tronson\* to be maj., from Jan. 1.

Lieut. J. G. S. Matheson\* to be capt., from Jan. 1.

Late 17th N.I.

Maj. G. M. Hill (Lieut. col. in staff corps) to be lieut. col., from March 17, v. Lieut. col. G. G. Denniss, dec.

Capt. (brev. maj.) J. S. D. Tulloch (maj. gen. in staff corps) to be maj., from March 17, v. Lieut. col. G. G. Denniss, dec.

Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. Bailly to be capt., from March 17, v. Lieut. col. G. G. Denniss, dec.

Gen. List.—Infantry.

Ens. E. A. Pemberton to be lieut., from March 29, v. Lieut. R. Cadell, late 20th N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Memo.—In the proms. in the late 66th N.I., published in G.G.O. No. 102 of 1862, for "v. Maj. W. S. Sherwill, prom.," read "ret."

Alteration of Rank.—General List.

Lieut. J. M. Trotter, to rank from Jan. 1; Lieut. J. A. Temple, to rank from Jan. 7, v. Lieut. E. Stevenson, 3rd Eur. regt., ret.

Lieut. G. H. Jackson, to rank from Jan. 14, v. Lieut. J. F. L. Fisher, late 19th N.I. (staff corps), prom.

Lieut. L. H. E. Tucker, to rank from Feb. 28, v. Lieut. W. E. M. B. Ramsay, late 17th N.I., dec.

Lieut. J. Cook, to rank from March 17, v. Lieut. (brev. capt.) C. Bailly, late 17th N.I., prom.

No. 532.—The servs. of Asst. surg. A. Fitzgerald are placed temp. at disposal of the Govt. of the N.W.P.

No. 533.—Lieut. H. A. Douglas, art., is perm. to proc. to Eur., on leave, on m.c., for 18 mo., under new regs.

#### STAFF CORPS.

No. 534.—The foll. officers, having applied for admission to the Staff Corps constituted by the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, are app. to Bengal Staff Corps, subject to the approval of H.M.'s Sec. of State for India:—

Capt. H. E. Quin, H.M.'s 20th foot, public works dept., Peshawar.

Capt. E. G. Stone,† late 40th N.I., 2nd in com., Mynpore auxiliary levy.

Lieut. C. A. McDougall, 4th Eur. regt., late adjt. of the camel corps.

Lieut. R. G. Armstrong, 17th N.I., adjt., 33rd (Allahabad) regt. N.I.

Lieut. H. C. Smith, 9th N.I., adjt. of the 6th Bengal cav.

Lieut. M. M. Procter, 38th N.I., canton. jt. mag., Fyzabad.

Lieut. W. L. P. Drummond, 38th N.I., do. du., 1st Sikh cav.

No. 535.—The underment. officer, having completed 12 years' service, four of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt., from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. C. A. McDougall, June 8, 1861.

No. 536.—Maj. and brev. lieut. col. D. F. B. Benton, late 4th Eur. L.C., has ret. fr. the serv. on pension of a col. instead of that of a lieut. col., as notified in G.G.O. No. 1,211 of Dec. 31 last.

No. 539.—The foll. promotions are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Lieut. col. C. Davidson, c.n., Bengal inf., to be col.; Maj. R. S. Dobbs, Madras staff corps, to be lieut. col.; and Capt. J. D'O. Baring, Bengal inf., to

be major, from Nov. 2, 1861, v. General Sir W. Richards, K.C.B., Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. G. W. Bishop, Bengal inf., to be col.; Maj. R. Wallace, Bombay staff corps, to be lieut. col.; and Capt. R. Jones, Madras inf., to be major, from Nov. 14, 1861, v. Maj. gen. J. Hoggan, c.n., Bengal inf., dec.

Lieut. col. G. Ramsay, Bengal staff corps, to be col.; Maj. R. J. Shaw, Bombay staff corps, to be lieut. col.; and Capt. W. F. N. Wallace, Bengal inf., to be maj., from Jan. 1, 1862, v. Maj. gen. Sir R. J. H. Birch, K.C.B., Bengal inf., ret.

Lieut. col. H. Pritchard, Madras inf., to be col.; Maj. W. G. Woods, Madras staff corps, to be lieut. col.; and Capt. G. Gaynor, Bengal inf., to be maj., from Jan. 1, 1862, v. Maj. gen. C. Clemons, Madras inf., ret.

Lieut. col. K. Young, c.n., Bengal staff corps, to be col.; Maj. G. Jackson, Bengal staff corps, to be lieut. col.; and Capt. G. U. Price, Bombay inf., to be maj., from Jan. 1, 1862, v. Maj. gen. J. K. McCausland, c.n., Bengal inf., ret.

Lieut. col. H. W. Matthews, Bengal inf., to be col.; Maj. P. A. P. Bouverie, Bengal staff corps, to be lieut. col.; and Capt. W. Forbes, Bengal inf., to be maj., from Jan. 1, 1862, v. Maj. gen. W. Cotton, Madras inf., ret.

No. 541.—The underment. officers have reported their return from England:—

Maj. S. H. Becher, of the Bengal staff corps, 1st asst. adjt. gen. of the army; date of arrival at Fort William, May 14, 1862.

Lieut. G. S. Hills, of engrs.; date of arrival at Fort William, May 14, 1862.

Lieut. W. R. Martin, of the 6th (late 43rd) N.I.; date of arrival at Fort William, May 14, 1862.

No. 542.—Under the authority of the Right hon. the Sec. of State for India, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council, is pleased to confer the hon. rank of asst. surg. from the 15th inst., [date of receipt of the despatch from the Right hon. the Sec. of State] on Apothecary L. A. Saks, of the subordinate med. dept., attached to the Medical College Hospital.

No. 543.—The underment. officer is permitted to proceed to Eur. on furl.—

Capt. R. Courtenay, of art., for 3 years, under old regs.

No. 544.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Eur. on leave of abs. on m.c.:—

Lieut. H. F. Bamford, late 38th regt. N.I., doing duty with 44th (Sylhet) L.I., for 20 mos., under old regs.

#### LIST OF RANK OF CADETS.

No. 545.—The foll. list of rank of cadets appointed for the Bengal Pres. is published for general information:—

No. 1 of 1862.

List of Rank of Cadets for the Bengal Engineers, Cavalry, and Infantry.

For the Engineers.

To rank fr. June 8, 1860, the day on which they passed their public examination, and in the following order, provided they take their departure within the prescribed period, viz.:—

A. J. C. Cunningham, quitted Chatham Feb. 20,\* 1862.

H. W. Clarke " Mar. 13† "

W. P. Tomkins " Mar. 5† "

J. Dundas " Feb. 13 " "

H. Trotter " Mar. 18 " "

M. A. Alves " Mar. 5 " "

C. Strahan " Mar. 12 " "

J. H. Western " Mar. 4† "

J. C. Ross " Mar. 4 " "

F. F. Cotton " Feb. 20 " "

W. Broadfoot " Feb. 13† "

G. F. L. Marshall " Feb. 24† "

A. G. Armstrong " Apr. 8 " "

[Marked thus \* has 1 mo. addit. leave for civil engineering. Marked thus † have 3 mo. ditto for ditto.]

For the Cavalry.

C. Bailey Proceeded by *Jason*, Nov. 16.

R. Lockwood " Overland, Dec. 4.

W. F. C. Plowden " " Jan. 4.

S. D. Barrow " " Feb. 20.

R. Bartholomew " " "

For the Infantry.

To rank from the date of their departure from this country, and in the following order, viz.:—

W. Beresford Proceeded by *White Eagle*, Oct. 26.

A. Clare " " Nov. 4.

G. C. Napier " " Dec. 4.

B. Hudleston " " Dec. 20.

W. H. Meiklejohn " " "

A. J. Shepherd " " "

E. G. Serie " " "

W. Jones " *Sea Queen*, Jan. 1, 1862.

R. T. Mayne " *Golden Fleece*, Jan. 2.

A. J. Nicholson " " "

A. C. B. Wither " " "

E. L. Clarke " " "

C. M. Stockley " Overland, Jan. 4.

H. J. Lawrence " " "

W. Loch " " "

R. Shakespear " " "

B. Wemyss " Jan. 20.

R. W. Napier " " "

F. M. M. Harris Proceeded Overland, Jan. 20.

J. G. G. Shaw " " Feb. 4.

A. S. Roberts " " Feb. 20.

S. Hotham " *Jane Leech*, March 1.

E. H. C. Plowden " Overland, March 4.

H. Kingscote " " "

A. D. Strettell " " "

R. T. FRANKS, Mil. Sec.

India-office, Mil. Dept., April 14, 1862.

No. 546.—Lieut. E. T. FitzGerald, 1st Goorkha regt. (late 66th or Goorkhas), is perm. to res. the serv., with effect fr. 1st inst., subject to H.M.'s app.

*Public Works Dept.*, May 16.—No. 90.—App.—

Lieut. col. A. Impey, superintg. engr., central provs., is app. to offic. as sec. to the chief comr., central provs., in public works and railway depts., and chief engr., dur. leave of Lieut. col. Maxwell.

No. 91.—The servs. of Maj. J. N. Thomas, superint. of the Pangee timber agency, are replaced at the inst. of the mily. dept., with effect fr. 23rd May, 1862.

No. 92.—The transf. of Capt. W. E. Marshall, 1st cl. asst. engr., fr. Bengal to Punjab, as announced in notice. No. 67, dated 20th March last, is hereby cano.

*Home Dept.*, May 9.—No. 2,405.—Dr. T. Oldham, superint. of the geological surv., is perm. to proc. to England, on du., for 6 mos. fr. the date of dep. of vessel on which he may embark.

May 12.—No. 2,406.—The Gov. gen. is pleased to attach Mr. H. Beverley, C.S., rept. qualified for the public serv., to Bengal div. of the presy. of Fort William.

No. 2,407.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to attach Messrs. L. H. Griffin, C. F. Hall, and B. H. Powell, C.S., repd. qualified for public serv., to N.W. provs., the Punjab, and Oude.

No. 2,408.—Mr. F. Henvey, a junr. unpassed civ. servant, having obtained a certificate of high proficiency in Hindee, has been presented with the authorised donation of Rs. 800. He has also been perm. to study for a degree of honour in that lang.

*Foreign Dept.*, May 13.—No. 464.—The Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to recognise the app. of Mr. J. F. Capelle as consul for Sweden at Rangoon.

No. 997.—Mr. R. Temple, offic. chief comr., central provs., ass. ch. of his office on 25th ult.

Lieut. col. J. K. Spence is appd. to offic. as judicial comr. of central provs. until relvd. by Mr. J. Strachey.

No. 999.—Mr. W. C. Capper, dep. comsnr. of Lucknow, has priv. leave for 2 mo. fr. 19th ult.

Capt. J. Perkins, dep. comsnr. of Sultanpore, will offic. for Mr. Capper dur. his abs. fr. that date.

Mr. T. H. Kavanagh, asst. comsnr. of Fyzabad, rec. ch. of the Sultanpore dist. on 17th idem.

Mr. R. Berkeley, asst. comsnr. of Seetapore, availed himself, on 16th ult., of the priv. leave for 2 mo. granted to him in G.O. dated 11th idem, No. 767.

No. 1,001.—Lieut. J. G. Bell, offic. dep. comsnr., East Berar, has leave for 1 mo., fr. date on which he may be relieved, to Bombay, m.c.

No. 1,004.—Mr. F. Lincoln, asst. civil judge at Lucknow, has priv. leave for 3 mo., fr. date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1,005.—Capt. H. A. Browne, dep. comsnr., British Burmah, received charge of the Rangoon town mag.'s office and gaol fr. Capt. C. P. Hildebrand, asst. comsnr., on 28th ult.

No. 1,006.—Capt. H. Phillpotts, asst. to agent to Gov. gen. for the States of Rajpootana, resu. ch. of his du. on 3rd ult.

No. 143.—Maj. J. A. Wright, canton. jt. mag. of Morar, has 6 mo. leave on m.c., to Simla, fr. 1st inst.

Lieut. A. Pullan, d. d. with 14th Bengal cav., is app. to offic. for Maj. Wright, in add. to his military duties.

The G.O. dated 17th ult., No. 115, is hereby cano.

No. 1,009.—Mr. J. W. S. Wyllie, offic. asst. sec. to chief comsnr. of Oude, returned to his duty on 1st inst.

No. 205.—Dr. W. H. Clarke, dep. judicial comsnr. of Rangoon, assu. ch. of his duties on 28th ult. fr. Capt. H. Browne.

May 13.—No. 86.—Mr. A. Whitten to offic. as asst. sec. in military finance dept. during leave of Mr. G. W. Kellner.

NEW RULE FOR CALCULATING SERVICE.

*Mily. Dept.*, May 12.—No. 590.—The foll. rule, which has received the sanction of the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, for calculating the service of officers who, formerly under the old furlough regs., have joined the staff corps, and whose service from date of joining that corps is to be reckoned under the new furlough regs., is published for general information and guidance:—

1. Officers having elected, or who, not having before elected, might, on their entering the staff corps, desire to elect, the old furl. regs. will carry with them into the staff corps so much of their service (authorised leave included) as may have been passed within Indian limits and no more. Before they can retire on the pension of any particular rank they will be required to serve for such further period as will, with that service, complete the full period prescribed for the pension of any particular

\* The prom. of these officers, published in G.G.O. No. 399 of 1862, is hereby cano.

† Cancels his admission to the Bengal Staff Corps in the rank of lieut. announced in G.O. No. 957, dated Oct. 23, 1861.



rank, with the liberty of availing themselves, after their entry into the staff corps of the privilege periods\* of absence allowed by para. 30 of the new furl. regs.

No. 521.—The servs. of Capt. E. G. Clark, Bengal staff corps, are placed at disposal of the Govt. N.W.P.

No. 523.—The foll. order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—  
Dated April 29.—No. 70.—Granting Maj. G. Nightingale, comdt., 3rd cav. Hyderabad contingent, 1 mo. leave, to Bombay, fr. date of quitting Mominabad, prep. to applying for m.c. to Eur.

May 13.—No. 525.—The underment. officers have reported their ret. from England:—

Capt. C. S. Lane, Bengal staff corps, sub asst. commy. gen.; date of arr. at Fort William, April 28.  
Lieut. C. L. B. Constable, late 17th regt. N.I.; date of arr. at Fort William, May 7.

STAFF.—No. 526.—The underment. officer, having completed 12 years' service, 4 years of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt., from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—  
Lieut. (brev. capt.) G. L. Fraser, May 8.

No. 527.—The admission of Capt. H. T. Bartlett, late 21st N.I., to the Bengal staff corps, announced in G.G.O. No. 332 of March 20, is cancl., it having been brought to notice that that officer had, prior to Oct. 21, 1861, requested permission to withdraw his application for the staff corps.

No. 528.—2nd Capt. G. Baillie, of art., having been declared permanently disqualified for the performance of further active service, but still equal to the discharge of garrison duties, is transf. to inv. estab. and att. to inv. batt.

No. 529.—H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to grant to the Hon. S. Laing, an ordinary member of the Council of the Gov. gen. of India, leave of absence, on m.c., for 6 mos., from date of the str. *Nemesis* proceeding to sea.

May 17.—No. 2,533.—Rev. W. W. Nicholls, appd. an asst. chap. on Bengal estab., reported his arr. on 13th inst. per str. *Candia*.

Mr. Nicholls's servs. are placed at disposal of the Govt. of the N.W. provs.

No. 2,534.—Mr. A. H. E. Durnford, appd. to be an asst. superint. of police, in Oude, reported his arr. at Lucknow on 9th inst.

No. 1,046.—Mr. W. Ramsay, asst. comsr. Central provs., and alienation officer at Nagpore, has 2 mos. priv. leave from 1st ult.

No. 1,048.—Mr. C. Currie, sec. to the chief comsr. of Oude, reported his departure for England on the str. *Simla*, which was left by the pilot at sea on 10th inst.

No. 1,049.—Lieut. R. G. Watson, 3rd attaché to H.M.'s Legation in Persia, returned to duty on Dec. 16 last.

No. 1,053.—The servs. of Lieut. W. Tweedie, asst. comsr., Hyderabad assigned districts, are placed at disposal of the Govt. of the Punjab and its dependencies.

Financial Dept.—No. 88.—Mr. F. Lushington, offic. dep. auditor and acct. gen., Madras, availed himself, on 14th inst., of the leave granted him in the notification of March 18 last, making over charge of the office to Mr. H. A. Mangles, the offic. civil paymr., who will offic. as dep. auditor and acct. gen. until arrival of Mr. J. I. Harvey.

Mr. Mangles made over charge, on 14th inst., of the civil paymr.'s office, Madras, to Mr. W. J. Reynor, who will offic. as civil paymr., until the return of Mr. Mangles to the office.

Mr. J. I. Harvey, late sub-treasurer, Fort William, now on leave, to be dep. auditor and acct. gen. at Madras.

Mr. H. D. Sandeman, offic. civil paymr., Fort William, is conf. in that app. from 13th inst., v. Mr. A. K. Corfield, res.

Mr. J. M. Erskine, offic. dep. auditor and acct. gen., N.W.P., now on leave, to be civil paymr. at Madras, v. Mr. H. D. Sandeman.

During Mr. Erskine's abs., Mr. H. A. Mangles will offic. as civil paymr. at Madras, when rel. from his present duties.

May 19.—No. 547.—Capt. W. H. Lowther, late 52nd N.I., has an ext. of leave from Dec. 28, 1861, to Feb. 26, 1862, the date on which he returned to Bengal from m.c. to Cape and New Zealand.

No. 548.—With reference to G.G.O. No. 1,077, dated Nov. 26 last, the leave granted to Mr. Chief Civil asst. C. Lane, great trigonometrical survey, will be held to have effect from Oct. 22, 1861, to April 24, 1862.

No. 549.—With reference to the notification issued by the Govt. of Bengal, dated 16th inst., the serv. of Capt. E. H. D. Macpherson, of H.M.'s 93rd Highlanders, A.D.C. to the late Lieut. gov. of Bengal, are placed at disposal of H.E. the C. in C.

No. 555.—The following promotion is made subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Medical Dept.—Asst. surg. W. Delpratt promoted to surg., April 25, v. principal inspect. gen., med. dept., J. Forsyth, retired.

|  |    |
|--|----|
| * 2 Years' absence in 20 years' service. |    |
| 8  | 25 |
| 4  | 30 |

No. 556.—The following order, issued by the Govt. of Bombay, is confirmed:—

No. 314, dated May 9, 1862.—Granting leave of abs. to Eur., on m.c., to Asst. surg. H. Potter, of the med. dept., for 18 mos.

No. 557.—Lieut. R. J. Foley, late 62nd regt. N.I., is permitted to resign the service, with effect from June 8, subject to H.M.'s approval.

No. 558.—Under the authority of the Right hon. the Sec. of State for India, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to permit Maj. and brev. lieut. col. E. F. Smith, late 23rd regt. N.I., now of Bengal staff corps, to retire from the service, with effect from Dec. 31 last, on pension of a col., and with the additional annuity of (£150) assigned to him in G.G.O., No. 905 of Oct. 8, 1861.

Under the authority of the Rt. hon. the Sec. of State for India, notified in G.O. No. 351, dated March 25, 1862, the admission to the Bengal staff corps of Maj. Smith and his promotion in that corps are hereby cancl.

Mr. W. C. Madge, 2nd asst. to salt agent of Balasore, is prom. from 8th to 7th class.

Mr. R. Sinclair to be an asst. superint. of salt chowkies of 8th class in Jellalore.

May 17.—Mr. J. Mackenzie, offic. dep. coll. and Abkarry superint. of Calcutta, &c., to offic. also as a member of and sec. to the Board of Commrs. for pres. town of Calcutta.

May 20.—The foll. gentlemen to act as extra judges of the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut:—

Mr. F. B. Kemp, Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr, Mr. L. S. Jackson.

Mr. W. H. Henderson to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Backergunge.

Mr. F. J. Alexander to offic. as mag. and coll. of Monghyr.

Mr. J. Tweedie to the charge of the sub div. of Choodangah, and to exercise powers of a sub. mag. of the 1st class, and the powers of a dep. coll. in Nuddea.

Mr. J. Beames to offic. as mag. and coll. of Purneah.

Mr. W. L. Heeley to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Mymensing.

Mr. J. B. Worgan to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Dinapore.

Mr. H. Beverley to be asst. to the mag. and coll. of Monghyr, and to exercise the powers of a sub. mag. of the 2nd class in that district.

Mr. A. G. Macpherson, sec. to the Govt. of Bengal, legislative dept., to offic. temp. as 1st judge of the Court of Small Causes in Calcutta, in add. to his own duties.

Leave of Absence.

May 15.—Mr. W. LeF. Robinson, mag. and coll. of Purneah, for 10 days, prep. to furl., in ext. of the leave granted to him on the 22nd ult., making over charge of his office to the joint mag. and dep. coll., Mr. C. D. Field, who will offic. temp. as mag. and coll. of Purneah.

Mr. H. Rose, mag. and coll. of Rungpore, for 10 days, prep. to prog. to Eur. on m.c., in ext. of leave granted to him on 4th ult.

Dr. H. Halleur, Prof. of Natural Philosophy in Presidency College, for 1 mo., on m.c.

May 19.—Mr. G. Loch, judge of Sudder court, for 15 mos., on m.c.

Lieut. A. M. Macgregor, 10th police batt., having rejoined his corps on 19th ult., the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him on March 12 last is cancl.

May 10.—On the report of the Board of Examiners the foll. assts. and dep. mags. are declared to have passed the exam. prescribed in the Govt. resolution of Nov. 19, 1851:—

By the 2nd or Higher Standard.—Messrs. F. H. Pellew, W. H. D'Oyly, W. C. Eades, T. F. Bignold, and W. O'Reilly.

By the 1st or Lower Standard.—Messrs. J. Tweedie, C. D. Field, R. D. Hime, H. C. B. C. Raban, W. R. Larminie, H. L. Harrison, G. C. M. Smith, F. Grant, H. L. Jones, D. W. Ritchie, and H. W. Barber.

May 10.—The underment. officers are respectively vested with the powers of a subord. mag. of the 1st class, as described in section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861), and the powers of a dep. coll. under Act X. of 1859, in the dists. mentioned, viz.:—

Mr. J. Tweedie, Burdwan.

Mr. R. D. Hime, Cuttack.

Mr. H. C. B. C. Raban, Patna.

Mr. W. R. Larminie, Moorshehabad.

Mr. H. L. Harrison, Beerbhoom.

The following officers are respectfully vested with powers of a subord. mag. of the 1st class, as described in section XXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act XXV. of 1861), in the dists. mentioned, viz.:—

Mr. G. C. M. Smith, Sonthal Perghs.

Mr. F. Grant, Bograh.

Mr. H. L. Jones, Burdwan.

Mr. D. W. Ritchie, Dacca.

Mr. H. W. Barber, Chittagong.

Public Works Dept., May 17.—No 87.—Posting.—Capt. W. E. Marshall, asst. engr. of 1st class, whose transfer from Bengal to the Punjab was cancl. in notification by the Govt. of India, public works dept.,

No. 92 of the 16th current, is posted to the Ramghur div.

May 19.—No. 88.—Transfer.—Mr. J. D. Derry, asst. engr. of the 2nd class, from the circular and eastern canals to the Ramghur div.

#### BY THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

May 3.—No. 234.—Appointments.—Mr. E. Stewart, dep. mag. and dep. coll., to the charge of the sub-div. of Sasseram, and to exercise powers of a mag. in Shahabad.

May 7.—Mr. P. A. Humphery to offic., temp., as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Sylhet.

Dr. A. Fleming to offic. as civil surg. of Moorshehabad.

Dr. M. H. Lackersteen to offic. as civil asst. surg. of Balasore.

Leave of absence:—

May 6.—Mr. H. Rose, mag. and coll. of Rungpore, for 15 mo., on m.c.

May 7.—Mr. J. J. Durant, civil asst. surg. of Pooree, for 15 days, in ext.

Public Works Dept., May 8.—Leave of absence.—Lieut. col. D. Reid, superint. eng. of Assam circle, has leave from 17th ult. to Eur. on m.c.

No. 72.—The servs. of Mr. F. Klerian, a temp. sub-eng. of the 1st class, attached to second div. of the Graud Trunk road, being no longer required in that div. were dispensed with on Feb. 28.

No. 73.—Resignations.—The following subordinates of the upper and lower subordinate establishments of the public works dept. in Bengal have been permitted to resign their appts.:—

Mr. J. Holt, supervisor, attached to Barrackpore div., from April 30.

Mr. R. W. Thompson, temp. overseer, attached to the Ramghur div.

No. 74.—Appointments.—Lieut. R. C. Daubuz, exec. eng. of 4th class, in charge of Jeeagunge and Nulhaty road, to offic. as exec. eng. of Berhampore div., during absence of Maj. H. C. James.

No. 75.—Mr. D. Wren is re-appd. to public works dept., in Bengal, as a sub-engineer of the 3rd class, with effect from May 1, and is posted to Ramghur division.

No. 76.—Mr. J. Bonnett is appd. to public works dept., in Bengal, as a temp. overseer, and is posted to Patna branch road div.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

May 9.—No. 389.—Dr. S. B. Partridge to be med. insp. of emigrants at Calcutta on the part of Govt.

Mr. J. A. Counsell to offic. as asst. coll. of Customs, Calcutta.

May 10.—Mr. J. E. S. Lillie, offic. judge of Hooghly, is vested with powers of a special comr., under Reg. III. of 1828, in that dist., as described in the Notification of April 15, 1852, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of 21st idem.

Mr. T. J. C. Grant to offic. temp. as mag. and coll. of Midnapore.

Mr. H. D. H. Fergusson, offic. member of the Board of Revenue, to be a member of the Board of Revenue.

Mr. G. F. Cockburn, offic. comr. of rev. and circuit of Patna div., to be comr. of rev. and circuit of that div.

Mr. H. M. Reid, now absent on leave, to be comr. of rev. and circuit of Cuttack div.

Mr. V. H. Scalch, offic. comr. of rev. and circuit of the Nuddea div., to be comr. of rev. and circuit of that div.

Mr. J. C. Dodgson, offic. judge of Mymensing, to be judge of that dist.

Mr. F. A. E. Dalrymple, offic. additional judge of Dacca and Chittagong, to be additional judge of those dists.

Mr. E. Grey to be a mag. and coll. of the 1st grade, but to continue on special duty in Nuddea.

Mr. J. P. H. Ward to be a mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade in Dinapore, but to continue to offic. as mag. of the 24-pergunnahs.

Mr. W. Macpherson to be jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Chittagong, but to continue to offic. as mag. and coll. of Rungpore.

Mr. F. B. Peacock to be a jt. mag. and dep. coll. of the 2nd grade.

The above appts. will take effect from the 1st inst.

Mr. C. J. Mackenzie to be a mag. and coll. of the 2nd grade in Midnapore.

May 12.—Mr. W. A. Smelt to offic. as sub-dep. opium agent of Monghyr from the 14th ult.

Public Works Dept., Gen. Estab., May 10.—Mr. F. Fitzjames is appd. to the public works dept. in Bengal as a temp. asst. engr. of 1st cl., and is posted to Circular and Eastern Canals div., to be employed on the construction of the new market works at Sealadah.

No. 80.—Mr. J. H. McRae, exec. engr., in ch. of the Lower Assam div., is reduced fr. the 3rd to the 4th cl.

May 12.—No. 81.—Promotions.—The Lieut. gov. is pleased to make the foll. proms. in the engr. estab. of the public works dept. in Bengal, fr. 1st inst.:—

To be Exec. Engr. of 1st Class.—Captain W. R. Fitzgerald, exec. engr., 2nd cl., Dinapore div.

To be Exec. Engrs. of 2nd Class.—Major J. H. Wright, exec. engr., 3rd cl., offic. in ch. of the Dacca

div.; Mr. F. R. Boyce, exec. engr., 3rd cl., asst. to chief engr., and asst. sec. to Govt. of Bengal, in public works dept.; Mr. H. Andrew, exec. engr., 3rd cl., Dinapore div.

To be Exec. Engrs. of 3rd Class.—Mr. H. Prince, exec. engr., 4th cl., supt. of the iron bridge yard; Maj. H. C. James, exec. engr., 4th cl., Berhampore div.

No. 82.—Mr. M. P. B. Duell, special asst. eng. in ch. of Patna branch road division, is confirmed in that appt. as 4th class exec. eng.

No. 83.—Mr. G. A. W. Anley, 4th class exec. eng., offic. in charge of Pooree div., is confirmed in that appt.

**Public Works (Railway) Dept., May 8.—No. 2.**—Capt. F. S. Taylor, apptd. to offic. as consulting eng. and ex-officio jt. sec. to Govt., Bengal, in railway dept., took over ch. of this office from Maj. Drummond this day.

May 13.—No. 3.—Capt. A. Perkins, who has been Gazetted offic. dep. consulting eng. and ex-officio asst. sec. to Govt. of Bengal, railway dept., joined his appt. on 10th inst.

Appointments.—May 12.—No. 470.—Mr. J. W. R. Amesbury to be sec. to the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Jessore.

May 14.—Mr. F. B. Peacock to offic. as jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Midnapore.

Mr. E. B. Baker to offic. temp. as personal asst. to the insp. gen. of police.

May 15.—Mr. J. Monroe, offic. jt. mag. and dep. coll. of Midnapore, for 13 mos. on m.c., together with 3 weeks' prep. leave.

May 16.—The servs. of Capt. E. H. D. Macpherson to the late Lieut. gov., are placed at disposal of the Govt. of India in mily. dept.

No. 570.—May 16.—Mr. P. A. Cavorke to be an honorary mag. of Calcutta.

Mr. F. Grant, dep. mag. and dep. coll. to the charge of sub-div. of Nattore, and to exercise powers of a sub-mag. of 1st class in Rajshahye.

No. 86.—Leave of absence.—Mr. J. Markham, supervisor, attached to suburban roads' div., for 1 mo., on m.c., in addition to leave granted to him in notification from this dept., No. 86 of Oct. 10, 1861.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

**Adj. gen.'s Office, H.M.'s British Forces, Calcutta, April 28.—Head Qrs., Simla, April 3.—No. 57.**—H.E. the C. in C. in India is pleased to approve of the following removals of officers of the royal artillery serving in the Madras presidency, pending confirmation of H.R.H. the General C. in C.:—

Capt. J. McK. Macintyre, from D comp., Golundauz, to No. 2 batty. 20th brig.

Lieut. F. E. Hadow, from No. 6 to No. 5 batty. 17th brig.

Lieut. C. H. A. Gower, from No. 1 to No. 5 batty. 20th brig.

Lieut. F. R. Twynam, from No. 1 batty. 17th brig., to No. 1 batty. 23rd brig.

Sirhind division order, dated 6th Feb. last, at the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector gen. of Hospitals, directing Staff Asst. surg. Ramsay, arrived with a detach. of recruits, to remain at Umballah and do duty with H.M.'s 42nd regt.

Royal artillery regimental order, dated 20th ult., directing Lieut. F. A. Stubbs to join and do duty with No. 5 batty. 19th brig.

By the officer comdg. 1st batt. 23rd fus., dated 27th Feb. last, app. Lieut. F. P. Jones to act as interp. dur. abs. of Lieut. Twyford.

By the officer comdg. 27th regt., dated April 13, 1861, app. Lieut. R. Lloyd to act as adj., dur. leave of Lieut. Twemlow.

By the officer comdg. H.M.'s 46th regt., dated 22nd Jan. last, app. Lieut. L. W. Herchmer, qualified to act as asst. instructor of musketry.

By the officer comdg. H.M.'s 48th regt., dated 28th Feb. last, directing Capt. Rawlins to act as adj. from the date of his prom. till the arrival of Lieut. and Adj. Miller.

The following orders are confirmed:—

By H.E. Lieut. gen. Sir W. R. Mansfield, k.c.n., perm. Major A. B. Hankey, 83rd foot, to precede his regt. to England by the Overland route.

Presidency division orders, dated 3rd Feb. last, directing Capt. Morris, 54th regt., to proc. to Chinsurah and do duty with volunteers from H.M.'s 75th foot, and dated 3rd ult., directing Lieut. Eagle, 3rd batt. rifle brig., to proc. to Chinsurah and do duty with volunteers en route up country.

Capt. Hills, v.c., royal art., and Lieut. G. R. Gibbs, H.M.'s 20th regt., are placed at disp. of Govt. for employment under foreign and public works depts. respectively.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Staff surg. J. C. H. Wright will proc. to Ceylon and report himself to the general officer comdg. the troops there, with a view to his filling the vacancy caused by the prom. of Staff surg. major J. S. Prendergast.

Lieut. H. G. Young, attached to No. 1 batty. 11th brig., is directed to proc. to Gwalior without delay, and do duty with No. 2 batty. 22nd brig. royal art., in place of Lieut. Malet, who will continue with the former batty. instead of proc. to Gwalior as directed in G.O. of 11th ult., which is cancelled.

By the officer comdg. 93rd regt., dated 21st ult., reconstituting the committee of paymastership as follows:—

President: Brev. Lieut. col. W. D. Macdonald.  
Members: Brev. major Burroughs; Capt. R. S. Williams, v. Brev. major McBean, app. to the staff. Brev. Lieut. col. Macdonald to perform the duties of paymaster on the responsibility of the committee, from date of departure of Brev. major McBean.

By the officer comdg. 98th regt., dated 19th ult., reconstituting the committee of paymastership as follows:—

President: Lieut. col. W. Bell.  
Members: Capt. F. Crawford and R. Reid. Capt. Crawford to act as paymaster on the responsibility of the committee, v. Ensign Hamilton, relieved.

## MADRAS.

### BY THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

**Fort St. George, May 20.—Ecclesiastical Dept.**—Leave of absence:—

Rov. R. P. Little, chaplain of Tranquebar, for 4 weeks, fr. date of quitting his station, prep. to Eur., on m.c.

Appointments:—

Mr. J. C. Hannington, act. head asst. coll. of Malabar, to be a lay trustee of the chaplaincy of Paulghaut.

**Public Works Dept.**—Lieut. G. E. Fryer, 21st regt. N.I., to act as 2nd asst. dist. engr., N. Arcot, dur. employ. of Mr. Biggers on other duty.

Asst. surg. J. M. Joseph, civ. surg. of Tranquebar, has priv. leave for 30 days, fr. 25th inst., or date of dep.

May 16.—No. 1,034.—Leave has been granted to Mr. A. H. Deffries, insp. of police, S. Arcot, for 26 days.

Priv. leave has been granted to Capt. G. A. Walker, Staff Corps. dep. asst. commy. gen., for 60 days, fr. June 1, or date of dep.

May 20.—No. 202.—Promotions, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

19th Regt. N.I.—Senior Lieut. H. E. Ryves to be capt., v. Clogstoun, v.c., of the staff corps, dec.; date of commission, May 7.

Inf. Gen. List.—Sen. Ens. R. C. Hutchinson to be lieut., v. Ryves, prom.; date of commission, May 7.

No. 505.—The underment officer is permitted to proc. to Europe on leave of abs. on m.c.:—

Capt. C. B. L. Smith, of the Madras staff corps, dep. commissioner, central provs., for 20 mo.

Capt. T. Sweet, 21st regt. N.I., is perm. to proc. to Europe on residue of furl., viz., 1 year 3 mo. and 10 days, under old regs.

Lieut. H. H. C. G. Warrington, 3rd Madras Eur. regt., is perm. to proc. to Calcutta on leave for 4 mos., from date of departure, under furl. regs. of 1854, the first 60 days of the period being priv. leave.

Mr. H. C. Hamilton is admitted upon the estab. as a cadet for the inf., and prom. to the rank of ens., from Jan. 28, the date of his arrival at Madras, pending the receipt of the certificate of his appt.

ERRATUM.—In the list of rank of cadets published in G.O.G. May 16, No. 193, for "William Gainforth" read "William Stainforth."

May 16.—No. 203.—Vellore being now a station for a single regt., H.E. the Gov. in Council directs that that station be accordingly transf. from para. 61 to para. 62, sec. XIX., page 476 of the Pay Code.

May 20.—No. 204.—Madras Staff Corps.—The underment officers, having completed 20 yrs.' serv., 6 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be majors, from the dates specified opposite to their names, under the Royal Warrant of Jan. 16, 1861, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

Capt. (brev. maj.) E. G. Wood, from March 8, 1861.

Capt. F. L. Magniao, from May 17, 1862.

May 20.—No. 206.—The following notifications from the Calcutta Gazette are republished in G.O.:—

**Foreign Dept., Fort William, May 6.—No. 948.**—Capt. H. S. Rammell, asst. comanr., central provs., has priv. leave for 20 days fr. 8th ult.

**Public Works Dept., Fort William, May 5.—No. 84.**—Capt. J. O. Mayne, Madras eng., sec. in public works dept., and chief eng. in Straits Settlements, is to be ranked as a 3rd class chief eng.

Appointments:—

**Educational Dept., May 23.**—Mr. A. J. Arbuthnot, acting chief sec. to Govt., until lately an ex-officio fellow of the University of Madras, to be a fellow of that University.

**Judicial Dept.**—Mr. W. Elliot to be civil and sess. judge of zillah of Guntoor.

Mr. F. S. Child to be civil and sess. judge of zillah of Cuddapah.

**Public Dept.**—Mr. D. R. Thompson to be 3rd class sub asst. surg.

**Eccles. Dept.**—Maj. C. H. Case, comdg. Eur. vets., to be a lay trustee of the chaplay. of Palaveram.

**Revenue Dept., May 23.**—The following transfer is ordered:—

Mr. J. Bull, 4th class dep. coll. and mag. of North Canara, to South Canara, v. Anna Row, dec.

**Judicial Dept.**—Mr. W. Elliot, civil and sess. judge

of zillah of Cuddapah, assu. ch. of the court on 19th inst.

**Revenue Dept.**—Mr. W. T. Blair, actg. Inam com-misnr., assu. ch. of his office on 14th inst.

**Financial Dept.**—The serv. of Capt. J. G. Touch, dep. judge adv. gen., having been placed at the disp. of Government, H.E. the Gov. gen. in Council is pleased to app. that officer to act as compiler, pay. dept., during Mr. Mahoney's abs. on m.c., subject to the confirmation of the Govt. of India; to have effect from the date on which he may assu. ch. of the office.

Priv. leave for 30 days is granted to Maj. A. Tod, paymr. Nagpore force, fr. June 1 next.

Capt. J. Somerville, 26th regt. M.N.I., will act as paymr. at Kamptee, without prej. to his regtl. duties, during the abs. and on the responsibility of Maj. A. Tod.

**Home Dept., Fort William, May 3.—No. 2,291.**—The Gov. gen. has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon. H. Forbes, fr. 10th inst., of his office of additional member of the Council of the Gov. gen. for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

**Financial Dept., May 3.—No. 80.**—Mr. H. A. Mangles rec. ch. of the office of the civil paymr., Madras, fr. Mr. W. J. Raynor, on 26th ult.

Mr. W. J. Raynor rec. ch. of the office of the 1st asst. dep. aud. and acct. gen., Madras, fr. Mr. W. E. Gordon.

**Fort St. George, May 23.—No. 208.**—The foll. alteration of rank and proms. are made, subject to H.M.'s approval:—

2nd Eur. L.I.—Senior Capt. G. A. Fulton to be maj.; Senior Lieut. H. D. B. Smith (capt. in the staff corps) to have the regtl. position of capt., and Senior Ens. E. D. Way to be lieut., v. Pearce, dec.; date of commissions, May 22.

Inf. Gen. List.—Lieut. R. C. Hutchinson to take rank fr. April 26, v. Halhed, of the late 52nd regt. N.I., dec.

Senior Ens. G. P. Wood to be lieut., v. Ryves, 19th regt. N.I., prom.; date of commission, May 7.

The underment officers are perm. to proc. to Eur., m.c., and to embark fr. Madras:—

Surg. maj. H. E. Hadwen, 35th regt. N.I., for 20 mo., under regs. of 1854.

Capt. G. W. Playfair, staff corps, att. to Nair brig., for 2 years, under regs. of 1854.

Capt. G. H. Atkinson, 42nd regt. N.I., for 20 mo., under regs. of 1854.

Capt. C. W. Taylor, 13th regt. N.I., for 3 years, under old regs.

Capt. T. F. J. Russel, 43rd regt. N.I., is perm. to proc. to Calcutta, m.c., with a view to obtain a final m.c. to Eur.

The serv. of the underment officers are placed at disp. of Govt. of India:—

In the Military Dept.

Lieut. C. Hayter, 34th regt. L.I., for employ. under Govt. of Bengal.

In the Foreign Dept.

Lieut. K. J. L. Mackenzie, No. 5 batty. 17th brig. roy. art., late 4th batt. Madras art., for employ. as asst. comr. 3rd cl. in Hyderabad assigned districts.

Lieut. P. D. Henderson, 2nd regt. L.C., for employ. as offic. asst. comr. 3rd cl. in Hyderabad assigned districts.

Lieut. G. A. Stover, of late 52nd regt. N.I., for employ. as offic. asst. comr. 3rd cl. in British Burmah.

May 20.—No. 209.—The foll. notifications from the Calcutta Gazette are republished in G.O.:—

**Foreign Dept., May 9.—No. 135.**—Lieut. A. G. Mayne, staff officer, Central India horse, is app. to offic. as adj. to 2nd regt.; and Lieut. C. James, do. du. officer with same corps, is app. temp. to relieve Lieut. Mayne of the duties of staff officer.

**General.—No. 961.**—Capt. H. S. Rammell, offic. asst. comr., Raepore, Central Prov., has leave for 6 weeks, to Bombay, prep. to furl. to Eur., with permission to resign his temp. civil employ. in Central Prov. fr. date of his quitting Raepore.

No. 964.—Capt. C. B. L. Smith, offic. dep. comr., Raepore, availed himself, on 17th ult., of the prep. leave granted in G.O. 21st idem, No. 829.

May 26.—Mr. D. Williams, head asst. coll., Nel-lore, is vested with power to hear and dispose of appeals from the decisions of the sub. mags. of the 2nd cl. stationed within his charge.

Lieut. J. M. Smith, junior asst. agent, Vizagapa-tain, is vested with full powers as mag., and also with the power to hear and dispose of appeals from the decisions of the sub. mags. of the 2nd cl. stationed within his respective charge.

May 24.—Lieut. H. W. Wood, act. 1st asst. dist. engr., Pres., has 1 mo.'s priv. leave, dated Jan. 27, 1857.

May 27.—Lieut. W. E. Fox is perm., at his own request, to res. his commis. in Madras volunteer guards.

No. 210.—Under instructions from the Right Hon. the Sec. of State for India, the Gov. in Council directs that the name of Lieut. W. E. Uttersson, inv. estab., who embarked for Eur., on m.c., on May 28, 1855, be struck off the list of the army, from the expiration of two and a-half years from that date.

Surg. mag. J. C. Campbell, durbar surg. to H.H.

the Rajah of Mysore, is perm. to proc. to Eur., on m.c. for 20 mo., under regs. of 1854, and to embark fr. Madras.

No. 211.—Madras Staff Corps.—Lieut. A. F. F. Bloomfield, having completed 12 years' serv., 4 of which were on permanent staff employ, to be capt., fr. May 25, subject to H.M.'s approval.

No. 523.—The foll. order, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed:—

Dated April 29.—No. 70.—Granting Maj. G. Nightingale, comdt., 3rd cav., Hyderabad contingent, 1 mo.'s leave, to Bombay, fr. date of quitting Moininabad, prep. to applying for m.c. to Eur.

No. 213.—The foll. notice, from the *Calcutta Gazette* is republished in G.O.:—

Foreign Dept., Fort William, General, May 13.—No. 1,001.—Lieut. J. G. Bell, offic. dep. commr., E. Berar, has leave for 1 mo., fr. date on which he may be rel., to Bombay, on m.c.

#### BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

Head Qrs., Ootacamund, May 15.—Lieut. W. Rowlandson, 17th regt. N.I., is appd. qrmr. and interp. of that regt.

May 17.—No. 45.—In continuation of G.O. dated March 6, No. 25, the following instructions are issued for the disposal of the cadre of officers of the 52nd regt. N.I. and of the officers doing duty with it.

2. The officers will join the corps with which they have been appd. to do duty under instructions from the officer comdg. centre div.

Lieut. J. Godson, to do duty with 21st regt. N.I.  
Lieut. R. W. Barrington, to do duty with 44th regt. N.I.

Lieut. G. A. Young, to do duty with 24th regt. N.I.  
Lieut. G. P. Worster, to do duty with 34th regt. L.I.

Lieut. F. Kilgour, to do duty with 4th regt. N.I.  
Doing duty Lieut. W. Hay, 44th N.I., will join his own regt.

May 19.—Capt. J. G. Touch, staff corps, is relieved from being a member of the Presidency Mil. Hindoostanee Exam. committee.

The undermentioned officers will form Presidency Mil. Hindoostanee Exam. committee:—

Capt. G. Harkness, 25th regt. N.I., acting interp. H.M.'s 65th Foot.

Lieut. G. E. Borradaile, staff corps.  
Lieut. W. F. Wright, 44th regt. N.I.

Capt. J. O. Butler, of the European veterans, is appd. to act. as adjt. of the European veterans; to join at Palaveram.

Leave of absence.—Lieut. M. Furlong, late 47th regt. N.I., doing duty 1st regt. N.I., from date of expiration of privilege leave for 6 mo., Madras.

Head Qrs., Simla, April 23.—The underm'd. officers have been examined in the Hindoostanee language:—

Qualified for the General Staff under para. 11, G.O. July 6, 1853, No. 46.

Capt. F. H. Hope, 1st royal regt., Secunderabad.  
Lieut. R. C. Parry, 102nd royal Madras fus., Bangalore.

Ena. T. W. Sandes, inf., d. d. 33rd regt. N.I., Bangalore.

Creditable Progress.  
Lieut. A. Curtois, cav., d. d. 2nd regt. L.C., Secunderabad.

Lieut. J. S. F. Mackenzie, royal art., Bellary.  
Lieut. F. Middlecoat, 7th regt. N.I., Kemptee.

Lieut. T. H. B. Young, 19th regt. N.I., Secunderabad.

Lieut. J. Wilkinson, 35th regt. N.I., Bellary.  
Lieut. R. G. Briggs, inf., d. d. 74th Highlanders, Bellary.

Lieut. C. B. Wetherall, inf., d. d. 108th regt. N.I., Jaulnah.

Ena. J. G. R. D. Macneill, inf., d. d. 19th regt. N.I., Secunderabad.

Passed the Examination prescribed for Officers of Troops and Companies.

Lieut. W. N. L. Beattie, 4th regt. L.C., Saugor.  
Lieut. H. C. Stevens, 4th regt. L.C., Saugor.

Lieut. A. O. A. Wylly, 18th regt. N.I., Cannanore.  
Lieut. R. Wilson, inf., d. d. 9th regt. N.I., Jaulnah.

The moonshce allowance to be disbursed to Lieuts. Curtois, Mackenzie, Middlecoat, Young, Wilkinson, Briggs, Wetherall, and Macneill.

Sergt. J. Michel, General No. 2,268, 17th brigade royal art. (at present actg. qrmr. sergt. of the 35th regt. N.I.), is transferred to the effective supernus., and appd. qrmr. sergt. of the latter corps.

May 23.—Ena. H. C. Hamilton, gen. list, is app. to do duty with H.M.'s 91st regt. of foot; to join on the expiration of leave.

Leave of absence:—  
Capt. W. Swinton, 6th regt. N.I., fr. date of dep., for 1 mo., to Madras, on m.c., to obtain final m.c. to Europe.

Lieut. R. S. Armstrong, 41st regt. N.I., fr. May 15 to July 15, to Neilgherries, on m.c.

Head Qrs., Ootacamund, May 22.—Maj. E. G. Wood, staff corps, is app. to do du. under orders of officer comdg. Mysore div.

Leave.—Capt. J. W. Rutherford, late 47th regt. N.I., fr. date of expiration of priv. leave, for 4 mo., Madras and Neilgherries.

Removal.—Capt. J. W. Rutherford, late 47th regt. N.I., fr. du. du. 19th regt. N.I. to do du. 24th regt. N.I.; to join at the expiration of his leave.

May 23.—The leave granted to Lieut. A. S. Grove, 42nd regt. N.I., in G.O. May 12, is cancl., and that officer will proc. to join his regt.

#### ABOLITION OF THE EUROPEAN INFANTRY DEPOT AT ARCOT.

Adj. Gen.'s Office, Fort St. George, May 24.—No. 49.—The C. in C. directs it to be notified in G.O. that Government has resolved that the Eur. inf. depot at Arcot be abolished, and that the troops there join the depot at Poonamallee.

2. Consequent on this arrangement, the underment. officers, &c., will be disposed of as follows, with effect fr. the date of the troops being moved from Arcot:—

Maj. H. T. Campbell, act. comdt. of the depot at Arcot, will do du. under the orders of the officer comdg. Centre div.

Lieut. Cuppage, 1st Madras fus., adjt., and Lieut. F. B. G. Glover, 2nd Eur. L.I., do. du. at the depot, will rejoin their regts.

The sergt. maj., qrmr. sergt., and the pay sergt. of the Arcot depot will do du. at the Poonamallee depot until otherwise provided for.

#### BIRTHS.

BALDWIN, wife of Rev. J. R., daughter, at Almorah, May 8.

BATH, wife of C., daughter, at Jubbulpore, April 30.

BENNETT, wife of J., daughter, at Singapore, May 12.

BINSON, wife of Capt. C. A., daughter, at Trichinopoly, April 24.

CARPENDALE, wife of Lieut.-Col. son, at Madras, May 14.

D'ALMEIDA, Mrs. J., daughter, at Singapore, May 4.

GODDARD, wife of Capt., son, at Ootacamund, April 25.

HUNTER, wife of C., son, at Vellore, April 25.

IGNATIO, wife of F. H., daughter, at Madras, May 6.

JAHANA, wife of E. D. H., son, at Cawnpore, May 2.

JONES, wife of Rev. J. I., son, at Galle, May 19.

MACFARLANE, wife of J. R., son, at Madras, May 12.

PINHEIRO, wife of J. A., daughter, at Cawnpore, May 11.

RITCHIE, wife of A., son, at South Colniga, May 12.

SEWELL, wife of Lieut. F., son, at Madras.

SHUTTLEWORTH, wife of E. J., son, May 10.

SILVA, wife of Rev. J., daughter, at Grand Pass, May 16.

STUART, wife of C. A., daughter, at Secunderabad, May 13.

SWINLY, wife of Brigadier S. H., daughter, at Meerut, May 5.

WATSON, wife of A., daughter, at Byoulla, May 9.

#### MARRIAGES.

ALLAN, T. H., to Annie P., daughter of J. Sander-son, at Madras, May 8.

Cocq, J. E. R., to Sarah C. M., daughter of D. J. Fretz, May 28.

CROCKETT, J. F., to Mary J., daughter of J. Gale, at Nidderpore, May 17.

DANN, H. T., to Margaret J., daughter of P. Jonks, at Colaba, April 30.

GLEEN, J., to Miss Sophia Gracias, at Bengal.

HAMILTON, Rev. C. D., to Harriet M., daughter of the late Capt. H. Heyman, at Jubbulpore, May 15.

HARMAN, R. A., to Miss Amelia Shunker, May 2.

HAYTER, C., to Flora H., daughter of the late Rev. C. E. Macleod, May 1.

POURCAIN, E. St., to Heloise R., daughter of F. Saus- sin, at Chandernagore, April 21.

VANDERSTRATEN, V. H., to Marian R., daughter of W. Morgan, May 22.

#### DEATHS.

ALDER, Miss J. F. B., daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. T. G., at Deyrah Doon, March 7.

ANDERIEST, Edward, at Negombo, May 21.

BELL, Laudina W., wife of P., at Bellary, April 26.

BOWERS, Johanna, widow of the late J., aged 92, May 13.

CHAPMAN, Charlotte, wife of E. G., at Calcutta, May 9.

COWPER, Capt. C. C. G., at Sholapore, May 5.

DARBY, Capt. G. S., M.M.'s Bengal Steam Service, April 28.

FRASER, Lieut.-gen J., Col. 87th Reg., and late Dep. Qr. Mr. Gen. to forces in Ceylon, at Kandy, aged 72, May 29.

HALL, Miss Sarah, at Malligaum, May 5.

HEYZER, Ebenezer, inf. son of J. F., at Colombo, May 28.

HINDLE, inf. son of C., at Galle, May 16.

KING, Mrs. Elizabeth, at Madras, May 18.

LYON, Mr. D., at Singapore, May 16.

PARSONS, Constance M., inf. daughter of Rev. E. J., at Meerut, May 12.

PEARSE, Maj. J., at Madras, May 19.

PHILLIPS, Elizabeth E., inf. daughter of Capt. L. R., at Kurnool, May 4.

QUYN, Henry, at Grand-Pass, May 21.

THORPE, Katherine J. G., wife of Lieut. R. D., at Cuddapah, May 1.

YOUNG, Col. Keith, Judge Adv. Gen. of the Bengal Army, at Simla, May 18.

ZYLVA, Edward P. D., at Colombo, aged 22, May 18.

#### WAR OFFICE.

#### CHANGES, PROMOTIONS, &c., IN H.M.'s REGIMENTS SERVING IN INDIA.

June 24.

3rd Drag. Guards.—Vet. surg. E. T. Cheesman, from the royal art., to be vet. surg., v. Hurford, app. to the 7th drag. gds.

7th Drag. Guards.—R. D'O. George, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. C. E. Scott, who ret.; first class Vet. surg. R. J. G. Hurford, from the 3rd drag. gds. to be vet. surg., v. Varley, app. to the 13th hussars.

7th Hussars.—Lieut. J. B. Phillipson to be capt., by purch., v. E. P. Baumgarten, who ret.; Cornet E. H. Kennard to be lieut., by purch., v. Phillipson; W. F. Armstrong, gent., to be cornet, by purch., v. Kennard.

8th Hussars.—Cornet T. Coates to be lieut., by purch., v. Jamieson, whose prom., by purch., which appeared in the *Gazette* of Feb. 11, 1862, has been cancelled.

17th Lancers.—Corn. and adj. G. Pumfrett to have the rank of lieut.; Corn. H. A. Robinson to be lieut., by purch., v. J. Harding, who ret.; R. Blair, gent., to be corn., by purch., v. Blumberg, prom.; J. C. Symonds, gent., to be corn., by purch., v. Robinson.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. col. and brev. col. E. W. Crofton, c.b., to be col., v. N. T. Lake, c.b., ret. upon full pay; Capt. and brev. lieut. col. C. T. Franklin, c.b., on the supernum. list, to be lieut. col.; Capt. and brev. maj. H. Rogers to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. Crofton, c.b.; Capt. and brev. maj. A. C. Hawkins to be lieut. col., v. Brev. col. P. P. Faddy, ret. upon half-pay; Sec. capt. and brev. maj. R. H. Chapman to be capt., v. Brev. maj. Rogers; 2nd Capt. T. L. Dames, on the supernum. list, to be capt.; 2nd capt. C. Carpenter to be capt., v. Brev. maj. Hawkins; Lieut. W. B. Rice to be 2nd capt., v. Brev. maj. Champion; Lieut. G. U. Knox to be 2nd capt., v. Carpenter; Lieut. W. N. Persse to be 2nd capt., v. T. W. Blakiston, res.

7th Foot.—Ens. E. Bridges to be lieut., without purch., v. C. Bagnall, dec.; Ens. H. W. L. Paddon, to be lieut., by purch., v. Bridges, whose prom. by purch. on April 11, has been cancl.; Serg. maj. J. Potham to be ens., without purch., v. Paddon.

16th Foot.—Lieut. R. W. M. Wetherell to be adj. v. Lieut. H. Kelsall, prom.; Ens. C. Platt to be lieut., without purch., v. Kelsall, prom.; De La Pere Robinson, gent., to be ens., by purch., v. Daly, prom.

24th Foot.—Capt. A. W. Cobham, from the 44th foot, to be capt., v. Franklin, who exch.

38th Foot.—Qrmr. M. Slattery, from a depot batt., to be qrmr., v. Smith, who exch.

44th Foot.—Capt. W. Franklin, from the 24th foot, to be capt., v. Cobham, who exch.

60th Foot.—The surname of the ens. appd. on 4th March last is Powys-Keck, not Powys-Keek, as then stated.

72nd Foot.—Ens. and adj. J. Thomson to have the rank of lieut.; Ens. T. F. Pardoe to be lieut., without purch., v. J. D. Stewart, dec.

83rd Foot.—Staff asst. surg. C. S. Wills to be asst. surg., v. Sharp, appd. to the staff.

89th Foot.—Ens. A. W. Price to be lieut., by purch., v. R. Johnston, who ret.; Ens. I. G. Maling, from 3rd West India regt., to be ens., v. Price; Staff surg. J. H. Porter to be surg., v. Gilborne, appd. to the 6th drag. gds.

97th Foot.—C. E. Hallett, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. G. M. Picken, who ret.

#### BREVET.

The undermentioned promotions to take place in H.M.'s Indian military forces, consequent on the death of Gen. Sir R. Houston, K.C.B., Bengal cav., on April 5, 1862:—

Lieut. gen. J. Tulloh, c.b., Bengal inf., on April 13, 1862.

Major gen. R. Home, Bengal inf., on April 19, 1862.

Lieut. gen. T. Shubrick, Bengal cav., to be gen.

Major gen. M. Tweedie, Madras inf., to be lieut. gen.

Major gen. C. M. Carmichael, c.b., Bengal cav., to be lieut. gen.

Col. C. A. Browne, Madras inf., to be major gen.

Col. Sir A. T. Cotton, Madras engrs., to be major gen.

Col. G. Macan, Bombay inf., to be maj. gen.

The undermentioned officers who have retired upon full pay to have a step of honorary rank as follows:—

To be major gens.:—Cols. J. Holmes, c.b., Bombay inf.; G. C. T. Stockley, Bombay inf.

To be Cols.:—Lieut. cols. W. E. Evans, Bombay inf.; T. Simpson, Bengal inf.; G. E. Edwards, Ma-

dras cav.; F. Westbrooke, Bombay inf.; E. Sissimore, Bengal inf.; H. Jule, Bengal engr.

To be Lieut. cols.:—Majors J. Campbell, Madras inf.; C. Burton, Madras inf.; S. Gompertz, Madras inf.; W. J. Wilson, Madras inf.; G. Newbolt, Bengal inf.; T. S. Horsburgh, Bengal inf.; A. H. Ross, Bengal inf.; P. T. Snow, Madras inf.; S. D. Young, Madras inf.; J. Morrisson, Bengal inf.; S. S. Coffin, Madras inf.; C. Gill, Madras inf.; T. G. St. George, Bengal inf.; H. L. Evans, Bombay inf.; H. J. C. Shakespear, Bengal inf.; G. N. Greene, Bengal inf.; W. T. Nicolls, Madras inf.; C. F. Fenwick, Bengal inf.; W. D. Grant, Madras inf.; J. Cameron, Madras cav.; G. W. Boileau, Bengal inf.; C. S. Salmon, Bengal inf.; M. Hickley, Madras inf.; N. Hobart, Madras inf.

To be Majors:—Capts. W. H. Baynes, Madras inf.; S. J. Becher, Bengal inf.; H. Strachey, Bengal inf.; A. C. Boswell, Bengal inf.; J. H. Corsar, Madras cav.; R. A. Trotter, Bengal inf.; W. Wyld, Bengal cav.; R. Shawe, Madras inf.; D. Stansbury, Bengal inf.; J. Rose, Bombay inf.; E. W. Hicks, Bengal inf.; T. Watson, Bengal inf.; H. Menars, Madras inf.; F. T. Steward, Madras cav.

The names and Christian names of the undermentioned officers promoted in the *Gazette* of March 25, 1862, should be as follows, and not as stated therein:—

Maj. gen. John Macourtie Shortt, Maj. gen. Sir Peter Melvill Melvill, K.C.B., Maj. gen. John Henry Bowden Congdon, Brev. col. William Cantis, Brev. col. Ronald McDonnell, Brev. col. William Kelly Wollen.

### Official Papers.

#### THE NEW FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Read again Financial Resolution No. 5,126, dated the 4th December, 1857, as published in the notification No. 13 of the 26th March, 1858.

Read also Financial Resolution No. 8,718, dated 4th July, 1861.

His Excellency the Governor-general in Council observes that the object of the first of these resolutions was to put an end to the practice which had caused so much confusion and uncertainty in Indian accounts and estimates, of appointing officers from the Civil Service indiscriminately to offices of account without previous training, and constantly changing them as their advance in the service entitled them to promotion.

The avowed object was to adopt measures for repairing the offices of account in the different Presidencies, so that "a succession of officers, conversant with the business of accounts, to the higher post in the department might be secured, and appointments of vacancies regulated accordingly."

In like manner the object of the resolution of the 4th July, 1861, was to regulate the constitution of the Financial Department of the Government of India, so that it might be in a position to perform duties which are described in the resolution as "exactly similar to those performed by the Treasury in England."

The new system of audit and account of budget estimates, which has been introduced, makes it more than ever important that the objects contemplated by these resolutions should be thoroughly carried out.

The foundation of this system is, that estimates of all expenditure should be framed and revised with such care as to enable the Government of India to hold all local Governments, departments, and officers who spend public money, responsible for their observance; that accounts of all receipts and expenditure should be kept on an uniform system, so accurately and promptly as to enable the Government at any moment to know its real position and to check unauthorised outlay; and, finally, that the Financial Department proper or Treasury should exercise a constant central supervision and control over all estimates and expenditure, the more necessary in India, as the spending departments are not, as in England, subjected to the check of passing their estimates annually through the House of Commons.

Great reforms have already been effected in this direction, and no blame can be attached to the officers who have zealously co-operated in the arduous task of introducing a new system amidst the pressure of daily work and of financial difficulties.

At the same time it is apparent that the object has not yet been attained of organising a self-supporting machinery, which, as in England, can be depended upon to conduct the ordinary business of financial administration, without extraordinary efforts or constant risk of failure.

In the Financial Department proper, which corresponds to the English Treasury, there are two situations only below the Financial Secretary, at salaries which admit of their being held by Euro-

peans, while in the English Treasury there are below the Secretary a permanent Assistant Secretary, and five divisions, each presided over by a "Principal Clerk," who is invariably a gentleman of great ability and experience, with a staff of four or five established clerks under him, recruited commonly from gentlemen of university education, liberally paid, and rising according to merit and seniority to the higher posts.

It is not too much to say that there are in the English Treasury, and the principal departments connected with it, seldom less than five or six officers, who have been conversant with the details of every budget for the last twenty years, and who would be perfectly competent to frame a very respectable budget themselves, if suddenly called upon.

The result is a machinery which works with very little risk of disturbance from political changes in high offices, and which it is the more important to introduce in India, as the effect of climate and other causes makes frequent changes in the higher offices inevitable.

As regards the Department of Account it is equally clear that, until a recent period, returns and estimates of Indian finance have been notoriously untrustworthy.

The Parliamentary Returns of "actual expenditure" for the year 1859-60, while correct as to the actual entries in the books, were calculated to mislead to an extent of several millions in any attempt to form a judgment as to what had been the established expenditure proper to the year 1859-60, and whether that of 1860-61 showed any material decrease in comparison with it.

Again, the figures which have been accepted until very recently as showing the probable revenue and expenditure of the financial year 1860-61, corrected up to the close of the year, prove, on the completion of the "actual" returns for the year, to have understated the revenue by £3,500,000, and the expenditure by nearly £1,500,000, thus misleading the Government as to its actual position to an extent of not less than £2,000,000, or more than the whole annual produce of the Income-tax.

Mistakes of this magnitude are now, it is believed, impossible, and the exertions of the accountant and auditor-general are bringing us to a point where we may hope to have reliable returns of actual receipts and expenditure under each principal head of the budget within two months at latest after the close of each month. But the maintenance even of present results is endangered by the increasing difficulty of obtaining officers of the "Covenanted Service," who are willing to abandon the regular line of service for the Financial Department, and of retaining those we have, without such frequent changes as necessarily greatly impair the efficiency of their offices.

An office of account is one which peculiarly requires a fixed Head who thoroughly understands his work, and knows the character and capabilities of those who work under him.

Of twenty officers now holding the principal offices of account and audit, no less than fourteen are acting away from their own proper posts in temporary appointments. Under such circumstances it is creditable to them that they have been able to effect improvements at all, and it would be unreasonable to impute blame to individuals because they have not at once succeeded in obtaining the efficiency of the English system which has been the growth of centuries.

At the same time it is evident that such efficiency can never be expected under a system which confines all the higher posts to men who have had no previous training, and necessitates constant changes of office to meet legitimate claims to advance of salary; while it is equally clear that it is not, and rarely can be, worth the while of a covenanted officer to attach himself to the Departments of Finance and Account unless he can commence by holding a high post, and be almost certain of changing to other posts still higher after a comparatively short period.

It is absolutely necessary, therefore, in framing any plan for the future organisation of the Financial Department to proceed on the principle that all distinction between "Covenanted" and "Uncovenanted" Services must be set aside, except for a few of the very highest offices as that of Financial Secretary, and that the salaries and constitution of the department must be regulated with a sole view to efficiency without distinction of service, profession, race, or religion.

This change will, however, come very gradually, as it is not proposed to interfere with the salaries of appointments actually held by covenanted officers or with existing prospects of promotion of such officers, where fit for it, except so far as these may be affected

by the abolition of the three sub-treasurerships which, under the arrangement with the presidency banks, have become superfluous, and would have been abolished at any rate. And as it will take some years before a sufficient body of qualified assistants can be trained up under the proposed new organisation, the succession to the highest posts (more especially those of deputy auditor and accountant-general, which it is for many reasons important to fill by officers of weight and standing as well as of ability and experience), will for a long time continue necessarily to be held by the covenanted officers now attached to the department.

If, however, any officer should consider that his fair prospects of promotion on the faith of which he joined the department are interfered with by the abolition of the sub-treasurerships, or otherwise, he will be allowed to re-join the general service at the first moment when he can be allowed to leave his post without positive inconvenience to the public service; and in the mean time if any officer should be obliged for the service of the State to remain for a time in the Financial line when he would have wished to return at once to general service, the Government will be quite prepared to deal with each case separately in a liberal spirit.

In the mean time, although the change of system must be gradual and in some measure prospective, his Excellency the Governor-general in Council thinks it desirable that the occasion of a change in the Financial Secretaryship, from which Mr. Lushington has retired after so many years of arduous and meritorious service, should not be lost, in order to announce clearly to the officers of the department and to the public the scheme for the future organisation of Financial Administration which has been decided upon by his Excellency the Governor-general in Council after mature consideration.

The Financial Department, including the Departments of Account and Audit, will constitute one Department, at the head of which will be the Financial Secretary.

The Military Finance Department, having special duties of a professional as well as a financial character, will remain, as at present, an independent department, subject either exclusively to the Financial or Military Departments, but corresponding with the Government through either, according as the subject is financial or military.

The Head of the Military Finance Department will submit estimates and make his official communications on all subjects relating to finance or requiring orders in the Financial Department through the Financial Secretary, so that the latter will be cognizant of what takes place, and able to remark upon it as far as it may affect finance generally, though he will not be responsible for, or expected to interfere with, matters involving military considerations, or affecting the sole and undivided responsibility of the Head of the Military Finance Department to the Supreme Government for all matters of Military Finance.

The division of financial business into departments begins below the Financial Secretary.

The Auditor and Accountant-general of the Government of India is the head of the important Departments of Account and Audit, charged with the important duty of bringing the accounts of the Empire together, and, as a general rule, the Government will look to him as responsible for the correct performance of what may be called the mechanical duties of Account and Audit, as distinguished from administrative matters which come within the province of the Financial Secretary.

This, it is believed, will not involve any change in existing practice.

The Accountant and Auditor-general will continue, as at present, to sit with the head of the Military Finance Department as an "Audit Board," for the purpose of considering questions where Civil and Military Finance are intermixed, of consulting each other on doubtful questions, and of preserving, as far as possible, uniformity of accounts and system.

In case of difference of opinion between the two members, the matter will thus be brought directly before the Government for its decision.

The duties and responsibilities of the superior officers being thus defined, it remains to settle the position of the various grades of employés.

These will, as at present, consist of two main divisions, viz.:—

1st. Clerks doing the routine and mechanical work.

2nd. Assistants either doing, or in training for doing, the more important and responsible work.

No immediate change is proposed as regards the first division of clerks. As regards the higher divi-



sion of the Service corresponding to the "established Clerks" of the Treasury and other English Public Offices, the general denomination would be applied of "Assistants (according to their respective classes) in the Financial Department," in addition to the special denomination of any office they might happen to fill.

They will form one Service, divided into four classes, viz. :—

Class I. Salary Rs. 1,500 a-month, rising Rs. 100 a-month after each year of service in the class to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 a-month; some extra personal allowance being admissible where the Deputy-auditor and Accountant-general at Madras or Bombay is required to fulfil the additional duty of acting as the sole or Senior Government Director of the Presidency Bank, consisting of—

Deputy-auditors and Accountants-general of the three Presidencies and the North-West.

First Assistant Secretary, Financial Department.

Class II. Salary Rs. 1,000 a-month, rising to Rs. 1,500, by an increase of Rs. 75 a-month each year after two years of service in the class, consisting of—

Civil Paymasters of the three Presidencies.

Deputy-auditors and Accountants-general, Punjab, and smaller Governments.

First Assistant to Accountant and Auditor-general of India.

Second Assistant Secretary of Financial Department.

Class III. Salary Rs. 700 a-month, rising to Rs. 1,000, by Rs. 50 a-month each year of the three years' service in the class, consisting of—

Civil Paymasters at other places.

First Assistants to Deputy-auditors and Accountants-general.

Second Assistant to Accountant and Auditor-general of India.

Third Assistant Secretary, Financial Department.

First Assistants to Principal Assistant Secretaries, Financial Department.

And any other officers fairly on a par with these.

Class IV. Salary Rs. 400 a-month, rising to Rs. 700 by an increase of Rs. 30 a-month each year after three years' service, consisting of—

Junior Grades in the Central Office at Calcutta, and Chief Assistants in the Principal Local Offices.

As a rule every one should serve for a certain time in this class in the Central Office at Calcutta, so as to be instructed in the system of Accounts and Budget Estimates.

In addition to these established classes there will be a class of Apprentices or Probationers, at salaries not exceeding Rs. 250 a-month, consisting of youths who will be taken on trial, and from whom the established classes will be principally recruited as vacancies occur.

It will be distinctly understood that the Government always retains the power of selecting men of higher standing and experience, and placing them at once in any of the higher classes where the public service requires it.

Once placed in any class, they will rise as if they had entered the Service from the bottom; but, as a general rule, after an adequate supply of young men has been trained up in the lower grades, promotion will take place among them according to merit and seniority.

In order to secure due consideration to personal claims, and to the good of the public service, the following Rule, which prevails with great advantage in the English Treasury, will be adopted in regard to all vacancies and appointments, viz. :—

The Financial Secretary shall confer with the Accountant and Auditor-general; and if, after duly considering the report of the Officer at the head of the department in which the vacancy occurs, they agree on a recommendation, the Financial Secretary shall report it to the Governor-general in Council, but if they disagree, each shall report his opinion separately in writing to the Governor-general in Council.

The rise of salary in each class after the specified period of service will take place without any change of office or any special report in the absence of positive demerit, but promotion from one class to another will depend entirely on efficiency. The Covenanted Officers now in the Service who retain their present offices and prospects of promotion without change, except as already stated, need not be classed as above described, unless they desire it.

As regards the expense of the new organisation, it appears that the following is the present cost of officers in the Financial Department (exclusive of the Financial Secretary and Accountant and Auditor-general of India) with salaries of Rs. 700 a month or upwards :—

| APPOINTMENT.   |     | Salary       |
|--|-----|--------------|
| Covenanted.  |     | Rs. a month. |
| Sub-treasurer, Calcutta ... ..                           | ... | 8,000        |
| Deputy-auditor and Accountant-general, Bombay ... ..     | ... | 8,000        |
| Deputy-auditor and Accountant-general, Madras ... ..     | ... | 8,000        |
| Deputy-auditor and Accountant-general, Bengal ... ..     | ... | 2,500        |
| Deputy-auditor and Accountant-general, North-West ... .. | ... | 2,500        |
| Civil Paymaster, Calcutta ... ..                         | ... | 2,500        |
| Civil Paymaster, Madras ... ..                           | ... | 2,000        |
| Civil Paymaster, Bombay ... ..                           | ... | 2,000        |
| Sub-treasurer, Madras ... ..                             | ... | 2,000        |
| Sub-treasurer, Bombay ... ..                             | ... | 2,000        |
| Deputy-auditor and Accountant-general, Punjab ... ..     | ... | 1,500        |
| Civil Paymaster, North-West ... ..                       | ... | 1,500        |
| First assistant to Accountant-general of India ... ..    | ... | 1,500        |
| First assistant to Accountant-general of Bombay ... ..   | ... | 1,200        |
| First assistant to Accountant-general of Madras ... ..   | ... | 1,200        |
| Civil Paymaster, Punjab ... ..                           | ... | 1,200        |
| Under-secretary, Financial Department ... ..             | ... | 1,250        |
| Uncovenanted.  |     |              |
| First Assistant-secretary, Financial Department ... ..   | ... | 1,000        |
| Second assistant to Accountant-general of India ... ..   | ... | 1,000        |
| Assistant to Sub-treasurer ... ..                        | ... | 700          |
| Assistant to Accountant-general, Bombay ... ..           | ... | 800          |
| Assistant to Accountant-general, Madras ... ..           | ... | 800          |
| Third assistant to Accountant-general of India ... ..    | ... | 800          |
| Fourth assistant to Accountant-general of India ... ..   | ... | 700          |
| Second assistant Secretary, Financial Department ... ..  | ... | 700          |
| Deputy-auditor and Accountant-general, Hyderabad ... ..  | ... | 700          |
| Deputy Central Provinces ... ..                          | ... | 700          |
| Assistant Civil Paymaster, Calcutta ... ..               | ... | 700          |
| Total of Covenanted and Uncovenanted .                   |     | 42,450       |

Making the total cost £50,840 a-year.

Under the new organisation when fully carried out, the corresponding establishment will be composed nearly as follows :—

|   | Minimum. | Maximum. |
|---|----------|----------|
| Class 1.—5 officers at £1,800 to £2,400 a-year ... .. | 9,000    | 12,000   |
| Class 2.—8 officers at £1,200 to £1,800 ... ..        | 9,600    | 14,400   |
| Class 3.—19 officers at £840 to £1,200 ... ..         | 15,960   | 22,800   |
| Total ... ..  | 34,560   | 49,200   |
| Average ... ..  | ...      | 41,880   |

Some of the expense of the present establishment would have been saved at any rate by the abolition of the sub-treasurerships under the arrangements with the banks; but, on the other hand, some increase of strength in the Central Department was indispensable if the existing system had been retained; so that, on the whole, it may be safely said that the new scheme will not be attended with any material increase of expense, while it provides for seven more offices than at present, in the Central Department, where additional strength is so much needed at salaries sufficient to secure the services of men of talent and experience, and holds out a career sufficiently certain and attractive to induce a succession of young men of good character and abilities to devote themselves to the exclusive study of accounts and Financial Administration.

Experience has suggested some further changes in the constitution of the Financial Department, as laid down by the Resolution of the 4th July, 1861, which may be conveniently made in connection with the above scheme.

The office of Under-secretary cannot with advantage be made a wheel in the administrative machinery, so that papers which are sent through the Assistant-secretaries to the Financial Secretary, and from him to the Financial Member of Council, should also be read and minuted upon by the Under-secretary.

No young man, however able, can be expected to deal with financial subjects without long preparation, and the attempt to do so would only waste time and divide responsibility.

But there is abundance of work for an intelligent young man as personal assistant to their Financial Secretary, and the office of Under-secretary is retained on this footing, though not as one of the regular establishments.

The Resolution of 4th July, 1861, states that "the most important appointment in the Financial Department is that of Assistant-secretary in the Account Department." Experience fully confirms this, and shows that there is no officer in the whole range of the Department, except the Financial Secretary, upon whose accuracy, zeal, and intelligence the Government must so constantly rely in the most important financial matters. Accordingly, the office is placed in the first class of the new organisation, and the present holder of it, Mr. T. Peachey, is confirmed in the appointment.

A large class of important business remains in the Financial Department, which is not provided for either in the Account or General Departments as constituted by the Resolution of 4th July, 1861.

The existence of the Civil Finance and Police Commissions has hitherto given the Financial Department a ready means of revising estimates and checking expenditure in the different Civil branches. But those Commissions have come to an end, and it is very important that the Financial Department should possess, within its own walls, a department whose special duty it is to watch civil expenditure, and to criticise, by the aid of uninterrupted tradition and official experience, all proposals involving expense, which may be submitted either with the Budget Estimates or in the course of the year.

Accordingly, a "Civil Finance Department" is constituted with an Assistant-secretary of the Second Class at its head, as an addition to the Account and General Departments, and Mr. R. H. Hollingberry, whose services in the Civil Finance Commission peculiarly qualify him for such an office, is appointed to fill it. This will not in any way interfere with the principle of the rule laid down in 1843, that all applications from Local Governments for increased expenditure shall be considered first in the Department of the Supreme Government, to which the business of the department in which the increase is proposed belongs. Any proposal, for instance, for increased expenditure in police will continue to come to the Financial Department through the Home Department, with the opinion of that department on the proposal, though the Financial Department will still require an establishment to enable it to apply its own revision to the proposal so made.

In some cases, as in passing the Annual Budget, time may not always admit of a previous reference from the Financial to other departments, but in this case sanction may be given to the estimate provisionally, subject to consideration of the details by the proper department, or such other special rule made as may be required to meet the special case.

The appointment of other important business of the Financial Department hitherto but partially provided for, as supervision of the revenue, preparation of financial and commercial statistics, and supervision of the currency, will be made between the different Assistant Secretaries as experience may suggest, and competent assistants to the Chief Assistant Secretaries will be appointed as fit men can be found or trained up from lower grades.

Ordered that the above Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette* for general information, and that a copy be forwarded to the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for information.

Appointments.—The Hon. Edmund Drummond to be Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, from the 1st instant.

Mr. R. P. Harrison to be Auditor-general and Accountant-general to the Government of India from the 1st instant. E. DRUMMOND, Secretary to the Govt. of India.

#### DUTY ON PIECE GOODS.

Home Department, Separate Revenue.—No. 2,815. From A. M. Monteith, Esq., Under Sec. to the Govt. of India, to E. H. Lushington, Esq., Sec. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Dated Fort William, May 7, 1862. Sir,—In continuation of my letter No. 2,207, dated 29th ult., I am directed to state that it was not intended by that communication to limit to the materials therein specified the term "piece goods" as used in the schedule of Act 11 of 1862.

The term, as used in Act 11 of 1862, includes piece goods of cotton, silk, woollen, linen, and mixed fabrics, or other goods usually manufactured in pieces or lengths.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) A. M. MONTEATH, Under Sec. to Govt. of India.

## COUNTRY AGENTS.—

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons.  
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Brighton, C. Booty.

Communications for the Editor, and Advertisements, should be sent under cover to Messrs. WM. H. ALLEN & Co., 13, Waterloo-place, S.W.

Should any delay or irregularity occur in supplying this Paper, communication of the fact to the Publisher will insure a remedy.

## ALLEN'S INDIAN MAIL.

SATURDAY, June 28, 1862.

## THE NEW FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS.

THE resolution of the Governor-general in Council re-organising the financial department of the Government of India is not only in itself a very important document, but further remarkable as the prelude to throwing open the highest offices of the State to "Uncovenanted" merit. The new system of Audit and Account had rendered it absolutely necessary that a radical and organic reform should be introduced, the old system having entirely and hopelessly broken down. Nor is it surprising that so much confusion and uncertainty should have characterised Indian estimates, when it is borne in mind that officers were appointed almost indiscriminately from the Civil Service without having had any previous training, or possessing any peculiar qualifications for the office. Then, as soon as an official had acquired a certain degree of aptitude and knowledge of details, he was almost sure to be whisked off to some other department of the administration, in which his financial experience would be comparatively of little use. And yet it was especially incumbent upon the Indian Treasury to exercise a strict supervision and control over all estimates and expenditure, as in that country there was no sort of Parliamentary check as exists in England. But the personnel of the department was altogether too weak for the work expected of it. Whereas in the English Treasury there are always five or six officers "who have been conversant with the details of every Budget for the last twenty years, and who would be perfectly competent to frame a very respectable Budget themselves if suddenly called upon," in India there were only two Europeans employed subordinate to the Financial Secretary, and these merely birds of passage, reposing for a moment before pursuing their flight to a more genial department. The consequence of such a state of things was shown in the untrustworthy statements put forth by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Laing. In the year 1860-61 the returns were so lamentably defective that the Revenue was understated by £3,500,000, and the expenditure by nearly £1,500,000, and even in the current year a notable mistake has already been detected, which converts a surplus into a deficit. It could not be otherwise when, "of twenty officers now holding the principal offices of account and audit, no less than fourteen are acting away from their own proper posts in temporary appointments." To insure, therefore, an efficient supervision of all financial arrangements, it has been wisely resolved to constitute a separate and "self-con-

tained" department, divided into distinct classes, with a graduated promotion modified by distinguished merit. The barriers between the Covenanted and Uncovenanted Services are at once to be thrown down, and men of all colours, creeds, and nationalities are to be permitted to serve the State, without any favour being shown except to the most worthy. For a time, indeed, there will be practically no opening for outsiders, but as vacancies occur they are to be filled up without regard to race, religion, or interest. The only appointment to be reserved as the exclusive privilege of the Covenanted Service is that of Financial Secretary, but at the proper season even that reservation will have to be withdrawn. In the mean time there are four classes of appointments open to all men. The lowest commences at a salary of £480 per annum, rising to £840 by an annual increase of £36 after three years' service. The next consists of nineteen officers, at salaries rising from £840 to £1,200 per annum. A still higher grade, comprising eight officials, draws from £1,200 to £1,800; and the highest, in which there are only five officers, from £1,800 to £2,400 a-year. There is yet a junior class of probationers at salaries not exceeding £300 a-year, from which the upper classes will be chiefly recruited. For further details we must refer our readers to the Resolution itself, which is given elsewhere *in extenso*.

## THE LATE COTTON DEBATE.

THE Cotton manufacturers of Lancashire are decidedly the most selfish and unreasonable people on the face of the earth. Like the waggoner in the ancient fable, they are quite ready to overwhelm the superior powers with clamorous importunities, but on no account will they apply their own shoulder to the wheel. It is so much easier to cry for help than to act for one self. It is so much pleasanter to blame our neighbour than to acknowledge our own shortcomings. How far more simple and satisfactory it is to lay hold of a scapegoat, and send it forth into the wilderness bearing our transgressions, than to set about redeeming the past and making good whatever may be amiss. Such for many a year past has been the practice of the Manchester millowners. With the most perfect complacency they laid their own deficiencies and neglect of duty upon the head of the East India Company, and then devoted themselves with redoubled zeal to the worship of Mammon. But their false god has betrayed them, and now in their grievous strait they can think of no other resource than to find a second scapegoat in the Indian Government of the present day.

The recent discussion in the House of Commons is very instructive. It shows how little these great "cotton lords" understand, or care for, their own favourite doctrine of free trade. Whatever tends to their own individual benefit is exalted into a national necessity. Whatever interferes with their personal prosperity is magnified into a national calamity. For the moment they are suffering from a dearth of raw material, and therefore with shrill outcries they beset the unfortunate Secretary of State for India, demanding abundant and immediate supplies of cotton, but at their own price and without risk or trouble to themselves. Hitherto they have looked to America for 85

per cent. of the entire quantity of cotton consumed in their manufactories, while the small balance was derived chiefly from India. Now, however, it is to the latter country they must look for means to carry on their trade, and those means are not forthcoming. The probability of such an emergency arising has been recognised for many years past, and, as Mr. J. B. Smith correctly stated, the East India Company was frequently importuned to promote the growth of cotton in the territories subject to their sway. Nor were those importunities unheeded. The Company expended the sum of £20,000 in making experiments under the superintendence of experienced American planters, the result of which proved beyond a doubt that by careful cultivation native cotton could be raised to an equality with "ordinary New Orleans," and that all that was wanted to insure a regular supply was a permanent demand at remunerative prices. It is very easy, though not a little impertinent, for Mr. J. B. Smith to talk of the Indian mind—that is, the mind of Anglo-Indian officials—being in much the same state of darkness as the agricultural mind of England twenty years ago; but it is surely not the business of Government to interfere directly in favour of any one particular kind of produce. All that can be fairly asked is equal protection for all subjects, whatever be their vocation, and equal encouragement for every lawful industry. Mr. Smith himself admits that "without English supervision and capital cotton could not be grown with advantage in India," and to find these requisites is clearly the province of private enterprise. He goes on, indeed, to say that "until we have cheap carriage in that country we could not compete with America"—but mark the reason why—"for the cotton trade in India must be an occasional one, and English merchants would not run the risk of such a trade." In other words, in order that the Lancashire manufacturers may never again suffer from a dearth of raw material, the revenues of India are to be expended in providing cheap carriage, and the ryots are to incur the risk and cost of growing cotton year by year, in the hope of an occasional opportunity of disposing of their produce advantageously. A more selfish proposition was never enunciated. In another part of his speech, Mr. Smith himself acknowledged that "no country would grow cotton for an occasional demand;" and further on, that what the ryots wanted was "not so much an increase of price as the certainty of a sale for their produce, and it was therefore essential to give them some security that they would be able to sell their cotton, not only in any given year, but for some years to come. "And to insure the quality and due delivery of this invaluable staple, trustworthy agents must be established at central stations to make advances, pay in cash the balance, supervise the cultivation, and press the bulky article into a more convenient size for transport. But all this is as nothing without cheap carriage, for cotton is a low-priced commodity and cannot bear much outlay. Here is the rub. According to the Manchester school the East India Company displayed a disgraceful apathy with regard to all internal communications except military roads, and in order to make this alleged neglect appear as black as possible, it is the fashion

to speak of India as having been for a hundred years beneath their administration. Now, it is true that a century has elapsed since Bengal Proper came into their hands, but the Indian Empire as it now exists has been built up little by little, and two important provinces have been added within the present decade. And it must be borne in mind that the revenues of the empire have by no means increased in proportion to its enlarged borders; nor can it be denied that more might have been done to promote the material prosperity of the country had not so many millions been squandered on the Affghan, China, and Persian campaigns, which were Imperial rather than Indian wars. Some allowance, too, must be made for the immense distances to be traversed, the absence of road-making metal in many districts, and the scattered and impoverished population. Assuming the necessity in Oriental countries for the Government to charge itself with the duty of constructing roads and canals, it is quite clear that such works must be secondary to the actual requirements of the daily administration. The army, the police, the civil establishments of every kind, and the interest on the State debt, must first be defrayed, and then occurs the question of further capacity for taxation on the part of the people. This may be a "stupid system" in the eyes of Mr. J. B. Smith, but it is at least an honest and statesmanlike one, and quite in accordance with the true principles of political economy. It is idle to institute comparisons between India and the United States. There is nothing in common between a free, energetic, and enlightened people, unburdened by taxation and labouring for their own interests, and an indolent, oft-subjugated race, without any faith in the permanency of the Government, and living from hand to mouth. Besides, when Mr. Smith talks so glibly of the "canal round some rocks which impeded the navigation in a precisely similar manner," that was constructed by the State of Ohio on borrowed capital, he omits all details as to the length of the excavation and the nature of the obstructions that had to be overcome, so that it cannot be taken as a case in point. He also carefully avoids all allusion to the fact that it is only for a brief period in each year that the Godavery is navigable, and only then for vessels of very light draught, and that with the exception of cotton there is no produce to be brought down the river. So that he actually calls upon the Government to spend at least £300,000 of Indian money to enable a certain quantity to be conveyed to Liverpool in case it should be wanted. It might be supposed that such a promising and profitable undertaking as the Godavery river-canal is represented to be would justify the employment of private capital and enterprise, and, indeed, a company was provisionally formed for the purpose of opening up that much vaunted means of communication with the interior. But, as Sir Charles Wood sarcastically observed, "those gentlemen were not quite so sanguine when they were to spend their own money, and they declined even the enormous prospective interest which my hon. friend anticipates from such an investment." It is preposterous to ask the Indian Government to sacrifice everything to cotton. The East India Company incurred considerable expense to show that the quality

could be improved by cultivation, but the Manchester capitalists took no trouble to turn this knowledge to account. And even now they admit that the demand will be only an occasional one, to supplement any falling off in the supply from America. The first thing is to offer a permanent and fairly remunerative market for the produce of the Indian ryots, and then there will be neither difficulty nor delay in providing cheap and sufficiently expeditious carriage. The manufacturers must meet the cultivators half-way, and then it will be the duty of the Government to foster a trade likely to benefit its subjects. But the Indian empire is something more than the feeder of the cotton-mills of Lancashire.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—JUNE 26.

#### THE CAMEL CORPS IN INDIA.

General BUCKLEY asked the Secretary of State for War why the officers and men of the rifle brigade who composed the camel corps in India, commanded by Colonel Ross during the late mutiny (having received a medal and clasps for services under Sir Hugh Rose's force in Central India), have not received a share of prize-money?

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that the claims of the corps employed under Sir H. Rose were still under consideration, and he could not say when a decision would be arrived at. He hoped, however, that it would not be long postponed.

#### OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

Colonel SYKES inquired of the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether, on the 28th April last, or on any other day, the Tartar Government officials were supplied with arms, ammunition, and military stores from the arsenal at Hong Kong; whether these munitions of war were sold to the Tartar Government, or were a gift; whether, on the evacuation of Canton by the Allies, many hundreds of prisoners in the gaols, among whom were the mother and some relatives of the Taeping Emperor, were handed over to the Tartar Government; and, whether any guarantee was obtained that the lives of the mother of the Taeping Emperor and of his relatives should not be sacrificed.

Mr. LAYARD said that the Government had not received any information from China up to the date of the 28th of April, and, therefore, he could not tell his hon. and gallant friend whether any arms, ammunition, or military stores were sold to the Chinese—he did not know what the Tartar Government meant—to the Chinese Government on that day. Her Majesty's Government had, however, determined that arms, ammunition, and military stores not required by her Majesty's troops might be sold to the Chinese Government at cost price. When the Allies took possession of Canton they instituted a supervision of gaols, and all persons compromised on account of any connection with the Allies were immediately released. Criminals only were detained. The administration of justice was left, as far as possible, in the hands of the Chinese authorities, the British authorities watching over those who had been condemned to see that they were not put to torture, or subjected to any undue punishment. Sir H. Parkes had informed him that during our occupation of Canton only thirty or forty persons were executed, and these were well-known criminals. Sir H. Parkes had also informed him that he had inquired as to the mother of the Taeping chief, and ascertained that she was left in charge of a large establishment of 3,000 ladies, which it appeared that individual kept up. His mother was placed over that establishment to keep the ladies in order; and she appeared to be quite safe at Nankin. There were some women of the Taeping party kept in Canton, but not as actual prisoners. They were well fed and clothed, and if they had been turned out the probability was that they would have starved; therefore, they were

humanely kept there; but that they had ever been handed over to the Chinese authorities was not correct.

## THE COMMON COUNCIL AND THE LATE EARL CANNING.

On Thursday, the 26th, at 12 o'clock, the members of the Common Council of the City of London held a meeting at Guildhall, the Lord Mayor presiding.

Alderman SALOMONS, M.P., proceeded to move a resolution, of which he had given notice, in reference to the late Governor-general of India, to whom at a former meeting the Court unanimously voted the honorary freedom of the corporation of London. A visitation of Providence had interposed to prevent the realisation by the corporation of an intention which would have placed Earl Canning, had he lived, on the roll of distinguished statesmen and public benefactors on whom from time to time they had conferred the highest mark of distinction they had it in their power to bestow. There being no precedent of any eminent man on whom it had been proposed to confer that honour dying before the freedom could be presented in person, he (Alderman Salomons) had to propose a resolution which he thought would embody the feelings of the Court on this occasion, and which, in the event of its adoption, he desired to convey to Lady Clanricarde, the only surviving sister of the deceased nobleman, and who had been his constant attendant during the illness which resulted in premature death. He might say, on private information, it was understood that Lord Canning had adopted the younger son of the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde as his heir. He moved, in the terms of the notice he had given—

"That by the lamented decease of the Right Hon. Earl Canning, late Governor-general of India, this Court is prevented from carrying into effect its unanimous resolution of presenting the freedom of this city to that distinguished nobleman, and therefore avails itself of the earliest opportunity of recording its deep sense of the loss which the country has sustained by the premature death of an able statesman, whose wise administration of the Government of India at a period of great peril, and subsequent measures of just and enlightened policy, conciliated the affections and advanced the general interest and prosperity of all classes of the population of that vast and important possession of the British Crown."

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Rowe. Trusting, however, that the Court would not allow the grave to close over the remains of the distinguished statesman without some lasting recognition of the eminent services he had rendered to his country, Mr. Rowe moved at the same time—

"That a bust of the deceased earl be executed at an expense by the Corporation not exceeding 200 guineas, and placed in Guildhall."

Both resolutions were unanimously adopted, and, at the instance of Alderman Salomons, it was also resolved that they be transcribed, and, after being signed by the Town-clerk, forwarded to Lady Clanricarde, surviving sister of the late peer.

## THE OUTRAM TESTIMONIAL.

At the close of the operations in Oude, in which Sir James Outram took such a distinguished part, his friends in Bombay resolved to present him with some mark of the esteem in which they held his private character, and of the admiration with which they viewed his public career. It was therefore resolved, at a meeting held in Bombay in the year 1858, that for this purpose a shield, sculptured with scenes from his military and political life, would be most appropriate. The work then commenced has at length been completed. It has been exhibited, and has been much admired in Messrs. Hunt and Roskell's case at the Great Exhibition. It was drawn and modelled by Mr. Armstead, the designer of the Packington shield, a work perhaps surpassed in point of effectiveness by the present. It illustrates some of the most important events in the career of Sir James Outram, commencing with the subjugation of the Bheels in 1822, and terminating with the relief of Lucknow 1857. The frame of the shield is of steel, richly

damascened with gold, and contains eight medallion portraits of Sir James's companions in the Lucknow campaign, viz.:—Sir John Inglis, K.C.B., General Neill, G.B., Sir Robt. Napier, K.C.B., and G. E. W. Couper, B.C.S.; also of Sir Edwd. Lugard, K.C.B., General Walker, C.B., General Jacob, C.B., and the Rev. C. P. Badger, his companions in the Persian war. The circle in low relief consists of six subjects—viz., the Subjugation of the Bheels, the Civilisation of the same tribe, the Dying Chieftain (Meer Noor Mahomed Khan) consigning his Son to the Protection of Colonel Outram, the Defence of the Residency at Hyderabad, the Charge of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry on the Persian Square at the Battle of Kooshab, and Charge of the Volunteer Cavalry before Lucknow, commanded by Sir James Outram. The centre group, in high relief, represents Sir James Outram resigning to his junior officer, General Havelock, the command of the force destined for the relief of Lucknow. Motto, "*Clarus Marte, clarior nobilitate animi.*"

On Tuesday, the 24th inst., the gift was presented to Sir James Outram, at his house in Kensington. The proceedings were private, the General having excused himself, on the score of delicate health, from the ordeal of a public meeting. The following gentlemen—all members of the Testimonial Committee originally formed in Bombay—were present:—Mr. A. Malet, formerly a member of the Bombay Government; Mr. H. D. Cartwright, of the firm of Leckie and Co., Bombay; and Mr. Edward Howard, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay. There were also present Mr. H. Reeves, lately a member of the Bombay Government; Mr. W. P. Adair, M.P., formerly private secretary to Lord Elphinstone when Governor of Bombay; Mr. H. L. Anderson, Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government; and Mr. W. Wilkinson, of the firm of Remington and Co.

Mr. Malet, after a few words of introduction, read an address from the members of the committee in England. In this address they expressed the affectionate esteem they entertain for the character of Sir James Outram, and the admiration with which they have viewed his public career. In conclusion, they regretted that he was unable to bear the fatigue of a meeting at which the feelings of those friends who requested his acceptance of the testimonial might have been publicly manifested, and expressed their most fervent hopes for the restoration of his health, so valuable to his country, and for his enjoyment during a long and happy life of the gratitude of the nation, and of the honours which her Majesty had been pleased to bestow upon him.

Sir James Outram then read the following address:—"I am so overcome by the kindness of my friends in Bombay that I am quite at a loss to find terms to express my gratitude for the generous manner in which they have again denoted their too flattering estimate of my public services in India, and their esteem for me as an individual. The repeated testimonials I have received from my friends and comrades in Bombay are far beyond my deserts. On the termination of the Scinde war a magnificent sword and centrepiece were presented to me; and now, as an additional proof of esteem and regard, this splendid shield and service of plate are tendered for my acceptance. I need not assure you that it is with feelings of deep gratitude I accept this fresh token of your approval of my services in India. These valuable testimonials from the friends with whom I have been associated for so many years are now my most cherished possession, and will constitute the most precious heirlooms I could bequeath to my family. I thank you, also, for the very flattering address with which you have accompanied the presentation of this memorial, and beg that you will convey to the many esteemed comrades and friends who have subscribed to it this very feeble expression of my feelings of deep gratitude for this further recognition of my services in India."

The balance of the subscribed funds not required for the shield was devoted to the purchase of a service of plate, manufactured by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, which also was presented to Sir James Outram.

## BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

The directors state in their report that steady progress has been made in the works during the past half year, and they trust that the line is now open for traffic from Memoodabad in the north to Par river in the south, being one hundred and seventy-three miles, including the bridge over the Mhye river. By the reports from India, the eighteen additional miles from Memoodabad to Ahmedabad (the northern terminus) were expected to be completed at the end of this month. Considerable progress had also been made in the line south of Par river, and forty-one additional miles were to be finished at the end of this season, extending the open line to Dhanoo, and giving a total length of about two hundred and thirty-two miles. The important bridges over the Veturnee and Bassein rivers were proceeding rapidly. The remaining heavy works between the Par river and Bombay are the embankments at Mahim and Colaba—the last-mentioned being the only work of which the completion is expected to extend beyond the end of the coming season. The Colaba embankment may occupy from one to two years; but, considering that it is at the very extremity of the line, means will no doubt be found, by temporary tramways or otherwise, to enable the goods arriving at that point to reach the shipping wharves of Bombay, only three miles distant; at the same time a junction by the Mahim branch will be effected with the terminus station of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and thus there is a fair prospect that, although the through communication on the company's rails will not be perfectly established, the commerce of Bombay will nevertheless find its way to the Baroda line early next year. At the commencement of the half-year there were 109½ miles open to public traffic, and at the close of the half-year 132½ miles, the average during the half-year ending the 31st of December, 1861, being 124½ miles. The receipts amount to 237,001 rupees (£21,725), against 37,891 rupees (£3,473) in the corresponding half of 1860, showing an increase of 199,110 rupees (£18,252.) The number of passengers was 426,527 against 72,796; and the amount of receipts 181,420 rupees (£16,630), against 34,533 rupees (£3,165) at the corresponding period of 1860. The average receipts per mile open in the past half-year amount to 1,007 rupees, against 1,257 rupees in the corresponding half of 1860; and the average expenditure to 964 rupees, or 50.57 per cent. of the gross receipts, against 821 rupees, or 65.33 per cent. of the receipts. The total receipts for the half year were 237,001 rupees (£21,725), and the expenditure 119,860 rupees (£10,967), leaving an available balance of 117,140 rupees (£10,757). The merchandise traffic has hitherto contributed little towards the gross receipts, nor will it until the line is opened through to Bombay. The goods traffic has, however, increased during two years from 980 rupees to 1,907 rupees per mile of railway. The capital account shows that £3,603,692 had been received, including £873,126 advanced by the Secretary of State for India, and £2,806,370 expended, leaving a balance of £470,062 in the hands of the Secretary of State for India, and £327,260 at bankers, and in India.

## DOMESTIC.

### BIRTHS.

BEAZELEY, the wife of Michael, Nagpore, Central India, of a son, at Rochester, June 21.  
DUFF, the wife of Thomas, of Calcutta, of a daughter, at Richmond, Surrey, June 16.  
POLWHELE, the wife of Thomas Roxburgh, of a son and heir, at Harcourt Lodge, Cheltenham, June 20.  
POPE, the wife of W. H., late Commander of the E.I. ship *Afred*, of a daughter, at West Malling, Kent, June 23.  
ROBERTS, the wife of Capt. W. H., P. and O. Co.'s Service, of a daughter, at Marseilles, June 22.

## MARRIAGES.

PIERSON, William S., Capt. H.M.'s Bengal Staff Corps, of Langstone Hants, to Georgiana K., only daughter of the Rev. Harcourt Aldham, vicar of Stoke Prior, at Stoke Prior Church, Worcester-shire, June 21.  
ROSS, Charles Grant H., H.M.'s Bombay Medical Service, to Henrietta M., daughter of the Rev. Edward B. Squire, at the parish church, Swansea, June 21.  
WEIR, James, of Singapore, to Mary Jane, third daughter of William Nesham, surg., at St. Peter's, Newcastle-on-Tyne, June 19.

## DEATHS.

BLUNDELL, William, of Calcutta, at Upper Norwood, aged 59, June 22.  
D'ARCY, Capt. Robert, late Hon. E.I. Co.'s army, son of the late Col. D'Arcy, of the Royal Artillery, and Lady Catherine, daughter of the late and sister of the present Earl De La Warr, at Bangor, N. Wales, aged 42, June 14.  
GUERIN, the wife of Colonel, H.M.'s Bombay army (retired), at Queen's-terrace, Bayswater, aged 46, June 21.  
MACKINTOSH, Eneas, late of Calcutta, at St. Helier's Jersey, aged 48, June 20.

## India Office,

June 27, 1862.

## ARRIVALS REPORTED IN ENGLAND.

### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. R. Wall, Mr. R. E. Egerton, Mr. G. W. Kellner (Uncov.), Lieut. A. E. Cologan (Uncov.).  
Madras Estab.—Mr. F. Lushington.

### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Maj. J. Ross, Staff Corps; Capt. G. Sim, Engrs.; Asst. surg. S. C. Townsend, Med. Estab.; Surg. J. W. Mountjoy, Med. Estab.; Lieut. T. W. Evans, 7th N.I.; Lieut. R. G. Sandeman, Staff Corps; Lieut. A. P. Mew, 74th N.I.  
Madras Estab.—Lieut. T. S. M. Robinson, 21st N.I.; Lieut. J. G. Bell, Staff Corps; Lieut. C. C. Morris, 8th Lt. Cav.; Lieut. G. H. Cherry, 49th N.I.  
Bombay Estab.—Asst. surg. E. De Crespigny, Med. Estab.; Capt. G. A. Loughton, Staff Corps; Capt. W. L. Cahusac, 11th N.I.

## GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

### CIVIL.

Bengal Estab.—Mr. E. Drummond, 6 mos.; Mr. T. E. Fairfax, 6 mos.; Mr. E. C. Craster, 3 mos.; Mr. R. A. Sterndale (Uncov.), 3 mos.; Mr. E. T. Lingham, (Uncov.), 6 mos.  
Madras Estab.—Mr. W. C. Sim, 6 mos.; Mr. H. Morris, 2 mos.; Mr. M. C. Chase, 6 mos.

## PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

### CIVIL.

Madras Estab.—Mr. G. Banbury.  
Bombay Estab.—Mr. J. E. C. Pryce (Uncov.).

### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Asst. surg. J. P. Wright, Med. Estab.; Surg. J. D. Crawford, Med. Estab.; Surg. R. Bird, Med. Estab.; Lieut. G. B. Fisher, 32nd N.I.; Maj. R. Larkins, 49th N.I.; Capt. W. J. Ward, Staff Corps; Lieut. J. L. Ferris, 12th N.I.  
Madras Estab.—Ens. J. Nicholson, Inf.; Lieut. H. C. Wright, Staff Corps; Capt. J. W. Osborne, C.B., Staff Corps; Lieut. G. S. Keith, 44th N.I.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. W. Merriman, Engrs.

## PERMITTED TO REMAIN.

### MILITARY.

Bengal Estab.—Capt. A. Cadell, Engrs., 1 mo.; Capt. A. W. Bolton, 50th N.I., 1½ mo.; Lieut. H. B. Stuart, 16th N.I., 4 mos.; Capt. F. R. Aikman, V.C., 4th N.I., 6 mos.; Capt. W. Irwin, 49th N.I., 6 mos.; Lieut. C. H. Luard, Engrs., 5 mos.; Capt. W. Graydon, 16th N.I., 6 mos.; Maj. S. Richards, 55th N.I., 5 mos.; Maj. C. Holroyd, Staff Corps, 5 mos.; Capt. M. R. Nightingale, Staff Corps, 6 mos.; Lieut. E. F. Litchfield, 5th N.I., 3 mos.; Asst. surg. J. R. Purefoy, Med. Estab., 6 mos.; Capt. G. Rybot, Art., 4 mos.; Capt. T. C. Hamilton, Staff Corps, 2 mos.; Lieut. E. W. de Lousala, 11th N.I., 6 mos.  
Madras Estab.—Lieut. E. W. Flint, 1st N.I., 3 mos.; Col. W. A. Orr, Art., 6 mos.; Capt. L. Grant, 32nd N.I., 4 mos.; Lieut. W. Ketchen, Cav. 6 mos.; Lieut. T. M. McDonell, 6th Lt. Cav., 6 mos.  
Bombay Estab.—Lieut. H. C. Moore, Engrs., 6 mos.; Capt. D. Thompson, Engrs., 3 mos.; Maj. W. F. Gordon, 1st Eur. Regt., 6 mos.; Lieut. J. Ketchen Inf., 3 mos.

## PERMITTED TO RESIGN.

### MILITARY.

Bombay Estab.—Dep. Insp. Gen. of Hosp'tals C. F. Collier, Med. Estab.



## INDIA EXCHANGES.

BANK AND COMMERCIAL BILLS.

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## ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIA OFFICE, June 23, 1862.

**THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA**  
in COUNCIL HEREBY GIVES NOTICE, That he has received from the Government of Bengal the undermentioned SCHEDULES, viz.:

A. Schedule of all Administrations whereof the final balances have been paid to the parties entitled to receive, specifying the amount of such balances, and the persons to whom paid, during the six months ending on 30th June, 1861.

B. Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities, received by the Administrator-general on account of current or unadjusted Estates, not being Hindoo or Mahomedan, remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout and the Balances in hand.

C. Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities, received by the Administrator-general on account of adjusted Estates, not being Hindoo or Mahomedan, remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout and the Balances in hand.

D. Schedule of all Sums of Money, Bonds, and other Securities, received by the Administrator-general on account of Hindoo or Mahomedan Estates remaining under his charge, together with the payments made thereout and the balances in hand.

E. Schedule of Balances in the hands of the Administrator-general set apart to meet the admitted claims of Creditors against the Estates therein mentioned.

F. Schedule of Unclaimed Balances of Estates under 500 Rupees, deposited with the Sub-Treasurer, Fort William, under the Financial Secretary's Letter of 8th October, 1852, Interest being allowed thereon by Government.

And that the said Schedules are open to the inspection of the public in the Department of the Official Agent to the Administrators-general of India at this Office.

## MADRAS MILITARY FUND.—NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Secretary of State for India having declined to confirm the alteration in the Regulations, providing that Widowers with Offspring shall pay as Unmarried, such Subscribers will, from the 1st July, 1861, be charged the Rates paid by Married Subscribers, and they are requested when receiving pay in AUGUST next, to observe that the regulated deduction is made from their abstract.

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Inter-st Warrants will in the meantime be forwarded to those Shareholders whose names appear registered in the books of the Company on the 27th instant.

Deeds of Transfer will not be received while the books are closed.

By order of the Board of Directors,

JOHN WESTWOOD, Secretary.

27, Cannon-street, London, E.C., 15th June, 1862.

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